

17
3102

20th Century History
OF
Butler and Butler County, Pa.
AND
Representative Citizens

Edited and Compiled by
JAMES A. McKEE
Butler, Pa.

“History is Philosophy Teaching by Examples”

Published by
RICHMOND-ARNOLD PUBLISHING CO.,
Geo. Richmond, Pres. C. R. Arnold, Sec'y and Treas.
CHICAGO.

1909

PREFACE



THE aim of the publishers of this volume and of the author of the history has been to secure for the historical portion thereof full and accurate data respecting the history of the county from the time of its early settlement, and to condense it into a clear and interesting narrative. All topics and occurrences have been included that were essential to this object.

The reviews of resolute and strenuous lives which make up the biographical part of this volume, and whose authorship is for the most part independent of that of the history, are admirably calculated to foster local ties, to inculcate patriotism, and to emphasize the rewards of industry dominated by intelligent purpose. They constitute a most appropriate medium for perpetuating personal annals, and will be of incalculable value to the descendants of those commemorated. These sketches, replete with stirring incidents and intense experiences, are flavored with a strong human interest that will naturally prove to a large portion of the readers of the book its most attractive feature. In the aggregate of personal memoirs thus collated will be found a vivid epitome of the growth of Butler County, which will fitly supplement the historical statement, for its development is identified with that of the men and women to whom it is attributable.

The publishers have endeavored to pass over no feature of the work slightly, but to fittingly supplement the editor's labors by exercising care over the minutest details of publication, and thus give to the volume the three-fold value of a readable narrative, a useful work of reference, and a tasteful ornament to the library. We believe the result has justified the care thus exercised.

Special prominence has been given to the portraits of representative citizens which appear throughout the volume, and we believe that they will prove not its least interesting feature. We have sought in this department to illustrate the different spheres of industrial and professional achievement as conspicuously as possible. To all those who have kindly interested themselves in the preparation of this work, and who have voluntarily contributed most useful information, or rendered other assistance, we hereby tender our grateful acknowledgements.

THE PUBLISHERS.

Chicago, March, 1909.

NOTE

All the biographical sketches published in this volume were submitted to their respective subjects or to the subscribers, from whom the facts were primarily obtained, for their approval or correction before going to press; and a reasonable time was allowed in each case for the return of the typewritten copies. Most of them were returned to us within the time allotted, or before the work was printed, after being corrected or revised; and these may be regarded therefore as reasonably accurate.

A few, however, were not returned to us; and, as we have no means of knowing whether they contain errors or not, we cannot vouch for their accuracy. In justice to our readers, and to render this work more valuable for reference purposes, we have indicated these uncorrected sketches by a small asterisk (*), placed immediately after the name of the subject. They will all be found on the last pages of the book.

THE PUBLISHERS.

Contents

	Page.
CHAPTER I.	
TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES AND MINERAL DEPOSITS.....	21
Advance of Civilization Along the Waterways—The County Created, Named, and Surveyed—Organization of Counties—Topography—The Soil, Valley and High Land—Elevations Above Tide Water—Thomas Collins' Salt Well—Webster Wilson's Well—John Negley Well—Eccentricities of the Oil Fields—Coal Fields—Other Mineral Deposits—Lead Mines—Forests—Archeology—Epidemics, Floods, and Storms.	
CHAPTER II.	
SETTLEMENT OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.....	41
Indian Occupation—Early Maps—The Original People—The First White Men—Washington's Journey—England Takes Action—Cause of Indian Dissatisfaction—Christopher Gist—Frederick Post—Post Returns to the Delawares—Kaskaskunk—Pakanke—Glikkikin—Rev. John Rothe—Settlements up to 1804—Pioneer Settlers—Pioneer Anecdotes and Adventures—Destruction of Kittanning—The Story of Massy Harbison—Gen. Richard Butler.	
CHAPTER III.	
LAND TITLES.....	80
Naming of Pennsylvania—Extinguishment of the Indian Title—The Erie Triangle—Boundary Line Disputes—Ferguson's Wanton Act—The Depreciation Lands—The Donation Lands—Drawn by Lottery—The "Struck" District—The Settlement Law of 1792—Robert Morris—Agrarian Troubles—The Shooting of Maxwell—The End of the Land Jobbers—The McKee and Varnum Case.	
CHAPTER IV.	
ORGANIZATION OF BUTLER COUNTY.....	90
Accounts with Allegheny County—Location of County Seat—Original Townships—A New County Proposed—Present Division of Townships—Another New County Proposition—Transactions of the County Commissioners—Tax on Bachelors—The Northwestern Railroad—Dispute of Bounty Claims—1804 and 1908 Compared—Commissioners' Clerks—Conscience Money—Public Buildings—The Court House of 1884—Court House of 1908—County Jails—The First Stone Jail—Recent Jail Escapes—Capture and Death of the Biddle Brothers—The County Home—The Temperance Cause—W. C. T. U.—Non-partisan Temperance Union—Loyal Temperance Legion—Population Statistics.	
CHAPTER V.	
POLITICAL HISTORY.....	143
Senatorial and Representative Districts Established—First Elections—A New Judicial District—Fourteenth Congressional District Established—Campaign of 1828—Case of Hugh Lee—Constitutional Amendments—Twenty-fifth Congressional District—Anti-slavery Movement—The Know Nothing Party—Anti-Administration Party—The Republican Party—The New Representative District—Apportionment of 1871—The Constitutional Convention—Changes in 1874—Vote on Prohibition Amendment—Campaign of 1890—Judicial Campaigns of 1892-1902—The Union Party—Vote for President Roosevelt—New Primary Election Law—Congressional Districts—Senatorial Districts—Representative Districts—Judicial Districts—Public Officials—Appointment of Court Officials.	

CHAPTER VI.

THE OIL AND GAS INDUSTRIES.....	169
Early Oil Discoveries—Petroleum Used as Medicine—Its Commercial Possibilities Realized—Oil Company Formed—First Shipment to Europe—Early Oil Wells—The Parker's Landing Field—Petrohia, Karus City and Fairview—Greece City—Troutman Farm—Millerstown Field—The Bald Ridge District—Thorn Creek—Thorn Creek Extension—Reibald Field—The Hundred-foot District—Brownsdale and Cooperstown—Speechley Field—The Pipe Lines—Producers and Refiners—Natural Gas as a Fuel—Deepest Well in the County—Nitro-glycerine—Flannegan's Well-cleaner—Accidents and Tragedies of the Business—Death of Holland—Butler County Woman Killed—Miscellaneous Incidents and Sketches—A Loaded Porker—William Smith—The Montcalm Letter—Dunc Karus—Richard Jennings—Taylor & Satterfield—Plummer's Ride—The Producers' Protective Association—Beating the Railroad Company—Parker City—The Devil's Half-acre—The Wickedest Man in the World—The Agrarian Trouble at Renfrew—Wilson's Iron Derrick—Fortunes That Were Missed—The Lawyer Pumper—The "Spotty" McBride Well—Hoffman's Luck—Oil Country Honor—Oil Men's Outing Association—Prices of Crude Oil—A Disastrous Fire—Thomas W. Phillips.	

CHAPTER VII.

BENCH AND BAR.....	221
Early Court Officials—Early Courts—Origin of "Buckwheat County"—First Quarter Sessions Court—Civil Cases and Other Court Business—Division of Townships—Cattle Marks—The Court in 1805-06—Contempt of Court Case—Probate Court Created—McJunkin-Halleck Tragedy—Court Dockets Written Up—Bredin Appointed Judge—Mohawk Murder Trial—Election of Judges—The Nellis Murder—Duff Trial—Constable Ferguson Killed—Court of 1853—Election of McGuffin—Cooper Murder Trial—Addington Murder Trial—Hockenbury Trial—Schugart-Martin Trials—Constitution of 1873—Judicial Contest of 1884—Arrest of Counterfeiters—Harbison-Monks Baby Case—Lee Murder Trial—Hasler Murder—Judicial Contest of 1893—Election of 1902—Catherine Miller Case—McGrady Trial—The Hoffman Case—Ground Hog Case—The Kreditch Murder—McLaughlin-Hemphill Tragedy—The Schmidt Murder—The Bennett Riot—The Bench; Biographical Notice—The Bar—Biographical Notice—The Butler Bar in 1908.	

CHAPTER VIII.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.....	266
Public Roads—Stage Lines—Canals—Steam and Electric Railroads.	

CHAPTER IX.

AGRICULTURE.....	280
Pioneer Methods—Primitive Appliances—Butler County Farmers Progressive—Agricultural Societies—The Butler Driving Park and Fair Association—Millerstown Fair Association—Chicoora Dairy Park and Fair Association—North Washington Agricultural Society.	

CHAPTER X.

MILITARY HISTORY.....	290
Early Militia Organizations—Butler Invincibles—War of the Revolution—Butler County's Line of Descent—Military Organizations to which the First Settlers Belonged—Revolt of the Pennsylvania Line—A Hero of Stony Point—The Critchlow Brothers and Thomas Scott at Saratoga—War of 1812—Butler Volunteers at Erie—Organization of the Second Infantry—The 138th Infantry—Rough Treatment of a Tory—Mexican War—Civil War—The Various Commands—Bounty Act—Balaam Association—Jubilee Meeting—Soldiers' Monuments—Spanish-American War—Departure of 15th Regiment—Death of Private Watters—Patriotic Societies—Roster of Company E, 15th Regiment—Names of Volunteers—National Guard—Roster of Company L, 16th Regiment—Company G, 21st Regiment.	

CHAPTER XI.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.....	323
The Old Doctor—Some Borough and County Physicians—Homeopaths—Osteopathy—Registered Physicians—Butler Medical Association—Typhoid Fever Epidemic—Relief Society Organized—Ladies' Auxiliary Committees—Dr. Batt's Work—Hospital Established—Supply Rooms—Diet Kitchen—Clara Barton's Visit—Relief Fund—History of the Water Supply—Financial Report—Butler County General Hospital—Nurses' Training School.	

CONTENTS

13

CHAPTER XII.

BANKS AND BANKING.....	359
First Banking Institution—First National Bank—John Berg & Co.—Butler Savings Bank—Butler Savings and Trust Co.—Butler County National Bank—Farmers' National Bank of Butler—Guaranty Safe Deposit & Trust Co.—Standard Trust Co.—First National Bank of Harrisville—First National Bank of Zelenople—Citizens' National Bank of Slippery Rock—First National, Slippery Rock—Mars National Bank—First National Bank of Bruin—Citizens' National Bank of Evans City—Lyndorn National Bank—Harmony Savings Bank—Commercial Bank of Harmony—Prospect Savings Bank—Millerstown Savings Bank Association—Millerstown Deposit Bank—Butler County Bank—Fairview Banks—Argyle Savings Bank, Petrolia.	

CHAPTER XIII.

THE PRESS	370
Newspapers and Editors of the Past and of the Present.	

CHAPTER XIV.

EDUCATION	385
The First Schools—Progress of Education—Important Legislation—Teachers' Associations, Etc.	

CHAPTER XV.

PUBLIC UTILITIES	393
Roads and Bridges—Electric Railways—Telephone and Telegraph—Bell Telephone—Postal Telegraph Company—People's Telephone Co.—Speechley Telephone Co.—Butler and Coyleville Telephone Co.—Burton Telephone Co.—Slippery Rock Telephone Co.—Saxonburg Telephone Co.—Butler County Telephone Co.—Harrisville Telephone Co.—Pittsburg and Butler Telephone Co.—Portersville Telephone Co.	

CHAPTER XVI.

BUTLER BOROUGH	400
Founders of Butler—The County Seat—First Sale of Lots—Original Maps—Dispute about Title—First Settlers—Incorporation of the Town—First Public School Tax—Fire Department Considered—Extension of Borough and Street Lights—Light and Fuel Companies—Fire Insurance Companies—Water Companies—Railroads—Telegraph Lines—Board of Trade—Business Men's Association—Grocers' Association—Chamber of Commerce—Public Buildings—Taverns and Hotels—Manufactures—Machine Shops—Brick yards—Building and Loan Associations—Churches—Schools—Religious and Charitable Societies—Graveyards and Cemeteries—Postmasters.	

CHAPTER XVII.

THE TOWNSHIPS	487
BIOGRAPHICAL	605

Index

Biographical

	Page		Page		Page
Abernethy, Dr.	334	Ball, Joseph	1450	Blakeley, Col. Archibald.....	246
Abrams, Edward E.	611	Bancroft, Prof. P. S.	1275	Blakeley, Col. William.....	246
Adams, George	1459	Barber, Dr. Walter.....	337	Blaney, Cyrus E.....	748
Adams, Josiah	784	Barber, William	1423	Book, Charles H.....	1266
Adams, Leander	1281	Bard, Jackson E.....	766	Book, William F.....	1486
Addison, Hon. Alexander.....	239	Barkey, Enos	1068	Boos, Jacob	779
Aggas, Warren	607	Barkeley, William J.....	939	Borland, Charles R.....	1348
Agnew, Dr.	326	Barnard, Carlton H.....	831	Bovard, J. Chambers.....	1152
Agnew, Hon. Daniel.....	240	Barney, H. M.....	1418	Bovard & Sons, J. C.....	1152
Akins, Andrew W.....	900	Barnhart, Andrew W.....	878	Bowers, Augustus	1259
Albert, Peter W.....	1473	Barnhart, Charles H.....	1134	Bowser, D. L.....	629
Alchorn, Dr. James P.....	337	Barnhart, Rudolph	903	Bowser, Ross M.....	1021
Aldinger, F. Augustus.....	1078	Barnhart, Victor A.....	1009	Bowser, S. F.....	257
Alexander, Thomas	613	Barron, Joseph	1391	Boyle, J. C., M. D.....	1129
Allen, Charles W.....	958	Bartley, James M.....	675	Braham, Samuel L.....	1063
Allen, Gideon R.....	1485	Bartley, Naaman F.....	1241	Brandberg, C. J.....	993
Allen, W. L.....	1097	Bartley, William J.....	1426	Brandon, Matthew H.....	643
Allen, William S.....	656	Bastian, David G.....	1244	Brandon, Washington D.....	257
Allison, Robert L., M. D.....	1347	Bauer, Charles	983	Brandon, J. Emory.....	916
Altwater, William G.....	1320	Bauer, George	1166	Brandon, Jacob C.....	911
Anderson, John F.....	691	Beachem, Charles	1229	Brandon, William S.....	907
Anderson, Ora H.....	1185	Beam, Samuel A.....	1409	Braunan, Isaac R.....	659
Anderson, Robert M.....	1029	Beatty, George M., M. D.....	1141	Bredin, Edward M.....	245
Angell, C. D.....	172	Beatty, Dr. J. W.....	335	Bredin, Hon. James.....	647
Angert, Joseph	889	Beck, Frank S.....	862	Bredin, Hon. John.....	240
Armbruster, J. George.....	984	Beck, Joseph L.....	862	Bredin, Joseph B.....	664
Arner, William C.....	1411	Behm, Augustus H.....	1007	Bredin, Dr. Stephen.....	329
Arnold, William	1195	Bell, Hon. Elmer E.....	954	Brennan, William J.....	849
Ash, Isaac	249	Bell, Dr. Harry A.....	329	Brewster, Alexander	671
Ash, Joseph	982	Bell, Samuel	1313	Briker, Hiram C.....	989
Atwell, J. Clinton, M. D.....	718	Bell, Samuel O.....	943	Briker, Dr. McCurdy.....	329
Atwell, Samuel	263	Bell, Dr. Sylvester D.....	329	Brittain, James F.....	256
Atwell, William J.....	1198	Bennett, David T.....	804	Brower, Dr. B. H. B.....	337
Avery, S. S.....	253	Bennett, William L.....	808	Brown, Charles M.....	1050
Ayres, Gen. William.....	243	Beringer, John	1100	Brown, C. N.....	204
Bachman, Charles E.....	1141	Berry, O. P.....	1430	Brown, Henry J.....	1140
Bachman, William	959	Bicker, Herman L.....	660	Brown, Peter P.....	1282
Badger, Frank W.....	895	Bicker, John F.....	663	Brown, Robert H.....	973
Badger, Sumner B.....	975	Binsack, Henry	902	Brown, T. H.....	995
Bailey, Dr. Raymond W.....	343	Black, Alfred J.....	943	Brown, William E.....	989
Baker, Everett M., M. D.....	1073	Black, A. T.....	255	Brown, Dr. William H.....	341
Baker, James W.....	667	Black, George A.....	256	Brunermer, George A.....	857
Baker, Thomas M.....	255	Black, John A.....	722	Buchanan, James C.....	1423
Baldwin, George	743	Black, Newton	254	Buffington, Hon. Joseph.....	243
Balfour, John	1451	Black, William H.....	256	Buhning, Henry	1291
		Blair, Marion E.....	750	Bullard, Dr. Henry.....	335

INDEX.

15

	Page		Page		Page
Burchard, Dr. H. C.	335	Coye, James, Jr.	761	Donaldson, William P.	759
Burk, John A.	1236	Craig, L. H.	848	Donley, Joseph T.	255
Burke, Richard	826	Cramer, John	926	Doobie, Henry Perry.	1254
Burton, William J.	994	Craumer, John T.	1074	Double, Joseph	635
Butler, Albert E.	987	Crawford, Dr. Frank	329	Douthett, Detmore W.	1023
Butler, Gen. Richard	75	Crawford, Joseph A.	780	Douthett, William G.	801
Byers, John	1386	Crawford, Walter G.	253	Dower, John H.	730
Byers, Dr. John E.	328	Cress, Milton	1476	Drake, Dr. Nannie B.	341
Byers, Josiah	1468	Criswell, David S.	1463	Drang, Philip A.	1351
		Criswell, John A.	1077	Rushel, Henry A.	945
		Criswell, Joseph	1310	Duff, Dr. P. S.	341
Caldwell, James B.	1101	Critchlow, Henry C.	762	Duffy, Peter	1126
Caldwell, John B.	1306	Cromling, Henry	1411	Dunbar, Charles I.	1002
Caler, Wilbert L.	1398	Cross, John A.	1093	Dunbar, Daniel L.	1091
Campbell, Andrew G.	1298	Crouse, Philip	843	Dunbar, Solomon	1143
Campbell, James I.	755	Crowe, John	840	Duncan, Gilmore A., D. D. S.	1365
Campbell, John S.	1289	Cubbins, William H.	798	Duncan, Nelson B.	1292
Campbell, Mrs. Josephine	1066	Culbertson, W. Clark	1446	Duncan, Sample C.	1233
Campbell, N. W.	256	Cummings, Paul	256	Dunlap, Malvain	1314
Campbell, O. P.	1107	Cummings, Stephen	738	DuPanchell, Dr.	327
Campbell, T. Chalmers	1010	Cunningham, Dr. Abelard V.	931		
Campbell, Dr. Willard B.	1065	Cunningham, A. M.	254	Eagal, Orenzo W.	1483
Campbell, William	1306	Cunningham, David C.	245	Eakin, Robert	1399
Campbell, William, Sr.	1090	Cunningham, Francis W.	929	Eastman, Frank M.	255
Carpenter, John L.	1374	Currie, William B.	654	Eberhart, Andrew O.	681
Cashdollar, William S.	1117	Cypher, John C.	737	Eberle, C. P.	882
Chandler, George N.	797	Cypher, Philip	742	Eberle, H. W.	762
Christie, James L., M. D.	869			Emmer, J. Andrew	868
Christie, Samuel Plummer	1442	Dale, David E.	814	Ekas, Chester A.	1436
Christley, Alfred M.	260	Dambach, Adam J.	1165	Elliott, James M.	773
Christley, Curtis I.	1012	Dambaugh, Jacob	1026	Erick, Dr. J. H.	333
Christley, Laurrell E.	378	Dart, D. W.	1327	Erick, John M.	1040
Christley, William	1346	Daubenspeck, G. F.	838	Erick, Richard E.	1060
Christy, Alfred W.	761	Daubenspeck, Philip	870	Emmerling, Dr. Charles	326
Christy, Dr. J. L.	338	Daugherty, Joseph S.	849	Enrick, William J.	964
Clark, Julian A.	1318	Daugherty, W. H.	1443	Endres, Adam	876
Clark, J. B.	255	Davidson, A. W.	1414	Engelhart, Ernst F.	895
Clay, S. G.	1368	Davis, Dr. Harry M.	333	Evans, J. Bernard	1150
Cleland, David L.	692	Davison, Mrs. Priscilla	1017	Evans, Silas H.	796
Clevis, L. J.	253	Davy, P. H.	1004	Evans, Walter	798
Clinton, E. DeWitt	1277	Dean, Harold E.	839	Everts, J. H.	778
Clutton, Frank	1251	DeColiere, Dr. Henri	328	Ewing, Mrs. Ellsworth	1468
Cluxton, Dr. F. C.	335	DeHaven, Robert L.	768	Eyles, Fred	874
Coehrane, Calvin C.	870	Dennisson, Dr. B. E.	335		
Coehran, Joseph H.	1058	Denny, James	253	Falkner, Matthew	1442
Colbert, W. H.	255	DeWolf, Charles L., M. D.	890	Falkner, Samuel	1434
Colestock, Joseph	671	DeWolfe, Dr. Eli G.	338	Fehl, Philip	958
Collins, Isaiah	668	DeWolfe, Dr. Henry C.	325	Fennell, Philip S.	789
Collins, John	1248	Dickey, David M.	844	Ferguson, John	988
Collins, Rev. Patrick K.	1134	Dindlinger, Hon. John	909	Ferrero, Eugene	249
Conley, James R. P.	1339	Dipner, Charles	766	Fetzer, Charles A.	614
Conley, Robert J.	1053	Dipner, John L.	773	Fiedler, Dr. Daniel W.	1479
Conn, Robert B.	1325	Dipner, William	766	Findley, William C.	260
Cookson, Thornley R.	1284	Dittmer, Joseph J.	697	Fisher, Robert	878
Cooper, Aphas A.	1453	Divener, Charles	847	Flegler, A. F.	648
Cooper, Joseph B.	966	Dixon, Winfield S.	1290	Flegler, Isaac M.	966
Cooper, Thomas F.	1179	Dodd, Samuel L.	1385	Fletcher, E. M.	698
Cornelius, Alexander M.	259	Dodds, David B.	1003	Flick, John H.	721
Cornelius, William M.	253	Dodds, Ernest J.	813	Follett, James S.	689
Coulter, Dr. G. W.	338	Dodds, John S.	965	Forecht, George	917
Coulter, Hunter E.	930	Dodds, Thomas J.	643	Forquer, Benjamin J.	1364
Coulter, John W.	264	Dombart, Nicholas A., M. D.	990	Forquer, Francis J.	1222
Cowden, Dr. John	328	Donahson Brothers	759	Forquer, William A.	254
Cowden, Dr. John V.	328	Donaldson, Clifford C.	759	Forstnyte, David	1032
Cowden, Dr. William R.	328	Donaldson, Harry A.	759	Poster, Dr. J. C.	343

	Page		Page		Page
Foster, Dr. Julia E.	342	Groom, Andrew D.	662	Hockenberry, B. M.	1486
Foster, Dr. W. C.	335	Grossman, Ashley W.	834	Hockenberry, Harvey D., M.D.	1378
Foster, William	687	Grossman, Dr. Eliza	341	Hoffman, Harry N.	216
Fox, George H.	626	Grossman, Harrison B.	834	Hogan, Ben	213
Fox, William J.	644	Grossman, Nathaniel S.	628	Hogg, Robert	1074
Frazier, Thomas A.	1131	Grossman, R. J., M.D.	660	Holbein, Joseph E.	1102
Frederick, Jacob	820	Gundlach, Conrad	668	Hoon, Clark W.	814
Frechling, John G.	703			Holland, James F.	204, 206
Frechling, Theodore H.	712	Hall, Amos	809	Hoon, Thomas R.	620
Frechling, William T.	1216	Hall, Amos M.	1484	Hoon, William T.	960
Frickenstein, Dr. Theo.	326	Hallack, Marshall Ney	754	Hoover, Michael	1383
Friskhorn, Frederick A.	768	Hallstein, John A.	1150	Hoover, Dr. Nicholas N.	330
		Halstead, John L. M., M.D.	1429	Hosford, Charles F.	1445
Galbreath, Hon. James M.	840	Hamer, G. D., J. C.	254	Howard, George E.	804
Galbraith, John	243, 373	Hamilton, Fred J. O.	1299	Howard, Dr. Lyman L.	338
Galbreth, Samuel W.	697	Hammer, Gustave A.	1456	Huff, F. J.	1045
Gallagher, Dennis E.	791	Harden, Dr. E. E.	343	Huffman, J. W.	748
Gallagher, Robert E., D.D.S.	923	Harper, Cyrus	855	Humphrey, Joseph A.	256
Galloway, John F.	1435	Harper, Dr. David	335	Humphrey, Sherman C.	1478
Gamble, W. E.	1212	Harper, Dr. Mary E.	341	Humphrey, William	1385
Gerard, Claude	1230	Harris, Dr. Edward H.	341	Hunter, William W.	1452
Gerlach, Charles	1040	Hartman, Hon. Joseph	605	Huselton, B. C.	1118
Germer, Henry	1467	Hartenstein, Louis	1365	Hutchinson, James W.	937
Garroway, J. L.	1057	Hartung, George M.	1082	Hutchinson, Darius L.	1259
Gillespie, Otto J.	1462	Harvey, Elridge	1482	Hutchison, James W.	260
Gillgrist, James A.	1469	Hays, Hon. Thomas	630	Hutzler, William C.	753
Gilliland, E. L.	1344	Hazen, Hon. Aaron L.	242	Hyle, C. Ferd.	987
Gilliland, John A.	676	Hazlett, Dr. Frank L.	330		
Gilmore, Hon. Alfred	248	Hazlett, Leslie P.	617	Ifft, George	792
Gilmore, Hugh	1359	Hazlett, Leslie R.	676	Ifft, George N.	373
Gilmore, John	243	Hazlett, William	373	Ifft, Henry John	960
Gilmore, Hon. Samuel A.	248	Ileck, George B.	653	Iinan, Mrs. Martha E.	1174
Gilmore, W. R.	902	Heim, Martin	934	Irvin, Samuel P.	249
Glenn, James S.	1133	Heineman, Charles M.	1304	Irvine, Dr. William	334
Glenn, Samuel W.	1063	Heineman, Henry C.	1304	Irvin, George B.	1377
Goehring, Charles R.	873	Heiner, John H.	618	Irvin, Robert S.	1221
Goehring, W. H.	819	Heist, Leonard	896	Ivell, Robert	1298
Goerman, C. J.	1480	Helfrich, J. George	704		
Goldthorp, Thomas J.	1281	Heller, George F.	717	Jack, D. H.	253
Goucher, Henderson H.	259	Heller, Henry E.	724	Jack, Jedediah	248
Gould, Perry E.	937	Helmbold, John R.	1463	Jack, R. P.	1318
Grabe, William H.	1327	Henninger, John R.	910	Jackson, John H.	264
Graham, Hon. George H.	1458	Hennon, Thomas H.	1404	Jacobs, George M.	774
Graham, Harry L.	1257	Henry, William	1283	Jamison, Archibald T.	1202
Graham, Hugh C.	250	Henshaw, Henry W.	1209	Jamison, William E.	777
Graham, Dr. James	325	Herman, Charles	715	Jeunings, Richard	209
Graham, John	245	Herold, Lewis A.	1081	Johns, Isaac N.	621
Graham, John A.	896	Herr, Charles E.	1305	Johnson, Albert C.	253
Graham, John C.	264	Herritt, John H.	689	Johnson, Harry Lee	731
Graham, Matthew	1136	Hervey, Joseph W.	1007	Johnston, C. C.	1068
Graham, Orin P.	1260	Heyl, Asa Waters, D.D.S.	1178	Johnston, John	1046
Graham, Dr. Samuel	327	Higb, Dr. Warren E.	330	Jones, Dr. Mary L.	341
Graham, Thomas J.	953	Hillard, Daniel R.	1191		
Graham, Walter L.	1076	Hillard, Jonathan B.	1293	Kabel, Martin	828
Gray, Carson G.	1457	Hilliard, John W.	1413	Kaltenbach, John W.	976
Greer, Paul E.	642	Hincheberger, Joseph B.	1180	Kamerer, Samuel H.	1428
Greener, John	749	Hindman, DeLoss L.	1137	Karns, Sheridan C.	809
Greer, John B.	256	Hindman, H. C.	1297	Karns, Stephen D.	208
Greer, Hon. John M.	1444	Bindman, John C.	1171	Kauffman, George A.	1038
Greer, Matthew S.	970	Hindman, Robert S.	1385	Kauffman, W. L.	696
Greer, S. W.	1028	Hines, George W.	861	Kaylor, G. W.	1426
Greer, Thomas H.	256	Hines, James M.	1467	Kaylor, Isaac	1434
Gregg, John A.	1089	Hines, William P.	1390	Keasey, Henry C.	636
Gregg, Ralph	1278	Hobaugh, John S.	825	Keasey, Webster	832
Grener, Henry F.	1332	Hoch, A. A.	1354	Keck, Henry	920
Grimm, George F.	1163	Hoch, Hon. Ralph W. E.	883	Keck, Jacob	917

INDEX.

17

Page		Page		Page	
Keek, Theo. C. H.	264	Leidecker, F. W.	743	McDonnell, Arens	246
Keister, Winfield S.	785	Lenzner, H. W.	1089	McDonald, Duncan	1345
Kelley, John C.	687	Lerner, Henry H.	722	McDonald, William T.	1398
Kelley, John K.	253	Leslie, Samuel A.	1454	McDowell, James A.	929
Kelley, Thomas J.	1093	Leslie, Samuel McBride	1057	McDowell, W. J.	1464
Kelly, Dr. Albert A.	334	Lester, William J.	648	McDowell, William	1159
Kelly, David P.	978	Lewis, John A.	1236	McElroy, James H., Sr.	850
Kelly, Milton H.	1481	Linn, L. G.	253	McElvain, Nelson	1192
Kelly, S. C.	821	Litzinger, Lewis P.	265	McFarland, A. B. C.	255
Kennedy, C. H.	932	Lloyd, Col. David D.	1083	McFarland, Thomas D.	1471
Kennedy, Charles L.	1085	Lloyd, R. Russell	963	McFarlin, Caleb B.	1462
Kennedy, Joe J.	703	Logan, David Henry	1402	McFarlin, Caleb B., Jr.	1428
Kennedy, L. Clyde	1132	Logan, James C.	709	McFerrin, Chas. A.	254
Kennedy, Peter H.	675	Logue, Patrick	843	McGaffie, W. H.	826
Kennedy, William	1237	Love, Sample	1039	McGeary, James	854
Kennedy, William J.	1174	Lowrie, Walter	138	McGeary, William B.	813
Kennedy, Hon. Wm. M.	1210	Lowrie, Walter H.	245	McGinnis, William	803
Kepple, A. D.	1397	Lowry, Col. Alexander	944	McGinnis, Hon. L. L.	241
Kepple, William L.	1320	Lowry, John P.	863	McGuirk, Dennis P.	1269
Kerr, Levi T.	1368	Lowry, Porter W.	688	McGuirk, Thomas H.	1357
Kerr, Thomas E.	1018	Lusk, Dr. Amos	336	McIntire, C. E.	1017
Kesselman, William	659	Lusk, Dr. Joseph S.	336	McIntyre, William	1475
King, Philo L.	1447	Lusk, Dr. Loring	336	McJunkin, Hon. Ebenezer	241
Kinsey, William P.	1102	Lusk, William H.	795	McJunkin, Hon. Ira	617
Kirk, James W.	248	Luton, W. W.	1197	McJunkin, James B.	258
Kirkpatrick, David L.	1023	Lynn, Dr. George	325	McJunkin, Hon. J. David	626
Kirkkaddon, J. C.	1455	Lyon, Edwin	249	McJunkin, Dr. Isaiah	326
Kison, John H.	1059	Lynn, Dr. H. C.	326	McKain, John	1212
Kleemann, Rudolph J.	767	Lyon, Thomas H.	259	McKain, Silas	1212
Klingler, Harry S.	633	Lytle, W. F.	1177	McKay, Samuel	887
Klingler, Herman J.	633	McAloo, Dr. Geo. K.	328	McKeel, James A.	607
Knael, George H.	1025	McAlpin, Dr. Jasmine	341	McKeel, Dr. James C.	331
Knauf, A. H.	1331	McBride, Dr. C. F.	329	McKeel, James F.	993
Knause, John	932	McBride, Col. Francis	244	McKeel, James W.	1325
Knouse, Charles E.	1163	McBride, Isaiah L.	707	McKeel, John S., B.D.	1340
Knox, James M.	753	McBride, John M.	1059	McKeel, Josiah D.	802
Koehler, John E.	727	McBride, Michael	250	McKeown, John	207
Koeh, John G.	844	McBride, Michael	250	McKinney, Henry B.	774
Kohler, Frank X.	261	McBride, Kerr H.	1164	McKinney, Joseph M.	820
Korona, Manuel A.	1426	McCafferty, William	1354	McKinney, Samuel	661
Kramer, Michael	786	McCall, Josiah P.	611	McMahon, Daniel	1270
Krause, Philip P.	1474	McCandless, Hon. Charles	241	McMahon, D. J.	1336
Krause, Robert	1068	McCandless, Dr. Geo. A.	337	McMichael, Dr. Josiah	334
Krause, William	853	McCandless, Humes A.	627	McMichael, Hon. John	242
Kribbs, Rev. John A.	1207	McCandless, James W.	1274	McMichael, Robert John, M.D.	1360
Kriess, Henry F.	1354	McCandless, Jennings C.	847	McMichael, Zenas	1230
Krut, Anton	696	McCandless, Joseph M.	1037	McMillan, Dr. Jackson	333
Kutsch, Albert	1300	McCandless, Joshua J.	642	McMurray, Mrs. Margaret	1217
Kutsch, Joseph	754	McCandless, Dr. Josiah	338	McNally, James M.	982
Kyle, D. J.	253	McCandless, J. R.	1173	McNamara, John R.	858
Kyle, Robert W.	1156	McCandless, O. G.	253	McQuiston, Livingston	257
Lackey, William E.	1276	McCandless, Capt. William H.	1343	McQuiston, William A.	838
Lambing Bros.	207	McCarthy, John	1160	McSweeney, Edward	253
Lang, Andrew J.	684	McChristy, Dr. C. A.	338	McTaggart, John E.	738
Lang, Erhart	677	McCafferty, James S.	881	Magee, William A.	814
Lasher, Dr. W. W.	337	McCalland, Charles S., M.D.	1119	Maharg, James N.	1108
Lauffer, Z. P.	1049	McClure, Robert M.	249	Maizland, John	1378
Langhner, Samuel N.	767	McCullough, Andrew W.	1183	Maltby, Albert E., A.M.	1406
Lawrence, Peter K.	1477	McCullough, David	1404	Mann, Dr. Jesse E.	341
Leake, Dr. E. N.	341	McCullough, N. C.	926	Manny, Joseph	710
Lechner, John	1037	McCullough, Peter	863	Marburger, George W.	1190
Leech, Lott I.	1144	McConnell, Dr. W. W.	1071	Marburger, John	1157
Leedom, J. H.	853	McOoy, John H.	1138	Markel, Lawrence O.	1168
Leedom, P. W.	1471	McOrea, D. F.	970	Marks, Robert A.	1189
Leemson, Andrew	1238	McOne, W. D., M.D.	1474	Marshall, A. A.	619
		McQuady, Dr. R. L.	333	Marshall, Henry N.	255

	Page		Page		Page
Marshall, James T.	1008	Murrin, John	1031	Pierce, Thomas M.	698
Marshall, John D.	260	Murrin, John F.	861	Pistorius, Jacob	825
Marshall, Kennedy	253	Murrin, Joseph T.	1252	Pistorius, Peter	718
Martin, Mrs. Nancy A.	1225	Murrin, William Z.	1031	Pollock, B. L.	256
Martin, Hon. J. Norman	242	Mutual Coal Mining Co.	1204	Palm, Charles O.	784
Martin, William H.	263	Myers, Charles M.	737	Poole, E. A.	1016
Martin, William T.	1207	Myers, Henry J.	1450	Powell, Dr. Anna H.	342
Martsoff, Henry	656	Negley, Edgar H.	265	Powell, Dr. R. B.	342
Martsoff, Lewis	1223	Negley, John H.	247	Powell, John Wesley	1425
Mates, James B.	259	Negley, William C.	1275	Poywell, William V.	622
Maurhorff, Alfred	1002	Nelson, Alfred R.	1057	Pringle, William	1045
Maxwell, Leslie Q.	255	Neubert, Emil F.	1190	Prugh, Rev. Peter C.	1319
Maxwell, R. L.	253	Neubert, Oliver	1172	Purucker, John E.	827
Maxwell, Dr. Thomas M.	332	Neu, Peter	1190	Purviance, Frank S.	254
Mays, Peter I.	1400	Neyman, Dr. A. M.	326	Purviance, Col. John	243
Meakin, John A.	1374	Neyman, Markle J.	1226	Purviance, Lewis K.	249
Meader, Albert H.	884	Nicholas, O. H.	875	Purviance, Gen. John N.	245
Meeder, Edwin	924	Nieklas, Mrs. Mary W.	822	Purviance, Parker C.	263
Meek, James	749	Nixon, Simeon	819	Purviance, Hon. Samuel A.	244
Meldren, Jacob L.	209	Northhine, L. C.	1057	Purviance, William A.	831
Menken, Henry	1447	Onkes, Scott	723	Purvis, Dr. Gray F.	343
Merkley, E. N., D. O.	342	Oesterling, Edward L.	1050	Purvis, Joseph L.	641
Merkley, W. A., D. O.	342	Oesterling, Eli	1097	Purvis, Samuel G.	884
Metz, Andrew B.	1328	Oesterling, Fred L.	709	Purvis, William B.	263
Metz, Dr. A. H.	337	Oesterling, John	904	Quirk, Michael	844
Michael, William L.	1130	Oesterling, Leonard, Jr.	915	Quinn, Harry M.	832
Milford, John J.	1460	Oesterling, Leonard, Sr.	915	Rader, B. J.	673
Miller, Andrew O.	625	Oesterling, Lewis B.	911	Rader, Lewis	1044
Miller, Charles R.	1032	Oesterling, William	957	Rader, William H.	1477
Miller, Ellsworth	1211	O'Hara, James	1305	Ralston, Everett L.	925
Miller, Eugene G.	253	Ohl, Charles Adam	1417	Ralston, Dr. James H.	918
Miller, Fred E.	1149	Oliver, Henderson	1397	Ralston, William A.	255
Miller, Dr. Gottlieb	326	Orr, Jobu	742	Ransey, Baxter R.	1334
Miller, G. Wilson	1071	Orr, Joseph H.	741	Ramsey, William H.	1203
Miller, John P.	1208	Orton, George W. P.	1358	Randall, James N.	1326
Miller, John P.	925	Orton, William H.	650	Randolph, Dr. W. J.	327
Miller, Peter	1480	Ostrandrer, Loree L.	1460	Rape, William	1010
Miller, William H.	1333	Owens, Dr. James	333	Ray, Perry F.	1417
Milliron, George	957	Painter, Howard I.	263	Reiber, Aaron E.	261
Milliron, James A.	1459	Painter, J. M.	262	Reiber, A. E.	996
Mitchell, Alexander	258	Palmer, Dr. Orrin D.	336	Reiber, Ferdinand	261
Mitchell, Ernan B.	253	Park, Albert A.	938	Reiber, George	724
Mitchell, Hon. John H.	247	Parker, C. H.	1074	Reihing, William H.	1124
Mitchell, Joseph	250	Passavant, Charles S., Jr.	678	Reith, Joseph	1410
Mitchell, Louis Z.	245	Patterson, Dr. A. M.	771	Reniek, Adam H.	803
Monks, Martiu	1012	Patterson, Dr. Ella A. H.	341	Reniek, Jacob G.	875
Montag, Henry Ernest	1406	Patterson, Prof. Gaylord H.	777	Renno, E. J.	833
Montag, J. E.	1131	Patterson, John W.	755	Richards, A. C.	867
Moore, James N.	259	Patterson, Dr. R. L.	334	Richardson, Dr. N. M.	338
Moore, Dr. J. W. F.	330	Patterson, Walter S., M. D.	716	Riddle, W. H. II.	807
Moore, John L.	889	Pearsof, Samuel H.	250	Rieger, Andrew	883
Moore, Lorenzo G.	888	Pearson, Dr. Benjamin	338	Rieger, Charles	894
Morgan, Edward	1109	Peffer, Alfred Z.	1303	Riimp, Charles	1168
Morgan, Samuel	644	Peffer, Fred	868	Ritner, Henry A.	613
Morrison, James H.	1124	Penfield, R. S.	682	Roach, Thomas V.	1420
Morrison, W. J.	801	Peoples, James A.	1243	Robb, Albert W.	1429
Morrow, Dr. Clara E.	342	Peoples, John F.	1243	Roberts, Hon. Samuel	240
Morrow, David R.	996	Präbe, Henry	1469	Robinson, Eli D.	606
Moser, J. G.	1363	Phillips, Thomas W.	219	Robinson, George E.	263
Moyer, Abram W.	867	Piekarf, William H.	1380	Robinson, Hon. Thomas	622
Muntz, John N.	786	Pierce Brothers	698	Rockenstein, A. F.	822
Murphy, Frank H.	263	Pierce, James R.	698	Roessing, W. P.	828
Murrin, A. P.	1379				
Murrin, Hugh T.	1379				

INDEX.

19

	Page
Rosebaugh, Andrew C.	690
Roth, John M.	253
Roth, Lewis M., D. D. S.	945
Ruch, Reuben F.	1438
Rudert, Paul	1149
Ruff, Albert	1108
Rumbangh, Jacob B.	1125
Rumberger, Dr. C. C.	335
Rumberger, William F.	1251
Runkle, James G.	856
Russell, Huston	1094
Russel, S. Nelson.	1144
Sager, William J.	1251
Sankey, Lewis C.	807
Sarver, A. H.	974
Satterfield, John A.	210
Sauter, Martin.	1428
Sauter, Theodore	1428
Say, John C.	981
Schaefer, Eugene	1021
Schaffner, John	1267
Schaffner, Samuel, Sr.	744
Schenck, Elmer W.	609
Schenck, George.	736
Schenck, Theodore L.	729
Schilling, Alexander	1084
Schilling, Herman	977
Schlagel, Sammel	653
Schlegel, Gus	723
Schmidt, Dr. F.	337
Schnur, George W.	887
Schoeffel, Andrew	1312
Schoenfeld, Charles	692
Schoentag, Charles F.	1334
Schultz, Stephen F.	1089
Schwalm, Henry	1073
Schwalm, William	1073
Scott, Albert T.	260
Scott, Dr. George H.	332
Scott, John Calvin.	1396
Scott, Dr. John M.	606
Scott, Robert P.	257
Scott, Winfield S.	933
Searing, George	1067
Seaton, Amos	1339
Seaton, Elias	1233
Seaton, William G.	1241
Sell, John G.	1470
Shaffer, William H.	1353
Shakely, Elias	1139
Shannon, John F.	1112
Shannon, Matthew W., Jr.	1082
Shanon, John J.	655
Shepard, William	1052
Sheridan, John J.	953
Sherman, Casper	1066
Sherwin, Samuel	1412
Shiever, Joseph F.	1180
Shira, C. C.	1086
Shoemaker, Hon. Jos. B., M. D.	331
Shroyack, Dr. Louisa M.	341
Shufflin, T. J.	839
Shull, J. P.	834
Sibert, Bernard B.	1292

	Page
Siebert, William	1142
Sipe, W. I.	909
Sitler, Alpheus.	1448
Slagle, John A.	1242
Slater, Mary A.	1116
Slater, William	816
Sloan, Berton Eugene.	1391
Sloan, David J.	1224
Sloan, Edward C.	1049
Sloan, Foster.	1384
Sloan, Harvey A.	1433
Smith, Albert	1395
Smith, Albert W.	1204
Smith, Charles A.	695
Smith, Dan.	202
Smith, John W.	1157
Smith, George W.	244
Smith, Leonard.	1373
Smith, Thomas V.	1021
Smith, William	207
Smith, William, D. O.	342
Snaman, Harry B.	625
Snell, William J.	1003
Snow, N. S.	803
Snyder, Ernest U., M. D.	1257
Snyder, Harvey	250
Snyder, John Harvey.	1420
Snyder, Sammel B.	1167
Spang, George A.	1175
Spargo, John S.	1473
Spear, William L.	1043
Speer, Dr. Matthew W.	337
Spihtaler, Martin.	1170
Spohn, Philip J.	890
Sproul, Hugh.	1313
Squire, Dr. E. P.	325
Stackpole, R. L., M. D.	1431
Staff, William	1352
Stalker, Henry B.	1195
Standard Coal Mining Co.	1203
Staples, John.	940
Stearns, Ernest L.	1229
Steel, Mrs. Eva M.	1343
Steele, Asa C.	702
Steele, Hugh G.	683
Steen, James H.	791
Steighner, Barney	570
Steigher, Christian.	888
Stein, Dr. Charles.	326
Stein, John	959
Stein, Louis.	967
Stein, William A.	1389
Stapp, Lawrence H., M. D.	1147
Stevenson, John	1035
Stewart, Frew H.	919
Stewart, Furman	1437
Stewart, George C.	256
Stewart, Robert W.	1064
Stewart, Thomas T.	1446
Stickle, William P.	1419
Stokey, Charles.	619
Stokey, Henry W.	637
Stoops, Stephen	792
Stoops, William C.	997
Storey, William	1392
Stoughton, Lester G.	750

	Page
Stoughton, Oliver W.	1270
Stoughton, Solomon R.	1001
Stracke, Louis F.	827
Stroecker, Charles J. D.	712
Struthers, James F.	890
Strutt, John G.	833
Sullivan, Charles A.	250
Sullivan, Hon. Charles C.	609
Sullivan, Col. John M.	246
Sullivan, John Q.	249
Sullivan, Moses.	250
Sutherland, Dr. J. H.	333
Sutton, D. Harper.	1155
Sutton, James M.	998
Sutton, Dr. John C.	342
Sutton, John H.	952
Swain, William A.	690
Sweeney, Timothy.	1234
Sweesy, Alpheus.	773
Taggart, Charles	790
Taggart, Samuel N.	1484
Taylor, Alexander.	864
Taylor, Elias K.	1254
Taylor, R. B.	215
Tebay, James Hall.	1217
Tebay, John H.	1332
Templeton, Samuel H.	1390
Tervilliger, Egbert A.	789
Thieleman, Christian H.	1016
Thomas, Dr. George D.	333
Thomas, Owen J.	638
Thompson, Andrew R.	1123
Thompson, David M.	1225
Thompson, E. C., M. D.	1399
Thompson, Gill M.	1414
Thompson, Harvey D.	732
Thompson, Hon. James.	246
Thompson, John H.	253
Thompson, Hon. Col. John M.	1072
Thompson, Joseph C.	1470
Thompson, Hon. Nelson H.	1480
Thompson, Oliver D.	259
Thompson, Solomon R.	1336
Thompson, William C.	262
Thompson, William G.	246
Thrower, John E.	1465
Timblin, William	245
Timmony, Joseph T.	253
Titley, Robert S.	1110
Totten, Frank	1427
Trautman, John.	760
Trautman, Louis P.	853
Trimble, Robert.	1165
Trimble, Samuel C.	1148
Trounman, Adam	1186
Trounman, Albert C.	1026
Trounman, George A.	662
Trounman, Henry N.	981
Trounman, J. Henry.	650
Trounman, W. J.	934
Turner, Harry T.	808
Turner, Dr. John F.	329
Turner, Sammel E.	1120
Twaddle, John C.	1201

	Page		Page		Page
Vance, James B.	1043	Welsh, William J.	1116	Winters, W. D.	784
Vanderlin, Joseph C.	258	Werner, Augustus F.	1031	Wise, Henry M.	909
Vandyke, Eli.	1465	Wetzel, Andrew Fred.	1343	Wise, Israel M.	711
Van Dyke, Jackson M.	1372	White, George R.	261	Wise, James E.	1025
Vogelely, Theodore.	1268	White, Lawrence M.	1483	Wise, Levi M.	264
Wade, Robert M.	1210	Whitener, Valentine.	1258	Wise, William H.	1191
Wagner, Henry.	744	Whitmore, John.	729	Witte, Frederick W.	655
Wahl, Henry.	1098	Whitmire, Robert J.	783	Wohlgemuth, Louis.	1035
Wahl, William.	1441	Whitmire, Thomas L.	730	Womer, John E.	1367
Waldron, Hon. William S.	1099	Wick, C. Foster.	1235	Worrall, George.	796
Walker, Clarence.	261	Wick, Eugene E.	1045	Wuller, Charles B.	682
Walker, Lewis P.	907	Wick, Leonard F.	1216	Wuller, Daniel.	216
Walker, Nathaniel.	772	Wick, Lewis C.	1405	Yost, Andrew.	684
Walker, Samuel.	264	Wick, W. S.	1011	Youkers, Albert W.	667
Walker, Samuel.	668	Widger, James C.	1430	Young, Aaron S.	1253
Walker, Capt. Samuel.	673	Wier, Samuel R.	1472	Young, Breaden.	1129
Walker, Samuel R.	716	Wiegand, Edward E.	816	Young, Charles.	1075
Walker, William G.	710	Wigton, John H.	1359	Young, Dallas M.	783
Wallet, Henry D.	1457	Wiles, John C.	837	Young, Elmer E.	260
Walter, Charles E.	741	Wiley, James.	721	Young, Col. Sam.	373
Walter, George.	741	Wilhelm, Rev. Jacob.	952	Young, William J.	641
Walters, Charles T.	1377	Wilkewitz, Godfrey.	1476	Youkins, Daniel.	749
Wasson, E. L., M. D.	1266	Williams, Andrew G.	258	Youkins, John.	621
Wasson, John H.	1410	Williams, Charles C.	779	Zehner, Edwin.	1294
Watson & Williams.	779	Williams, John C.	810	Zehner, Frederick.	893
Watson, Edwin A.	1184	Williams, Dr. Olin A.	341	Zeigler, Alfred.	1215
Watson, Roy A.	779	Wilson, Alexander.	765	Zeigler, Gottlieb M.	815
Watson, William.	968	Wilson, George N.	1352	Zeigler, Ira S.	948
Webber, W. C.	1449	Wilson, Dr. Harry M.	856	Zeigler, A. C.	1030
Weigand, Charles.	1466	Wilson, James S.	756	Ziegler, Alfred H., M. D.	701
Weigand, George.	1466	Wilson, John H.	946	Ziegler, Capt. Jacob.	371
Weisz, Isaac M.	649	Wilson, John Milton.	1357	Ziegler, W. G.	704
Welsh, Dr. George.	237	Wilson, Thomas.	1372	Zimmerman, Dr. George M.	326
Welsh, Henry C.	1265	Winter, Edward.	735		
		Winters, Frederick J.	1112		

INDEX OF VIEWS.

Alameda Park, Butler	429	Old People's Home, Zelenople	155
Barnhart Mill, Chicora	307	Old Witherpoon Institute	511
Beam Hotel, Zelenople	339	Orphans' Home, Zelenople	307
Bird's-eye View of Butler—Looking East from Butler County National Bank	429	Present Butler County Court House	251
Bird's-eye View of Butler—Looking West from Butler County National Bank	429	Public School, Bruin	511
Boydstown Reservoir of the Butler Water Co., Butler	233	Public School, Evans City	537
Dr. Boyle's Eye and Ear Hospital, Butler	567	Public School, Renfrew	511
B. P. O. E. Building, Butler	537	Public School, Zelenople	307
Broad Street School, Butler	389	Rapp's Seat, Harmony	59
Building Used for High School, Renfrew	537	RESIDENCES—	
Butler County Court House, Built in 1807	251	E. E. Abrams, Butler	349
Butler County Court House of 1853	233	William Arnold, Bruin	1194
Butler County Court House of 1877	233	S. L. Braham, Harrisville	1062
Butler County Jail, Butler	233	Jacob Dambaugh, Zelenople	1027
Butler Engine and Foundry Company, Butler	775	Lewis A. Herold, Center Township	1080
Butler General Hospital, Butler	329	J. C. Kelley, Butler Township	349
Butler Roller Mills	283	William B. McGeary, Butler	349
C. H. Barnhart's House and Shop, Butler	329	James W. McKee, Butler	1323
Commercial Hotel, Butler	1362	The Reiber Home, Butler	349
Concordia Home, Marwood	339	W. H. H. Riddle, Butler	567
County Infirmary	155	Charles Rimp, Summit Township	1169
Country Club House, Butler	233	W. F. Rumberger, Butler	1249
Eau Claire Academy	537	Residence and Greenhouses of Geo. W. Schnur, Summit Township	886
English Lutheran Church, Butler	461	Philip J. Spohn, Summit Township	898
Episcopal Church, Butler	461	John Stevenson, Parker Township	1034
First Brick School Building, Butler	389	Sullivan Residence, Butler	349
First Presbyterian Church, Butler	461	Henry C. Welsh, Penn Township	1263
First School House—Built in 1808	115	Second Presbyterian Church, Butler	389
First Steel Jacket Kiln	193	Shooting of Cowden Bros.' No. 2 Well, Fennelton	193
German Lutheran Church, Butler	461	State Normal School, Slippery Rock	511
German Lutheran Church, Zelenople	537	St. John's Lutheran Home and Orphanage, Mars	155
Goehring & Richards Building, Butler	567	St. John's Reformed Church on Eberhart Farm, Butler Township	29
Grammar and High School, Mars	511	St. Patrick's Church, Sugar Creek, Donegal Township	339
Harmony U. P. Church	29	St. Peter's Catholic Church, Butler	461
Home of Alexander Hunter in Ireland	115	St. Paul's Catholic Church, Butler	461
Hotel Nixon, Butler	251	St. Paul's Orphan Home	155
L. O. O. F. Building, Butler	233	St. Paul's Parochial School, Butler	389
Knights of Pythias Home, Harmony	59	Stone House, Brady Township	59
Log Cabin, Built by Manassas Dugan	59	Store of Charles R. Borland, Harrisville	339
Lovly House, Butler	115	The Walter and Graham Mill	283
McBride Well	193	United Presbyterian Church, Butler	389
McCullough Barnard & Co.'s No. 1 Well and the Harry N. Hoffman Well	193	United Presbyterian Church, Eau Claire	115
M. E. Church and Parsonage, Connoquenessing	307	United Presbyterian Church, Fairview	29
Mechling Hotel	59	View of Evans City	307
M. E. Church, Butler	251	Waldorf Hotel and Barn, Evans City	115
Monastery at Herman Station	29	West Sunbury Academy	511
Muddy Creek Falls	59	White Oak Springs U. P. Church, Connoquenessing Township	29
New High School, Butler	389	Y. M. C. A. Building, Butler	251
North Washington Academy	537		
Old Graveyard at Harmony	29		



James A. McKee

History of Butler County.

CHAPTER I

TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES AND MINERAL DEPOSITS

Advance of Civilization Along the Waterways—The County Created, Named, and Surveyed—Organization of Counties—Topography—the Soil, Valley and High Land—Elevations Above Tide Water—Thomas Collins' Salt Well—Webster Wilson's Well—John Negley Well—Eccentricities of the Oil Fields—Coal Fields—Other Mineral Deposits—Lead Mines—Forests—Archeology—Epidemics, Floods, and Storms.

The history of the territory of which Butler County forms a part presents a variety of startling incidents, although none of the historic events of the hundred years preceding the advent of the white settlers happened within the present limits of the county. At various times the territory has been successively under the sovereignty of Great Britain, France, Great Britain again, Virginia, the United States, and lastly Pennsylvania.

ADVANCE OF CIVILIZATION ALONG THE WATERWAYS.

A glance at the map of western Pennsylvania will suggest to the thoughtful reader the fact, and the reasons for the fact, that Butler County was not the theater of any of those great actions which shaped the destiny of the Great West and the entire National domain. The chief villages and strongholds of the aboriginal in-

habitants were along or near the great waterways, and when the European explorers came into the country in the beginning of the eighteenth century, they followed these natural highways. It thus resulted in this region as well as all others settled before the era of railroads, that the early homes and operations of the white men were along the navigable streams. The Allegheny River on the east, the Beaver on the west, and the Ohio on the south enclose Butler County in an irregular oval, in the interior of which are only small streams tributary to the larger rivers, and not navigable for the small boats of pioneer commerce.

Hence, during the periods of the French occupation, the long contest of the English for dominion, and during the Revolution, when events of far-reaching effect were occurring along the valleys of the Allegheny, and Ohio, and later when the pioneers

pushed into the valley of the Beaver, the territory lying between the streams was an unbroken wilderness. During this time it was the wild retreat of the Indians who fell upon the outposts of civilization, and was probably the home of a few white men who had adopted the life of the savages and were living among them.

When William Penn came to America in 1682 to establish a form of government for his new possessions, the territory was divided into three counties, namely: Bucks, Philadelphia and Chester. The latter included the present limits of Delaware County and all of the territory southwest of the Schuylkill River to the extreme limits of the province. The limits of the other counties were defined in a similar manner as to the west and northern boundaries. As the pioneers pushed their way into the forests to the westward and northward, new counties were erected from time to time to accommodate the needs of the people.

In the line of descent, Butler County is the daughter of Chester County, as will be seen by reference to the table of the organization of counties. The first county to be taken from the territory of Chester County on the west was Lancaster, which was erected under the authority of an act of the provincial legislature in May, 1729. The western limits of Lancaster County were defined as the extreme limits of the province. As civilization advanced westward, other new counties were erected from time to time in the order named: Cumberland, Bedford, Westmoreland, Allegheny, and Butler.

After the purchase of the Indian land in 1784, the territory west and north of the Allegheny and Ohio Rivers was attached to Westmoreland County. In 1787 Allegheny County was created on the west of Westmoreland, and the northern limits of the county extended to the northern boundary of the state, including what is now Erie County, and all of the territory

west of the Allegheny River and north of the Ohio. This territory included all of the present limits of Butler, Lawrence, Mercer, Crawford and Erie Counties, and parts of Armstrong, Beaver, Venango, and Warren Counties.

THE COUNTY CREATED, NAMED AND SURVEYED.

The act of the legislature creating Butler County was passed March 12, 1800. The county is named in honor of General Richard Butler, who was killed at St. Clair's defeat, a biographical sketch of whom appears in another chapter. It is bounded by Venango on the north, by Armstrong on the east, by Allegheny on the south, and by Beaver, Lawrence and Mercer Counties on the west. Its geographical center is in latitude 40 degrees 45 minutes north, and longitude, 2 degrees, 47 minutes and 30 seconds west of Washington, D. C. Its area is 814 miles or 529,960 acres, divided into thirty-three townships, and these are subdivided into seventy-one election precincts. The population of the county in 1908 (estimated) is about 79,000.

The year following the act creating the new county, commissioners were appointed to run the county lines. The persons appointed for this purpose were Samuel Rippey, Henry Evans, and John McBride, surveyors, and Beatty Quinn, as axeman. After this commission had made their report, the legislature appointed another committee to locate the county seat. They were Isaac Weaver, John Hamilton, Thos. Martin, James Brady, and Presley Carr Lane. The place selected by them is the present site of the borough of Butler, and is within four miles of the center of the county, as the act provided. The present limits of the county as determined by the surveys of 1854 are as follows: Beginning at the mouth of Buffalo Creek at Freeport; thence westward twenty-three miles to a corner on the west side of Alexander's district adjoining Beaver County; thence

along said line and Beaver County northward twenty-three miles to a corner where the streams of Muddy Creek and Slippery Rock unite; thence along the Mercer County line north fifteen degrees east, fifteen miles to a corner near Harrisville; thence eastward fifteen miles to a corner near the Allegheny River near Emlenton; thence southward about thirty miles along the Armstrong County line to the place of beginning.

The first settlers of the county who came into the territory previous to 1800 were Scotch-Irish and Pennsylvania Germans who came from the eastern part of the state. Many of the men had been soldiers in the War of the Revolution and had purchased tracts of land in the donation and depreciation district upon which they made settlements. These were followed by a large number of Irish emigrants who came in from 1800 to 1820, and these were followed by the Germans, who came in 1838.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The chief and central figure in the topography of Butler County is the great dividing ridge between the waters of the Allegheny on the east and the tributaries of the Beaver on the west. This crest of the great water sheds sweeps through the eastern part of the county in a general direction nearly north and south. It enters the county in Middlesex Township, runs northeast through Clinton and Jefferson Townships to Dilks' Station on the Butler branch railroad, and thence northward in almost a straight line to Middletown in Concord Township. From the latter point it extends northward to North Washington and the village Annisville and rounding in a semi-circle the headwaters of Slippery Rock creek passes close to Ean Claire, and thence northward to the county line, along which it runs in a westerly direction, when it again sweeps to the north and runs off along a line between

Mercer and Venango Counties. Two prominent ridges coming in from the west meet the great divide near Middletown. The most northern of these is that which lies near Muddy Creek and Slippery Rock, and runs nearly due east from the Lawrence County line through Worth, Brady and Clay townships. The more southern of these ridges is that which separates the waters of Muddy Creek and Connoquenessing. It passes close to Portersville and Prospect and runs nearly northeast through Center and Concord Townships to its junction with the great divide. The height of these dividing ridges reaches about 1,500 feet above tide water, and they are approximately 600 feet above the Allegheny River at Parker.

The center of the drainage system of the northern part of the county is at Middletown. In its immediate vicinity are the headwaters of Slippery Rock Creek, Muddy Creek, Bear Creek, Buffalo Creek, and Kearns' branch of the Connoquenessing. The northern part of the county is principally drained by Muddy Creek and Slippery Rock Creek on the west and Bear Creek on the east and their tributary streams. The southern half of the county is drained by the Connoquenessing Creek, which is formed by the confluence of several branches near Butler borough and flows in a general direction a little south of west through Butler, Penn, Forward, and Jackson Townships to the Beaver County line. While the general direction of the stream is almost in a straight line, it makes many bold sweeps to the north and south, and with one or two exceptions, all of its branches enter it from the south. The branches on the south are Thorn Creek, Glade Run, Breakneck Creek and Brush Creek, along the western limits of the county. The tributaries on the north are Yellow Creek and Little Connoquenessing, the latter flowing in from the northeast a little above Harmony, after running a general parallel course for many miles.

In the southeastern section of the county the small streams flow into Buffalo Creek on the east and Bull Creek on the south, and thence drained into the Allegheny River. Probably nine-tenths of the drainage of the county, however, is westward into the Beaver River.

THE SOIL—VALLEY AND HIGH LAND.

There is comparatively little valley land in the county. A broad and beautiful valley has been carved out by the Connoquenessing in the vicinity of Harmony and Zelienople, and the soil is there derived from the lower coal measures and is very rich and strong. This region is the garden spot of the county, and is probably one of the richest agricultural sections in the state. Well defined terraces exist here that do not appear elsewhere in the county to the knowledge of the geologist. They occur at twenty, sixty, and one hundred and ten feet above the stream, but can only be traced for a short distance along the valley.

Some fine bottom lands appear along the valley of the Slippery Rock from Anadale westward, and in the valley of Muddy Creek from Clay Township west to the Lawrence County line. Outside of the valleys mentioned and a small amount of bottom land along the tributaries of these streams the arable soils of the county are derived from what the geologists call the barren measure rocks. The streams cut down into the lower coal measures, but leave the hillsides so rugged that cultivation is rarely attempted. The farming lands lie back from the streams on the highlands composed of the barren measures, and from this it results that a large portion of the county has a light soil and requires constant fertilization.

Prof. I. C. White, author of the geological report on this district including southern Butler County, says upon this subject, that the farmers have very little in their favor with which to begin, and hence the

use of fertilizers is necessary to secure a paying crop. The lower barren measure, from which nearly all of the soils of the district are derived, contain very little limestone, and hence the small amount of calcareous matter originally in the soil has nearly all been used up by the annual extraction of the crops, so that the land is literally famishing for lime. The northern section of the county is better situated in this particular than the southern. Along the Slippery Rock Creek in Slippery Rock, Worth, Brady, Cherry, Mercer and Marion Townships, much of the land is very much improved by the presence of limestone which outcrops in this section, and has been used in the past thirty years to a large extent for agricultural purposes. Prof. Chance, in the second geological survey, divides the soil of the northern section of the county into four classes: First, the soil of the bottom lands, found on Muddy Creek and Slippery Rock and their branches; second, the highlands of the barren measures, varying from a very thin, loose soil to a hard tough clay, much of it good farming land adapted to grazing, but needing a liberal application of lime; third, the highland of southern Brady, Clay, Concord, and Fairview Townships, formed by the outcrop of the Mahoning and Freeport sandstone; and fourth, the soil formed from the disintegration of the shales and sandstone of the lower productive coal measures, varying much in quality as the coal measure rocks vary in lithological character.

ELEVATIONS ABOVE TIDE WATER.

The surface of the county is broken by hills and valleys, the latter forming in the courses of its numerous streams. The elevations are decided, being higher in the northern than in the southern district of the county. At Butler Junction near the southeast corner of the county the elevation is 768.7 feet, and at Emlenton Station in the Allegheny Valley, near the northeast

corner of the county, the elevation is 905.1 feet above ocean level. Within the county the following levels have been ascertained, the measurements being track levels at the various railroad stations: Southeast of Butler are Buffalo, 766.4; Harbison, 801.66; Monroe, 840; Sarvers, 1,026.8; Cabot, 1,200.9; Marwood, 1,224.2; Dilks, 1,307; Great Belt, 1,260; Herman, 1,300.6; Brinker Station, 1,301.6; Sunset, 1,317.1; Butler, at the West Penn Depot, 1,008 feet; corner of Butler County National Bank on Main Street, 1,077 feet.

Northeast of Butler are Chicora, 1,195 to 1,210 feet; St. Joe, 1,400; Carbon Center, 1,170; Greece City, 1,286; Modoc, 1,277; Argyle, 1,161; Petrolia, 1,175; Central Point, 1,184; Karns City, 1,204; Stone House, 1,089; Harts' Well on the Say farm in Parker Township, 1,407; Bruin, 1,104; High Point near Lawrenceburg, 1,096; Fairview, 1,247; High Point near Middletown, 1,420; Columbia Hill in Allegheny Township, 1,471; Hill near the southwest corner of Donegal Township, 1,430.

North of Butler Borough the level at Unionville in Center Township is 1,330 feet; at West Sunbury, 1,400; North Washington, 1,500; Eau Claire, 1,520; Annandale, 1,490; Venango Summit, near Eau Claire, 1,554; high point near Annisville, 1,530; and Murrinsville, 1,440.

West and northwest of Butler the level at Prospect is 1,330 feet; at Portersville, 1,360; at West Liberty, 1,190; at Slippery Rock Borough, 1,300; at the northwest corner of Mercer Township, 1,450; at the center of Slippery Rock Township, 1,300; at the middle of the west line of Brady Township, 1,470; at the angle of the west line of Worth Township, 1,350; at the center of Muddy Creek, 1,375; and at Harrisville Borough, 1,340.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the highest point in the county is a knob near the village of Eau Claire in Venango Township, which is 1,554 feet above ocean level, and the lowest point is at Buffalo on

the Butler branch railroad in the southeastern corner of the county.

Lake Erie is 573 feet above ocean level; Kittanning at the curb outside of the Central House, 809.94; the Tarentum Depot on the West Penn Railroad, 778 feet; and Allegheny City on Sycamore Street, 741.40. From these levels the relation of Butler County to Lake Erie and lower Allegheny Valley levels may be known. If speculation may be indulged in with any show of reason, and if the theory advanced by geologists is correct, it may be said that the Allegheny and the Beaver Rivers once flowed from 500 to 800 feet above their present levels, and that the Connoquenesing, Slippery Rock, Muddy Creek, and other local creeks from 800 to 1,200 feet. In the lowering of the river and creek bottoms to depths far below their present bed, mighty agencies were at work. Instead of being mere conveyancers of clays, they were hewers of rock, leaving great ravines in the high plateaus, and preparing a way for the ice mountains which rolled over this section, pulverizing the massive sandstones and grinding the hard lime rock into boulders. The terraces and canons tell very plainly how this system of valley making was carried out, while the drill brings to light the method of filling up, which raised the river and creek bottoms to their present levels.

THOMAS COLLINS' SALT WELL.

In the search for oil in Butler County the earth has been bored in some places to a depth of over 4,000 feet, as in the test well on the Smith farm in Winfield Township. In very many places the drill has penetrated to a depth of 1,500 to 2,000 feet, showing the geological structure and the coal formations in the various townships. Among the earliest operations of this kind was a salt well driven by Thomas Collins in 1811-12, to a depth of seventy feet, on the James Kearns farm in Butler Township. This well was near the road

leading from Butler to Chicora on what was known as the "Salt Lick." An outcrop of coal in the same locality made the location desirable for the manufacturing of salt, and accordingly this industry was carried on for a number of years. Petroleum was known to the pioneer settlers by the Indian name of Seneca oil, and was highly valued for its reputed medical virtues. A small flow of oil was obtained in this old salt well, which was sufficient to give its flavor to the brine and even to the salt produced. The pioneers did not realize the value of their discovery and the salt well was finally abandoned on account of the oily flavor it gave to the manufactured salt.

WEBSTER WILSON'S WELL.

In 1824 Webster Wilson of New Brighton drilled a salt well in Lancaster Township about 2,600 feet above the confluence of Yellow Creek and Connoquenessing. This well was drilled to a depth of 339 feet, and for a long time salt was manufactured by the panning system. Some idea of the slow progress made in drilling a hundred years ago may be had from the record made at this well. Water-power was used to drill and a year's time was taken in drilling to the depth of 339 feet. The drillers seldom got more than two or three feet in a day, and often only a few inches. Wilson's record of the well shows coal at a depth of fifty-three feet, fire clay at fifty-nine feet, hard sandstone at sixty-nine, Clarion coal at 150 feet, Piedmont sandstone at about 210 feet, five feet of coal at 255 feet, and underlying the coal three feet of fire clay. Nothing below the fire clay was found except shale till the bottom of the well was reached. The absence of ferriiferous limestone in this well may be accounted for by its being cut out by a hard bluish-white sandstone which occupied its place. In drilling the old salt well at Harmony a vein of good coal was found forty-five feet below what is known

as the Darlington or Upper Kittanning coal location.

JOHN NEGLEY'S WELL.

A salt well was drilled at Butler about 1832 by John Negley, who invested about \$8,000 in the enterprise. The site of this old well was a point on the south bank of the Connoquenessing Creek about two hundred feet west of the Main Street bridge, near the old mill dam. Salt water was found at a depth of 800 feet, and a salt factory was established on the pan system, which was continued for many years. Coal for fuel was taken from the bank on the hill above from the same veins that are now operated by John M. Muntz. Foot power was used in drilling the salt well, and eighty ten-foot hickory rods took the place of a rope or cable. The hole was only two and one-half inches in diameter. The enterprise was abandoned after a few years, on account of the brine being insufficient. Had the well been drilled 300 feet deeper, as subsequent borings have shown, an inexhaustible supply of salt water would have been found. The drillers were engaged for three years in drilling the hole to the depth of 800 feet, and during that time met with many discouragements, on several occasions having their tools stuck.

In 1857 the Orr salt well in Buffalo Township was drilled, but the flow of brine was small, and in 1858 it was sunk one hundred feet deeper, when a vein of water equal to twenty gallons per minute was struck.

ECCENTRICITIES OF THE OIL FIELDS.

The eccentricities of the Butler oil fields have proved that geologists know comparatively nothing of the origin of this oil or of the gas reservoirs with which it is associated. For almost forty years the geologists and the operator have been predicting the exhaustion of oil and gas in Butler County, notwithstanding the contradiction of their predictions by the dis-

coveries of new deposits. Oil and gas are inseparable companions, and where one exists so does the other. Like coal deposits, they give out in time, and as new mines must be opened to supply the demand for coal, so new wells must be drilled to supply that for oil and gas. Wonderful exhibitions of the vagaries of the two fluids have been witnessed ever since the beginning of production in the Butler County fields. The pioneer wells in the Parker Township fields were drilled to the Third or Venango County sand. Outside of the Martinsburg region several sands have been discovered, such as the Fourth sand at Karns City, the Bradford, the Gordon, the Snee, and the Hundred-Foot and within the last ten years, the Speechley sand has been developed in Concord and Washington Townships. In more recent years wells have been discovered in the Berea sand in Muddy Creek Township. Early in May, 1886, the Fisher Oil Company drilled a well on the Reott farm near Herman Station to a depth of 2,650 feet with the object of tapping the Gordon sand that is found in Washington County. At a depth of 2,400 feet the Bradford sand was struck, or 140 feet below the Fourth sand. At 2,641 feet the shell of what would correspond with the Gordon sand was struck, but neither oil nor gas were obtained. The well on the Criswell farm was drilled to a depth of 3,500 feet, and the well on the Smith farm in Winfield Township to 4,000 feet, without other results than to further display the freakishness of the oil-bearing sands in Butler County. In the Bald Ridge field the Third and Fourth sands come together, and equally as strange phenomena are observed in other sections of the county.

COAL FIELDS OF THE COUNTY.

HISTORY, CANNEL COAL BEDS, FREAKS—EARLY OPERATIONS, OPERATIONS IN 1908.

A brief history of the coal fields and deposits of Butler County may be of in-

terest, on account of their freakishness, and because of the extent of the operations being carried on at the present time. There are five distinct veins of coal known to the geologists in Butler County. They are the Upper Freeport, the Lower Freeport, called the Freeport group; the Upper Kittanning and the Lower Kittanning, called the Kittanning group; and the Clarion coal, the latter being found below the ferriferous limestone. The first two groups are found above the ferriferous limestone. These groups are known as the lower productive coals and are found in every township in the southern half of the county, and with a few exceptions in all of the townships in the northern half of the county, the outcrop showing along the hillsides of all of the streams.

In addition to the above groups, there are small areas covered by the Bakers-town, the Galitzin, and the Brush Creek coals, belonging to the upper series, the Eichenhauer freak series and the Sharon coal in the western part of the county, and what is known as the Slope vein in the northern tier of townships. The geological survey of 1837 located the Upper Freeport coal at Freeport and the Kittanning coal at Kittanning on the Allegheny River. The second survey in 1876 located the Lower Freeport and it was discovered that beneath the Upper Kittanning vein there was a second vein which had the appearance of cannel coal. The Kittanning group extends across the county, varying from two to five feet in thickness, and rises out of the bed of the Connoquenessing Creek seven miles above Harmony. The lower vein is forty feet below the creek at Harmony, and does not appear at the surface until Beaver County is reached. After the Kittanning group reaches Beaver County it becomes a cannel known as the Darlington coal, and it there reaches its great thickness of from ten to twelve feet.

The Freeport group outcrops along the streams in the southern half of the county,

and in a few places in the northern half, and is the coal that has been most mined for domestic consumption by the farmers and by the private operators in the early history of the county.

The Clarion coal is seen on Rough Run and does not again appear in the southern half of the county until the western limits are reached, and there it is very thin. In the northern half this bed of coal is found in Marion and Washington Townships, and is of a workable thickness.

The Brookville coal appears on Rough Run in Winfield Township, but does not reach workable dimensions, and in the northern half of the county it is mined in Venango Township.

The Bakerstown coal has its origin from the town of that name in Allegheny County, and is developed along the head of Glade Run and Breakneck Creek, in southern Butler County.

The Brush Creek coal belongs to the upper coal series, and is seen along the hills of Brush Creek in Cranberry Township, and in one or two other places in the county. It is 527 feet below the Pittsburg coal and seventy-five feet above the Upper Freeport. This coal occupies the place of the Galitzin coal of Cambria and Somerset Counties, and the name is applied in several localities in Butler County.

One of the freak beds of coal is found on the Semiconon branch of the Little Connoquenessing Creek, and is from two to five feet thick. It is a rich bituminous coal much prized as a fuel, and occurs fifty feet above the Upper Freeport and twenty-five feet below the Galitzin or Brush Creek. This vein is called the Brush Creek coal in the geological reports of the state, but the author of the reports has doubts whether it is the same.

The Eichenhauer coal in Lancaster Township belongs to none of the groups mentioned, and is purely a local coal. It is a new feature to the geologists, introduced between the Lower Freeport and the

Darlington or Kittanning group, and is found on the Eichenhauer farm and a few farms surrounding it. Seven feet of workable coal was found on the Eichenhauer farm, which was mined until the coal dipped below the water level of the creek, and the operations were then abandoned. The same vein was also mined at the mouth of Crab Run. In the latter township a bed of this coal has been mined for many years on the Coulter-McCandless farm.

The Brookville coal is found in Marion Township 120 feet below the cannel coal beds, and the Clarion coal is found in workable thickness in Washington Township. A thin outcrop of the Upper Freeport appears on a high knob in Venango Township, and in this locality the Brookville coal appears to take the place of the Lower Kittanning. Venango Township also presents a freak in the form of a deposit of limestone ore forty feet above the Brookville coal.

Brush Creek coal is encountered in Donegal Township near Chicora, and the Upper Freeport vein also appears in this locality.

In Mercer Township in the northwest section of the county the Harrisville vein appears, and has been mined extensively for over thirty years. What is known as the Burnett coal appears in Mercer, Marion, Venango, Cherry, Allegheny, Parker, and Washington Townships, and forty-five feet below the Burnett vein is the Slope vein which is a series of coal which has no classification and appears to be unknown to the geologists.

The Kittanning group which is visible throughout the entire northern half of the county, reaches an abnormal thickness in Washington and Cherry Townships, and in the eastern section of the county. Near Kaylor City in Armstrong County a deposit of this coal has been found which is eleven feet thick, but its area is small. Throughout Butler County the coal varies from three to six feet.

A duplicate of the Darlington coal is found at the mouth of Breakneck Creek, in Jackson Township, and has been mined extensively in recent years. The Welsh oil well record in Jefferson Township locates ten feet of Darlington coal in that district, but this record is not believed to be correct. At the point where the well was drilled the Darlington coal was found 146 feet below the level of Thorn Creek, and as the vein has never been worked in that locality, its exact thickness is not known.

CANNEL COAL.

The cannel coal beds of Butler County belong to the Kittanning group, which becomes the Darlington cannel coal in Beaver County. The deposits are irregular in the southern part of the county, being found at the Kearns farm in Butler Township, at the Weaver farm in Forward Township, in Jackson Township, and above the Eichenhauer coal in Lancaster Township. In Forward Township a small bed is found above the Freeport coal, which is out of the regular place for the cannel. In all of these localities the cannel beds are thin and the coal impure and of little merchantable value.

The cannel coal reaches its greatest thickness and commercial value in the northern section of the county where the beds vary from three to eight feet in Washington, Venango, Marion, Cherry and Center Townships.

EARLY OPERATIONS.

Coal mining was carried on at an early date in the county. The drilling of the salt well on the Kearns farm in Butler Township in 1811-12, was the means of opening a coal bank at the same place. The Harmony Society operated mines at the mouth of Yellow Creek as early as 1815, to supply fuel for the colony and to operate the salt manufacturing plant. In 1832 a mine was operated south of the creek in the

present limits of Butler Borough. Coal was mined and coked at Winfield furnace in the fifties, and similar operations were carried on on Bear Creek and Slippery Rock as far back as the thirties.

The Muntz Mines of Butler are probably the oldest operations in the county. As early as the thirties coal was mined at an opening near the creek bank west of the Main Street bridge, and it is said by the older residents of the town that coal was mined here as early as 1810 and 1812. This mine was first operated by John Negley, who was a pioneer of Butler, and came into the possession of John G. Muntz in 1854. John M. Muntz, the present proprietor, took charge of the mine in 1872, and is the present operator. Other mines in the vicinity of Butler were the Lavery, Schaffner and Bredin, which supplied fuel for the town for many years.

In the fifties coal was mined on the Daniel Heck and Eli Eagal farms near Unionville in Center Township, which proved to be of value for coking purposes. Coke was manufactured at these mines and hauled to Prospect for use at the foundries which were in operation at that place. About the same time the product of the mine on Walker's Run in Buffalo Township was being hauled to Natrona to the salt works and shipped from Freeport to Pittsburg by boat. The Cable mines in Connoquenessing Township on the Little Connoquenessing Creek were operated extensively for many years and supplied fuel to Harmony and Zelienople, as well as the surrounding farmers. Many other small mining operations were carried on in the county, and at one time the mines were so numerous and the competition so sharp that the farmers could buy their winter supply of fuel at the banks for two cents per bushel.

The advent of natural gas as a fuel drove the private coal banks out of business, although there are yet many in operation throughout the county.

LARGE OPERATIONS.

The mining of coal on a large scale in the county had its inception with the coming of the railroads. As early as 1855 Hugh McKee and Thomas White of Butler explored the cannel coal beds in Washington and Venango Townships, and leased a large tract of land for the purpose of developing the territory. They had associated with them F. G. May of New York City. At that time there were no facilities for marketing the coal and railroads within the limits of the county had not been thought of.

The next move was made by Benjamin Niblock of Youngstown, Ohio; James M. Bredin, then of Butler, and Thompson Kyle, of Harrisville, who leased 50,000 acres of land lying in Mercer, Butler and Venango Counties. The lands in Butler County lay in Mercer, Marion, Cherry, Washington, Venango, Allegheny, and Parker Townships. The royalty paid to the land owners for these leases was ten cents per ton.

They then associated with them the firm of Wick, Wells & Company, of Youngstown, Ohio; Shryock, Reynolds & Gill, of Meadville, Pennsylvania; Cunard & McHenry, of London; and Jackson, of New York, and organized the Mercer Mining & Manufacturing Company. This company then opened mines at Pardoe, in Mercer County, and at Harrisville, Mercer Township, in Butler County.

In 1868-69 this company built the Shenango & Allegheny Railroad from Shenango to Pardoe, and in 1872 the line was extended to Harrisville and Branchton. In January, 1876, an extension of the line was completed to Hilliard, in Washington Township, and other extensions into the various coal fields were made in 1880, 1882 and 1883. In the latter years the connecting line was built from Branchton to Butler.

The coal enterprise was undertaken on the supposition that the so-called Harris-

ville vein, four feet thick, was the principal mining vein of coal in that locality. On investigation it was found that a second vein of good mining coal existed in Bull Valley in Cherry Township. This vein is from five to six feet thick and is called the Burnett vein in honor of the man who first located it. In the same valley the Slope vein was subsequently discovered, and has proved to be one of the most valuable coals found in the region now reached by the Bessemer Railroad and its various branches. The mines in this region were operated for a number of years by Mr. Burnett, who then sold out to a Philadelphia company. The Harrisville mine was operated by C. A. Jewell, who in 1882 opened the Oneida mine in Center Township. Both of these mines have been exhausted. Following the development of the Harrisville mine the Union Coal & Coke Company operated a mine at Gomersol, in Cherry Township. Other mines were the Allegheny, the Buckeye, and the Eichbar, and the Erie Coal Companies operated mines in the vicinity of Anadale and Hilliard. The Stage mines at Claytonia were opened in 1894 and later Steele & Blair opened the Standard Mine on the Bessemer Railroad.

OPERATIONS IN 1908.

In 1908 there were twenty-five coal companies operating in Butler County employing about 2,000 men. The total production of the mines for 1907 was about 865,000 tons. The principal operators in the district are The Great Lakes Coal Company, the Erie Coal & Coke Company, the Goff-Kerby Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, and the H. K. Wick Coal Company, of Youngstown, Ohio. Among the independent operators are W. K. Hamilton, Harry Hamilton, C. B. McFarland, the Turner Coal Company of Greenville, P. D. Sherwin of Butler, George Stage of Greenville. Butler is in the third bituminous district with Armstrong, Clarion, Beaver, Lawrence

and Mercer Counties, and with the exception of Armstrong County has the largest production of any county in the district. The Butler district has been remarkably free from strikes and the various forms of labor troubles that the operators in other districts have encountered. The district has also been remarkably free from mine disasters and the usual run of accidents caused by mine explosions and gas. This is accounted for from the fact that all the mines in the county are above the water level, and are almost entirely free from gaseous formations. The coal mined along the Bessemer Railroad and the Western Allegheny Railroad is all of a superior quality for steam purposes and the entire output of the mines is shipped north for distribution along the Great Lakes.

In addition to the above companies, the New Castle Coal Company and the Filer mines, having openings in Mercer County close to the line, are taking coal out from under farms in Butler County, the value of which is not included in the reports of the production for this county. In the southeastern corner of the county the Clark Coal & Coke Company have an opening just across the line in Armstrong County, and their main entries run into the coal lands in Butler County. This company has several thousand acres of coal land leased in Buffalo Township. The Kerr Coal Company, a branch of the Gugenheimer interests, also have a large block of coal lands in Buffalo Township adjoining the Armstrong and Allegheny County lines, which was purchased outright from the farmers. This company has an opening at Lane Station on the Butler Branch from which the coal in Butler County will be mined. Along Buffalo Creek and Walker's Run the small mines operated by Wright, Kelley, Yeanig, and Beckman are still in operation and furnish fuel to the villages and farmers in the surrounding country.

The mines operating were as follows: The Sharon Coal & Lime Company, in Slippery Rock Township, operating the Buhl Mines Nos. 3 and 4, employed 177 men. Their output was 98,400 tons. These mines are on the Wolf Creek Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Goff-Kirby Company of Cleveland, Ohio, were operating in Marion and Venango Townships at Anandale Station and Murrinsville under the title of Butts Cannel Coal Company. They employed 253 men, and the output of their Anandale mine No. 2 was 165,000 tons, and of their No. 3, 36,000 tons.

The Bessemer & Lake Erie Coal Company, operating the Jefferson mine, employed 120 men and had an output of 86,000 tons.

The Erie Coal & Coke Company employed eighty-nine men in their Keystone Mine No. 1 and had an output of 77,500 tons.

The Lochrie Brothers Coal Company at Argentine employed eighty men in their Pennsylvania Mine No. 1 and had an output of 59,000 tons. This company is operating in Washington and Venango Townships.

The Standard Coal Mining Company at Argentine employed eighty-nine men and had an output of 57,000 tons.

The Nellie Coal Company employed seventy-eight men at their Nellie Mine in the same district, and had an output of 49,000 tons.

The Mutual Coal Mining Company employed seventy-one men at the Royal Mine, in the Argentine district, and had an output of 43,768 tons.

The Chicora Coal & Coke Company at Chicora, on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, employed fifty men and had an output of 40,906 tons.

F. A. Mizner employed fifty-nine men at the Grant Mine in Venango Township, and had an output of 31,625 tons.

George Stage & Son employed forty-

three men at the Stage Mine at Claytonia, and had an output of 18,000 tons.

The Pittsburg Coal & Fuel Company operating the Wahlville No. 2, in Jackson Township, employed thirty-five men and had an output of 15,340 tons.

Samuel Sherwin operating the Kinkade Mine near Karns City employed forty-six men and had an output of 13,216 tons.

The Maines Coal Company operating the Maines Mine in Center Township, three miles north of Butler, employed seventeen men and had an output of 8,884 tons.

The Erie Coal Mining Company employed twelve men at their Claytonia mine, on the Bessemer Railroad, and had an output of 7,420 tons.

Thomas Evans, lessee of the Butler Coal & Coke Company, employed twenty-two men at the Jamisonville mine, in the Bessemer Railroad, and had an output of 6,824 tons. This mine is now operated by Mariana & Smith.

The Grace Coal Company employed twenty-five men at the Evans City shaft on the main line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and had an output of 5,500 tons. This mine is now operated by the Turners, of Greenville.

The Hallston Coal & Coke Company employed fifteen men at the Hallston mine on the Bessemer Railroad, and had an output of 4,784 tons.

The Branchton Coal Company employed seventeen men at the Branchton mine and had an output of 973 tons.

P. D. Sherwin employed fifty-eight men at the Sherwin mines on the Bessemer Railroad, and produced 23,000 tons. This mine is on the Dr. McCandless farm in Clay Township. The same operator employed thirty-three men at the Enterprise mine at Karns City and had an output of 10,000 tons. The Enterprise mine is on the Taylor and Riddle farms and has been in operation since 1886.

The future of the coal business in Butler County is full of promise. The operations

for the past thirty years have all been confined to the northern half of the county and it is only recently that large mining operations have been carried on in the townships south of Butler. The Wahlville and Evans City mines on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad are the only ones of importance in this section, while the Kerr Company and the Clark Coal & Coke Company are operating in the southeastern corner of the county and have their openings in Armstrong County. The full extent of the coal beds in the southern townships have not been defined, except as they are located by the drill in operating for oil. These records are not reliable as to the exact thickness of the vein, but they are known to vary from three feet to at least eight or ten feet. All of the coal mined in Butler County is of an excellent quality both for fuel and steam purposes, and the close proximity of the fields to the Pittsburg district makes the future prospect very bright.

IRON ORE AND LIMESTONE.

The maker of the Universe used a lavish hand when he created the mineral resources of Butler County. The development of the petroleum and gas fields created wealth never dreamed of by Croesus, and no sooner had this wonderful source of riches begun to decline than men began to delve into the hills in search of minerals, with results that are astonishing to the expert mineralogist and almost unbelievable to the ordinary layman. The extent of the coal beds and their development in the last years has been already commented on. Iron ore and limestone are taken together for the reason that the only deposits of iron ore to be found in the county are on top of the ferriferous limestone and these deposits were worked as early as 1805. It was not until one hundred years later that the true value of the limestone was discovered and this many years after the old "tea kettle" furnaces had been

dismantled and the manufacture of iron in the county abandoned.

According to the geological maps of Pennsylvania the entire area of Butler County is underlaid with a bed of ferri-ferous limestone that varies from eighteen feet at the Harrisville mines in the Northwest section of the county to twenty-eight feet at West Winfield in the Southeast section. This limestone outcrops along the hills of Slippery Rock and Muddy and Wolf Creeks in Muddy Creek, Brady, Cherry, Washington, Venango, Marion, Mercer, Slippery Rock, and Worth Townships. In the Northeast section of the county the outcrop is in Allegheny and Parker Townships, along Big Bear Creek and Little Bear Creek, while the only outcrop in the Southeast section is along Rough Run in Winfield Township. Following the direction of the Harrisville and Brady's Bend anticlinals, this bed of limestone dips to the Southwest at the rate of seventeen feet to the mile, and in the vicinity of Butler Borough is two hundred and fifty feet under the surface. In the Southern tier of townships it is from three to four hundred feet, and in the Northern part of Allegheny County it is six hundred feet beneath the Pittsburg coal.

The only other limestone in the county is known as the Crinoidal, and is found in but one locality. That is, at the top of the hill, one mile East of Sarvers Station in Buffalo Township, near Buffalo Presbyterian church. The Crinoidal is found five hundred and fifty feet above the ferri-ferous limestone, near the top of the hills and has little merchantable value.

EARLY FURNACES AND OPERATIONS.

The pioneers soon discovered the ferri-ferous limestone and the deposits of iron ore that accompany it and a number of small furnaces were early established along the valleys of the Connoquenessing, the Slippery Rock, Bear Creek and Rough Run. The iron ore at these places was

found in pockets and in sufficient quantities for the small operations of that day, and the limestone proved to be of an excellent quality for fluxing purposes.

The first furnace was built in the Connoquenessing valley by Dr. Detmar Basse Muller, and was in operation as early as 1805. It was just outside the limits of Butler County, at the mouth of Pine Run. The product of this furnace was manufactured into stoves and farm implements for the use of the residents of the Connoquenessing Valley in Butler County long before Pittsburg was thought of as an iron town.

Mount Etna furnace was built in 1822 on Slippery Rock Creek by Dr. John Thompson, who came from New Lisbon, Ohio, and purchased a large tract of land in Slippery Rock Township. He erected a cold blast charcoal furnace for the manufacture of pig iron, and in 1823 he erected a forge for the manufacture of bar iron, built a saw-mill and a grist-mill, employed many men and did an extensive business. Financial difficulties overtook him in 1829 and the property was sold at sheriff's sale, David McJunkin becoming the purchaser. Thompson afterward returned and paid every dollar of his indebtedness. McJunkin operated the property for about seven years and then rented it to Ephraim Rose, John Near & Co., and Robert McGowan, successively. William S. Bingham also operated the furnace before it went out of blast in 1840. The capacity of the plant was fifteen tons a week and the iron was hauled to Pittsburg at a cost of five dollars per ton. The location of this old iron plant is at Etna mills on the Butler and Mercer Road.

HICKORY FURNACE.

The second furnace to be built on the Slippery Rock was at the site of Kiester's mill, a few miles further up the creek from Etna furnace, and was known as Hickory furnace. Joseph C. Swearingen, who

owned five hundred acres of land in the vicinity of the old Slippery Rock park, built the furnace in 1836 and projected a large business, which ruined him financially. The property was sold to Charles C. Sullivan, of Butler, and William Stewart, who rented the plant to William Jack. After a few years the owners took charge and under the management of Stewart the property was operated at a profit. The Kiester grist-mill, now operated by S. M. Cheesman, was built in 1843 by Stewart and Sullivan. Robert Allen operated the old furnace for a few years before it went out of blast in 1860. Good iron was made at both the Etna and Hickory furnaces, but they were driven out of the market by the competition of concerns having better advantages for shipping.

MARION FURNACE.

Marion furnace was built in 1850 by Robert Braden and James Kerr in the present limits of Marion Township. It was a cold blast, charcoal furnace, and was the third one built in the valley of the Slippery Rock. The capacity of the furnace was about eighteen tons per week, and the product was shipped to Pittsburg. The owners operated the plant until 1862, when it was abandoned.

MAPLE AND KENSINGTON FURNACES.

The first operations on Bear Creek were in 1844, when George and James Bovard built Maple furnace. It was a stone stack, cold blast, charcoal furnace, but was afterward run with a steam engine. In 1847 the property was purchased by Henry Graff of Pittsburg, and in 1854 M. S. Adams became the owner and operated the plant until 1865, when it was abandoned on account of scarcity of ore. This furnace produced about forty tons of iron per week and gave employment to thirty to forty men.

Kensington furnace was built in 1846 by Church, Carothers and Crawford and was

operated by them for five years. It was a charcoal furnace and had a capacity of six tons of iron per day. It was abandoned for the same reason as Maple furnace. The iron ore in this locality is irregular in its formation and runs to pockets. Both these furnaces are in Allegheny Township.

WINFIELD FURNACE.

Winfield furnace on Rough Run in Winfield Township, was built in 1844 by William Spear, who operated it until 1856, when the property was purchased by the Winfield Coal & Iron Company. Soon after William Stewart, who had successfully operated Hickory furnace, became owner and conducted the business until 1864, when the enterprise was abandoned. The original furnace was a thirty-foot stack set on a twenty-foot base, and was fired with charcoal, which was manufactured on the furnace property. The blast was first run by water power and later by steam. Its capacity was about forty tons of iron per day, which was hauled to Freeport and shipped by rail or boat to Pittsburg. To the casual observer of the day the closing of the furnaces on Bear Creek and Rough Run was the expiring act of the iron industry in Butler County and there was little to be hoped for in the future. Destiny had other things in store for the county and fifty years later the site of the "tea kettle" furnace was to be the scene of a great industrial activity.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF LIMESTONE.

About the time the last furnace was closed in Butler County the oil fields began to attract attention and for thirty years the iron ore and limestone beds were forgotten. In the meantime there had been wonderful development in the Pittsburg district in the manufacture of iron and steel, in railroads, in the construction of public roads, and the manufacture of Portland cements. All of these industries used

immense quantities of lime and limestone and they began to look about for a source of supply. One of the first men to see the possibilities of the limestone business in Butler County was Webster Keasey, of Winfield Township, who was raised near the site of the old furnace.

THE WEST WINFIELD RAILROAD.

In 1890 Joseph Brittain, of Butler, who was then carrying on a number of enterprises in the county, went to Rough Run to buy timber to be manufactured into railroad ties and billstuff. Webster Keasey met him and pointed out the possibilities of the lime, coal, and fire clay industries at the old furnace site, if a railroad could be built into the place. Brittain was a man of action and was quick to formulate a plan. He purchased the Henry Keasey tract of land, which adjoins the furnace property, that day and the next day he closed a deal with the manager of the furnace property in Pittsburg by which the latter agreed to furnish \$40,000 and Brittain \$40,000 to build a railroad from the Butler branch to Winfield furnace. Armed with this agreement Brittain went direct to the head men of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Philadelphia and presented his proposition. The next day he came away with a contract which bound the railroad company to build the branch road within a stipulated time. The strange part of the story is that Brittain did not have a dollar in cash when he closed the contract with the railroad company, and he had no financial backing; his part of the contract was to be paid in railroad ties. Brittain died before the road was completed and his enterprises failed, with the single exception of the railroad.

In 1891 the Rough Run Manufacturing Company purchased the Henry Keasey farm of 177 acres adjoining the furnace tract and erected a salt works, which they operated until 1893, when the business became unprofitable; the plant was closed

down and the land was leased to the lime company.

The limestone industry had its inception in 1893 when Webster Keasey and J. A. Ransom leased the tract of the Rough Run Manufacturing Company and opened the mine that is in operation at the present time. Later the Acme Lime Company, Limited, was organized with J. A. Ransom president, J. J. Haas secretary and treasurer, and Webster Keasey superintendent.

The lime company operated three kilns, one patent steel jacket kiln, one steam drill, and one stone crusher with a daily capacity of two hundred tons of crushed stone. The daily capacity of the kilns was six hundred bushels of burnt lime. Houston Brothers of Pittsburg were the successors of the Acme Lime Company, and they in turn disposed of the plant to the A. G. Morris Lime & Stone Company of Tyrone, Pennsylvania, which had formerly been a competitor of the West Winfield Company. The Morris company has a capital of two hundred thousand dollars invested in the plant that is now in operation, and the daily output is ten acres of raw stone and from three to five cars of burned lime. The raw stone is used for fluxing purposes in the manufacture of iron and steel and of late years a large percentage of the output of this mine is used in the construction of State highways.

The ferriferous limestone at this point is twenty-eight feet thick and the lower edge of the stratum is twenty-five feet above the water level of Rough Run. Its analysis shows ninety-six per cent. of carbonate of lime, and it is considered one of the best gray limes in the country. The strata is the same as that of Buffalo furnace and Brady's Bend, and extends from the northeast to the southwest through Winfield and Buffalo Townships. The limestone in West Winfield is being mined the same as coal, and the Morris company is one of the largest plants—the only one of its kind—in the world. At this point

the limestone lies in three separate veins, and has developed an abnormal thickness of twenty-eight feet. The two lower veins are being mined, and the top vein is left in as a roof. The value of this limestone deposit may be estimated in a rough way by anyone who cares to make the calculation. The land owner is paid a royalty of three cents per ton for the raw stone. Estimating the weight of the limestone at one hundred and forty pounds per cubic foot, the value per acre varies from one thousand dollars to twenty-five hundred dollars, depending on the thickness of the stratum.

OTHER MINERAL DEPOSITS.

The wealth of this part of the county in minerals cannot be estimated by the value of the limestone. In addition to the ferri-ferous limestone, six veins of coal are found above the limestone which run from two feet six inches to four feet. These veins are the Upper Freeport, Lower Freeport, and Upper Kittanning Coals, while the Clarion coal bed lies twenty-five feet beneath the limestone. The Summit iron ore underlies the Freeport coal, and was the source of supply of the old Winfield furnace and the Buffalo furnace in Armstrong County. This iron ore was also the supply for the Brady's Bend operations in the middle of the last century, and outcrops in Clarion County. The Buhrstone iron ore is also found in this locality under the lower Kittanning coal. The Mahoning sandstone is found in the upper strata, and the Homewood sandstone is found twenty-five feet above Rough Run.

The Clarion County fire clay is also found, and varies from ten to fifteen feet in thickness. This vein of fire clay is also being operated as is also the Homewood sandstone, and is a source of large profits to the owners of the land.

In the northwest section of the count, limestone was developed in a small way at an early date and was used for fluxing pur-

poses at the old furnaces, and by the farmers for fertilizing purposes on their land.

About 1895 the attention of the superintendent of mines of the Carnegie steel interests was called to the limestone formation along the Bessemer Railroad in Butler County as a possible source of supply for the Carnegie Steel Mills. Then an investigation of the territory and an analysis of samples of the ferri-ferous limestone showed that the limestone of Slippery Rock, Mercer and Cherry Townships was admirably suited for manufacturing purposes, and that it contained ninety-six per cent. of carbonate of lime. Following out the suggestion, the Carnegie company leased a large block of territory and opened the mines at Wick Station and Harrisville Station on the Bessemer Railroad, which now furnishes employment for a large number of men and is one of the principal sources of supply for the United States steel industries. The limestone stratum at this point is only a few feet beneath the surface, and is obtained by first stripping the soil from the top. These operations are among the most extensive of the Carnegie interests.

Ochre was found along the Connoquenessing Creek at an early day, and was used in mixing paints. A frame house erected by Walter Lowrie where the jail now stands was painted with this yellow clay ground in oil.

LEAD MINES.

Lead is said to exist along the valley of the Connoquenessing, although the geologists have never been able to locate it. The early pioneers related stories about the Indians who came to Butler as early as 1820 and offered to tell the settlers where to find lead on payment of a sum of money. These Indians, it is said, went down along the creek below Butler and returned with all the lead they could carry and took it home with them. They would not allow anybody to go with them when

they were mining their lead, and the white men were never able to discover its location. As late as 1850 an Indian of the Cornplanter tribe is said to have come to Butler and stopped at the old Beatty Hotel over night. The next morning he went down along the Connoquenessing Creek alone and returned in the evening with all the lead he could carry. The next day he returned by stage to his home. Day's "Historical Collections of Pennsylvania" says that a lead mine existed at an early day near Harmony, and that the first settlers in that section of the county found a small furnace that the Indians had used in melting the lead. No white man has ever been able to discover these lead deposits which were known to the Indians, and whether or not they are phantoms is left to the reader to judge for himself.

FORESTS.

With the exception of the southeastern townships, a tract in Parker Township, and a few groves in other townships, the pine and the hemlock are absent. Vast forests of oak, elm, chestnut, walnut, ash, hickory, maple, and other hard wood trees abounded in every township in the county, and for many years was the source of a great lumber supply. In the matter of orchards, the apple tree holds first place, the peach tree second, while the pear and the plum are cultivated to a large extent. Much of the territory in the county is fitted for vine culture, but little attention is given thereto. Thirty years ago extensive vineyards were planted in Butler County which flourished for a few years. The vines were attacked by a blight which continued until this branch of industry has been abandoned.

There are one hundred species of mammals known in Butler County, and the list of birds includes three hundred and thirty species, of which one hundred and fifteen are natives. The panther was the lion of the wilderness whose scream was as famil-

iar to the pioneer as the bark of a dog is to the people of the present day. Many stories of adventure are told concerning the "painter," several of which are related in the adventures of the pioneers. Contradictory stories are told about the last panther killed within the limits of the county. Some say it was in 1856, some place it earlier, and some later. The Bear grew to gigantic stature in this district, and the wolf attained his greatest strength, and both animals were a source of danger, loss and trouble to the early settlers. The county was a paradise for hunters, who found along the deer-licks enjoyment and profit. It was the practice of the hunters in the winter time to hunt deer and carry their carcasses to Pittsburg where they were sold for cash. Adam Brown of Forward Township, who was considered a great hunter of his day, shot forty-eight deer in one winter, and hauled them to Pittsburg on a sled. Jacob Ekas was another deer hunter equally as famous, and many others could be mentioned. The greed of the hunters led to the annihilation of the deer and the bounty laws tended toward the extermination of the wild animals. The otter and the beaver abounded on Bear Creek and on Muddy Creek, but they have long since disappeared. The last of the otter tribe vanished from Bear Creek about 1872 and a few years later they had disappeared from Muddy Creek.

The birds, however, have largely held their own, and are still with us. In November, 1881, a golden eagle measuring seven feet from tip to tip was captured in Penn Township by Elijah T. Phillips. The owl, the hawk, and other predatory birds are numerous, but the species are kept from increasing by the hunters. Game birds and song birds are protected by law.

ARCHEOLOGY.

Butler County is not without interest from an archeological point of view. On the site of old Indian towns along the old

Indian trails, and even in places where no signs of Indian habitations were found by the early settlers, arrowheads, stone chisels, and other reminders of the original inhabitants of the land are frequently brought to light. As late as 1907 arrowheads were found in the northern part of Connoquenessing Township and in many other localities in the county similar discoveries have been made where Indian camps and villages are known to have existed. In 1893 a butternut tree and butternuts were found petrified within a rock in the outcrop south of the Connoquenessing Creek, opposite the borough of Butler. When that tree was covered with sand, or when the sand was converted into rock, are secrets of nature which invite the attention of the scientist. A few years later in excavating for the foundation of the Broad Street School building in Butler, the workmen discovered a petrified log at the depth of twenty-five feet and a section of a laurel bush of gigantic size, which had doubtless been the growth of some prehistoric age.

FLOODS AND STORMS, AND EPIDEMICS.

High waters in the creeks in the county have not been unusual, but the damage

was generally confined to buildings on the lowlands, and the bridges across the streams, and no lives were lost. The flood which carried away a large portion of Petrolia was the most disastrous one known within that period. The drouths of 1854 and of the summer of 1894 were the most serious in the history of the county entailing heavy losses on the farmers, and rendering water exceedingly scarce by drying up many of the streams. The tornado which carried away part of Coaltown, and the rainstorm of June 21, 1872, which damaged a few houses in Butler are the only disastrous visitations of the elements worthy of mention. In 1832 the locusts ravaged the county and again in 1849 they threatened the crops, but disappeared during the last week in June of that year. The frost of June 5, 1859, was one of the disasters of the middle of the century which effected the entire county. Fruit was killed and the prospects of a harvest were dashed to the ground.

In 1838 scarlet fever and catarrhal fever were epidemic in Butler and vicinity, and the typhoid fever epidemic of 1903-4 is the subject of a separate article in this work.

CHAPTER II

SETTLEMENT OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA

Indian Occupation—Early Maps—The Original People—The First White Men—Washington's Journey—England Takes Action—Cause of Indian Dissatisfaction—Christopher Gist—Frederick Post—Post Returns to the Delawares—Kaskaskunk—Pakanke—Glikkikin—Rev. John Rothe—Settlements up to 1804—Pioneer Settlers—Pioneer Anecdotes and Adventures—Destruction of Kittanning—The Story of Massy Harbison—Gen. Richard Butler.

There appears to be much mystery as to who the original inhabitants of Western Pennsylvania were. The only evidences of the Indian occupation found here by the pioneers from 1790 to 1800 were the old Indian trails and the traces of Indian villages to be found in various part of the county. The Senecas were the occupants of this part of the State south of Lake Erie, but at the time the tide of immigration reached the east bank of the Allegheny the country was claimed by several tribes, including remnants of the Delaware, the Shawanese, Munceys, and Senecas. These tribes, under the leadership of the Tory Scotch-Irishmen, Simon Girty, Alexander McKee, and Captain Elliott, were allies of the British during the Revolution.

EARLY MAPS OF THE COUNTY.

The maps of the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania published in 1875 show the Indian towns of what is now Butler County to have been Cusheusking, on Wolf Creek in the present limits of Slippery Rock Township; Kaskaskunk, west of Holyoke Church in Center Township near the Franklin Township line; Sakonk

on the west line of Alexander's District, where it intersects Connoquenessing Creek near Harmony; and another Indian town named Sakonk, which stood near the mouth of the Beaver River. Logstown was located on the northeast bank of the Ohio, a few miles southwest of the southwest corner of Butler County; and Shannopin Town stood across the Allegheny River opposite the Indian town of Allegheny. The map does not mention Murdering Town which stood north of Amberson's Bridge on Connoquenessing Creek; the Indian village that at one time existed near the mouth of Breakneck Creek; the Indian village in Buffalo Township on the Jacob Simmers farm; the Indian town that once existed in the northeastern section of the county near the present town of Bruin; the Indian village in Franklin Township about one mile south of Prospect on the old White farm; nor the Indian camps that were known to exist at Buhl's Mill in Forward Township, near Mechanicsburg in Worth Township, and on the present site of Harrisville in Mercer Township. Nor is any mention made of the old Indian camping place on the Kearns farm in But-

ler Township at what is now known as the Transfer, nor the Indian camp within the present limits of Butler borough on the site of the courthouse. A small band of Indians lived in the village near Bruin as late as 1796 when the first settlers came to that district, and a small band of Moravian Indians lived in a village near West Liberty as late as 1812.

No mention is made of the Indian trails or paths leading across Butler County, of which there were a large number. As early as 1750 there was known to be an Indian trail or great path leading from Philadelphia across the mountains to Kittanning on the Allegheny River; and thence west to the Ohio line, probably passing the town of Kaskaskunk north of Butler. A path led north from Kittanning along the river bank to Franklin and traces of an old north and south path were found in Buffalo Township by the early settlers. The old Venango trail led from the forks of the Ohio River north through Cranberry and Jackson Townships, passing Murdering Town and in the vicinity of Prospect and Harrisville. Traces of this path are yet to be seen on the west line of the Greer McCandless farm in Connoquenessing Township. The old Logstown path, followed by George Washington and his party in 1753, came up Beaver River and Connoquenessing Creek and intersected the Venango path at some point near Murdering Town. Another old path existed in early days leading from Murdering Town along the banks of the Connoquenessing Creek to Butler, and thence east toward Kittanning. The early settlers of Butler Township and the southern part of the county say that an Indian trail once existed leading from the present site of Butler directly south to the present site of Pittsburg. Many of these old Indian trails were marked on the Colonial and State documents as being the property of the Cornplanter Indians, and they were used by these tribes when the pioneers

first came to occupy the land in the county. The narrative of Massy Harbison indicates that an Indian settlement of some proportion existed at an early day on the Connoquenessing Creek north of Butler, but there are no records to show who inhabited the place.

THE ORIGINAL PEOPLE.

While the Senecas, the Delawares and the Shawanese occupied the territory west of the Allegheny River and north of the Ohio at the time the first white men came into the country, they were by no means the first inhabitants of the land. A tradition about the origin of the Delaware Indians is of interest at this point on account of the fact that this nation of Indians occupied the territory, of which Butler County is a part, prior to emigrating to the eastern part of the State. When the Englishmen first came to the shores of America they found that the Lenni Lenape occupied the shores of the Delaware River in Pennsylvania, hence the name Delaware Indians. In the Indian language Lenni Lenape means the "original people." The tradition is that many centuries ago the Lenni Lenape came from west of the Mississippi River. When they reached the shores of the Mississippi they fell in with the Mengwe, or Iroquois, who were also of western origin, and had come from the far west near the source of the Mississippi River. They found that the country east of the Mississippi River was occupied by a people called the Allegewi, who lived in fortified towns and occupied all the territory as far east as the Allegheny River. The Allegheny River and the Allegheny Mountains derived their names from this tribe of people, who were said to be tall and stout and many of them of gigantic stature. Vestiges of these people are yet to be seen in the historic mounds of southern Ohio and in Allegheny County in western Pennsylvania.

The Lenape requested permission of the

Allegheni to occupy the country, but the request was refused. After a long council, however, the chiefs of the Allegheni granted permission for the strangers to cross the river, pass through the country, and occupy the lands to the eastward. When the Allegheni saw the numbers of the strangers passing the river they became alarmed and assailed and destroyed many of those who had reached the eastern shore. A long war ensued in which the Allegheni were driven out of the country never to return. The Lenape called the Mississippi River the Namaesi Sipu, or the river of fish. After the Allegheni had been conquered, the Lenape and the Iroquois divided the territory, the former occupying the lands south and along the Ohio River, and the latter the country in the neighborhood of the Great Lakes.

The conquerors lived in harmony for many generations. Finally a band of hunters of the Lenape tribe crossed the Allegheny Mountains and discovered the great rivers and bays of the Susquehanna and Delaware, going as far east as the Hudson. After a long absence they returned to their people and told of the discovery of a new land which abounded in game, fish, fowls and fruit, and in which no inhabitants lived. The Lenape immediately emigrated to the new country, establishing their principal towns on the Delaware River, and occupying the country as far as the Hudson River and south to the Potomac. All of their nation, however, did not cross the Mississippi River, but some remained behind, and because of the wars with the Allegheni they became frightened and went to the far west. They thus became divided into three parts, those that inhabited the Atlantic coast, those that inhabited the land between the Allegheny and the Mississippi, and those west of the Mississippi. The Lenape that occupied the Atlantic coast were divided into three tribes, called the Turtle, the Turkey, and the Wolf. The Minsi, or Wolf tribe,

formed a barrier in central Pennsylvania between their nation and the Iroquois on the north and became known as the "Monseys." Forty tribes of Indians are said to be traceable to the Lenape, among which is the Shawanese. The latter tribe are said to be of southern origin and came from the basin of the Cumberland River to the Susquehanna Valley in Pennsylvania in 1673. In 1698 seventy families of this tribe settled on Conestoga and Pequea Creek under their principal chief, Opessa. They followed the west branch of the Susquehanna River and in 1728 were in the Ohio region. In 1832 the whole tribe occupied the tributaries of the Ohio in what is now western Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio, and there is no doubt but that many of the Indian villages and camps in Butler County were occupied by these people either as hunting lodges or principal places of residence. The Delaware Indians who inhabited western Pennsylvania, or at least that part of the State west of the Allegheny River, were no doubt descendants of that part of the Lenape family that remained east of the Mississippi River when the principal part of the tribe emigrated to the Atlantic coast.

Notwithstanding the facts that the Indians of the Allegheny River were well known to the French soldiers in 1753-59, the names of but few have been preserved in the pages of American history. Custaloga and Kiassuta, or Guyasutha, the hunter, were the great chiefs here in the middle of the eighteenth century. Washington met the first at Venango on French Creek in 1753, and the latter was one of his guides on that historical expedition. Both of these Indians after proving recreant to the French became earnest supporters of the British, and during the Revolution took part in many a bloody foray into the settlements east of the Allegheny River and Mountains. Early historians do not mention the fact that about the time Washington made his visit to Fort Venango, one

of the principal Indian towns was Kaskunk in the present limits of Butler County, which was then inhabited by the Delaware Indians under the noted chief Pakanke, and the celebrated warrior and Indian orator, Glikkikin.

THE FIRST WHITE MEN.

The pioneer white men of western Pennsylvania, as they were also of the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, were the French. Their claims to the right of possession were based on the discoveries of LaSalle, who, about 1669-1670, started south from the Great Lakes, struck the head waters of the Allegheny River, and followed that stream to the Ohio and thence to the falls at Louisville, returning to Canada the same year.

In 1749 Gallissionere, the governor of Canada, organized an expedition which he placed under the command of Capt. Pierre Joseph Céloron, the object of which was to connect the French possession in Canada with Louisiana by a chain of forts reaching from the lakes to the Ohio River and thence south. Advancing by way of Lakes Erie and Chautauqua, and Conewango Creek to the Allegheny River, Céloron proceeded down that stream to the Ohio. In descending the Allegheny, he crossed the northeast and the southeast corners of Butler County, and this therefore takes rank as the first white exploration of western Pennsylvania. Céloron took formal possession of the country in the name of Louis XV., King of France, and buried leaden plates at certain points as evidence of possession. One of these plates was buried at the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers. The mathematician, geographer, and chaplain of this expedition was a Jesuit priest named Rev. Joseph Peter de Bonnacamp.

In 1753, four years after the first French expedition, the French erected a fort at Erie called Presque Isle, one at Waterford called Fort LeBoeuf, and took possession

of John Frazier's cabin at the mouth of French Creek on the site of Franklin. Upon the crest of this cabin they placed the flag of France, and left the place in charge of a half-breed French officer named Capt. Chabert de Joncaire. Fort Machault, called Venango by the English, was erected in the spring of 1754.

English jealousy being aroused by these proceedings, Governor Dinwiddie, of Virginia, sent Maj. George Washington, afterward immortalized in American history, to learn from the French commandant his intentions, and to protest against the French occupying the Allegheny Valley, to which the English laid claim. Early in 1754 the governor of Virginia sent a small force to the confluence of the Allegheny and Ohio Rivers and commenced the erection of a fort for the purpose of heading off the French, but the latter descended the Allegheny River, drove the English away, and completed the fort, which they named Duquesne. This was the beginning of the long and bloody contest known as the French and Indian War, which closed in 1759, with the expulsion of the French from western Pennsylvania. The Pontiac conspiracy in 1763 resulted in widespread havoc and wiped out the three forts north of Fort Pitt. The last mentioned was garrisoned by the English until the Revolution, when the Americans became master of the country.

WASHINGTON'S JOURNEY.

In 1753 Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia, as above noted, sent George Washington to the French post at Venango and Fort LeBoeuf. Washington carried letters of instruction dated at the city of Williamsburg the 30th day of October and he set out on his journey the same day. He employed a French interpreter and upon the 14th of November arrived at Will's Creek. Here he engaged Christopher Gist, one of the most noted pioneers and woodsmen upon the stage during the troublous times

from 1750 to 1783, and also four others as servants. The party then proceeded to the mouth of Turtle Creek, which point they reached on the 22d of November, and from there they went to the forks of the Ohio, now the site of Pittsburg, and Washington spent some time in viewing the river and the land between the Allegheny and the Monongahela, which he thought extremely well situated for a fort. The party then proceeded down the Ohio River to Logstown, where Washington met the Half-King Tannac Harrison, who gave him much information concerning the French and the route he must pursue to meet their commandant. On the 30th of November, Washington and his party, accompanied by the Half-King, left Logstown and proceeded to Venango where they arrived on the 4th of December. Washington described Venango as an old town situated on the mouth of French Creek on the Ohio River. It appears from this entry in Washington's journal that the Allegheny was called the Ohio at this period, which accounts in a measure for some of the confusing statements about the location of Indian towns in the early histories. At Venango the English found the French colors hoisted at the house of John Frazier, an English subject, and Washington immediately repaired there to learn where the French commandant resided. There were three French officers at Frazier's house, one of whom was said to have command of the Ohio, but they told the commissioner of the English that there was a general officer at Fort LeBoeuf, now Waterford, Erie County, and advised Washington to apply there for an answer to his inquiry. The officers at Venango told Washington that it was the intention of the French to take possession of the Ohio, and added with an oath that they would do it, although they knew that the English could raise two men to their one. In his journal Washington says that "the French pretended to have an un-

doubted right to the river from the discovery made by one LaSalle sixty years previous to that time, and that the rise of this expedition is to prevent English settlement on the river or the waters of it." Washington journeyed on to Fort LeBoeuf where he arrived on the 11th of December and remained until the 16th, holding an unsatisfactory conference with the commander Legardur LaPierre.

On the journey to Venango, Washington and his party traveled from Logstown to Murdering Town on the Connoquenessing Creek in the present limits of Butler County, and thence followed the old Venango trail, which traverses the western section of the county, probably passing the vicinity of Prospect and Harrisville. On the return trip the party reached Venango on the 22d of December, where they were obliged to give up their horses on account of the weakened condition of the animals after making the long and arduous journey. Washington, being anxious to make a report of his expedition as quickly as possible, left the rest of the party at Venango and with Christopher Gist as his sole companion, started on foot for the forks of the Ohio. On the second day they reached Murdering Town, and it was on the evening of this day that Washington had an adventure with an Indian, which is briefly touched upon in his journal. Washington's journal says at this point that it was the intention to leave the trail at Murdering Town and steer across the country to Shannopin Town, an Indian village situated on the east bank of the Allegheny near the forks of the Ohio. It is probable that they intended using the old trail that existed at an early day, and which ran from the forks of the Ohio north through what is now Cranberry and Jackson Townships, intersecting the Logstown trail at or near Murdering Town—called the Venango trail.

Just after they had passed Murdering Town, Washington and Gist fell in with

a party of French Indians, and the incident which is casually alluded to in Washington's journal, is related at some length in the journal kept by Gist. According to Gist, they arrived at Murdering Town about two o'clock in the afternoon. Gist says that at Murdering Town he met an Indian who called him by his Indian name and pretended to be glad to see him. The Indian accompanied them on their journey and when about two miles from Murdering Town he remarked that he could hear a gun from his cabin, and steered the party in a more northerly direction. The Indian also remarked that he could hear two war whoops and acted altogether in such a suspicious manner that both Washington and Gist became uneasy. Washington remarked that they would stay for the night at the next water. They came to the water, passed it, and came to a clear meadow where the Indian made a stop, turned about, and discharged his gun directly at Washington. His aim was unsteady and both Washington and Gist escaped injury, although they were close together. Gist wanted to kill the Indian, but yielding to the persuasion of Washington, they captured him, made him make a fire for them and pretended that they were going to camp at the spot for the night. They relieved the Indian of his gun and told him to go to his home, which was but a little way off, and said that they would follow him to his cabin in the morning. Gist followed the Indian until he was out of the way and then he and Washington set their compass and traveled all night, arriving at the head of Pine Creek in Allegheny County about daylight in the morning. The clear meadow mentioned in the narrative is supposed to have been in the vicinity of Buhl's Mill and the route followed by Gist and Washington must have passed very near the location of Evans City.

It thus seems a fair inference that Washington's life was imperiled on the

27th of December, 1753, and that it was near or upon the waters of the Breakneck that the incident occurred. He arrived at Williamsburg on the 16th of January, 1754, and made his report to Governor Dinwiddie. This concluded the first important public service of George Washington.

ENGLAND TAKES ACTION.

The English government, having learned of the designs and operation of the French on the Allegheny and the Ohio Rivers, resolved to oppose force with force, and in the spring of 1754 began the erection of a stockade and fort at the forks of the Ohio, now the city of Pittsburg. Ensign Ward was in charge of this work. Before he had completed his stockade the French came down the Allegheny River and drove him away. The French and Indian War followed, in which the Indians were at first allied with the French, and later with the English, and concluded with Pontiac's conspiracy in 1763.

CAUSE OF INDIAN DISSATISFACTION.

In order to combine the efforts of the colonies in this war, a conference was held at Albany, New York, in July, 1754, which was attended by the chiefs of the Six Nations, two commissioners on the part of the Council of New York, and two on the part of the Province of Pennsylvania, the latter being Robert Morris and Benjamin Franklin. The result of the conference was unsatisfactory to the Council, but Franklin and Morris secured from the Six Nations a great part of the land in the Province of Pennsylvania to which the Indian title had not become extinct. By this sale the Delawares, the Shawanese, and the Munseys found all of their land on the Juniata, the Susquehanna and the Allegheny Rivers sold from under their feet, which the Six Nations had guaranteed to them on their removal from the eastern waters.

Previous to 1754 the Six Nations and the Delawares on the Atlantic coast had been at war with each other and the latter had been conquered. A treaty of peace was made in which the Six Nations guaranteed the Delawares, the Shawanese and the Munseys certain lands on the river above mentioned in consideration of their removal from their former homes in the east. This act of the Six Nations in selling the land in central and western Pennsylvania was highly dissatisfactory to these tribes, and was a partial cause of their alienation from the English.

DESTRUCTION OF KITTANNING.

The destruction of the Indian town on the east bank of the Allegheny River at Kittanning in 1756 by Colonel Armstrong was a part of the operations of the army of the Province during the war with the French and Indians. King Shingas, the Delaware chief who met Frederick Post at Cusheushking in 1758, was in this battle, as was also Captain Jacobs, the latter being killed. An excellent description of the destruction of Kittanning is given in the narrative of the Kirkpatrick family in this work.

The Indian town of Kittanning was used as a sort of storehouse by the French, and was a central point from which the Delawares, the Shawanese and the Munseys made forays into the central and eastern part of the State, causing widespread devastation among the frontier settlement. So desperate had the situation become that the authorities of the Province about this time offered a bounty of 150 Spanish dollars for the scalp of every male Indian that was killed by the frontiersmen, and half that amount for a female or a child. To the credit of the frontiersmen and settlers, be it said, there is no record of an Indian being wantonly killed for the sake of securing the bounty. The destruction of Kittanning was a severe blow to the Indian tribes in western Pennsylvania,

and they retired subsequently to the territory west of the Allegheny River of which Butler County is a part.

CHRISTOPHER GIST.

Christopher Gist, who accompanied Washington on his expedition to Venango, was a native of England and first became known in North Carolina as a good surveyor, a bold and skillful woodsman, and an intrepid explorer. As agent for the Ohio company he made a journey to the wilderness west of the Allegheny in 1750, went as far as the Scioto and Miami Rivers in Ohio, and was the first explorer of Kentucky. He was again with Washington in the Fort Necessity campaign in 1754, and was chief guide of Braddock's army. In 1756 he went south and enlisted the Cherokees in the English interests. He became Indian agent in the south for the British government, and died somewhere in one of the southern States. He had three sons who were men of note, one of them being a colonel in the Revolutionary army.

FREDERICK POST.

The next appearance of white men within the limits of Butler County was in 1758, when Frederick Post, the Moravian missionary and political messenger, was sent among the Indians west of the Allegheny River, north of the Ohio, to detach them from their friendly relations with the French. His topographical references connect him with the Indian towns of Butler County, but he does not always distinguish between the headquarters town of the savages and their hunting town or lodge of the same name. Post was acting in the capacity of a spy, and was at Venango, August 8, 1758. His companion on this trip was Pesquetum, and from a minute made in his journal on August 8, they intended to visit Cusheushking in the Slippery Rock district. On August 10 they learned from an English trader, whom

they met, that they were then within twenty miles of Fort Duquesne. On the 12th they came to an old town on the Connoquenessing Creek and there heard that Cushcushking (written Koshkoshkung, Cushcushkee, and otherwise) was fifteen miles distant. Post sent a messenger to Cushcushking with four strings of wampum to announce his arrival. It appears that he was well received by the Indians at Cushcushking, and that here he met several Indians of the Shawanese tribe from the Wyoming Valley who knew him. The principal chief at Cushcushking was King Beaver who lodged Post and his friends in a large house and entertained them royally. In the evening Beaver called on the preacher to say that a council ordered the men to be summoned but that they could not assemble for five days. Later ten chiefs came into the house and sat by Post's fire until midnight. The 13th of the month appears to have been Sunday, and Post did not transact any business on that day. The following day he resumed his mission among the savages and witnessed fifteen French mechanics building houses for the very people who were promising to aid the enemies of their benefactors.

During the next few days some time was spent in speech-making and festivities, and on the 17th of August a space in the center of the town was cleared and prepared for holding the council. About noon two messengers from the Duquesne savages arrived, accompanied by a French captain and fifteen soldiers. The messengers wish Post to go at once to Duquesne where representatives of eight nations wished to speak to him. The Indian representatives with the soldiers were Kuckquetackton and Killbuck, and their treatment of Post was so formal and cold that King Beaver took the preacher to his own wigwam. The five days having expired the council was opened on August 18th, the visitors being addressed by King Beaver, King Shingas

and Delaware George. On the following day, the 19th, the council was concluded and on the 20th Post, accompanied by twenty-five mounted men and fifteen men on foot, set out from Cushcushking for Sakonk. Here the messenger was received with hostile demonstrations, which were only allayed by the interposition of the Indians accompanying him. On the next evening fifteen savages from Cushcushking arrived at Sakonk, bringing the number of male Indians up to 120, and on the 22nd twenty savages of the Shawanese and Mingo tribes appeared, who informed Post that he was wanted at Duquesne. The next day Post left Sakonk and proceeded to Duquesne by way of Logstown, arriving at the French fort on the 24th. While the French officers watched Post closely at the meetings held with the Indians at the fort, and suspected the object of his visit, they did not once violate French courtesy by ordering him off. Post placed so much reliance in French honor that on the 27th of August he was back in Sakonk on his way to Cushcushking. King Shingas and nineteen other savages accompanied him to the Indian town. On the 29th a party of nine Tawa Indians arrived at Cushcushking on their way to the French fort, and on September 1st, the savages began to consider the proposals for alliance with the English submitted by Post. When they suggested that the main object of the English was to get possession of their lands, Post called on God to witness that such an idea was never entertained by his employers. He also made other statements that the Indians did not believe but which they did not dispute, being willing to deceive the English as they were then deceiving the French. On the 3rd of September a treaty of friendship with the English was signed by the following named counselors and chiefs: King Beaver, Captain Peter, Awakanomin, Delaware George, Macomal, Cushawmekwy, Pisquetumen, Killbuck, Keyheynapalin, Tasucamin, Popauce, John

Hickomen, Washacautaut, and Cochquaquehltton.

On September 8th Post left Cusheushing, accompanied by Tom Hickman and Pisquetumen. He reported at Fort Augusta September 22, 1758, with a long story of Indian treachery and narrow escapes and charging his Indian companion Pisquetumen with being a perfidious scoundrel, which charge would seem, from subsequent events, to have been not altogether without some foundation.

POST RETURNS TO THE DELAWARES.

In the latter part of October, 1758, a council of the Five Nations with the Governor of the Province and other representatives of the English was held at Easton, Pennsylvania, which was attended by Post. After the council was over, Post returned to the Delaware towns west of the Allegheny River; under escort. The escort left him at the Allegheny River and on their way back to Easton were ambushed and killed by the very Indians who had pretended friendship to the English. Pisquetumen was concerned in this treachery.

KASKASKUNK—PAKANKE, GLIKKIKIN.

The first white men to set foot within the limits of Butler County were, so far as is known, Christopher Gist and Major George Washington, when they made the expedition to Fort Venango in 1753, and they were followed by Frederick Post, the Moravian missionary and political messenger of the English in 1758. It would appear from the evidence available on the subject that the next expedition of white men did not occur until after the Revolution, and about 1790. Loskiel's History and Map of the Missions of the "Church of Jesus Christ of North America" which was published in 1794, gives some light on this subject.

The first Moravian missionaries were sent out in 1732 and established missions in the eastern part of Pennsylvania in the vicinity of Bethlehem and on the Susquehanna River. David Zeisberger, who was one of the early missionaries of that society, was among the Indians at Onondaga in 1750, and in 1767, Zeisberger and two converted Indians named Anthony and John Papuhank came to the Seneca tribe at a town on the Allegheny River north of Fort Venango, called Goshgoshuenk. The town was described as containing three villages under the command of a blind chief named Allemewi. The missionaries succeeded in converting the chief and a woman of the tribe said to be 100 years old. In the following year, 1768, Zeisberger and a fellow missionary named Gottlieb Senseman, returned to Goshgoshuenk with three Indians named Anthony, Abraham and Peter, and in the following two years established a mission on the west side of the Allegheny River at an Indian town named Lawunakhannock. In 1770, trouble arose at this Indian town between the Seneca tribe of Indians and the Cherokees. A treaty that had been made between the tribes had been violated by the murder of two or three Cherokees by the Senecas. The Cherokees caught two of the Seneca warriors, cut their fingers off, and sent them home with this message: "Now because you will not hold the chains of friendship with your hands, we will cut them off and send you herewith a specimen." During his visit to Lawunakhannock in 1768, Zeisberger had met Pakanke, the chief of the Delawares, at Kaskaskunk, and Glikkikin, the noted warrior, who had become converted, and when the trouble arose in 1770, Pakanke requested the missionaries and their friends to come and live with him. Accordingly on the 17th of April, 1770, the two missionaries set out with sixteen canoes loaded with their Indian congregation and converts, and all of their baggage, descended the Al-

leghey River to the Ohio, thence to the mouth of Beaver Creek or River, and from there ascended that stream to the falls of the Beaver, where they arrived on the 3rd day of May. They then took the overland route to the village of Kaskaskunk in Butler County, and were met on the road by Glikkikin, who had provided horses for them. After two days' journey they arrived at the Indian town and were made welcome by Chief Pakanke. Shortly after their arrival the missionaries and their followers established the mission of Friedenstadt, or the "Town of Peace." Here they built bark huts, erected a large hut for meetings, and cultivated crops. The mission of Friedenstadt, according to Loskiel's map, was located on Beaver Creek in what is now Lawrence County, near the present site of New Castle. This map does not locate the town of Kaskaskunk nor any of the Indian villages and towns in western Pennsylvania, except where missions were established. The blind Chief Solomon was baptized at Kaskaskunk by one of the missionaries, probably Zeisberger, as he was the leader. Glikkikin, who had previously been a great warrior, became tired of this pursuit, and after his conversion declared his intention of taking up his residence with the missionaries at Friedenstadt. This decision on the part of Glikkikin caused a quarrel between him and Pakanke. The old chief became reconciled, however, and about a year later his son was baptized by one of the missionaries. Zeisberger and Senseman were afterwards adopted by the Delaware tribe and wielded a great influence over the Indians of western Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio.

REV. JOHN ROTHE.

Rev. John Rothe appears to have succeeded Zeisberger and Senseman at Friedenstadt and in 1773, when the congregation decided to move to Guadenhuetten on the Muskingum River in Ohio, he led the

party that traveled overland, while the old people and the invalids traveled by way of boat down the Beaver River to the Ohio, and thence to the mouth of the Muskingum.

It is proper to mention something of the work accomplished by Rev. Rothe at this point, as part of his labors among the Indians was performed in this county and his remains lie at rest in the little cemetery at Prospect. He first came to Nain in the vicinity of Bethlehem in 1753, and was one of the missionaries sent to Friedenshuetten on the Susquehanna River in 1765. He established a congregation among the Indians a short distance from Friedenshuetten at an Indian town named Tsebehschequannunk, and in 1772 when the congregations at these two points decided to move to Schoenbrun in Ohio. Rev. Rothe and another Moravian missionary conducted this expedition. Part of the expedition went by boat down the main stream of the Susquehanna, and then up the west branch to its head waters. Here they were met by the overland party led by Rev. Rothe and the united company, composed of 240 persons, seventy head of oxen and as many horses, proceeded through the forests to the Allegheny River at Kittanning. A description of this passage of the wilderness is a thrilling narrative. Mrs. Rothe and her young child accompanied the expedition. The path led through the forests and over blind roads. On one occasion Mrs. Rothe's horse fell and pitched her headlong, but she escaped without serious injury. On another occasion she fell into a morass and was rescued with difficulty. At Kittanning boats were built and the expedition was divided, part going by the way of the Allegheny and Ohio Rivers, and part under the leadership of Rev. Rothe, traveling across the country to Friedenstadt, which point they reached, after many hardships, on the 5th of August. Their route lay through Butler County and no doubt followed the old



HARDWARE STORE OF F. A. FRISHKORN, ZELIENOPLE

Indian trail from Kittanning to the Ohio line, which lay some distance north of the borough of Butler, and probably passed Kaskaskunk. The passage of the wilderness was attended with many hardships and some casualties. Several of the members of the party died from exhaustion, among the number being an Indian boy who was a cripple. The boy had recently been converted and expressed to his pastor, Rev. Rothe, his great joy in his new-found religion, and his willingness to die.

While at the mission station on the Susquehanna River, Rev. Rothe baptized the noted Indian chief, James David, on the 18th of May, 1755. Chief David was one of the leaders of the Indian settlement at Friedenshuetten, and a member of the "Cajuga" tribe. After conducting the congregation from Friedenstadt to the Muskingum River in 1773, Rev. Rothe returned to eastern Pennsylvania and became the pastor of a Lutheran congregation at York, Pennsylvania, where he lived until his death. He took a prominent part in colonial affairs during the Revolution and was one of the first chaplains to the United States Congress. He also assisted Zeisberger in translating the New Testament and the hymns into the Delaware Indian language. In the latter part of the nineteenth century his remains were brought to Butler County by his grandson, Rev. David Luther Rothe, and interred in the Lutheran cemetery in Prospect by the side of his son, Col. David Rothe.

Col. David Rothe commanded an eastern regiment in the War of 1812, and was a member of the State Legislature from Lehigh County before removing to Butler County. He settled at Prospect and became the progenitor of the Rothe family of Butler County.

THE CONVERSION OF GLIKKIKIN.

Previous histories accredit Frederick Post, the Moravian missionary, with being at some of the Indian towns in the present

limits of Butler County in 1758 or shortly thereafter. The Indian towns which he visited were probably Kuskushkee on Wolf Creek in Slippery Rock Township, and the Indian town on the Connoquenessing Creek above Amberson's, known as "Murdering Town." Day's "Historical Collections of Pennsylvania" mentions the Indian town, Kaskaskunk, as being located eight or ten miles northwest of Butler, but which was really located in Center Township a short distance west of Holyoke Church, and says that this Indian village was the home of Pakanke, a noted chief of the Delaware tribe of Indians who inhabited this district about the time Post made his visit to the western part of the state. Glikkikin, who was a great warrior and an orator, resided in the same village, and when he heard that the Moravian missionaries were at Venango and coming into the country to teach the Indians, he went to refute them. Glikkikin was a Canadian Indian and had been initiated into the Catholic Church by the priests of Canada, and was acting as a sort of educator among the Indians with whom he lived. A converted Indian named Anthony arranged a meeting between Glikkikin and the Moravian missionary (who proved to be David Zeisberger), at Murdering Town. Anthony invited the missionary and the Indian orator to dine with him with the result that Glikkikin was converted to the Moravian faith. Loskiel's "History of Missions in North America," published in 1794, relates the incident about Zeisberger converting Glikkikin and also states that about a year afterwards a son of the great Pakanke was baptized.

SETTLEMENTS UP TO 1804—THE PIONEERS.

From 1773 to 1790 the only white men to come within the limits of Butler County were the frontier scouts, such as Captain Brady, Captain Crawford, John Harbison, James Amberson and such hunters as cared to risk their scalps for the sake of the

pelts of the beaver and otter they could catch during the trapping season. Cush-cushking was occupied by the Seneca Indians and Kaskaskunk by the Delawares until after the Revolution and roving bands of Shawanese occupied camps and villages within the limits of the county. They were all allies of the British and enemies to be feared by the most adventurous frontiersmen.

After the close of the Revolutionary War the revival of the migratory and land-hunting spirit of the older counties as well as the renewal of immigration from foreign lands, caused an influx of settlers to that section of the state north of Allegheny County and west of the Allegheny River. Although the land was not open for settlement until 1795, there were adventurous spirits among the pioneers who made their appearance within the boundaries of Butler County as early as 1790. This advance guard was composed of hunters and trappers whose purpose was to spy out the land, and at the same time make a profit out of the furs to be obtained from the wild animals that then abounded in this region. These men usually came here in the beginning of the hunting season, and returned at its close to their homes in the eastern counties, to market the product of their trap and gun.

The Delaware and Shawanese tribes of Indians who had inhabited the greater part of Butler County, were hostile and opposed to the westward march of civilization; and made the life of the hunter a hazardous one, but a tribe of the Senecas who had a village in the county near Slippery Rock Creek were friendly to the whites, and many of the hunters and trappers were kindly received by them. The treaty of Greenville, made in 1795 removed all the Indian tribes from the territory except a small band which lived in the village, near West Liberty, that were friendly to the whites, and remained in that vicinity as late as 1812.

There are many conflicting stories told about who were the first white men to settle in the county, and in the absence of absolute records, the statements given by their descendants must be taken as within reasonable bounds of accuracy. The first men who came into the county for the purpose of becoming permanent settlers were David Studebaker and Abraham Snyder, of Westmoreland County, who crossed the Allegheny River at Logan's Ferry, in the fall of 1790, camped for the night on the site of Butler borough and then proceeded to the village of the Seneca Indians on Slippery Rock Creek, where they remained for the winter. The original party that left Westmoreland County was composed of twelve persons who started out for the purpose of exploring the extreme western part of the county, for Westmoreland County then extended as far west as the Ohio line and as far north as Erie. When they arrived at Logan's Ferry they were told stories about the Indian depredations against the whiteskins in the territory west of the Allegheny River and all the party except Studebaker and Snyder returned home.

The two hunters remained with the Indians about three months, spending the time in hunting and fishing and exploring the county. They then returned to their homes near Greensburg and in 1792 David Studebaker again came to Butler County, bringing with him his youngest sister as housekeeper. They took possession of the little cabin in Worth Township built by the hunters the previous year and became permanent settlers. After a time the young girl, unable longer to endure the loneliness of the forest, begged her brother to take her home. Her brother complied with this request, and brought back an older sister to take her place. David Studebaker's father was Joseph Studebaker of Westmoreland County, who in early boyhood was taken captive along with his younger sister by the Indians, and held by

them for nine years. The sister grew up to be a young woman among the Indians, became quite a favorite with them, and was treated with the utmost courtesy and civility. Shortly before her brother was released by the Indians she was thrown from her pony while riding through the woods and instantly killed. Joseph Studebaker was liberated at a place called Muskingum in southeastern Ohio in 1764, returned to the settlements in Pennsylvania and took a part in the War of the Revolution. He came to Butler County, made his home with his son, David, in Worth Township, and died there in 1815.

James Glover, a Revolutionary soldier, born in Essex County, New Jersey, about 1754, came to Butler County in 1792, and in the fall of that year erected a cabin at Deer Lick in what is now Adams Township. He occupied this cabin until 1796, when he entered four hundred acres of land, became a permanent settler, and remained in the county until his death in 1844. Glover, who was a blacksmith, after the Revolution settled in Pittsburg, where he worked at his trade. He subsequently purchased a farm in what is now the heart of the north side of Pittsburg, and in 1815 or 1816 he leased this farm in perpetuity for \$75 per year, retaining the ownership after he came to this county. The Glover lease and a few others of a similar character caused the legislature of Pennsylvania to pass a law prohibiting leases in perpetuity.

Peter McKinney, who was a noted hunter, and a soldier in the Pennsylvania Line during the Revolutionary War, built a cabin in what is now Forward Township in 1792. It is said that in his youth he came with his parents from Ireland, and that he was left an orphan before he had reached maturity. He was a drummer and fifer in the War of the Revolution, and afterwards saw service in the Indian troubles, and was a drummer in Capt. Abraham Brinker's Company, raised in Butler County in the War of 1812. Mr. McKin-

ney was married at Braddock field, Westmoreland County, in 1791, to Mary Shorts, who came with him to Butler County. His daughter, Elizabeth, is said to have been the first white child born in the county, the date of her nativity being March 23, 1792. His wife died in 1839 and his own death occurred in 1844. Petersville, in Connoquenessing Township, now the borough of Connoquenessing, was named after this pioneer.

Another pioneer who is said to have come to the county in 1792 was Patrick Harvey, who settled in Clinton Township. He was guided to the location by John Harbison, the Indian scout and spy who afterwards came to the county, and they marked the boundaries of the farm they had selected by blazing the forest trees. The following year Harvey went into Sugar Creek Township, Armstrong County, and selected a farm on which his cousin, John Patton, afterwards settled. In the spring of 1794 he returned to his Butler County farm that he had selected two years previous, and in May, 1795, he brought his family to their new home where a year later his third child, Martha, was born. His wife died in 1831, his own death occurring in 1849.

David Armstrong came to Worth Township in 1794 from Westmoreland County, bringing with him his son George, and his daughter, Rebecca. They made their temporary home in a wigwam until fall, when the father and daughter returned to Westmoreland County, and the following year the entire family came to Butler County and settled on the land held during the winter by the son.

A pioneer hunter named Daniels came into the county in 1794, built a cabin and cultivated a small garden on the land in Marion Township afterwards owned by Robert Vanderlin. He was scared away by the Indians before the arrival of the other settlers.

Thomas Girty and his wife Ann, and

their son Thomas, were among the first settlers of Connoquenessing Township. Thomas Girty was a brother of the notorious George, James and Simon Girty, and his death is supposed to have occurred some time previous to 1803. Various accounts of the Girty family and the death of Mrs. Ann Girty have been published in previous histories, none of which are correct. The account given in the sketch of the Girty family in this publication has been verified by Mr. A. McCollough of Butler, and others who have taken pains to hunt up the true story. The story of Ann Girty's death, told in another part of this chapter, was related in 1875 by David Shannon, who was one of the pioneers of Connoquenessing Township, and who was at Mrs. Girty's funeral.

In 1793 William Elliott, John Elliott and John Dennison, three land hunters from Wilkesburg, came into Butler County and took up 1,400 acres of land in Middlesex Township. William Elliott, in order to secure more than the allotment of 400 acres, selected the tracts of land amounting to 1,400 acres and located the other members of his party on them to hold them for him.

James Hall, Abraham Fryer, James Harbison and William Hultz, hunters from east of the Allegheny Mountains, came into the county January 10, 1793, by way of Logan's Ferry, below Tarentum, and camped in the forests of Middlesex Township. The next day they marked their camping place by engraving their names on the trees, and returned to their homes. A year later they returned to Middlesex Township, and settled on land on and around the site of their former camp. During their absence George Hays, Thomas Martin and James Fulton came into the township and selected land, thus becoming the first settlers there.

During the year 1795 Samuel and Thomas Cross, Jacob and John Pisor, Henry Steintorf, settled in Worth Township. James Hemphill, Rudolph Barnhart,

Adam and John Hemphill, Jacob Barnhart, Sr., and Jacob Barnhart, Jr., made settlements the same year in Donegal and Fairview Townships, around the site of Chicora. James Hemphill, who was a noted hunter, with Rudolph Barnhart, had been in the county the previous year and marked out the land. Samuel Wallace settled in Fairview Township in 1795, and Robert Elliott in Buffalo Township; Edward Graham located on land in Concord Township; George Bell settled in the vicinity of Bell's Knob, and Archibald Kelley built a cabin in Parker Township.

During the years 1795 and 1796 James McKee and William Kearns came to Butler Township; Daniel McConnell, William McConnell, William McNees and Benjamin Jack came to Worth Township; Aaron Moore and John McCandless settled in Franklin Township; Dunning McNair, a land speculator, and John Ekin settled in Connoquenessing Township; William Thompson and Silas Miller, a noted hunter, were early settlers of Middlesex Township; John Parker, the pioneer and progenitor of the Parker family at Parker's Landing, settled in Parker Township; and Eli Scholar settled in Lancaster Township.

PIONEER ANECDOTES AND ADVENTURES.

THE RATHBUN FAMILY.

Clark Rathbun, who was a native of New England, moved to Pennsylvania and engaged in the milling business on the Youghiogheny River above Elizabethtown. Previous to 1797 he purchased a tract of land in what is now the southwestern part of Penn Township, Butler County, and erected a cabin and brought hither his son Thomas and his daughter Ruth, the latter being a girl of about thirteen years of age. Leaving his two children to keep possession of the place, he returned to Allegheny County, to his business of milling at Robbins's mill during the winter. After a

short stay, Thomas became weary of living in the woods, and desired to return to his father's and attend school. The plan was talked over, and Ruth consented to it. Accordingly, Thomas returned to his former home, and Ruth kept house alone for three months, her only companion being a large faithful dog. The nearest neighbors lived two miles from the cabin, and as the house was secure against wild beasts, she had no fear of robbers. Wolves howled about the dwelling at night, and all her surroundings were of the wildest character conceivable, but the girl remained at her post showing a magnanimous courage and self-sacrifice that has been the wonder and admiration of her descendants. The following season the Rathbun family took up their abode in the wilderness, and lived here a few years, after which nearly all of the members went to Ohio. Ruth Rathbun married Robert Brown, who was one of the first settlers of Penn Township. They were the parents of thirteen children, all of whom grew up to maturity, and became residents of the county. Mrs. Brown died in 1850, and her husband in 1853.

AMBERSON AND THE INDIAN.

Among the celebrated Indian scouts that patrolled the woods in northwestern Pennsylvania previous to 1792, when the territory was opened for settlement, were James Amberson, James Jeffries, and Capt. Samuel Brady. Amberson afterwards settled in Forward Township in the Connoqueussing Valley and was one of the pioneers of that district. These Indian scouts had all the hatred of the Indian that was possessed by Brady and other noted frontiersmen, and in their estimation there was no more harm in killing an Indian than in destroying a noxious animal. The story is related that many years after the Indian tribes had left Butler County, Amberson and a companion were out one day in the woods near the old Venango trail that passes through a portion of Forward

Township, and that they saw a big Indian approaching along the trail alone. Amberson proposed to his companion that they kill the Indian, to which the companion objected. After some parley about the matter, Amberson got his way and the Indian was accordingly shot and his body was hid in a hollow tree not far from the trail. The act was a wanton murder, but the old Indian scouts and frontiersmen did not regard the killing of an Indian in the light of a crime.

CAPT. SAMUEL BRADY.

That Captain Samuel Brady, the famous scout, was often in the forests of Butler County in 1780 and 1781, is substantially a matter of historical record. At that time General Broadhead was the commander at Fort Pitt, and Brady was depended upon by him to undertake hazardous enterprises against the Indians. His success in these enterprises, and his daring exploits in general, aroused the jealousy of the officers at the fort, and it was a long time before they could be convinced that his methods of warfare against the savages were more effectual than their own. They were, however, finally convinced of the fact from the following circumstance.

General Broadhead having organized a force to punish the Indians who had been guilty of massacring the settlers of Sewickley in 1780, Brady, owing to the jealousy of the officers as above referred to, was not allowed to accompany the troops. He obtained permission, however, to organize an independent party. With five white men and a friendly Indian scout, he set out and in a short time located the war party of which he was in search at the Indian camp near Kittanning. Making a cautious approach after dark, he waited until the morning and then, with the first pale light of dawn, made his attack, seven rifles ringing out simultaneously and without warning in the morning air. The Indians, who were gathered around the camp-

fire, exulting over the scalps and spoils taken at Sewickley, were effectually surprised, five of them dropping dead on the instant. Another, as it was afterwards ascertained, was mortally wounded, though he escaped for the time being. After a short pursuit Brady and his men returned to the fort with the canoes and other property of the Indians, while soon after the soldiers came in empty-handed to report that the enemy had escaped them. It is said that they henceforth recognized Brady's superiority as an Indian fighter.

There is another story which has to do with the escape of this famous scout from a party of Indians who were pursuing him, by leaping twenty-three feet across a deep chasm. There has been some dispute as to the location where this remarkable leap took place. It is said by many to have occurred somewhere on Slippery Rock Creek, while others have placed it on Bear Creek. Wherever it was, he successfully leaped from one bank to the other of the stream, to the great mortification of the pursuing savages, who were close behind, and who thus saw one of their most feared and relentless enemies escape them to prove a thorn in their flesh on many a subsequent occasion. This is said to have occurred in 1781 or 1782.

THE RESCUE OF ISAAC ZANE.

The first white man to set foot within the present limits of Butler borough appears to have been Isaac Zane, who was a prominent character on the frontier of western Pennsylvania and Ohio in the days previous to the Revolution. Zane was born in Virginia in 1753, and when nine years of age was taken prisoner by the Wyandot Indians and carried to Detroit. He grew up with the Indians and when a young man was employed by the government. About the time of the Revolution Zane and a party of frontiersmen were sent on a mission to some of the forts in New York State. They came to old Fort Venango

in Pennsylvania, where they made a flat boat and descended the Allegheny River to Pittsburg, passing old Fort Duquesne and Logtown on the Ohio River and reaching the mouth of the Muskingum River at Marietta without any serious adventure. Here they decided to proceed up the Muskingum River to Detroit and thence to Erie. They were warned, however, that such a course would be dangerous on account of the Indians being on the war path. Disregarding the warning, they set out, but had not proceeded more than a day or so on their journey when the party was captured by a band of Delawares, and Zane was selected as the prisoner to be taken back east to the Indian rendezvous near Kittanning, Pennsylvania. In their route to Kittanning they passed the present town of Coshocton, Ohio, struck the old Indian trail at the mouth of Connoquenessing Creek on the Beaver River, and thence followed the creek past "Murdering Town," near Amberson's bridge, and arrived at the present site of Butler in the evening, where they camped on the hill on the site of the court house.

It appears that Zane was well known among the Indians of Ohio, and when the fact of his capture was ascertained, an Indian girl, presumably one of the Wyandot tribe, undertook to accomplish his rescue. She followed the Delaware war party across the trackless forests of eastern Ohio from the Muskingum River to Butler, a distance of almost two hundred miles and overtook the party at the camp here in the evening. She held a parley with the chief of the war party and persuaded him to release Zane and allow her lover to return to Ohio. After his return to Ohio, Zane married the Indian girl, and it is said that many families in the vicinity of Zanesville or Marietta point with pride to the fact that they are descendants of this noted couple. After the Revolution Zane settled on a large tract of land near Zanesville, Ohio, where he died in 1816. Howe's

"Historical Collections of Ohio" states that Zane's wife was a half-breed French girl from Canada, but does not mention the romantic rescue above related. The story of the rescue was published in recent years in the newspapers of Marietta, Ohio, and its authenticity was unquestioned at that time.

DESTRUCTION OF KITTANNING.

The following account of the rescue of Fort Shirley, the destruction of the Indian town of Kittanning, and the adventure of James Kirkpatrick with the Indians is taken from a manuscript in possession of J. D. Kirkpatrick, of Renfrew, Butler County, who is a grandson of the pioneer mentioned in the narrative. The Kirkpatrick family were in the Allegheny Valley about the time that the Harbison family located at Reed's Station, opposite Freeport, and were no doubt among the earliest settlers in the territory west of the Allegheny River. In the Kirkpatrick narrative, the last murder by Indians is said to have occurred in April, 1791, while the raid on Reed's Station, according to the story of Massy Harbison, occurred in 1792. These are discrepancies for which the reader of local history can make due allowance. Both narratives are authentic, and the Kirkpatrick story is published for the first time in a history of Butler County. The narrative reads as follows:

"After the defeat of Braddock on the Monongahela, the incursions of the Indians into the frontier settlements of Virginia and Maryland became more frequent and bold. Indeed, so terrible had become their ravages that most of the settlers had fled for protection, either to the nearest stockade forts, or to the older settlements east and south of the mountains.

"Emboldened by the success of their forays into these provinces, the savage hordes swept over the border into Pennsylvania, and laid waste the beautiful valley of the Juniata and the Kiskiminitas,

carrying away whole families of women and children prisoners to their towns north of the Ohio, while statistics show that upward of 1,000 white settlers were killed during these incursions.

"Washington had been recently appointed Commander-in-Chief of all the forces then raised or to be raised, in the colony of Virginia. But the militia laws of the province were so inadequate to the enforcement of proper discipline that he had a sorry time bringing to subordination the beggarly array of recruits who reported for duty after an urgent call. At this time there came to the young commander heart-rending appeals from the border for protection. He was deeply moved at the deplorable condition of the helpless people, and resolved that a speedy and decisive blow should be struck at their stealthy and deadly foe.

"Scouts had brought in word that tracks of a numerous band had been discovered, tending toward Fort Duquesne, and an escaped prisoner reported that they were hostile Delawares and Shawnees, that Washington's former ally, Shingis, and another chief called Captain Jacobs, were their leaders, and that they had a rendezvous on the Allegheny, twenty-five or thirty miles above Fort Duquesne, called Kittanning, whither they carried their prisoners and plunder. Colonel John Armstrong, of the Pennsylvania militia, undertook the punishment of this murderous band. He took with him Washington's beloved friend and neighbor, Captain Hugh Mercer, who, the year before, had been severely wounded at Braddock's field and from the thicket, where he lay disabled, had witnessed the atrocities of the Indians.

"With 280 picked men, well mounted, and with reliable scouts in advance, they marched rapidly and silently over the mountains and through the forest to the Allegheny River.

"Irving says they kept on till they reached the Ohio. This is a geographical

error, unless he applies the name to the Allegheny, which prior to 1748 was called the Ohio, as well as the river below Pittsburg, by the Senecas and several other tribes. Yet as early as 1753 Washington, in the report of his mission to Venango, designates the north fork of the Ohio as the Allegheny, and other contemporary writers do the same. Setting out, as Armstrong's party did, from Fort Shirley in the Juniata Valley, and celerity and secrecy being the essence of the undertaking, their most direct and secluded route would be through the defiles of the mountains, in or near the Conemaugh region, and thence through the valley of the Kiskiminitas to the Allegheny.

"On the 7th, in the evening, being within six miles of Kittanning, the scout discovered a fire in the road and reported that there were two or at most four Indians at it. It was not thought advisable to surprise those Indians at that time, as if one should escape the town might be alarmed. So Lieutenant Hogg, with twelve men, was left to watch them, with orders not to fall upon them till daybreak, and our forces turned out of the path and passed by without disturbing them.

"It was afterward a cause of wonderment and chagrin to M. Dumas, then in command at Fort Duquesne, and to his red allies, that so large a force of mounted men could march undiscovered into their enemy's country, where Indian scouts and detachments of French soldiers were constantly on the alert.

"It was a clear moonlight night in September when the avengers neared the end of their perilous ride. They were guided to the town by the whoops and yells of the savages, who had just returned from another murdering foray, and were celebrating their triumphs with the hideous scalp dance. It would require the pen of Hugo or the pencil of Dore to do justice to this weird and awful scene, in which the warriors, fantastically decorated with feathers,

beads and war paint, circled about a great fire in the monotonous dance, carrying aloft on the ends of poles the variously colored scalps of their recent victims. Armstrong's men had secreted their horses some distance back in the woods, and had cautiously made their way on foot to a dip in the land about 100 yards from the place. Here they were ordered to 'lie still and hush' till moonset. From this cover they had a full view of the horrid spectacle.

"The stalwart dancers went round and round, and as the moonlight and firelight gleamed suddenly on the snow-white tresses of an aged woman lifted high by a sinewy arm, the fury of the white men could hardly be restrained. But, remembering that the success of the attack depended upon its being a complete surprise, they controlled their wrath. The savage rites were long, but they ended at last, and such Indians as had huts retired to them, and those who had not, built fires in a neighboring cornfield to protect them from the myriads of guats that infested the place, and lay down there to rest. The last guttural 'Ugh! Ugh!' had died away and all slept heavily. But there was another weary wait for the white men till the moon set and the fires burned low.

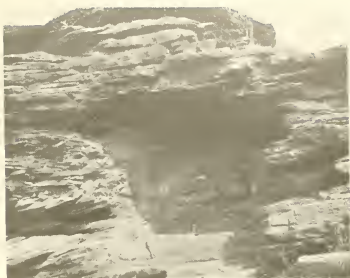
ARMSTRONG'S ATTACK.

"History says that as the first streak of dawn revealed the outlines of the lodges, Armstrong divided his men into two parties and they made a simultaneous attack upon the corn field and the village. Chief Jacobs being roused by the first shot, sounded the war whoop, and the braves in the field, although surprised, hearing the cry of their chief, fought desperately till several of their number were killed. But Armstrong's report says:

"As soon as day appeared and the town could be seen, the attack on the cornfield began, through which our people charged, killing several of the enemy, and



KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS HOME, HARMONY



RAPP'S SEAT, HARMONY



MUDDY CREEK FALLS



STONE HOUSE, BRADY TOWNSHIP



MECHLING HOTEL
(Where Gen. Lafayette was entertained in 1824)



LOG CABIN, BUILT BY MANASSAS DUGAN

entered the town.' The lodges, some thirty in number, were set on fire, and Chief Jacobs and his people, within, ordered to surrender. They refused. But as the fire made headway, many of them rushed from their burning homes. A few escaped, but many were killed and scalped after their own fashion. Among the latter were Chief Jacobs and his giant son, said to have been seven feet high. The women and children fled to the woods, says Irving, Bancroft and Lossing, but older accounts state that many of them perished in the town.

"Armstrong's account of the affair, which he sent by an express to Governor Denny in Philadelphia, and which is found published in the Portsmouth (New Hampshire) *Gazette* for October 7, 1756 (a copy of which is in possession of Mr. Joseph Forsythe of Pittsburg), relates that Jacobs's squaw was killed and scalped as she attempted to escape through a window, and says further:

"The Indians had a number of spare arms in their houses, loaded, which went off as the fire came to them, and quantities of gunpowder, which had been stored in every house, blew up from time to time, throwing some of their bodies a great height into the air."

"Armstrong also says that 'a squaw was heard crying in one of the burning houses.' It is therefore inferred that she, and perhaps others of her sex, perished in the flames, as the leg of a child was blown by one of the explosions into the midst of the white troops. The discharge of spare guns and the heavy explosions referred to, attest how well French emissaries kept the savages supplied with the munitions of war.

"In the action seventeen of the whites were killed, thirteen wounded and nineteen missing at roll call. Among the wounded were Colonel Armstrong and his second-in-command, Captain Mercer. It does not appear from the various accounts of the

affair that the faithless Shingis was present at the destruction of Kittanning. It is probable that he had gone to Fort Duquesne, as his tribe was accustomed to transport thither their most valuable prisoners and booty, and it is known that they obtained from the French commandant at that place part of their supplies. Armstrong's dispatch to Philadelphia also says:

"Seven English prisoners were released and brought away, who informed the colonel that besides the powder (of which the Indians boasted they had enough for ten years' war with the English) there was a great quantity of goods burnt, which the French had made them a present of but ten days before."

"The timeliness of Armstrong's attack is proved by further testimony of the rescued prisoners, given in his Philadelphia dispatch:

"The prisoners also informed us that that very day two bateaux of Frenchmen, with a large party of Delaware and French Indians, were to join Captain Jacobs, to march and take Fort Shirley; and that twenty-five warriors had set out before them the preceding evening, which proved to be the party that had kindled the fire the night before; for our people returning found Lieutenant Hogg wounded in three places, and learned he had in the morning attacked the supposed party of three or four at the fire, according to order, but found them too numerous for him. He killed three of them, however, at the first fire and fought them for an hour, when he lost three of his best men and fled, the enemy pursuing them. Lieutenant Hogg soon after died of his wounds."

Armstrong relates further concerning the Kittanning raid:

"Captain Mercer, being wounded in the action, was carried off by his ensign and eleven men, who left the main body in their return to take another road, and were not come in when the express came away.

He had four of the recovered prisoners with him, and some of the scalps.'

"At the foot of Armstrong's dispatch the *Gazette* adds:

"Since receiving the above return from Fort Lyttleton, we are informed Captain Mercer and twenty-five persons are returned safe, which makes up the missing, and the four released prisoners.'

"The *Gazette* account has been freely quoted because it differs in some particulars from that in the histories, and contains information not to be found there. Also, because it is direct from the commander of the expedition, who presumably gave an accurate report. It is surprising that the historians are content to comment upon the signal blow suffered by the enemy in the loss of their most famous leader and their depot of supplies, but make no mention of the very important immediate results of that blow, viz.: the scattering of the assembling forces destined for the attack on Fort Shirley, and that, too, at the last critical moment, for had Armstrong's troops arrived in the vicinity of Kittanning twelve hours later they would in all probability have been cut to pieces, and Fort Shirley, with its meager garrison would have fallen into the hands of Jacobs, as did Fort Granville, or Fort Granby, as Armstrong calls it, the preceding year, and the Juniata Valley would have been laid as waste and desolate as was Wyoming twenty-two years later.

"It was daylight when the work of destruction was finished, and the sun rose upon the smoking ruins. There was not a moment to lose, for, says Armstrong's report:

"A body of the enemy on the other side of the river fired on our people, and being seen to cross the river at a distance, as if to surround our men, they collected some Indian horses found near the town to carry off the wounded and retreated, without going back to the cornfield to pick up the

scalps of those killed there in the beginning of the action.'

"Taking with them the released prisoners, the troops hurried back to the woods where their horses were corralled, mounted in haste, and made their way homeward as silently and cautiously as they had come. The fact that a body of the enemy fired upon Armstrong's party from the opposite side of the river seems further to confirm the testimony of the rescued prisoners concerning the proposed attack upon Fort Shirley. It is reasonable to suppose that they were a body destined for the expedition, arriving thus early at the rendezvous.

"The astonishment and alarm of the Ohio tribes at this direful visitation of the colonists put an end to their outrages for some time to come. On the frontier a feeling of security was, in a measure, restored, and the settlers in large numbers returned to the homes they had abandoned. It is pleasing to note in connection with this daring exploit of Armstrong's militia that the populous town of the white men, with the foundries and rolling mills, and its beautiful homes and churches that now covers the site of the old Indian rallying place, has not been rechristened, but retains the musical Delaware name of Kittanning. Keekewelder, the best authority on Lenni Lenape significations, says it is a corruption of Kithan-nick, which means the main stream, or on the main stream, and with the Delawares denoted the stream as well as the town.

"It is also in accordance with the eternal fitness of things that the county of which Kittanning is the capital, bears the name of Armstrong in honor of the man who, by a signal act of retaliation, opened the way for its settlement. The corporation of Philadelphia presented Colonel Armstrong with a piece of plate, and also gave to him and to each of his officers a silver medal and to every private in the troop a medal and a small present of

money in recognition of their intrepid conduct on the expedition.

ADVENTURE OF JAMES KIRKPATRICK.

“The treaty of Fontainebleau did not bring to the borders the tranquillity so earnestly hoped for, and not until after the close of Pontiac’s war was there actual safety for settlers beyond the shadow of the forts. After a few years, however, the remnants of such tribes as remained north of the Ohio, being now at peace with the English emigrants, and tempted by the cheap and fertile land, began to push farther west and north of the manor tracts of Pennsylvania.

“With these came James Kirkpatrick, of Franklin County, Pennsylvania, bringing with him his wife and three children, the youngest not yet a year old. They crossed the Allegheny River at a point where, a quarter of a century before, had stood the Indian town of Kittanning. Here they piled their household effects on the backs of pack-horses and pushed into the wilderness some ten miles beyond and to a little stream called Cherry Run.

“With the help of a distant neighbor Kirkpatrick built a cabin and began to clear his land. Encouraged by the quality of their purchase he and his wife toiled cheerfully, for both were young, buoyant with health and hope, and charmed with the novelty of their woodland life. The elder children, too, were happy as linnets in the midst of their surroundings, and as the ax was lustily plied, watched with eager interest the swaying of each tree, and heard with boisterous shouts the crash when the great trunk shook the earth with its fall.

“So the boundaries of the clearing extended farther and farther as time went by, and the crops grew apace in the rich, new soil. A few Indians remained in a camp not many miles away, but they were friendly, and sometimes came to the colonists to barter moccasins and furs for po-

tatoes, turnips and other products of the soil, and the latch string of the pioneers was always out to the few travelers who passed their way, but beyond an occasional party of surveyors, a hunter or a militia man or two going or coming from the blockhouse district, they had few visitors.

“Born of religious parents, the young people kept up in their new home the pious observances to which they had been always accustomed. Indeed, their isolated situation gave new fervency to their devotions. It so happened on the morning of the 28th of April, 1791, a day ever after memorable to them, that George Miller, who was the first white man who had settled in this section, coming in 1766, and another militia man, had stopped at the cabin. Young Kirkpatrick, as was his habit, before beginning work for the day, read a chapter in the Bible, and all present knelt in prayer.

“As they arose from their knees, one of the militia men hearing some stir outside, opened the door to ascertain the cause. As he did so, an Indian standing near the house, fired at him, inflicting a terrible wound in his side. He was falling out of the open door when his companions, Miller and Kirkpatrick, springing forward, dragged him in and barred the door. Miller then barricaded the window with bedding, table and such other articles of household furniture as would help to make it bullet-proof, while Kirkpatrick, seizing his rifle, ran up the ladder to the loft and began shooting through a loophole in the chinking. Having been entirely engrossed with the labors of his farm, and not expecting hostility from the Indians at that late date, he had run no bullets for some time, and so had but few in his pouch. He had not fired many rounds, when a shot aimed by the assailant sped through the crack above the large wooden door latch, struck the innocent baby, and it fell back, bleeding and gasping.

“At this moment Kirkpatrick called down the ladder to his wife to mold some bullets as fast as possible, for his supply was nearly exhausted. There was no time now to wash blood stains from the cruel wound or to pillow the drooping head upon her throbbing breast; no time to give way to a mother’s yearning or anguish—only time to lay, with trembling hands, the tiny, limp form in the sugar-trough cradle, that might never again rock him to slumber; only time to snatch with nervous haste the lead, the mold and the ladle for melting from the rude shelf, rake the embers from under the back log and essay her difficult task that her husband might save their lives or sell them as dearly as he could.

“It was easy enough to melt the lead on the glowing coals, but the shaking fingers could not guide the molten stream into the throat of the mold. Seeing this, the wounded militiaman, holding together with one hand the gaping edges of his wound, crawled to the fireplace, and with the other hand steadied the ladle for her. In this way they filled and emptied the mold many times over, while Miller, having secured the house as well as he could, stood at the foot of the ladder, trimmed the bullets, loaded the spare gun, passed it up to Kirkpatrick, took his empty one, loaded it and exchanged, loaded and exchanged again and again.

“Counting the shots and the intervals between them, the white men judged there were three assailants. After a time, however, the shots were less frequent and farther off. They concluded from this that one of the Indians was either killed or badly wounded. The other two had by this time moved to the edge of the clearing and far enough away from the house to be seen from the loop hole. One of them had just fired his piece, the charge burying itself in the log near Kirkpatrick’s head. The other one was in the act of loading. Kirkpatrick now for the first time having a chance to take a deliberate aim, leveled

his rifle and fired; his bullet struck the ramrod out of the Indian’s hand and entered his body. He threw up his arms and fell to the ground, but scrambled to his feet again and tottered into the woods. The other one ran away at full speed and firing ceased.

“When the besieged white men opened the door and looked warily out, an Indian lay dead in the yard with a bullet hole through his head. Assured that they were at last alone, every effort was made to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded man and child. But the soldier was beyond all aid; he lingered in great agony until near noon, when death came to his relief. The baby lay breathing feebly and white as marble. The brave husband could not tarry to soothe the grief of his wife or the terror of his children, but hastily prepared to carry them to a place of safety, lest the savages might return in greater numbers and massacre them all.

“A white boy, at that time a prisoner with the tribe among whom the three Indians were living, after his escape told Kirkpatrick that they had expected to find him alone with his family, and that but one of the three returned to camp. Kirkpatrick collected as many of his effects as could be packed on the horse behind his wife and children, and taking Miller, the surviving militiaman, as guard, hurried his family off by a circuitous route to the block house at Hannahstown; the mother carrying her wounded child on a pillow upon her lap. It was a dangerous and painful ride of nearly forty miles, and scarcely had they entered the sheltering walls of the fort when the baby boy breathed his last.

“As far as there is any record, this was the last murderous attack by Indians upon a settler’s home in western Pennsylvania. There have been published no less than four different versions of the story, including the one in Massy Harbison’s book, which Mr. J. T. Kirkpatrick, a grandson

of the pioneer James Kirkpatrick, pronounced incorrect in several particulars. It is believed the account here given is the true one, as it was obtained directly from Mr. J. T. Kirkpatrick, who had it from his grandparents, who were actors in the scene.

"The scene of the tragedy is on the old road running north from Kittanning. A jaunting party passing through that region some time ago, found the old cabin still standing, for the woodmen of those days builded better than they knew. It is true, the clapboard roof, as clapboards will do, had curled up like fur on the back of an angry cat; the sash was gone from the small, square window, and the door from its hinges, but the four log walls and the chinking were almost as perfect as when young Kirkpatrick built it."

THE GIRTY TRAGEDY.

Among the first settlers who came to the northern part of Connoquenessing Township was Thomas Girty, his wife Ann, and his son Thomas, Jr., who located near Whitestown about 1795 or 1796. The elder Girty died some time previous to 1803, and was probably buried at Girty's Run in Allegheny County, where the family came from. The tax duplicates of Butler County issued by the commissioners of Allegheny County in 1803, show that Thomas Girty, a single man, was assessed with four hundred acres of land in Connoquenessing Township, besides other personal property. The young man lived on the farm with his mother, and because of the belief among the settlers that they were relatives of the notorious Simon Girty, the family was avoided, and many false stories have been told about them.

During the absence of Thomas Girty, Jr., in Ohio in 1803, Davy Kerr, who was a squatter on the four hundred acre tract of land taken up by the Girtys, went one night to the cabin where Mrs. Ann Girty lived, determined either to drive her off

the premises or scare her so that she would leave him in undisputed possession of the land. Before going to the cabin he had armed himself with a horse-pistol which he had loaded with buckshot. He stated the purpose of his visit to Mrs. Girty, and when she refused to leave made threats of violence, at which Mrs. Girty seized a burning firebrand from the fire and struck Kerr in the face. In the fight that ensued Kerr shot Mrs. Girty in the breast, inflicting wounds from which she died six weeks later. Because of the feeling that existed against the Girty family in the neighborhood, and partly because a settlement had been arranged, before Mrs. Girty's death, Kerr was never prosecuted for his crime and shortly afterwards he gave up his claim to the land and left. So bitter was the feeling against Mrs. Ann Girty that the trustees of Mt. Nebo Cemetery, near Whitestown, refused to allow her to be buried at that place, and she was interred on the farm where she lived. For many years this grave was marked by a fence made of chestnut rails and the spot was avoided by children because they believed that Mrs. Girty was a witch, and capable of working great mischief in the neighborhood. Thomas Girty, Jr., the son, never returned to Butler County after the death of his mother, and he lived and died in Adams County, Ohio.

The suspicion that this Girty family was connected with the notorious Simon Girty was correct, although the Girty family in Butler County could never be charged with anything more serious than attending to their own business and living a quiet existence. Howe's "Historical Collections of Ohio" says that the original Girty family lived in Pennsylvania and that the elder Girty was a man of violent disposition, given to drinking, who abused his wife and family so much that his wife deserted him for a young pioneer in the neighborhood named John Turner. It was alleged that in order to get rid of the obnoxious Girty,

Turner knocked him on the head. Girty left four sons, viz.: George, James, Thomas, and Simon. All of the sons were captured by the Indians during Braddock's campaign and were subsequently adopted by various Indian tribes, with the exception of Thomas. George was adopted by the Delaware Indians and died in a drunken fit. James was adopted by the Shawanese, became notorious on the frontier, and met a violent death in Kentucky. Simon was adopted by the Seneca Indians and became the notorious white renegade who was so much feared and hated by the pioneers. Accounts differ as to how Simon met his death, one authority saying he was hacked to pieces by Colonel Johnson's mounted men at Proctor's defeat, and another that he died at Malden about 1815. The white renegades, Simon Girty, Col. Alexander McKee, and Captain Elliott, were at the battle of Fallen Timbers—1794—with about seventy Canadians, but did not take part in the fight.

Thomas Girty was one of the white men that was a prisoner at Kittanning in 1756 when Col. Armstrong made his famous expedition and destroyed that Indian stronghold. He subsequently settled on Girty's Run in Allegheny County, and when the territory of which Butler County is a part was opened for settlement, he came to this county. It was alleged that during the Revolution and the Indian wars Thomas Girty was as vicious as his brothers in his treatment of the white settlers, and that his wife Ann made the bullets with which he shot down the frontiersmen in their fight with the Indians.

A sister of the Girty men was married to Israel Gibson and came to Butler County with her husband previous to 1800. She died in 1801, and was the third person buried in the Mt. Nebo Cemetery, where two years later the officials of the cemetery would not permit her sister-in-law to be buried. The Girty tract lay west of the Franklin Road and about one mile south

of Whitestown. After the death of Mrs. Girty, Israel Gibson lived on the farm, and in later years it was known as the Abdiel McClure farm. It is now known as the Coates farm.

It is said that Thomas Girty was at one time loyal to the colonies, and that he was employed as a scout along with James Amberson, James Jeffries and Capt. Samuel Brady. For some reason he turned against his former compatriots and became an outlaw.

M'KEE AND ELLIOTT.

While Butler County was not the field of any of the fiendish barbarities committed by the renegades, Simon Girty, Alexander McKee and Captain Elliott, it is a fact, however, that this territory was the rendezvous and hiding place of the marauding tribes of Indians who terrorized the frontier and the Cumberland and Tuscarora Valleys during the Revolution and for a number of years later, and who were led by these white men. McKee and Elliott were residents of Path Valley, Pennsylvania, previous to the Revolution, where both men were leaders of the Tory element among the settlers. On account of their sympathies with the British, they were compelled to leave the valley, and both men joined the Shawanese tribe of Indians and became leaders of the Indian tribe in all the depredations that were committed in western Pennsylvania during the period of the Revolution, and which were chiefly instigated by the British. They married Indian wives, adopted Indian habits, and became as ferocious in their treatment of the white settlers as the Girtys. In consideration of their treachery, McKee was given the rank as colonel and Elliott the rank of captain in the British army, and after the Revolution both men were appointed agents for the Indians by the British government and were stationed in the southern part of Canada.

THE STORY OF MASSY HARBISON.

The story of Massy Harbison and her terrible experiences with the Indians is one of the most thrilling narratives in the annals of the west. While the capture of Mrs. Harbison took place in Westmoreland County, the terrible experiences of the several days that followed and her escape from the Indians took place in Butler County, and is an authentic narrative of adventure within the territory of the county. It has been published before, but its inherent interest and its value as an illustration of the hardships and perils that sometimes fell to the lot of the early settlers in this region, entitle it to republication in this volume.

Massy White was the daughter of Edward White, a Revolutionary soldier, and was born in Amwell Township, Somerset County, New Jersey, March 18, 1770. After the establishment of peace in 1782, the family removed west and settled at Red Stone Fort, now Brownsville, in the Monongahela Valley. In 1787 Massy White was married to John Harbison with whom she removed to the headwaters of Chartiers Creek, in Westmoreland County. John Harbison was an Indian scout and frontiersman and was with St. Clair's army in Ohio in 1791, when the latter met defeat by the Indians.

The Indians, who had been the allies of the British, during the Revolutionary War, afterwards continued to harass the white settlers along the Ohio and Allegheny frontier. So great were their atrocities and depredations that the government in 1790 again inaugurated hostilities against them. During the period from this date until General Wayne's victory, in 1794, and even after that until the treaty of Greenville in 1795, numerous murders were committed and many persons taken prisoners. Along the Allegheny River and near the boundaries of what is now Butler County, a number of outrages were com-

mitted in 1791. In March of that year a Mr. Thomas Dick and his wife, living near the mouth of Deer Creek on the east side of the River, were captured, and a young man who lived with them was killed and scalped. Four days later a band of Indians appeared at the house of Abram Russ, two miles further up the river, protested their friendship, and asked for food. Having been received kindly, the Indians turned on their benefactors, massacred four men, a woman and six children. Several persons escaped and the news of this slaughter was quickly carried through the scattered settlements and the inhabitants, taking with them only such articles as could be hastily gotten together, fled to James Paul's, on Pine Run. By sunrise on the 23d of March there were between seventy and eighty women and children collected at this retreat, and all but four of the men had left in pursuit of the Indians. Massy Harbison and her two children were among the number who sought safety at James Paul's. After the murder on the night of March 22d, 1791, above the mouth of Bull Creek, from Pine Creek these people proceeded to a point on the eastern bank of the Allegheny River, a mile below the mouth of Kiskiminetas, and opposite the side of Freeport, and there erected a block house to which all the families who had fled from the neighborhood returned within two weeks. Here they remained in safety during the summer, although several murders were committed along the river and David McKee and another young man were killed and scalped within seven miles of the blockhouse. This blockhouse received the name of Reeds Station. Soon after the several families were provided for at the blockhouse in the spring of 1791, John Harbison, the husband of Massy Harbison, enlisted in the six months' service in Captain Guthrie's company, went out in the expedition against the Indians, under command of the unfortunate General St. Clair. He did not return until the 24th of

December, and when he came home he brought a memento of St. Clair's defeat in the shape of an ugly wound. On his recovery from his wound Harbison was appointed as spy and ordered to the woods on duty in March, 1792. While no depredations had been committed during the winter, the inhabitants at Reed Station feared trouble, and resorted to the spy system as a protection against the Indians. Having faith in the woods rangers to protect them, the settlers moved out from the blockhouse in which they had so long been confined and scattered to their habitations. Mrs. Harbison lived in a cabin within sight of the blockhouse and not more than two hundred yards distant from it. The spies in their long detours through the forest saw no signs of Indians, and nothing to alarm them. They frequently came to the Harbison cabin to receive refreshments and lodging and Mr. Harbison came home only once in eight or ten days. It appeared that Mrs. Harbison had apprehensions that something terrible would happen and she had entreated her husband to remove the family to some more secure place. On the night of the 21st of May, 1792, two of the spies, James Davis and a Mr. Sutton, came to lodge at the Harbison cabin, and at day-break on the following morning when the horn was blown at the blockhouse, they got up and went out. Mrs. Harbison was awake when the spies left the cabin, saw that the door was open, and intended to rise and shut it, but fell asleep again. While she slumbered Davis and Sutton returned, and after fastening the cabin door returned to the blockhouse. The woman awoke to find herself in the hands of a band of savages, who pulled her from the bed by her feet. The terrible events that followed are best narrated by Mrs. Harbison.

In her narrative, she says: "I then looked up and saw the house full of Indians, every one having his gun in his left hand and his tomahawk in his right. Be-

holding the dangerous situation in which I was, I immediately jumped to the floor upon my feet, with the young child in my arms. I then took up a petticoat to put on, having only the one in which I slept; but the Indians took it from me, and as many as I attempted to put on, they succeeded in taking from me, so that I had to go just as I had been in bed. While I was struggling with some of the savages for clothing, others of them went and took the two children out of another bed, and immediately took the two feather beds to the door and emptied them. The savages immediately began their work of plunder and devastation. What they were unable to carry with them, they destroyed. While they were at their work, I made to the door and succeeded in getting out with one child in my arms and another by my side; but the other little boy was so much displeased at being so early disturbed in the morning that he would not come to the door.

"When I got out, I saw Mr. Wolf, one of the soldiers, going to the spring for water, and beheld two or three of the savages attempting to get between him and the blockhouse; but Mr. Wolf was unconscious of his danger, for the savages had not yet been discovered. I then gave a terrific scream, by which means Mr. Wolf discovered his danger, and started to run for the blockhouse. Seven or eight of the Indians fired at him, but the only injury that he received was a bullet in his arm, which broke it. He succeeded in making his escape to the blockhouse. When I raised the alarm, one of the Indians came up to me with his tomahawk, as though about to take my life; a second came and placed his hand before my mouth and told me to hush, when a third came with a lifted tomahawk and attempted to give me a blow; but the first that came raised his tomahawk and averted the blow; and claimed me as his squaw.

"The commissary and his waiter who

had been sleeping in the store-room, near the blockhouse, being aroused by Mrs. Harbison's scream and the report of the Indian's guns, attempted to make their escape. The commissary succeeded in reaching the blockhouse amid a rain of bullets, one or two of which cut the handkerchief which he wore about his head. The waiter, on coming to the door, was met by two Indians who fired at him, and he fell dead. The savages then set up their tremendous and terrifying yells, and pushed forward and attempted to scalp the men that they had killed, but they were prevented by the heavy fire which was kept up through the port-holes of the blockhouse.

"In this scene of horror and alarm," says Mrs. Harbison, "I began to meditate on escape, and for that purpose I attempted to direct the attention of the Indians from me, and to fix it on the blockhouse, and thought that if I could succeed in this I would retreat to a subterranean rock with which I was acquainted, which was in the run near which we were. For this purpose I began to converse with some of those who were near me, respecting the strength of the blockhouse, the number of men in it, etc., and, being informed that there were forty men there, and that they were excellent marksmen, they immediately came to the determination to retreat and for this purpose they ran to those who were besieging the blockhouse and brought them away. They then began to flog me with their wiping-sticks, and to order me along. Thus what I intended as a means of my escape was the means of accelerating my departure in the hands of the savages. But it was no doubt ordered by a kind Providence for the preservation of the fort and its inhabitants, for, when the savages gave up the attack and retreated, some of the men in the house had the last load of ammunition in their guns, and there was no possibility of procuring more,

for it was all fastened up in the storehouse which was inaccessible.

"The Indians, when they had flogged me away along with them, took my oldest boy, a lad about five years of age, along with them, for he was still at the door by my side. My middle little boy, who was about three years of age, had by this time obtained a situation by the fire in the house, and was crying bitterly to me not to go, and making bitter complaints of the deprivations of the savages.

"But these monsters were not willing to let the child remain behind them; they took him by the hand to drag him along with them, but he was so very unwilling to go, and made such a noise by crying, that they took him by the feet and dashed his brains out against the threshold of the door. They then scalped and stabbed him and left him for dead.

"When I witnessed this inhuman butchery of my own child, I gave a most indescribable and terrific scream, and felt a dimness come over my eyes next to blindness, and my senses were nearly gone. The savages then gave me a blow across my face and head, and brought me to my sight and recollection again. During the whole of this agonizing scene I kept my infant in my arms.

"As soon as their murder was effected, they marched me along to the top of the bank, about forty or sixty rods, and there they stopped and divided the plunder which they had taken from our house, and here I counted their number, and found them to be thirty-two, two of whom were white men painted as Indians.

"Several of the Indians could speak English well. I knew several of them well, having seen them go up and down the Allegheny River. I knew two of them to be from the Seneca tribe of Indians, and two of them Munseys; for they had called at the shop to get their guns repaired, and I saw them there.

"We then went from this place about forty rods, and they then caught my uncle, John Currie's, horses, and two of them, into whose custody I was put, started with me on the horses toward the mouth of the Kiskiminetas, and the rest of them went off toward Puckety. When they came to the bank which descended toward the Allegheny, the bank was so very steep, and there appeared so much danger in descending it on horseback, that I threw myself off the horse in opposition to the will and command of the savages.

"My horse descended without falling, but the one on which the Indian rode who had my little boy, in descending, fell, and rolled over repeatedly, and my little boy fell back over the horse, but was not materially injured. He was taken up by one of the Indians, and we got to the bank of the river, where they had secreted some bark canoes, under the rocks opposite the island that lies between the Kiskiminetas and Buffalo. They attempted in vain to make the horses take the river. After trying for some time to effect this, they left the horses behind them and took us in one of the canoes to the point of the island, and there they left the canoe.

"Here I beheld another hard scene, for, as soon as we landed my little boy, who was still mourning and lamenting about his little brother, and who complained that he was injured by the fall in descending the bank, was murdered.

"One of the Indians ordered me along, probably that I should not see the horrid deed about to be perpetrated. The other then took his tomahawk from his side, killed and scalped him. When I beheld the second scene of inhuman butchery, I fell to the ground senseless, with my infant in my arms, it being under, with its little hands in the hair of my head. How long I remained in this state of insensibility I knew not.

"The first thing I remember was my raising my head from the ground, and my

feeling myself exceedingly overcome with sleep. I cast my eyes around and saw the scalp of my dear little boy, fresh bleeding from his head, in the hand of one of the savages, and sank down to the earth again upon my infant child. The first thing I remember after witnessing this spectacle of woe was the severe blows I was receiving from the hands of the savages, though at that time I was unconscious of the injuries I was sustaining. After a severe castigation, they assisted me in getting up, and supported me when up.

"Here I cannot help contemplating the peculiar interposition of Divine Providence in my behalf. How easily might they have murdered me. What a wonder their cruelty did not lead them to effect it. But instead of this, the scalp of my little boy was hid from my view, and in order to bring me to my senses again, they took me back to the river and led me in, knee-deep. This had the intended effect. But 'the tender mercies of the wicked are cruel.'

"We now proceeded on our journey by crossing the island, and coming to a shallow place where we could wade out, and so arrive to the Indian side of the country. Here they pushed me into the river before them, and had to conduct me through it. The water was up to my breast but I suspended my child above the water, and, through the assistance of the savages, got safely out.

"From thence we rapidly proceeded forward, and came to Big Buffalo. Here the stream was very rapid and the Indians had again to assist me. When we had crossed this creek, we made a straight line to the Connoquenessing Creek, the very place where Butler now stands, and from thence we traveled five or six miles to Little Buffalo, and crossed it at the very place where Mr. B. Sarver's mill now (1836) stands, and ascended the hill."

[The foregoing paragraph is quite obscure and misleading. The Indians, of

course, did not go to "the very place where Butler now stands" and then retrace their way to Little Buffalo. They crossed Little Buffalo on the way to the Connoquenessing at the place where Sarver's mill stood in later years, and where now is Sarversville. They undoubtedly crossed the Connoquenessing where the Cunninghams afterward built their mill, and where now stands the George Walter mill in Butler borough, at the foot of Washington Street. At this place the rocks originally projected far over the water, and the narrow chasm could be easily spanned by a log. The crossing was a favorite one with the Indians, and the rocks on either side of the creek bore hieroglyphic inscriptions. These rocks were recently destroyed in grading for the tracks of the Bessemer Railroad.]

The journal continues: "I now felt weary of my life, and had a full determination to make the savages kill me, thinking that death would be exceedingly welcome when compared with the fatigue, cruelties and miseries I had the prospects of enduring. To have my purpose effected, I stood still, one of the savages before me, and the other walking on behind me, and I took from off my shoulder a large powder-horn they made me carry, in addition to my child, who was one year and four days old. I threw the horn on the ground, closed my eyes and expected every moment to feel the deadly tomahawk. But, to my surprise, the Indians took it up, cursed me bitterly and put it on my shoulders again. I took it off the second time and threw it on the ground, and again closed my eyes with the assurance that I should meet death; but, instead of this, one of the savages again took up the horn, and with an indignant, frightful countenance, came and placed it on again. I took it off a third time, and was determined to effect it, and therefore threw it as far as I was able to over the rocks. The savages immediately went after it, while the one who had

claimed me as his squaw, and who had stood and witnessed the transaction, came up to me and said, 'Well done, that I did right and was a good squaw, and that the other was a lazy ———, he might carry it himself.' I cannot now sufficiently admire the indulgent care of a gracious God, that, at this moment, preserved me amid so many temptations from the tomahawk and the scalping-knife.

"The savages now changed their position, and the one who claimed me as his squaw went behind. This movement, I believe, was to prevent the other from doing me an injury; and we went on until we struck the Connoquenessing at the salt lick about two miles above Butler, where was an Indian camp, where we arrived a little before dark."

[This camp was in the ravine which opens into the valley near the Kearns farm. The distance from Butler is considerably less than two miles.]

"The camp was made of stakes driven into the ground, sloping, and covered with chestnut bark, and appeared sufficiently long for fifty men. The camp appeared to have been occupied for some time. It was very much beaten, and large beaten paths went out of it in various directions.

"That night, they took me from the camp about three hundred yards, where they cut the brush in a thicket and placed a blanket on the ground, and permitted me to sit down with my child. Then they pinioned my arms back, only with a little liberty, so that it was with difficulty I managed my child. Here in this dreary situation, without fire or refreshment, having an infant to take care of, and my arms bound behind me, and having a savage on each side of me who had killed two of my dear children that day, I had to pass the first night of my captivity.

"The trials and dangers of the day I had passed had so completely exhausted nature, that, notwithstanding my unpleasant situation and my determination to

escape if possible, I insensibly fell asleep, and repeatedly dreamed of my escape and safe arrival in Pittsburg, and several things relating to the town, of which I knew nothing at the time, but found to be true when I got there. The first night passed away, and I found no means of escape, for the savages kept watch the whole of the night, without any sleep.

"In the morning, one of them left us to watch the trail or path we had come, to see if any white people were pursuing us. During the absence of the Indian, who was the one that claimed me, the one who remained with me, and who was the murderer of my last boy, took from his bosom his scalp and prepared a hoop, and stretched the scalp on it. * * * I meditated revenge! While he was in the very act, I attempted to take his tomahawk, which hung by his side and rested on the ground, and had nearly succeeded, and was, as I thought, about to give the fatal blow, when, alas! I was detected."

The Indian who went upon the lookout in the morning became Massy Harbison's guard in the afternoon, asked her many questions concerning the whites and the strength of the armies they proposed sending out, and boasted largely about the Indians' achievements the preceding fall at the defeat of St. Clair. He gave the woman a small piece of dry venison, but, owing to the blows she had received about the face and jaws, she was unable to eat, and broke it into pieces for her child. On the second night (May 23), she was removed to another station in the same small valley or ravine, and there guarded as she had been the night before. When the day broke, one of the Indians went away, as upon the preceding morning, to watch the trail, and the other fell asleep.

Then Massy Harbison concluded it was time to escape. She thought of the vengeance, but found it was impossible to injure the sleeping savage, for she could effect nothing without putting her child

down and she feared that if she did it would cry and defeat her design of flight.

She contented herself with taking from a pillow-case of plunder the Indians had stolen from her house a short gown, handkerchief, and child's frock, and so made her escape. The sun was about half an hour high. She at first, to deceive the Indians, took a course leading in an opposite direction from her home, and then went over a hill and came to the Connoque-nessing about two miles from the place where she had crossed it the day before with her captors, and went down the stream till about two o'clock in the afternoon, over rocks, precipices, thorns, briars, etc., suffering great pain, as her feet and legs were bare, but fleeing on unmindful of it, to put as great a distance between herself and the savage enemy as was possible. She discovered, by the sun and the running of the stream, that she was going from, instead of toward home, and changed her course. She ascended a hill and sat there until the evening star made its appearance, when she discovered the way she should travel the next morning, and having collected some leaves, she made a bed, lay down and slept, although her feet, being full of thorns, caused her much pain. She had no food for herself or child. At daybreak, she resumed her travel toward the Allegheny River. Nothing very material occurred during the day.

"In the evening" (we again quote from Massy Harbison's narrative), "about the going down of the sun, a moderate rain came on, and I began preparing for my bed, by collecting some leaves together, as I had done the night before, but could not collect a sufficient quantity without setting my little boy on the ground; but as soon as I had put him out of my arms he began to cry. Fearful of the consequences of his noise in this situation, I took him in my arms and put him on my breast immediately, and he became quiet. I then stood and listened, and distinctly heard the foot-

steps of a man coming after me, in the same direction I had come! The ground over which I had been traveling was good and the mold light. I had, therefore, left my footmarks, and thus exposed myself to a second captivity. Alarmed at my perilous situation, I looked around for a place of safety, and, providentially, saw a large tree, which had fallen, into the tops of which I crept, with my child in my arms, and there I hid myself securely under the limbs. The darkness of the night greatly assisted me, and prevented me from detection.

"The footsteps I heard were those of a savage. He heard the cry of the child, and came to the very spot where child cried, and there he halted, put down his gun, and was at this time so near that I heard the wiping-stick strike against the gun distinctly.

All was still and quiet; the savage was listening, if, by possibility, he might again hear the cry he had heard before. My own heart was the only thing I feared, and that beat so loud that I was apprehensive it would betray me. It is almost impossible to conceive or to believe the wonderful effect my situation produced upon my whole system.

"After the savage had stood and listened, with nearly the stillness of death, for two hours, the sound of a bell, and a cry like that of a night owl—signals which were given to him from his savage companions—induced him to answer, and, after he had given a most horrid yell, which was calculated to harrow up my soul, he started and went off to join them."

After the retreat of the Indian, Mrs. Harbison concluded that it was unsafe to remain where she was until morning, lest a second and more thorough search should be made, which would result in her recapture, with difficulty arose and traveled on a mile or two. Then, sinking down at the foot of a great tree, she rested until

daybreak. The night was cold, and rain fell.

On the morning of the fifth day of her suffering and strange experience, Massy Harbison, wet and exhausted, hungry and wretched, started again on her way toward the Allegheny. About the middle of the forenoon, she came to the waters of Pine Creek, which falls into the Allegheny about four miles above Pittsburg. She knew not at the time what stream it was she had reached, but crossed it and followed a path along its bank. Presently she was alarmed at seeing moecassin tracks, made by men traveling in the same direction she was. After she had walked about three miles, she came to a fire burning on the bank of the stream, where the men whose tracks she had seen had eaten their breakfast. She was in doubt whether the men were white or Indians, and determined to leave the path. She ascended a hill, crossed a ridge toward Squaw Run, and came upon a trail. While she stood meditating whether to follow the path or seek her way through the underbrush, she saw three deer coming toward her at full speed. They turned to look at their pursuers. She looked, too, and saw the flash of a gun. She saw some dogs start after the deer, and, thinking that the chase would lead by the place where she stood, fled, and concealed herself behind a log. She had scarcely crouched in her hiding-place before she found that, almost within reach of her outstretched hand, was a nest of rattlesnakes. She was compelled to leave, and did so, fearing that she would be apprehended by the hunters, whom she supposed were Indians.

The woman now changed her course, and, bearing to the left, came to Squaw Run, which she followed the remainder of the day. During the day it rained, and so cold and shivering was the fugitive, that, in spite of her struggles to remain silent, an occasional groan escaped her. She suf-

ferred also intensely from hunger. Her jaws had so far recovered from the blows of the Indians that she was able to eat food, if she could have procured it. She picked grape-vines and obtained a little substance from them.

In the evening, she came within a mile of the Allegheny, but was ignorant of it. There, under a tree, in a tremendous rain-storm, from which she sheltered her babe as well as she could, she remained all night.

Upon the morning of the fifth day (Sunday, May 27), she found herself unable, for a considerable time, to arise from the ground, and when, after a long struggle, she regained her feet, nature was so nearly exhausted, and her spirits so completely depressed, that she made very slow progress. After going a short distance, she came to a path, which, as it had been traveled by cattle, she imagined would lead her to the abode of white people, but she came to an uninhabited cabin. Here she was filled with a feeling of despair, and concluded that she would enter the cabin and lie down and die; but the thought of what then would be the fate of her babe spurred her courage. She heard the sound of a cow-bell, which imparted a gleam of hope. Pushing on with all of the strength she could command in the direction from which the sound came, she arrived at the bank of the Allegheny, opposite the blockhouse, at Six Mile Island, and was safe. Three men appeared on the opposite bank, and, after some delay, caused by the suspicion that she was sent there as a decoy from the Indians, one of them, James Crozier, came over in a canoe and took her to the south side of the river. Crozier had been one of the nearest neighbors of Massy Harbison before she was captured by the Indians, but so greatly was she altered by the horrors she had witnessed, the cruelty practiced upon her, and by exposure, fatigue and starvation, that he did not know her.

When she landed on the inhabited side of the river and found herself secure, the brave woman, who had endured so much, gave way under the terrible strain, and was carried to the fort by the people, who came running from it to see her. During the terrible six days, in which she had seen two of her children murdered, had herself been severely beaten by the inhuman savages, and had suffered the keenest anguish and despair, she had not shed a tear; but now that danger was removed, the tears flowed freely "and imparted a happiness," reads her narrative, "beyond what I have ever experienced before, or expect to experience in this world."

After careful treatment Massy Harbison recovered her health and senses. Two of the women in the fort, Sarah Carter and Mary A. Crozier, drew the thorns from her feet and Mr. Felix Negley, who had the curiosity to count them, found that one hundred and fifty had been removed. Afterward more were taken out at Pittsburg. At the request of the magistrates of Pittsburg, Mrs. Harbison made a deposition detailing the atrocities committed by her captors, which was soon afterward published in all the leading newspapers throughout the country. The truthfulness of Massy Harbison's story was attested to by Robert Scott, an early pioneer of Butler who was on the Allegheny River from 1790 to 1800. Subsequently "A Narrative of the Sufferings of Massy Harbison from Indian Barbarity," communicated by herself, was edited and published in 1825 by John Winter. This publication run through four editions up to 1836, and the narrative has been incorporated in Brackenridge's "Recollections of the West" and other histories of Western Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Harbison met her husband in Pittsburg and shortly after went with him to Coe Station in Westmoreland County. After the lands northwest of the Allegheny were opened for settlement they re-



GEN. RICHARD BUTLER

moved to Buffalo Township, Butler County, where John Harbison carried on a mill for a number of years. The descendants of Massy Harbison still reside in Buffalo and Clinton Townships, some of them only a few miles distant from the place where she was captured and her children murdered on the 22d of May, 1792. The location of the old Massy Harbison farm in Buffalo Township has been known in later years as the Weaver farm. The children of John and Massy Harbison were John, James, Betsy, Peggy, William, Mattie, Thomas, Nelly Jane, Benjamin, and Sina. Two were killed by the Indians, and John was the child she carried in her arms at the time of her escape from the captivity of the savages. He grew to manhood, went west, and died at the age of eighty-eight.

The hunters who were after the deer seen by the woman on the fifth day of her adventure were James Anderson and John Thompson belonging to the detail known as spies. Had her thoughts not been deferred by the rattlesnakes she would have discovered them to be friends and escaped a day which felt like eternity.

GEN. RICHARD BUTLER.

The following sketch of the life of Gen. Richard Butler was written in 1893 by Dr. Egai, State Librarian of Harrisburg, who was the ablest historian of his day in Pennsylvania. It has been published in previous histories of the county, but its value is inestimable and it is worthy of preservation.

“Richard Butler, the eldest child of Thomas and Eleanor Butler, emigrants from the North of Ireland, was probably born in what is now York County, Pennsylvania, April 1, 1743, although most biographers state he was born in Ireland. He was educated at the school of Rev. Mr. Allison, Chester County, and studied the profession of law. He served as an ensign in Capt. James Hendrick’s Company,

of the First Pennsylvania Battalion, in Col. Henry Bouquet’s expedition of 1764, and there received his first experience in the military art. At the outset of the Revolutionary struggle he entered the Pennsylvania Line as major of the Eighth Regiment, commissioned July 20, 1776; was promoted lieutenant-colonel March 12, 1777, ranking from August 28, 1776, and transferred to lieutenant-colonel of Morgan’s rifle command, June 9, 1777, whom he afterward succeeded, and distinguished himself on many occasions. This regiment was made up of picked men detached from the several regiments of the Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia Line. He was considered by Washington and General Wayne one of the ablest partisan officers of the Revolution and most familiar with Indian life and affairs. It is said that he knew several Indian dialects, and had been requested by the commander-in-chief to compile an Indian vocabulary.

“When General Burgoyne advanced against General Gates, Washington sent Butler’s Rifles from the banks of the Delaware to protect the flank and rear of Gates from the Indians under Brant; and after participating most efficiently and successfully in the battle of Saratoga, October, 1777, were ordered back to Washington’s headquarters. The same regiment distinguished itself at the battle of Monmouth, June, 1778, and when Washington, in a dispatch to Congress, unadverted on the conduct of Gen. Charles Lee on that occasion, he also stated that ‘Colonel Butler’s was the only command which fired a gun.’ He was promoted colonel of the Ninth Pennsylvania, and under his command this regiment took a prominent and honorable share in the capture of Stony Point; and St. Clair to Reed, in a letter dated July 25, 1779, says: ‘My friend, Colonel Butler, commanded one of the attacks and distinguished himself.’

“After the revolt in the Pennsylvania Line, the Ninth Regiment generally reën-

listed under their old colonel and his captains in the Fifth Pennsylvania, who commanded it during the campaign under General Wayne in the south. Of his career in that department we have extant a characteristic letter to Gen. William Irvine, published in the first volume of 'Pennsylvania in the War of the Revolution.' Gen. Henry Lee, in his 'Memoirs of the War in the Southern Department of the United States,' alludes to the incidents referred to in that letter as follows:

While in his camp before Williamsburg the British general learned that we had some boats and stores on the Chickahominy River. Hither he detached Lieutenant-colonel Simcoe, with his corps and the Yagers, to destroy them. This service was promptly performed; but the American general, having discovered from his exploring parties the march of Simcoe, detached on the 26th, Lieutenant-colonel Butler, of the Pennsylvania Line, the renowned second and rival of Morgan at Saratoga. The rifle corps, under Majors Call and Willis, and the cavalry, which did not in the whole exceed one hundred and twenty effectives, composed Butler's van. Major MacPherson of Pennsylvania led this corps, and having mounted some infantry behind the remnant of Armand's Dragoons, overtook Simcoe on his return near Spencer's plantation, six or seven miles above Williamsburg. The suddenness of MacPherson's attack threw the Yagers into confusion; but the Queen's Rangers quickly deployed, and advanced to the support of the Yagers.

Call and Willis had now got up to MacPherson's support with their riflemen, and the action became fierce. Lieutenant Lollar, at the head of a squadron of Simcoe's Hussars, fell on Armand's remnant and drove it out of line, making Lieutenant Breso and several privates prisoners. Following his blow, Lollar turned upon our riflemen, then pressing upon the Queen's Rangers; and at the same moment, Captain Ogilvie, of the Legion Cavalry, who had been sent that morning from camp with his troops for the collection of forage, accidentally appeared on our left flank. The rifle corps fell back in confusion upon Butler, drawn up in the rear with his Continentals. Satisfied with the repulse of the assailing troops, Lieutenant-colonel Simcoe began to retire; nor was he further pressed by Butler, as Cornwallis had moved with the main body, on hearing the first fire, to shield Simcoe.

"In October following, in view of Colonel Butler's valuable services prior to and at the capture of Yorktown, he was honorably designated to plant our flag upon the British works after the surrender of Cornwallis; and though Colonel Butler detailed for this purpose his ensign, Maj. Ebenezer Denny, being probably partial to him as coming from his own town, Carlisle,

where the families were near neighbors, yet Baron Steuben, unexpectedly and offensively, appropriated this honor to himself, and Colonel Butler that night 'sent the arrogant foreigner a message, as everyone expected, and it took all the influence of Rochambeau and Washington to prevent a hostile meeting.' In this business, however, we have the following statement, according to which the baron's conduct was approved: When the commissioners were discussing and arranging the terms of surrender, Lafayette, whose turn it was next to command the trenches, marched with his division to relieve the baron. The latter refused to be relieved, urging that having received the flag, the rules of European warfare secured him the right to retain the command until the surrender of the place. Lafayette appealed to Washington who, after consulting Count Rochambeau, and other foreign officers, informed him that the baron was entitled to the command, and must retain it until the matter under discussion should be decided.

"On a plan of Carlisle, made in 1764, the Butler home is then and there indicated as being on lot 61, West Main Street. We have some letters written by him, and afterwards by his widow, as well as letters which we carefully copied from the originals now among the archives of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, written by him to a friend, Gen. William Irvine, then commissioner of public accounts in New York, and they indicate Carlisle as his home. These letters, which are dated at Carlisle, besides some written by him thither when absent in the field of military service, extend from September, 1782, to July, 1789. In September, 1789, his letters begin to be dated at Pittsburg, and the last one we have, posted from Pittsburg, is in August, 1790. It was the next year that he was killed in battle. We are thus particular, as these facts are not generally known, and in order to establish

the claims of Carlisle to him as being a resident and citizen of the place the greater part of his life.

"After the close of the Revolutionary War, and when residing in Carlisle, the public service repeatedly called his attention and presence elsewhere, especially to Fort Pitt, on business relating to the Indians, with whom he was well acquainted, and a very trusted commissioner of the Government among them, and hence he was generally and favorably known in that place. As an evidence of this statement, we will here mention what might now be regarded as a small matter, but, in the olden time, it was intended as a marked compliment and tribute to a great and popular man. Brackenridge, in his 'Recollections,' speaking of taverns and tavern-keepers of Pittsburg, says: 'When I can first remember, the sign of General Butler kept by Patrick Murphy, was the head tavern, and the first hotel in the town, just as the painted portrait of Washington or Lafayette or Jackson, or Perry, was often hoisted at the front of a public house to dignify and distinguish it, and to attract patronage. Throughout these many years a street in Pittsburg bears his name. Many a partial parent called a son after him. General O'Hara, of Pittsburg, gave the name of Richard Butler to one of his sons, with whom we were intimately acquainted, whose family we often visited at Guyasutha Place, and where still resides his only living daughter, Mrs. William M. Darlington. Butler County, as well as the town of Butler, was named in honor of the general, and the same honorable name has been conferred on counties, and towns, and townships in other sections of the Union.'

"But what had been his character and public services? We answer briefly: He was a brave and intrepid soldier, quick to perceive duty and as quick to perform it, and he possessed in a high degree the at-

tachment of his men and the confidence of Washington.

"Colonel Butler was at Fort McIntosh, now Beaver, on the 29th of September, 1785, as his will, to which we shall presently refer, was dated at that place. 'The will,' writes Judge M. C. Herman, of Carlisle, to whom we are indebted for some of the facts here given, 'appears to have been written hurriedly, and on the eve of some dangerous expedition, for he says':

Being in perfect health and senses think it my duty (as I am going far from my family, and into some degree of danger more than generally attend at my happy and peaceful home), to make such arrangement of my worldly affairs as I wish and desire may take place in case of my death, which I hope for the sake of my family, the Great and Almighty God will avert.

"Upon the return from this expedition, Colonel Butler remained at Pittsburg, and owning considerable property in that neighborhood, he was quite prominent in securing the formation of the new county of Allegheny. The Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, appointed him, September 30, 1788, lieutenant for that county, and on the 2nd of October following, the General Assembly appointed him commissioner, with Col. John Gibson, to purchase from the Indians their claim to the triangle on Lake Erie. In November, 1788, in connection with his brother, William Butler, James Robinson and Daniel Elliott, made purchase of the reserved lots opposite the town of Pittsburg. He was commissioned one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, November 21, 1788, which he resigned in December, 1790, having been elected to the Assembly from the district composed of Allegheny and Westmoreland Counties.

"Upon the expiration of his term of service in the Assembly, Colonel Butler returned to Pittsburg. The failure of Gen. Josiah Harmer's expedition against the western Indians occurred in the autumn of 1790. Gen. Arthur St. Clair was then

appointed commander-in-chief of the United States army. Colonel Butler was appointed major-general, and second in command, and fell, when that army was defeated on the Miami, in the bloody battle fought against the allied Indians under Brant, on the 4th of November, 1791. The expedition had originally numbered about 2,000 men; on the day of action it had been reduced to about 1,400, and of this force 913 were killed, wounded and missing. A battalion of artillery was almost entirely destroyed. St. Clair was a great civilian and brave soldier, but, like the unfortunate Braddock, probably did not sufficiently understand and appreciate Indian warfare, or his army may not have been properly trained and disciplined to meet such a foe; and many believed that if Butler had had the command, the result would have been different. Two of his brothers, Cols. Thomas and Edward Butler, were also in the disastrous battle in which the general had fallen, and the first was severely wounded. Maj. Ebenezer Denny, the aid-de-camp of General St. Clair (he had previously been the aid-de-camp to General Harmer, after whom he named his eldest son, and he named his youngest son after St. Clair), gives a detailed account of that battle in his military journal; and his son, Dr. William H. Denny, in his admirable memoir of his father, thus speaks of it:

After General Butler had received his first wound, he continued to walk in front, close along the line, with his coat off and his arm in a sling, encouraging the men, and retired only after receiving a second wound in the side. The commander-in-chief sent Major Denny, with his compliments, to inquire how he was. He found him in the middle of the camp, in a sitting posture, supported by knap-sacks; the rifle balls of the Indians, who now surrounded closely the whole camp, concentrated upon that point. One of the wounded general's servants and two horses were shot here. He seemed, however, to have no anxiety, and to the inquiry of the aid-de-camp, he answered that he felt well. Whilst making this reply, a young cadet from Virginia, who stood by his side, was hit on the cap of the knee by a spent ball, and cried so loudly with the pain and the alarm, that General Butler actually shook his wounded side with laughter. This satisfied Major Denny that the second wound was not mortal, that the General being very fleshy, the ball might

not have penetrated a vital part. He always believed that he might have been brought away and his life saved. Probably his own aid-de-camp, Maj. John Morgan, may have offered to bring him off, as was his duty, and the wounded General declined, conscious that his weight and helplessness would only encumber his brave young friend for no use, and hinder him from saving himself.

“About the time to which reference is here made, it is reliably stated that the youngest brother, Capt. Edward Butler, removed the general from the field and placed him near the road by which he knew the army must retreat, and on returning to the field found his other brother, Maj. Thomas Butler, shot through both legs. He then removed him to the side of the general, who, learning that the army was in retreat, insisted on being left alone, as he was mortally wounded, and that he should endeavor to save their wounded brother. He consequently placed Thomas on an artillery horse captured from a retreating soldier, and taking a sad leave of their gallant and noble brother, ‘they left him in his glory.’ A letter from Edward Butler to his Brother Pierce, of Kentucky, dated Fort Washington, now Cincinnati, November 11, 1791, says:

Yesterday I arrived here with our worthy brother, Major Thomas Butler, who is illy wounded, he having one leg broken and shot through the other. I hope, however, he will do well. He has borne the hard fortune of that day with the soldierly fortitude you might have expected from so brave a man. We left the worthiest of brothers, Gen. Richard Butler, in the hands of the savages, but so nearly dead that, I hope, he was not sensible of any cruelty they might willingly wreak upon him.

“We do not know just when he died or how he died. All we know of his end is, that, out of regard for the welfare of others, and with a heroic and self-sacrificing spirit, he desired to be left behind. His desire was granted, sadly and reluctantly, and we, too, can only hope that he was not conscious of any savage indignity. In the autumn of 1793, General Wayne, who had succeeded General St. Clair, in his expedition against the allied Indians, obtained possession of the ground on which the Americans had been defeated in 1791.

which he fortified and named Fort Recovery. Here he carefully collected, and with the honors of war, interred the bones of the slain of the 4th of November, 1791.

“Sixty years after the death of General Butler, his nephew, Col. E. G. W. Butler, son of Col. Edward Butler, received his Uncle Richard’s sword, a ‘Toledo,’ from Gen. W. L. Gaither, of Maryland, who said it had been presented to his ancestor, Major Gaither, by General Butler, after his brothers had left him, and handed down through two generations with the injunction of the former, ‘never to wipe from the blade the blood of Butler.’ It was given to Colonel Butler because of the efforts of his father to save the life of its gallant owner, and by its side rests the sword of his wounded brother, Thomas, given to Colonel Butler by his eldest son, because the father of the former saved his father’s life. Both bear the motto, in French: ‘Draw me not without just cause’; and on the other side: ‘Sheath me not without honor.’

“Col. William D. Wilkins, son of the late venerable Judge Ross Wilkins, of Michigan, has the military journal of Gen. Richard Butler during the campaign of 1791, at the back of which are recorded the roster of officers for duty, and also General Butler’s mess account and memoranda of expenditures. The order of battle and march was being entered at the very moment of the attack by the enemy, and the change in the handwriting, from a very fair caligraphy to the nervous, blotted writing of an agitated and excited man, is quite significant.

“Then follows a hiatus of several days and the series of orders recommences at

Fort Washington, now Cincinnati, to which the army fell back after its defeat, with a melancholy list of the killed and wounded, in which Butler’s command (embracing the first and second Pennsylvania levies and battalion of Kentucky militia) suffered fearfully. The book is a very curious picture and record of the ancient military life, discipline and manners of the DeKalb and Steuben period, and shows General Butler to have been a skillful, judicious and accomplished officer, well versed in his profession, thoughtful of the welfare of his men, and solicitous for the honor of his country.

“Gen. Richard Butler’s will,” as stated, was dated September 29, 1785, and is recorded at Carlisle. In it he mentions his wife Mary, and children, William and Mary, the rearing and educating of whom is entrusted to his wife. His estate consisted of a ‘house and lot in Carlisle,’ ‘furniture, plate, etc.,’ tract of land ‘warranted in the name of John Beard, situate on Plumb Creek, Westmoreland County, adjoining land of the late Col. George Croghan’; tract of land in Allegheny County; lots in Pittsburg, adjoining lots of William Butler; one thousand acres of land, being a donation of the State of Pennsylvania, and six hundred acres of land, a donation of the United States in Congress—‘these donations are for my services as colonel in the Army of the United States,’ and other property, including ‘horses, cows and farming utensils at and near Carlisle.’ The executors named in his will are his wife Mary, his brother William, his ‘respected friend Thomas Smith, Esq., attorney-at-law, Carlisle, and my friend John Montgomery, Esq.’”

CHAPTER III

LAND TITLES

Naming of Pennsylvania—Extinguishment of the Indian Title—The Erie Triangle—Boundary Line Disputes—Ferguson's Wanton Act—The Depreciation Lands—The Donation Lands—Drawn by Lottery—The "Struck" District—The Settlement Law of 1792—Robert Morris—Agrarian Troubles—The Shooting of Maxwell—The End of the Land Jobbers—The McKee and Varnum Case.

It is commonly supposed that Pennsylvania was so named by her founder in honor of himself. As a matter of fact, Penn wished to call his province New Wales, but King Charles II. objected. In view of the fact that the country was heavily timbered, Penn proposed the name *Sylvania*. The king agreed to this as a portion of the title, and to do honor to the distinguished admiral, the father of William Penn, he prefixed the word *Penn* to *Sylvania*, and named the province *Pennsylvania*. Admiral Penn at the time of his death had claims against the crown amounting to sixteen thousand pounds, or about eighty thousand dollars. It was in liquidation of these claims that the title to all of the lands in the charter limits of Pennsylvania was vested in William Penn. The charter conveying the magnificent province dated March 4, 1681, is the foundation of all land titles in the State. The province contained about thirty-five million, three hundred and sixty-one thousand, six hundred acres. The final adjustment of the charter boundaries with Virginia, Maryland and New York did not take place for many years after the grant of the charter. Penn died in 1718, and

by his will, made in 1712, he devised his lands, rents, etc., in trust to his wife, Hannah, to dispose of so much as was necessary to pay his debts, and then to convey forty thousand acres to William Penn, Jr., his son by a former wife, and the rest of his vast estate to his children by his second wife. The title was vested in them until 1778, when it was assumed by the State or colony.

EXTINGUISHMENT OF INDIAN TITLE.

The first Indian purchase after the charter was made by William Markham, a relative of the proprietor, in July, 1682, and secured the right to a small territory about the size of Bucks County. In 1683, 1684, and 1685 deeds were executed for small parcels of land west of the Schuylkill and on the Susquehanna.

In 1686 the deed for the much disputed "walking purchase," of which one of the boundaries was "as far as a man can go in one day and a half," is said to have been obtained. Other lands were purchased from the Indians in 1696, and in subsequent years, but the lands freed from their claim were of comparatively small extent prior to 1718. The most important

relinquishment of Indian titles were made by deeds and treaties executed in 1736, 1749, 1754, 1768, and 1784. It is with the last of these treaties that the reader of the history of Butler County is most concerned. The Indian title to the land north-west of the Allegheny River was extinguished by the treaty of Fort Stanwix in 1784. Since the year 1768, when the first treaty of Fort Stanwix was made, the northwestern boundary of the Indian purchases in the State ran from the Susquehanna on the New York line to Towanda Creek, thence to the head of Pine Creek in Lycoming County, and down the Allegheny and the Ohio to the west lines of the State. The purchase of 1784 included all of the lands in the State except a triangle in Erie County, embracing the present counties of Butler, Clarion, Jefferson, Elk, Cameron, Potter, Kane, Warren, Forrest, Venango, Crawford, Mercer, and Lawrence, and parts of the counties of Beaver, Erie, Allegheny, Armstrong, Indiana, Clearfield, Clinton, Lycoming, Tioga and Bradford.

Distinguished men represented the United States at the treaty of Fort Stanwix, among whom are Gen. Richard Butler, Oliver Wolcott, and Arthur Lee. General Lafayette was also present. The Indian tribes represented were the Mohawks, Onondagas, Senecas, Cayugas, Tuscaroras, and the Cornplanter band of Senecas. Among the chieftains present were Cornplanter and Red Jacket. The latter was opposed to peace and made a war speech, which Lafayette said was a masterpiece. Cornplanter saw the folly of waging a war single-handed, and exerted all of his powers for peace. After a long conference, the treaty was signed on the 22d of October.

THE ERIE TRIANGLE.

What is known as the triangle of the northern part of Erie County was not within the charter boundaries of the prov-

ince. This tract containing an area of 202,187 acres was by the cessions of New York in 1781, by Massachusetts in 1785, and by Connecticut in 1786, left out of the jurisdiction of any particular State. While surveying the donation land of northwestern Pennsylvania, General Irvine discovered that the northern charter boundary of the State would strike Lake Erie so as to leave but a few miles of lake coast, and that without a harbor in the State. In consequence of his representations a movement was set on foot to secure from the Indians and the United States the cession of the triangle to Pennsylvania. This cession was secured in 1792.

BOUNDARY LINE DISPUTES.

The settlement of boundary lines between Pennsylvania and surrounding colonies was attended with much difficulty. Had the claim of Lord Baltimore of Maryland been conceded, the line would have been run twenty miles or more north of the present boundary, and Pennsylvania would have lost about three million acres of her most fertile land. Had Penn's claim been conceded, the consequences would have been still more serious to Maryland. She would have lost all of her territory north of Annapolis, including the site of Baltimore and several other towns, which includes about two-thirds of the area of the State. The existing boundary known as Mason and Dixon line was run in the years 1767 and 1768, and the agreement was ratified by the king in 1769.

The controversy between Virginia and Pennsylvania in regard to the ownership of territory assumed its most important aspect about the time the Maryland question was settled. The Pittsburg region appears to have first been the subject of controversy in 1752, when Thomas Penn wrote to the governor of the province desiring him to enter into any reasonable measures to assist the governor of Virginia to build a fort at the forks of the

Ohio, and take some acknowledgment from him that this settlement should not be made use of to prejudice the rights of the proprietor of the country.

Governor Dinwiddie, of Virginia, on the 19th of February, 1754, announced his intentions of building a fort on the Ohio to oppose the encroachments of the French and offered the men who were to be engaged in the work over and above their pay two hundred thousand acres of land, one hundred thousand acres of which should be contiguous to the fort, and the other one hundred thousand on or near the river. This proclamation was transmitted to Governor Hamilton, of Pennsylvania, and the latter replied that, having inquired into the extent of the province westwardly, he had the greatest reasons to believe that the lands intended to be granted were within the limits of the province of Pennsylvania. Governor Dinwiddie was equally firm in his belief that the land and fort were within the jurisdiction of Virginia, and thus it came about that the region around Pittsburg became the bone of double contention. England and France went to war about it, and Virginia and Pennsylvania began a controversy which endured for more than twenty years, in the course of which much ill blood and angry feeling were displayed. The matter was not finally settled until 1782, when the present line between Pennsylvania and West Virginia was agreed upon, which is an extension of Mason and Dixon's line. The line was not completed and permanently marked until 1784.

The new purchase of 1784 was confirmed by the Wyandotte and Delaware Indians January 21, 1885, and soon after settlers began to flock into the territory from the west branch of the Susquehanna. It was not until 1795 that the early pioneers crossed the Allegheny River and penetrated the vast wildernesses of Butler County and the territory lying north to Lake Erie.

The record of the treaties made with the Indians after the famous "walking purchase," reflects no great amount of credits on the white invaders of the country. The new comers from the north of Ireland had no thought for the original occupiers of the land, and, as proved by their determined opposition to Penn's surveyors and rent collectors in the Gettysburg country, did not even respect the claims of the proprietors of the province where such claims interfered with their own interest. Strong and warlike and without mercy in war, they marched forward to occupy the land and began the commencement of the end at the neighboring town of Kittanning on the Allegheny River. Then followed treaties which were broken with impunity by the whites whenever it was to their interest to do so, while the Indians were held to a strict compliance with them. The first treaty of Fort Stanwix in 1768 was an affair of this kind. The colony or proprietary then got a show of title eastward to the Allegheny south of Kittanning. In 1878 the title became vested in the State of Pennsylvania, and from that period to 1794 the war was between her citizens and the Indians.

As the years passed by, the Indians realized the plans of the invaders, and determined to hold in check the advance of the white race. They expressed themselves plainly, but the aggressive people of trade and commerce disregarded the warning, and pushing forward their advantages, brought on the Indian wars that terrorized the western section of the State for half a century. The first organized attack made by the English-speaking colonists in the vicinity of Butler County was that on the Delaware Indian town at Kittanning. This attack was made by three hundred and seven soldiers under Lieutenant-Colonel Armstrong in September, 1756. The Indian town was burned and with it many Indian women and children.

The colonists lost seventeen killed, thir-

teen wounded, and nineteen missing. A number of whites held captives by the Indians were released.

FERGUSON'S WANTON ACT.

In 1796 while John Gibson and William Ferguson were en route to Butler County they discovered a canoe full of Indians on the river near Brady's Bend. More than one of Ferguson's relations had been murdered by the savages, and as a consequence, he bore no love for the redskins. Here was an opportunity for revenge, and availing himself of it, he fired on the party and killed one of the savages. He then fled toward Butler County and made his escape. The following year John Alexander and Hugh Gibson settled permanently on land selected in the limits of the county the previous year. Soon after their arrival, two giant Indians presented themselves at the cabin door. Hugh Gibson, a boy of fifteen, was alone at the cabin and was very much scared, but the Indians merely asked for something to eat and when their hunger was satisfied with some cucumbers and cake furnished by young Gibson they passed on.

As late as 1818 the Cornplanter Indians visited Butler County for their annual hunt during the winter season. As the animals would fall, the wild hunters would dress them carefully and then hang the carcass high up in the branches of a tree beyond the reach of wolves, and in places where bears would not venture. In later years straggling Indians from the Seneca reservation visited the county, but after the murder of the Wigton family in 1842 by Mohawk, the representatives of the Indian tribes avoided Butler County.

THE DEPRECIATION LANDS.

Before the title to the region northwest of the Ohio and Allegheny Rivers and Conewango Creek had been secured, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania was taking steps for disposing of these lands.

During the later years of the Revolution the value of the bills of credit issued by Pennsylvania, as well as those issued by Congress, gradually depreciated until they fell to a mere nominal value. Consequently great losses were experienced by the holders of the State certificates. The officers and soldiers of the Pennsylvania line and the State troops especially suffered, as they received the certificates in payment for their services. Disputes constantly arose in relation to the deductions to be made from the face of the certificates. To remedy this inconvenience, the State legislature on the 3rd of April, 1781, passed an act fixing a scale of depreciation varying from 1½ to 75 per cent. for each month between the years 1777 and 1781. According to which the accounts of the army could be settled. Unable otherwise to pay its troops, the State gave the officers and soldiers certificates in conformity with the prescribed scale, which were made receivable in payment for lands sold by the State. These were called "Depreciation Certificates," and the lands thus purchased were called the "Depreciation Lands."

In order to provide for the redemption of these Depreciation Certificates, an act was passed on the 12th of March, 1783, which described the boundaries of the Depreciation Lands. The boundary began at a point where the western line of the State crosses the Ohio River; thence up the said river to Fort Pitt; thence up the Allegheny River to the mouth of Mahoning Creek; thence by a west line to the western boundary of the State; thence south by said boundary to the place of beginning, "reserving to the use of the State 3,000 acres in an oblong not less than one mile in depth, from the Allegheny and Ohio Rivers and up and down the said rivers from Fort Pitt as far as may be necessary to include the same; and a further quantity of 3,000 acres on the Ohio River on both sides of Beaver Creek, in

cluding Fort McIntosh." The surveyor general of the State was instructed to cause the aforesaid tract of land to be laid out in lots of not less than two hundred, nor more than three hundred and fifty acres each, numbering the same lots numerically on the draft or plat of the country aforesaid, and "shall as soon as the same, or one hundred lots thereof, are surveyed, together with the secretary of the land office and receiver general, proceed to sell the same lots under such regulations as shall be appointed by the Supreme Executive Council. The full consideration bid at such sales shall be paid into the receiver general's office either in gold or silver, or in the certificates aforesaid, upon full payment of which consideration and the expense of surveying, together with all fees of the different offices, patents shall be issued in the usual form to the several buyers or vendors and the different sums in specie that may be paid into the receiver general's office, shall be by him paid over to the treasury of this State for the purpose of redeeming such certificates as may remain unsatisfied at the end of such sales."

The northern boundary line of the Depreciation Lands passed east and west almost centrally through Butler County, through the center of Donegal, Oakland, Center, Franklin, and Muddy Creek Townships, passing close to the village of North Oakland, Holyoke Church, and south of the village of Portersville. It was about four miles north of the borough of Butler. The southern half of the townships above mentioned and all of the townships in the southern part of the county including Butler Borough were included in these lands.

The Depreciation Lands were divided into districts which were assigned to a deputy surveyor and the dividing lines ran southward from the northern boundary line to the Allegheny or Ohio River, as the case might be, and were parallel. The districts were named after the surveyors, and

are numbered from east to west beginning at the Allegheny River. The first district in Butler County is known as Elder's district, and extended about four miles west of the eastern boundary of the county. The territory comprised the eastern sections of Buffalo, Winfield, Clearfield, and Donegal Townships to the northern boundary. The second district was known as James Cunningham's, and was the largest district in the county. It extended from the western boundary of Elder's district ten miles west to a point about one-half mile from the western line of Middlesex, Peim, Butler, and Center Townships, and in addition to these townships included part of Oakland, all of Summit, Jefferson and Clinton, and parts of Donegal, Clearfield, Winfield and Buffalo. The area of this district within the limits of Butler County was approximately 150,000 acres, and within the limits of Allegheny County nearly as much more. West of the Cunningham district was Jones' district, which comprised part of Franklin Township, all of Connoquenessing, Forward and Adams Townships, including the villages of Mt. Chestnut, Prospect, Whitestown, Connoquenessing, and the town of Mars. The fourth district was Nicholson's, and the fifth district was Alexander's, the dividing line between the two being about four miles east of the western boundary of the county, and dividing the townships of Cranberry, Jackson, Lancaster, and Muddy Creek. Evans City is in Nicholson's district, and the towns of Harmony and Zelienople and the village of Middle Lancaster are in Alexander's district. Other districts were created in a similar manner extending to the western boundary of the State. As a rule the western districts were much smaller than those of Butler County.

THE DONATION LANDS.

By a legislative act passed March 7, 1780, the faith of the State was pledged to

bestow upon the officers and privates of the Federal army belonging to the State, certain donations and quantities of land according to their several ranks, to be surveyed and divided off to them severally at the close of the war.

For the purpose of effectually complying with the intention of the act, the legislature on the 12th of March, 1783, ordained "that there be and there is hereby declared to be located and laid off a certain tract of country beginning at the mouth of Mahoning Creek; thence up the mouth of the Allegheny River to Conewango Creek; thence due north to the northern boundary of this State; thence west by the said boundary to the northwest corner of the State; thence south by the western boundary of the State to the northwest corner of the Depreciation Lands, and thence by the same lands east to the place of beginning, which said tract of land shall be reserved and set apart for the only and sole use of carrying into execution the said resolve."

The act provided that all officers and privates entitled to land as aforesaid, should make their respective claims for the same within two years after peace had been declared, and in the case of failure to make such application in person or in that of their legal representatives within one year after their decease, then it may be lawful for any person or persons to apply to the land office, locate and take up such parts or parcels of land upon such terms as the legislature shall direct.

The legislature passed an act on the 24th of March, 1785, providing that the Donation lands should be laid off in lots of four descriptions, one to contain five hundred acres each, another three hundred acres each, another two hundred and fifty acres each, and another two hundred acres each, with the usual allowances.

The allotment made for major-generals, brigadier-generals, colonels, captains, and two-thirds of the lieutenant-colonels, was

five hundred acres each. Regimental surgeons, surgeons' mates, chaplains, majors, and ensigns, were allotted three hundred acres each. One-third of the lieutenant-colonels, sergeants, sergeant-majors, and quartermaster-sergeants were allotted two hundred and fifty acres each. Lieutenants, corporals, drummers, fifers, fife-majors, drum-majors and privates, were allotted two hundred acres each.

DRAWN BY LOTTERY.

A lottery was provided for the impartial distribution of these donations. Each applicant, if a major-general, should draw four tickets from the wheel containing the numbers on the five hundred acre lots; if a brigadier-general, three tickets; if a colonel, two tickets; if a lieutenant-colonel, one ticket from the wheel containing five hundred acre lots, and one from the wheel containing the numbers of the two hundred and fifty acre lots; if a surgeon, chaplain or major, two tickets from the wheel containing the numbers on the three hundred acre lots; if a captain, one ticket from the wheel containing the five hundred acre lots; if a lieutenant, two tickets from the wheel containing the two hundred acre lots; if an ensign, or surgeon's mate, one ticket from the wheel containing the three hundred acre lots; if a sergeant, sergeant-major, or quartermaster-sergeant, one ticket from the wheel containing the two hundred and fifty acre lots; and if a drummer, drum-major, fife-major, fifer, corporal or private, one ticket from the wheel containing the numbers of the two hundred acre lots.

The Donation Lands in this county lie in the northern and northwestern portion and are comprised of Districts No. 1 and No. 2. District No. 1 is composed of parts of Franklin, Clay, Brady, Muddy Creek and Worth Townships, and District No. 2 is composed of parts of Cherry, Clay, Washington, Brady, and Slippery Rock Townships.

THE "STRUCK DISTRICT."

Under the law of 1785, an agent was appointed whose duty it was to explore the Donation and Depreciation districts, examine the quality of the lands, and especially to report such as was in his opinion unfit for cultivation. This duty was attended to by General Irvine, who explored Butler County, and reported that a part of the second division of the Donation Lands was generally unfit for cultivation, and in consequence, the lots included in it were withdrawn from the lottery and from this circumstance it was known as the "Struck District."

A portion of the "Struck District" is in Butler County, and comprises the northeastern quarter, which in the last forty years has been the most valuable portion of the Butler, or lower oil region. A large proportion of the lands in Butler County thus reserved from the distribution of the soldiers, were originally as valuable as those in any part of the donation tract, and the oil development which came later made them the richest lands in the county. The "Struck District" comprised what is now Allegheny, Venango, Marion, Mercer, Parker, Fairview, Concord, and parts of Donegal, Oakland, Center, Clay, Washington, Cherry, and Slippery Rock Townships.

The lands in the "Struck District" were disposed of by warrant and patent the same as other lands of western Pennsylvania under the settlement law of 1792. These lands were sold by the State to the settlers from April 3, 1792, to the 28th of March, 1813, for \$20 per one hundred acres.

THE SETTLEMENT LAW OF 1792.

The lands in the triangle in Erie County, the "Struck District," and the residue of the lands in the depreciation and donation districts, including the greater portion of them not taken up by the claims of the

officers and the soldiers of the Revolutionary army, were offered for sale under the act of the 3rd of April, 1792, which is known as the Settlement Law of that year. The price of the vacant lands within the purchase of 1768, excepting such lands as had been previously settled on or improved, was reduced to the sum of fifty shillings for every one hundred acres, and the price of vacant lands within the purchase of 1784 and lying east of the Allegheny River and Conewango Creek, was reduced to the sum of five pounds for every hundred acres. All of the lands lying north and west of the Ohio and Allegheny Rivers, including Butler County, except those appropriated to public or charitable uses, was offered for sale at seven pounds, ten shillings, or twenty dollars, for every one hundred acres, with an allowance of six per cent. for roads and highways. This purchase act implied actual settlement of the land and improvements such as is now enforced in homesteading United States lands.

The Indian wars to which reference has been made in a previous chapter rendered it impossible for the pioneers who located warrants under the old acts, or bought lands under the act of 1792, to effect a settlement in this county prior to the proclamation of the treaty of Greenville negotiated by General Wayne in 1795, and as a consequence the homestead or improvement sections of that act were nullified by the circumstances of the case, and later by the acts of speculators, until 1805, when the United States Court, through Chief Justice Marshall, gave a judgment on the main question, the lesser points in the controversy being settled by legislative enactments.

Much controversy arose out of the act of 1792 between the actual settlers and the land speculators, or jobbers as they were called, in Butler County. The jobbers claimed that non-compliance with the provisions of the law requiring settlement

to be made within two years after the passage of the act, forfeited the right of ownership. On the other hand the settlers contended that settlement was impossible prior to 1796, because of the Indian war, and that two years succeeding passification should be allowed for the making of actual settlements and improvements prescribed. There was great diversity of opinion upon the bench as to the meaning of the act, and the controversy was finally carried up to the United States Supreme Court.

ROBERT MORRIS.

Robert Morris, the Revolutionary patriot and Washington's secretary of the treasury, became a large owner of Butler County land, and many of the land owners of today hold title through this celebrated, but unfortunate, patriot. Morris was the holder of a large amount of the depreciated scrip redeemable in western Pennsylvania lands, and influenced by James Cunningham, one of the surveyors of the depreciated lands, and afterwards his agent, located a great number of warrants in the present limits of Butler County. This he was able to do by a process which, although undoubtedly contrary to the spirit of the law of 1792, was not in violation of any of its provisions. The warrants were made out in the year 1794 in the names of sundry citizens of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, most of them Germans, and then assigned to Morris. The latter paid the moneys demanded, and eventually secured patents to most of the tracts of land, but they bore on the maps of the surveyors the names of the Lancaster County men, obligingly lent for the purpose of assisting the speculator. Morris located three hundred and eleven warrants in Cunningham's district, which had been issued to men who served in the Pennsylvania Line of the Continental army. The area covered by these warrants embraced about 90,000 acres of land in the northern part

of the district including the site of the borough of Butler. This wholesale system of land purchase was carried on in other counties until loaded down with real estate, the patriot lost all, and from 1796 to 1802 was in a debtor's prison. He died May 8, 1806.

AGRARIAN TROUBLES.

Litigation concerning title to land was more common within the limits of the Cunningham district than elsewhere in Butler County. Robert Morris' effects were sold in 1807 at marshal's sale in Philadelphia, and the warrants for the Butler County lands went into the hands of Stephen Lowrey of Maryland and other speculators. Lowrey's purchase consisted of one hundred and seven warrants, which covered many tracts on which the pioneers had many permanent improvements, and the real troubles between the contending speculators and the holders of the land began. Many of the settlers who had no warrants for the land were summarily dispossessed of their squatter homes by the land jobbers, and others were compelled to make terms as best they could. The feeling against the speculators ran very high, and considering the character of the frontiersmen with whom they had to deal, it is surprising that war did not result from the controversy other than that which was carried on in the courts. As it was, much ill feeling was engendered and on one occasion at least blood was shed.

THE SHOOTING OF MAXWELL.

The agrarian trouble on the Duffy farm west of the borough of Butler in 1815 was the direct outcome of the persecutions of the settlers by the land speculators which had been going on relentlessly for a period of almost twenty years. The land in question was part of the Morris estate which had been purchased by Stephen Lowrey, and the latter claimed ownership in 1815. Previous to this time the farm had been

entered by Abraham Maxwell on the ground that no previous settlement had been made on the tract in accordance with the act of 1782, and he was advised by his attorney, William Ayres, Esq., of Butler, that his claim was valid. He accordingly built a cabin on the ground and made quite an extensive clearing. The land was covered, however, by one of Morris's warrants which had been taken out in the name of Christian Stake, and was one of the 107 tracts which came into the hands of Lowrey at the sale of Morris's estate.

In the spring of 1814 Maxwell leased the property to Samuel Robb, and soon afterward Lowrey brought suit of ejectment against the owner and the lessee and obtained a judgment in the United States court at Philadelphia. By reason of the defendant's default of appearance, the order of ejectment was placed in the hands of a deputy marshal named Parchment, who made preparations to dispossess Robb. The latter refused to give peaceable possession, and he was backed in his decision by the farmers in the surrounding country, many of whom had located on land claimed by Lowrey and had suffered or expected to suffer ejectment. The officer did not then attempt to use violence, but one morning in October, 1815, he returned to Butler with an organized posse for the purpose of carrying out the order of the court. The officer and his posse assembled at the old hotel on South Main Street, where the Willard Hotel now stands, and there met a number of farmers from the surrounding country, all of whom were bitterly opposed to land jobbers in general, and Lowrey in particular. Both parties were armed with rifles. When the officer and his posse including the land owner, Lowrey, started out upon the road leading along the creek to Maxwell's cabin, they were closely followed by the farmers, who were determined to oppose the ejectment of Robb. The two parties met again at Robb's cabin, where Robb met them at the door and re-

fused the deputy marshal possession. The members of the officer's party, the armed farmers, and the little squad of men and boys from the village who had followed the contestants to the spot from curiosity to see what the outcome would be, crowded around Parchment and Robb. When they heard the refusal of the latter to yield to the officer's demand, and saw that no immediate effort was to be made to take forcible possession of the premises, they fell back and broke into little groups to talk over the situation. Lowrey and Maxwell were standing close together conversing by the side of a rail fence which ran from the cabin to the public road when the confused sound of the many voices was suddenly pierced by the sharp crack of a rifle. Maxwell cried out, "I'm shot; I'm shot," and fell to the ground. Persons whose attention was not immediately drawn toward Maxwell saw a man, rifle in hand, bounding through the bushes up the hillside. Excitement and consternation prevailed among the group of men at the cabin. Maxwell was apparently dying, and his friends believed that the murderer shot was fired by one of Lowrey's followers. The farmers excitedly abused Lowrey as the instigator of the crime, and threatened violence, and for a time it looked as though a serious riot would result. The arguments of the cooler heads among the crowd finally prevailed, and the land speculator and the officers were allowed to depart in peace. Maxwell's wounds were of a serious nature and his life hung in the balance for many days, but he finally recovered, and at the end of two months was removed from Robb's cabin to his own home a few miles distant.

The fact that Maxwell was shot led to the belief that one of the land speculator's party was guilty of the crime, but later when all the circumstances were reviewed, it became the opinion of most of the people that the man who fired the shot was one of the farmers who sympathized with

Maxwell and that he was endeavoring to kill or at least wound, Lowrey. In the confusion he accidentally shot Maxwell, who was the champion of the squatters. It was never positively known who fired the shot, though it is said that Abraham McCandless, at one time sheriff of Butler County, who died in 1893, was present at the tragedy and with a playmate, Jacob Brinker, saw and recognized the man who fired the shot but whose identity, however, they never revealed.

This occurrence was the means of changing most radically the policy of the land speculators. Up to this time they had almost invariably dispossessed the settlers of their land by suits of ejectment, but after the shooting of Maxwell almost all of the contested claims for lands were compromised, the farmer being allowed a certain portion of the tract on which he was settled for his improvement, or granted the whole upon payment of a nominal sum of money.

THE END OF THE LAND JOBBERS.

From the close of October, 1815 to July, 1818, the land speculators resorted to compromise and arbitration rather than to law. In July, 1818, Dunning McNair, of Glade Mills, then called Woodville, gave notice through the papers published in Butler that as Colonel Stephen Lowrey made sales and received money for lands in the Cunningham district, which were the property of Robert Morris and said McNair, buyers in the future should deal directly with him, as he could not conceive by what authority Mr. Lowrey had the

right or power to interfere. This notice was continued unanswered until March 17th, 1819, when Stephen Lowrey published a friendly caution in the same paper, in which he invited all persons interested to call upon him in the town of Butler when he would show them in whom the title to the lands was really vested.

Owing to the reversion of the lands to the State under the acts of 1792, 1795, and 1799, the time for applying for donation land was extended to 1810. In the meanwhile the board of property, misconstruing the act of April, 1802, placed tickets for the bad land in the wheels from which the soldiers drew.

THE M'KEE AND VARNUM CASE.

Under the act of reversion, Andrew McKee bought two hundred acres in the second Donation District, for which a patent was issued February 8, 1804. Enoch Varnum claimed the greater part of the tract as a settler and improver of 1797, and the State Supreme Court decided in his favor some time prior to 1823. The legislature accepted the law but in justice to McKee, who held a patent from the estate, an indemnity was granted to him. Thus the claim of the actual settler was recognized and the error of the board properly corrected. The question of squatter sovereignty slept until after the oil fields were opened, when it was revived in several localities, the most notable case occurring at Renfrew in the days of the oil excitement. This case grew out of the ownership of the Purviance land and was the most stirring agrarian trouble since 1815.

CHAPTER IV

ORGANIZATION OF BUTLER COUNTY

Accounts with Allegheny County—Location of County Seat—Original Townships—A New County Proposed—Present Division of Townships—Another New County Proposition—Transactions of the County Commissioners—Tax on Bachelors—The Northwestern Railroad—Dispute of Bounty Claims—1804 and 1908 Compared—Commissioners' Clerks—Conscience Money—Public Buildings—The Court House of 1884—Court House of 1908—County Jails—The First Stone Jail—Recent Jail Escapes—Capture and Death of the Biddle Brothers—The County Home—The Temperance Cause—W. C. T. U.—Non-partisan Temperance Union—Loyal Temperance Legion—Population Statistics.

The act of the legislature of Pennsylvania, erecting Butler County, was approved March 12, 1800. The act also provided for its attachment for administrative purposes to Allegheny County, and described its boundaries as follows: Beginning at a locust tree on the south side of Buffalo Creek; thence along the Allegheny line twenty-three miles, to Alexander's District; thence due north twenty-three miles along that line and Beaver County to a corner near the confluence of Muddy Creek and Slippery Rock; thence north fifteen degrees east fifteen miles along the Mercer County line to a white oak tree in the Third Donation District; thence due east along the Venango County line to the Allegheny River; thence due south along the Armstrong County line to the place of beginning.

The county was named after General Richard Butler, who was killed at St. Clair's defeat, and a sketch of whose life has been given in the preceding chapter of this volume.

ACCOUNTS WITH ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

The transcript of accounts between Butler and Allegheny Counties from May 7, 1800, to December 3, 1803, shows that the sum of \$5,528.90½ was collected in the townships of Butler County, all of which was expended by the commissioners of Allegheny County in the manner set forth in the itemized statements contained in records now in the possession of the commissioners of Butler County. At the close of 1803 the total receipts from Butler County aggregated \$5,079.51, and the expenditures on account of Butler County were \$5,528.90½, showing an indebtedness to Allegheny County of \$449.391½, which the commissioners of Butler County agreed to pay at the time the settlement was made. The settlement of the accounts between the commissioners of Allegheny County and of Butler County appears to have been attended with some difficulty, as the transactions of the commissioners of Butler County show

as late as September, 1812, that the disputes had not all been settled.

The tax levy in the original township of Connoquenessing in 1800 was \$176.99; in 1801, \$204.06; in 1802, \$450.53; and in 1803, \$452.92, or a total of \$1,234.50 for the four years.

In Middlesex Township the tax given for the four years was as follows: \$183.58; \$284.28; \$438.09; and \$444.53; a total of \$1,350.48.

In Slippery Rock Township the tax amounted to \$345.98; \$214.50; \$281.36; and \$341.33; a total of \$1,183.17.

In Buffalo Township the tax amounted to \$82.53; \$108.80; \$135.15; \$161.01; a total of \$487.49.

LOCATION OF THE COUNTY SEAT.

The original act provided that the county seat was not to be at a greater distance from the center of the county than four miles. The year following the passage of the act the governor appointed Samuel Rippey, Henry Evans, and John McBride surveyors, with Beatty Quinn as their axeman, commissioners to run the county line. After these commissioners had performed their duties and made the proper report the legislature appointed John David, William Elliott, and Samuel Ewalt commissioners to locate the county seats of Armstrong, Butler and Mercer Counties.

A supplementary act was passed April 6, 1802, authorizing the governor to appoint a commission who would locate the seats of justice in Armstrong, Butler and Mercer Counties, and the executive acting under this authority appointed Isaac Weaver, John Hamilton, Thomas Morton, James Brady, and P. Carr Lane.

The next step taken toward establishing the county seats was under the act of March 8, 1803, in which John McBride, William Elliott, and John David were appointed trustees for the county, and authorized to survey three hundred acres on

the north side of Connoquenessing Creek, near the site of Cunningham's mill, agreeable to the grant and obligation secured from Samuel Cunningham, John Cunningham and Robert Graham. The trustees were authorized to lay out a lot, or lots of land not exceeding five acres for county buildings, the residue in town lots which were to be sold at public sale. Under this act the grounds for the county buildings were laid off and the first sale of lots was held August 10, 1803. (See Butler Borough.)

ORIGINAL TOWNSHIPS.

When the first commissioners of the county took charge of affairs in 1804, they found the four townships named in the statement of the Allegheny County commissioners to be sufficient for the purposes at that time. These townships were Connoquenessing, Middlesex, Slippery Rock and Buffalo. The inhabitants of the county were not satisfied with the division of townships, and in February, 1804, a petition was presented to Judge Moore, then holding court in Butler, praying for a change in the order of townships. The petition stated:

"That Middlesex Township at present extends from the southern boundary to the township of Slippery Rock, a distance of more than twenty-three miles - - - and we pray your honors to erect that part of Middlesex and Buffalo Townships south of said northern boundary into separate townships.

This petition was signed by John Quinn, Patrick McGee, Bernard McGee, Hugh McGee, Robert Maxwell, Robert Kennedy, William M. Kennedy, Joseph Sutton, David Sutton, Daniel Sutton, James Guffey, John David, David Kerr, Matthew Wigfield, John Bittiger, Henry Sofire, and James Shields. The court held the petition under advisement until the May term of court, 1804, when this endorsement was made: "The court considers that the necessity of acting on this petition is superseded by an appointment of viewers at the present session to divide the whole county

of Butler into separate districts to be erected into townships.—J. Moore.”

Another petition for the erection of townships was presented May 15, 1804. This petition represented that the inhabitants of the county at large labored under a great inconvenience for want of a sufficient number of townships in said county, and that they therefore prayed the honorable court to appoint suitable persons to lay out a competent number of townships, and make report of their proceedings at the next session of court. The signers of this document were Matthew White, Jacob Meehling, James Bovard, John Negley, William Ayres, John Gilmore, Robert Hays, David Dongal, Josiah Crawford, John McCandless, Alexander White, Samuel Kinkaid, Samuel A. Rippy, William Skeer, William B. Young, James Thompson, John McBride, John David, William Elliott, Samuel Cunningham, Henry Evans, and William Wasson. Pursuant to this petition Judge Moore appointed John Cunningham, John David, and Barnett Gilliland a committee to inquire into the propriety of granting the prayer of the petitioners, and to execute all other acts and duties required by the act of assembly in such case provided.

At the session of court held in August, 1804, the committee named tendered their report, in which they stated that they are of the opinion that it is absolutely necessary that the county should be divided into a convenient number of townships, and submitted plan No. 1 and plan No. 2 for the consideration and determination of the court. This report was endorsed by John Parker who was then holding court in Butler, and continued under advisement until the next session. Plan No. 2 referred to in the report showed nine divisions, each seven and three-fourths miles square; one division thirteen miles, ninety-eight perches by five and one-half miles; one division ten miles by five and one-half miles; one division in the northwest cor-

ner of the county ten miles by five and one-half miles; and one division in the northwest corner five miles one hundred and fifty-two perches on the north line by five and one-half miles on the east line. The only township name given on the report is “Slippery Rock.”

Report No. 1, or the minority report, was drawn to a scale and the townships named as follows: Connoquenessing in the southwest corner, Middlesex next, and Buffalo in the southeast corner. In the second tier Muhler, Butler and Connaught; in the third tier Muddyreek, Heidelberg, and Clearfield; in the fourth tier Slippery Rock and Parker; and in the fifth, or northern tier, Mercer in the northwest corner and Venango in the northeast corner. The minority report was practically adopted, but amended so far as the names were concerned, and the division of townships approved November 15, 1804, by Judge Parker. The names of the townships, as amended, were: Cranberry, Middlesex and Buffalo in the first tier; Connoquenessing, Butler and Clearfield in the second tier; Muddyreek, Center and Donegal in the third; Slippery Rock and Parker in the fourth; and Mercer and Venango in the fifth tier, making in all thirteen townships. Previous to this time the county had been divided into six election districts, and these districts were superseded by the new order of townships.

During the years intervening between 1804 and 1853, six additional townships were created, making in all nineteen. A line extending from the west line of Butler to the Connoquenessing Creek and thence along that stream to the east line, divided the original Butler Township into North and South Butler. Connoquenessing Township was divided by a north and south line, creating East Connoquenessing and West Connoquenessing. Muddyreek was similarly divided, and the east half of the township was given the name of Franklin. A north and south line divided Slip-

pery Rock Township, and the eastern half was given the name of Cherry. Allegheny Township was created out of the eastern half of Venango, and Washington and Fairview composed the other two townships.

On June 16, 1847, a petition for the erection of a township out of parts of Middlesex, South Butler, Cranberry, and East Connoquenessing, to be called Ringold Township, was signed by ninety-three residents of those districts and presented to court. This petition was met by seven counter-petitions from the old townships, supplemented by an account of the large meeting held at Breakneck, now Evans City, to protest against the establishment of such a township. The opposition was led by Samuel Marshall, Andrew Boggs, Joseph Johnson, David Garvin, and Daniel Boggs, residents of the southwest portion of the county.

From the records it appears that in 1849 the school directors of Middlesex and Cranberry Townships flatly refused to create a sub-school district for the accommodation of the citizens of those two townships. On the 10th of March the matter was considered at a meeting held at A. M. Brown's store and a petition was prepared to be presented to court asking for the erection of a new township, and for the increase of school districts. The petitioners submitted a plat of the territory and asked the court to order the establishment of a new township and name it "Ringold." The court did not take kindly to this petition and marked it with his disapproval.

A NEW COUNTY PROPOSED.

The snub inflicted by the court on the southwestern portion of the county burned in the breasts of its citizens for a number of years, and the desire for a change in the division of the townships took another shape in 1849, when a proposition was made to the Legislature to create a new

county to be named Lawrence out of parts of Beaver, Mercer, and Butler Counties. The measure received little support from Butler County people, who were pleased with Butler County as it stood, and the movement finally resulted in the creation of Lawrence County out of parts of Beaver and Mercer, the territory of Butler County remaining intact.

In 1853, on the petition of citizens of Buffalo, Middlesex and Cranberry Townships, the Legislature passed an act creating ten townships out of the three named. The governor did not sign the act, but referred the question of the grievances of the citizens to the courts of Butler County.

PRESENT DIVISION OF TOWNSHIPS.

In the meantime there was growing dissatisfaction in the county over the division of school districts, and the townships, and a movement was undertaken which resulted in the division of the county into the thirty-three districts that exist today. The new movement was born in a little schoolhouse in which the late Maj. Cyrus Anderson, of Butler, then presided as teacher. The miserable condition of the building was called to the attention of the directors who were unable to afford relief until new townships or districts were formed, one of which at least they could govern. A petition was drawn up and circulated for signers and the work of the reconstruction of the county begun. On the 18th of June, 1853, a petition bearing forty-five signatures was presented to court asking that the prior petition of the people of Buffalo, Middlesex and Cranberry Townships be denied, and that the act of the Legislature erecting ten townships be set aside. The prayer of the petitioners was granted, the court appointing three viewers to devise a plan for the division of the county into townships.

A petition of sundry citizens of the

county asking for the division of the county into townships five miles square was presented to court on June 18, 1853. The signers set forth that the petitions from the people of Buffalo, Middlesex and Cranberry Townships to the State Legislature asking that ten townships be erected out of the three named, were granted, and that an act was passed in accordance with the prayer of the petitioners; that the governor did not approve of that act, but remanded the whole question to the courts of Butler County, and that now the people of Butler County desire their disapproval of the petitioners' prayer as it would result in the division of the county into forty-three small townships.

The signers of this remonstrance asked the court to order that the whole county be divided into townships, each as nearly five miles square as possible. The court acquiesced in this opinion and the same day—June 18, 1853—appointed Hugh McKee, Samuel M. Lane, and James T. McJunkin commissioners to inquire into the propriety of granting the petition and to make a draft of the townships and of the division lines proposed, as well as of the lines of townships proposed to be altered, and to make a report before the next term of court. On November 19, 1853, the committee filed their report and opinion which were presented to Judge Agnew and associate judges. The report of the committee is an elaborate document in which is set forth the advantages of the new division of townships, and which also considers the objections urged in connection with the disarrangement of school districts. The committee found it necessary to ascertain the exact dimensions of the county by actual survey, which was done by Hugh McKee.

According to this survey the county averages twenty-four miles and a fraction east and west, and thirty-three miles and a fraction north and south. To carry out the wish of the petitioners to create town-

ships five miles square would, it was said, leave a fractional range of townships on two sides of the county, and a ground for future complaints, but by dividing the distance and approximating the direction of the order of court, five ranges of townships north and south, and seven east and west were secured, making in all thirty-three townships. Thirty-one of the townships are almost five miles square and contain about twenty-four square miles, the other two, owing to the diagonal northwestern boundary line of the county, varying a little from that size. The expense attending the proposed division which was one of the objections urged against it, was estimated by the committee at \$600, or an average of about eight cents to each taxable. The report was signed by Hugh McKee and James T. McJunkin, the other member of the committee being absent, but was not immediately acted upon by the court. David Scott was appointed viewer to succeed Mr. Lane, and on March 6, 1854, signed the final report which was presented and considered by the court on March 29 that year. This provided for the establishment of thirty-three townships, all except three being nearly twenty-four square miles in area. The township of Mercer having four unequal sides lacked about one-third of a proportionate area, while the townships of Slippery Rock and Worth, owing to the division of the triangle lying to the north and west of them, contained a little more territory than an equal proportion. The triangle contained about six square miles, and it was apportioned to the two townships named, each of which would lack a fraction of being the regular size without such addition. The order of court approving this division and creating the townships was signed March 29, 1854, and the thirty-three townships are named in order, beginning at the northwestern township of the northern range and running east, as follows: Mercer, Marion, Venango, and Allegheny in

the first tier; Slippery Rock, Cherry, Washington, Parker in the second; Worth, Brady, Clay, Concord, and Fairview in the third; Muddycreek, Franklin, Center, Oakland, and Donegal in the fourth; Lancaster, Connoquenessing, Butler, Summit, and Clearfield in the fifth; Jackson, Forward, Penn, Jefferson, and Winfield in the sixth; Cranberry, Adams, Middlesex, Clinton, and Buffalo in the seventh.

Under the new order of townships an election of township officers and justices of the peace was ordered to be held April 28, 1854, under the act of that year.

At the March term of court, 1854, a petition was filed asking for the modification of the line between Slippery Rock and Worth Townships. This petition was signed by Stephen Morrison, A. H. Boyle, A. Murphy, Thomas Kelly, Jr., John W. Martin, Thomas Kelly, A. G. Dennison, John Stoughten, William Gallagher, Thomas Boyle, C. Nussell, John Stoughten and John Brant.

On March 6, 1854, a remonstrance against the order of survey signed by forty-six citizens was filed, showing the whole plan to be disadvantageous to a large number of citizens. A long list of reasons are given in this remonstrance, the sixth of which is as follows: "We apprehend that the surveyors in their hurry to finish their work and influenced perhaps by the representations of a few individuals lying north of the line, have unintentionally done injury and incommodated the whole township by accommodating a few at the expense of thirty or forty men."

NEW COUNTIES PROPOSED.

The dissatisfaction over new township lines took shape again in a proposition to carve part of a new county out of Butler County territory, which was presented to the Legislature in April, 1854. An act passed the House of Representatives and

was carried through the Senate providing for the erection of a new county out of parts of Westmoreland, Allegheny, Armstrong and Butler. The plotters succeeded in getting the bill through the House and the Senate without the knowledge of the people of Butler County, but they could not win any real support in Butler County, and hence the project fell through.

In February, 1856, the committee of the Legislature on new counties reported a bill for the erection of parts of Allegheny, Butler and Westmoreland into a county to be named Madison. According to this bill the townships of Middlesex, Clinton and Buffalo would have been detached from Butler County.

In January, 1861, a bill was introduced in the Legislature annexing the Anderson farm in West Deer Township, Allegheny County, to Butler County. The people of Butler were inclined to ignore additions as well as subtractions and this project met the fate of its predecessors.

The last attempt to filch territory from Butler County occurred in 1871, when the people of East Brady asked for the formation of a new county out of parts of Armstrong, Butler, Clarion, and Venango Counties. This was at the time the Great Western Iron Works were in operation at Brady's Bend, and the development of the oil fields along the Allegheny River had reached Parker's Landing and the north-eastern section of Butler County. *The Northwestern Independent*, a paper published by Clark Wilson at Parker, was the official organ of the agitators. In June, 1872, a bill authorizing the change of boundary between Butler and Armstrong Counties was defeated in the House of Representatives, and shortly after the agitation about a new county ceased. Since that time the question of forming new counties out of Butler and parts of surrounding counties has been agitated several times, but no definite movement has ever been made.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

The first meeting of the commissioners of Butler County was held November 9, 1803, in a log house on the site of the Nixon Hotel on South Diamond Street, which was afterward used for holding court and such other public purposes as was required until the erection of the county building. Two of the commissioners, Matthew White and James Bovard, took the oath of office on that date, but Jacob Mechling, the third commissioner, did not qualify until November 16, on which day the organization was completed and a term of four days begun. The time seems to have been employed in making estimates and adjusting a variety of business relative to the establishing of the office. On November 21, Mr. Mechling reported that districts Nos. 1 and 2 were laid off and the lines surveyed by Thomas Grimes at a cost of \$5. Commissioners White and Bovard reported that districts Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6 had been laid off by John Cunningham at a cost of \$15. These districts were laid out under the act of Assembly of April 4, 1803, providing for the appointment of justices of the peace. On November 28, the commissioners were at Pittsburg consulting with the commissioners of Allegheny County in regard to transferring the official records to Butler County, but little seems to have been accomplished prior to December 8, 1803, when duplicates of the records were received from Allegheny County showing the receipts and disbursements in the four townships of Butler County. The next item of business in December was the issuing of the first wolf order to John Cooper, the collector of Buffalo Township. At the same time a contract was entered into with John Negley for "a place to accommodate the courts of justice of the town of Butler."

Toward the close of December the com-

missioners again visited the commissioners of Allegheny County for the purpose of obtaining certain books and copies of records, but seem to have failed in their mission. They returned, however, with a copy of *Reed's Digest* which proved very useful to David Dougal, the commissioners' clerk. With so much written law at hand the commissioners were able to transact any public business that came before them, and the first public contract of importance appears to have been the awarding of the contract on January 16, 1804, to Samuel Meals for iron work of the "Public Prison." The tax duplicates of the several townships were issued on April 11, the amounts being:

For Slippery Rock	\$ 364.00
For Middlesex	480.32
For Buffalo	166.32
For Connoquenessing	465.27
Total	\$1,475.91

From the beginning of 1804 to October 25 of that year the county commissioners rented a room for office purposes from William B. Young, to whom they paid \$6 rent on that date.

In November, 1804, James Scott took the place of Jacob Mechling as a commissioner, and with Messrs. White and Bovard composed the board. The business of the month seems to have been the drawing of warrants to the judges and clerks of the general election held in October.

TAX ON BACHELORS.

An important item in the transaction of the county commissioners in December was the petition of Hugh Smith for relief of the disabilities under which single men labored at that time. The tax on single blessedness was 75 cents, but Hugh could now protest, and on the certificate of Squire Robert Galbreath, that he was married before the date of the petition. The commissioners exonerated him from the payment of an unjust tribute. The trans-

actions of the county commissioners did not require all of their time, as will appear from the record made by Clerk David Dougal at the close of 1804. On the 29th of December the clerk credited Commissioner White with ninety-four days' services, Bovard with one hundred three and one-half days, Scott with eleven days, and himself with eighty-three days.

On January 4, 1805, the question of estimates was disposed of, and a tax levy of \$2,500 was ordered. On the 17th of the month John Negley received \$28.89 for his services as treasurer of Butler County, from April 11 to December 31, 1804, being at the rate of \$40 per year. In February John Negley received \$50 in full for rent of courthouse from February 1, 1804, to February 1, 1805. John Negley was re-appointed treasurer for the year 1805, and required to give a bond in the sum of \$3,000. In March, 1805, William McDonald, the coroner, held an inquest on the body of a child named Catherine Barrickman at the house of Benjamin Thomas, and was paid \$15.14 for his services. During this year the work of redistricting the county into thirteen townships appears to have been completed, and the commissioners paid David Dougal, James Bovard and James Scott, surveyors, Edward Grimes, George Scott and Alexander White, chain carriers and blazers, for their services in surveying and establishing the township line. In April the tax duplicates for the year were issued as follows:

Slippery Rock Township	\$ 351.81
Mercer Township	161.84
Parker Township	178.53
Venango Township	116.28
Donegal Township	205.63 ¹ / ₂
Clearfield Township	118.45
Buffalo Township	170.17
Middlesex Township	232.71
Butler Township	262.55
Center Township	273.33
Muddyereek Township	260.48
Connoqueensing Township	312.89 ¹ / ₂
Cranberry Township	153.34 ¹ / ₂
Total	\$2,798.02 ¹ / ₂

The total tax levied was \$2,798.02¹/₂.

A distinction seems to have been made in the amount of the tax levied in the various townships, but for what purpose the records do not state. In the first four named townships the rate was six mills, and in the others five mills.

In May and June public roads appear to have taken the time of the commissioners. A road was viewed from McClure's in the direction of Beaver and from the Mercer County line through Zelenople to the Butler County line. This road afterward being known as the Pittsburg and Franklin Pike.

On the 9th of November, Abner Coats qualified as county commissioner and took the place of James Bovard. John Negley was reappointed treasurer, and William Campbell was paid \$13.50 for making two jury wheels.

The making out of tax duplicates, orders for auditors, jurors, etc., and the payment of election judges and clerks kept the commissioners busy in the early part of the year. The tax duplicates issued in May were as follows:

Slippery Rock	\$519.46
Mercer	243.38
Parker	278.89 ¹ / ₂
Venango	180.94
Donegal	312.39
Clearfield	198.06 ¹ / ₂
Buffalo	263.38
Middlesex	306.87
Butler	450.50 ¹ / ₂
Center	383.25
Muddyereek	386.46
Connoqueensing	332.27 ¹ / ₂
Cranberry	260.56

In August the commissioners awarded a contract for cutting the State Road through Butler County, while the month of September was given to the issuing of warrants and payment for jury services, and witness fees and other expenses connected with the Circuit Court. William Elliott, John McBride and John David, who were the trustees in the matter of the county seat lots, delivered their trust to

commissioners White, Coats and Scott on June 19, 1806. On November 7, the commissioners paid David Dougal \$20 for drawing a map of Butler County for the use of the commissioners. Contracts were awarded for the construction of a bridge over Connoquenessing Creek at Butler and for other bridges in the county during the same month, and constituted the last items of business recorded in the first minute-book kept by the commissioners.

Jacob Smith qualified as county commissioner on December 2, 1806, and took the place of Matthew White. Nothing of importance was transacted during the remainder of the year.

The most important item of business at the opening of 1807 was the awarding of a contract on January 6 to Alexander Hill for the building of the courthouse. This contract was sealed and approved by the court on the 18th of the month. On the 7th of March, Abraham Brinker was appointed commissioner vice Jacob Smith, but there appears to be no record of the resignation, removal or death of Smith. Under date of April 14, Mr. Coats was paid \$2 for "laying out courthouse and going to Justice Scott's on business relating to courthouse." The county jail received some attention in the same month as the bill of John Negley for carpenter work and materials on jail building was ordered to be paid.

The organization of the Board of Commissioners in 1808 contains the names of Abner Coats, John Negley, Francis Anderson as commissioners, and Walter Lowrie clerk. A warrant was drawn in February to John Purviance for rent of courthouse from March, 1808, to March, 1809, for the sum of \$50, while on March 12 George Young was paid \$15 for courthouse rent up to April, 1808. Another item paid was a bill of D. C. Cunningham to the county commissioners for \$2 for legal advice. In the fall of 1808, James Scott succeeded Abner Coats as commissioner, and on

October 27, 1809, Thomas Dodds and Joseph Williamson qualified as the successors of Negley and Anderson. During the years of 1808 and 1809 much of the time of the commissioners was occupied in the erection of the courthouse, the construction of bridges and the opening of public roads in the county.

Walter Lowrie qualified as county commissioner in October, 1810, and with Joseph Williamson and James Scott formed the board. The principal work done by the board was fixing the budget for 1811 and making a schedule of values of land, horses, cows, mills and stills for the guidance of assessors. The estimate of expenditure for the ensuing year was \$4,800. Samuel Williamson was appointed treasurer, his bond of \$6,000 being signed by John Negley and Samuel Deniston.

The records of the commissioners' office for 1811 say that the commissioners were engaged in April "in compromising" with Alexander Hill the builder of the courthouse for \$600, and gave him a draft on the Bank of Deposit and Discount at Pittsburg. In October William Balph was elected commissioner to succeed James Scott, letting contract for the State Road and issuing warrants formed the work of the officials up to December, when the board settled with John McGinnis for finishing the sheriff's office.

The accounts with Allegheny County, as closed in 1803, had never been settled, and in September, 1812, commissioners Williamson and Lowrie visited Pittsburg for that purpose, but their mission proved a failure. In October, Robert Martin was elected commissioner, also Ephriam Harris vice Lowrie, resigned. They with William Balph formed the board on January 1, 1813, with Robert Scott clerk.

The term of Harris expired in November, 1813, and James McKee qualified as his successor. Robert Scott was continued as clerk at \$1.23 per day. The auditors appointed in the fall of 1813 were John

Christy, Robert Lemmon, and Moses Sullivan, who reported an account up to January 1, 1814.

Nothing out of the routine of issuing orders was accomplished until October 29, 1814, when the contract for building a bridge at Amberson's on Connoquenessing Creek was considered. On November 8, John Negley gave a bond for the completion of this bridge. At this time John Christy qualified as commissioner in place of William Balph whose term had expired. It appears that a new jail building was in process of erection by John Negley at this time, the work having been begun in 1812; That a new bridge at "race grounds" was contemplated and three bridges were built at Slippery Rock on the State Road.

The race ground mentioned was known in later years as Stehle's field and was the baseball ground up until 1902, when the ground was plotted into lots and sold. It is now that part of the west end of the city which is bounded by Pillow Street, Race Street, and Fourth Avenue.

The expenses of the county in 1815, as shown by the five hundred and ten warrants issued, aggregated \$3,466.47, a large part of which represented court expenses and election expenses. On November 4, William Campbell took the oath of office as the successor of Robert Martin whose term had expired. The new jail building having been practically completed John Negley, who also furnished the floor and partitions for the second story of the courthouse, received on the latter contract the sum of \$175.

During the year warrants for \$42 were given to John Ralston, John Burkhart, Daniel Graham and John Burtner for the scalps of fourteen wolf puppies, while John Reniston received \$8 for a full grown wolf head. The principal item of public improvement was the completion of the bridge over Wolf Creek, which was built by Daniel Foster for the county. In November, Thomas McCleary qualified as

commissioner to succeed James McKee, whose term expired. The expenses of the county for the year, as shown by the auditor's report, were \$5,858.

The important events of the year were the completion of the county jail by John Negley, which had been in course of construction for five years, and the plastering of the courthouse later by John Dunbar. The expenses of the county for the year were \$4,074.35, which included the repairs of the public buildings and the final payments on the county jail. Francis Fryer was elected commissioner in October and took the place of John Christy whose term had expired.

Comparatively little business was transacted in 1818; the county disbursements being \$3,986.92½. No public improvements were made during this year. Abraham Brinker qualified as commissioner in November and he with McCleary and Fryer formed the board for the ensuing year.

During 1819 a new bridge was built at Harmony by David Townsend at a cost of \$399, also one at Bassenheim and one at Zelicople. Robert Lemmon qualified as county commissioner in November, 1819, and John Dodds qualified as commissioner in 1820. The disbursements of the county for the two years 1819 and 1820 were \$3,000.57 and \$4,752.28, respectively. On November 6, Thomas McCleary was appointed clerk to the commissioners to succeed Robert Scott. The commissioners reserved the right to dismiss him at the close of three months if his work was not satisfactory. The salary of the clerk for that year was fixed at \$100.

The expenditures for the county in 1821 were \$3,390.10½. John Brandon was the new commissioner elected in October, and in November Robert Scott was restored to his old position as clerk. An account for coal supplied to the county for the years 1820 and 1821 was settled and a warrant drawn to Martin and Bowers.

The construction of a bridge at Lowrie's mills was decided upon in 1822 and repairs on the courthouse and jail were authorized. On November 4 the commissioners organized with Messrs. John Dodds, John Brandon, and John Covert, the last named being the new member. William Gibson was appointed treasurer for the ensuing year. The appointment of John Walsh as clerk to succeed Robert Scott was made November 29. The expenditures for the year were distributed by 592 warrants aggregating \$3,589.80¹.

One of the items of expense for the year 1823 was a warrant drawn to John Brandon for "goose-quills" bought in Simon Reed's store.

The case of William Hogg, who had been drawn for grand jury service in June, was adjudicated by the commissioners in July. It appears that Hogg had been discharged from service on the grand jury on account of being a Scotchman or an Englishman who never became a citizen. Hogg demanded pay for his services, which was at first refused, but at a later hearing of the case the commissioners issued the warrant.

In July, William Purviance surveyed a number of outlots east of the borough of Butler, which were sold by the commissioners in October. These outlots now constitute a part of the town east of McKean Street, and compose some of the most valuable property in the city.

John McQuistion was elected commissioner to succeed John Dodds, whose term had expired and the new board organized on the 5th of November. John Sullivan was appointed treasurer for the ensuing year, and Hugh McLaughlin was authorized to make certain repairs on the courthouse. An item of expense incurred by the commissioners' office was the purchase of two pairs of snuffers and a box of candles. The business of the year closed with the payment of the contractors for the Lick bridge over the Connoquenessing

at what is now known as the Transfer north of Butler, and the improving of the Harmony bridge. The expenses of the county for all purposes that year were \$3,755.58.

The commissioners of 1824 had in mind the education of poor children in the community whose parents were not able to provide for such education. Among the items for that year is one for \$6.43 to William Reed "for schooling poor children." Later in the year another warrant was drawn to John Alward for the same purpose. On the 5th of November, Hugh McKee qualified as commissioner to succeed John Brandon, and William Gibson was appointed as clerk to succeed John Walsh.

The most important item of business transacted by the commissioners in 1825 was the adoption of a uniform standard for the triennial assessment. On November 25 the board was composed of Robert Scott, Hugh McKee and John McQuistion.

In January, 1826, Isaiah Niblock, of Butler, was appointed treasurer, his salary being based on one and one-half per cent. of the expenditures. This appointment was strongly opposed by John McQuistion, a member of the board of commissioners, but the reasons for the opposition are not given. It is probable that the opposing member did not believe that ministerial and secular work could be combined, the new incumbent of the treasurer's office being a minister of the gospel and pastor of the Associate Reformed Church, now the United Presbyterian Church of Butler. The same year the commissioners entered into a twelve-year contract with Andrew Marshall to keep the Harmony bridge in repair for that term at the stated consideration of \$312.50. At the close of October, David Dougal qualified as commissioner and succeeded John McQuistion. The disbursements of the county for this year were \$4,456.91.

In February, 1827, Samuel A. Purviance was appointed clerk to the commissioners. A bridge over Connoquenessing Creek opposite the borough was completed by John Stephenson and the courthouse was subjected to general repairs by the authority of the board. John McNeese was elected commissioner in October to succeed Hugh McKee. The expenditures of the county for the year were \$6,198.40, as certified by the auditors, Robert Martin, Maurice Bredin and Joseph Bryson.

From January 1 to October 29 in 1828, sufficient business was transacted to occupy the time of commissioner Scott for eighty-three days, Dougal for eighty-one and one-half days, and McNeese for fifty-eight days. The clerk, Samuel S. Purviance, was employed in the office for one hundred nine and one-half days of his second term down to March 6, 1828, and sixty-one days additional to October 29. Alexander Graham succeeded Scott as commissioner, October 29, and served sixteen days before the close of December. Christian Meehling was appointed clerk for a short term on October 28. At the close of the year, Treasurer Thompson reported a revenue of \$6,710.98, of which \$1,437.63¹/₂ were unexpended.

The question of appointing a treasurer was decided January 21, 1829, when James Thompson was chosen and he served until the reorganization of the board of commissioners in October, when Francis McBride was appointed to succeed him. Joseph McQuiston was elected commissioner to succeed David Dougal and John N. Purviance was reappointed clerk at a salary of \$75 per year. He had previously been appointed clerk in February to succeed Meehling, the short-term appointee of the previous year.

Public roads and bridges occupied most of the time of the commissioners during the year 1830. Among the roads opened was one from James McCandless' house to the brick meeting-house in Connoque-

nessing Township, and the State Road from Kittanning to Evans's Ferry on French Creek received some attention, in August. Among the bridges projected was one opposite the former home of Detmar Basse Muller; one over Muddy Creek near Kennedy's mill, one over Wolf Creek and one over Slippery Rock Creek where the graded road from Butler to Mercer crosses that stream. In October, John McCandless qualified as commissioner as successor to McNeese. The salary of Clerk Purviance was increased to \$90, and the financial reports show receipts to the amount of \$6,574.57, of which \$699.86 remained in the treasury.

In January, 1831, Francis McBride was appointed treasurer and William Ayres was employed as attorney at salary of \$25.

It appears that the associate judges had something to do with the classification of merchants for taxable purposes about this time. One of the items on the minute-book of the commissioners is the record of a meeting held with the merchants of the county who appealed from the tax classification made by the commissioners and the associate judges of that year.

It may appear strange that one of the commissioners had to go to Pittsburg to procure iron and nails and other supplies for the use of repair of jail and courthouse, and attend to having the same hauled from Pittsburg. In August of that year Bennett Dobbs was employed to place sheet-iron on the western wall of the prison room of the jail. Previous to this time there appears to have been no iron work on the inside of the prison except that provided for the doors and the windows which was of a very light character. During the year the Breakneck Creek bridge, opposite Boggs' house, was constructed by Sylvester Ash, and contractor Charles Duffy began work on the bridge over the Connoquenessing at the Salt Lick north of Butler. At the reorganiza-

tion of the board in October, William Pillow qualified as commissioner and succeeded Alexander Graham. John N. Purviance was reappointed clerk at a salary of \$1 per day. Andrew Sproul was appointed treasurer in December, and William Ayres was succeeded as attorney by Samuel A. Purviance and the salary fixed at \$25 per year. Auditor William Moore reported a revenue of \$6,946.07, and a balance in the treasury for the year of \$1,278.57.

In March, 1832, the commissioners awarded to George Miller, of Butler, the contract for repairing the courthouse and the plastering thereof to Philip Varnum. About the same time a new roof was ordered to be placed on the jail. B. G. Gall and A. Ziegler were given a contract to build a bridge over the Connoquenessing Creek at Harmony. Robert Graham qualified as commissioner in October to succeed Joseph McQuistion, and William Campbell, Jr., was appointed clerk at a salary of \$70 per annum. The finances of the county were in excellent shape that year and showed a balance over expenditures of \$670.56. The total receipts for the year were \$8,394.57.

Charles C. Sullivan was appointed attorney to the commissioners in 1833 at a salary of \$25 and Andrew Sproul was appointed treasurer. John Vanderlin was elected to succeed John McCandless as commissioner and William Campbell, Jr., was reappointed clerk at a salary of \$1 per day. Toward the close of the year George Miller was appointed treasurer to succeed Andrew Sproul and John McLelland was appointed attorney to succeed Charles C. Sullivan, the salary remaining at \$25 per year. The receipts for the year were \$5,614.10 and the balance unexpended, \$224.83.

In 1834 the commissioners were John McCandless, Robert Graham and Joseph Graham, the latter having been elected to succeed William Pillow, whose term had

expired. The expenditures for the year were \$6,802.94 and the receipts from taxes \$6,446.33, showing an indebtedness of \$356.61.

William Campbell, Jr., was reappointed clerk, George Miller treasurer and John McLelland attorney, for 1835. In April of that year Moses Crispin was employed as janitor of the courthouse and bell-ringer. It was the duty of the bell-ringer not only to ring the courthouse bell for the sessions of court, but to ring it on Sunday morning to indicate the hour for church services, and this custom existed as late as 1883, when the courthouse was destroyed by fire. After the completion of the new courthouse in 1885, the custom was not revived. In October, Hugh Stevenson was elected commissioner to succeed Robert Graham, whose term had expired, and Jacob Zeigler was appointed clerk to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Campbell. Under date of October 17 this minute was recorded in the transactions of the commissioners, "employed in fighting with Joseph McQuistion." The cause of the battle and its result remain untold. It appears that John Vanderlin was then a member of the board.

Early in 1836 John N. Purviance was reappointed counsel to the commissioners and the salary increased to \$35. John B. McGlanhlin was appointed treasurer and the salary of that office fixed at two per cent. on the tax levy. Nathan Skeer qualified as commissioner to succeed Vanderlin at the organization of the board in October. The auditor's report shows a revenue of \$8,314.59, and a balance in the treasury of \$1,136.12.

William Criswell was elected to succeed Joseph Graham as commissioner in this year, and John N. Purviance was reappointed counselor at a salary of \$30 per annum. Bridge matters formed an important item in the year's business and contracts were awarded for a bridge over the Connoquenessing below Butler, one

near Boyd's mill, one at Malachi Richardson's and one at Gilleland's. The treasurer's receipts for the year amounted to \$8,372.16, and the balance unexpended was \$2,743.47.

Jacob Shanor qualified as commissioner October 28. James Frazier was appointed treasurer and Jacob Zeigler clerk. These appointments were made in January. The treasurer's receipts for the year were \$8,177.28, and the unexpended balance at the end of the year \$1,005.84.

In January, 1839, Jacob Zeigler was chosen clerk and counselor to the commissioners, his pay as clerk being \$1.25 per day, and as counselor \$30 per annum. This arrangement was not of long duration, for on January 5, George Zeigler was appointed clerk at \$1.25 per day, John N. Purviance counselor at \$35 per annum, and Jacob Mechling, Jr., treasurer at three and one-half per cent. on the tax levy. The change in the clerkship was caused by the election of Jacob Zeigler as prothonotary. Thomas R. McMillen qualified as commissioner in October, as the successor of Nathan Skeer, whose term had expired. The sum audited for 1839 was \$8,030.47, including \$166.76 advanced by the treasurer to meet bills against the county.

The appointments made in 1840 were: E. M. Bredin, attorney; William Campbell, treasurer; George W. Zeigler, clerk; and John McCollough, bell-ringer. Toward the close of October, George Miller qualified as commissioner to take the place of Criswell. The receipts of the county for the year were \$9,403.83.

The appointments made by the commissioners in 1841 were: Andrew Carns, treasurer; William Timblin, clerk; George W. Smith, attorney; and William Johnson, bell-ringer. The bell-ringer appears to have been a boy of rather tender years, for one of the incidents of the year was the receipt of a petition from leading citizens of Butler borough against continuing

a boy of William Johnson's years as bell-ringer and custodian of public buildings, and recommending the employment of John McCollough, Jr. The commissioners acquiesced in this petition without delay and McCollough was duly installed as bell-ringer. In August of this year John Ross was awarded a contract for painting the courthouse and public offices.

THE VOTE FOR COMMISSIONER.

The elections held in October of 1841 resulted in a tie vote for county commissioner, and the contest that resulted was heard on November 10 by commissioners McMillen and Miller sitting with the Court of Quarter Sessions. The claims of McCurdy and Moyer, two of the contestants, were set aside, and John Ray, of Donegal Township, was chosen, the new member taking his seat on November 20. The revenues of 1841 amounted to \$9,237.52, all of which were disbursed. The school fund then amounted to \$254.15, or \$111.66 from unseated land tax, and \$142.49 paid by former treasurer.

In January, 1842, the trustee of the Butler Academy owed the sum of \$2,457.70. This sum included \$1,101.36, the amount of John Negley's judgment, and \$150 subscribed toward the support of the institution.

Under the constitution of 1838 the office of county treasurer became elective and the first election held in the county after the new law went into effect was in 1841, when Andrew Carns was chosen county treasurer for the term of two years. He presented his certificate of election in October, and qualified January 1, 1842. Alexander S. McBride was appointed clerk, George W. Smith attorney, and Samuel R. Williams bell-ringer, for the year. In October, John Ray was reelected commissioner and Abraham Moyer, who was one of the defeated candidates in the contest of 1841, was also elected commissioner, and with Thomas R. McMillen

formed the board for the ensuing year. The warrants issued for the year represented \$8,309.75.

In the early part of 1843 Alexander McNair was appointed attorney at a salary of \$25 per annum, and John Gold bell-ringer at a salary of \$50. Maurice Bredin qualified as commissioner on October 14. The total treasurer's credit amounted to \$11,677.21; and the value of warrants, \$7,292.47.

Daniel Coll qualified as treasurer on the 1st of January, 1844, and Alexander S. McBride was reappointed clerk, and John Gold bell-ringer. On October 26, W. W. Dodds qualified as commissioner.

The board of commissioners in January, 1845, consisted of W. W. Dodds, Maurice Bredin and Abraham Moyer. The firm of Gilmore & Purviance were appointed county attorneys, and the reappointment of Alexander S. McBride clerk, and John Gold bell-ringer are mentioned. Thomas H. Bracken was elected commissioner at the October election, and took the place of Abraham Moyer.

John Bredin, Jr., was appointed clerk at the meeting held the 1st of January, 1846, Oren Baldwin attorney, and John Gold bell-ringer. In April, David Douthett was appointed commissioner as the successor of Maurice Bredin, and on October 24, Lewis Z. Mitchell was appointed mercantile appraiser under the act of April 22, 1846. This was the first appointment made for this position. John Anderson qualified as commissioner on the 27th of October as the successor to David Douthett, who had been appointed to fill a vacancy.

George W. Crozier was appointed clerk to the commissioners in January, 1847, and the salary increased to \$1.50 per day. John Borland was appointed attorney and John McCollough bell-ringer. At the October election Joseph Douthett was chosen to succeed Commissioner W. W.

Dodds, and William Timblin was appointed mercantile appraiser.

Andrew Simpson succeeded Bracken as a member of the board in 1848, and immediately after the organization of the board a resolution was adopted changing the system of fuel contract for the public buildings. The resolution was as follows: "That the coal should be shipped by those who will supply it at four cents per bushel and not take more than four hundred bushels from any one at any one time; also to supply the jail in the same way."

The year 1849 appears to have been one of disasters and floods. An entry refers to the floods of July and speaks of county bridges being damaged at Amberson's, at Robb's, and one on Breakneck Creek. George W. Crozier was reappointed clerk, and John Sullivan counsel and mercantile appraiser. Thomas Kelly was elected commissioner this year to succeed Anderson.

In January, 1850, George W. Crozier was reappointed clerk, and John McCollough bell-ringer, and William Timblin attorney, at a salary of \$25 per year. The board was composed of Thomas Kelly, Andrew Simpson and Joseph Douthett. Thomas Welsh was elected commissioner in October to succeed Joseph Douthett, and at the organization of the board in November, James White, of Prospect, was appointed mercantile appraiser.

The appointments made by the commissioners in 1851 were: James A. McNair, clerk; Arcus McDermit, attorney; and William Williamson, bell-ringer. McNair resigned as clerk in October, and John Sullivan was appointed to fill the vacancy at the last meeting of the old board. James Mitchell succeeded Andrew Simpson as commissioner on October 28, and on the last day of the year John Greer, of Prospect, was appointed mercantile appraiser.

The principal business before the com-

missioners in 1852 was the building of a new courthouse. In January John Sullivan was appointed clerk, Ebenezer McJunkin, attorney, and John McCullough, bell-ringer. On the 28th of May of this year, Architect Barr was in consultation with the commissioners over the plans for the proposed new courthouse. Subsequently the commissioners, Kelly, Welsh and Mitchell, spent twelve days visiting the county seats of Lawrence, Beaver, Allegheny, Washington, Green, Fayette, Blair, and Indiana counties to obtain information relative to the courthouse buildings, and continued to give this subject their attention until July 16, when they awarded the contract to William Bell, of Warren, Pennsylvania. John Miller succeeded Thomas Kelly as commissioner in November, and David McDonald was appointed mercantile appraiser.

THE NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

There are no changes in the appointment of the commissioners in 1853, until the close of January, when George W. Crozier was appointed temporary clerk. The Northwestern Railroad, which was the first project of the kind started in Butler County, was a subject of consideration by the county commissioners in March, 1853. It was proposed to build this road from New Castle to Butler, and thence to Freeport. On the 31st of March, the commissioners unanimously agreed to subscribe \$250,000 to the capital stock of the Northwestern Railroad Company, as recommended and found by the grand jury, and in accordance with the act incorporating that company. This resolution was duly signed by the commissioners, and the clerk, John Sullivan. The Northwestern Railroad Company afterwards failed and the road was never completed, while the commissioners of the county were involved in litigation over the subscription made to the capital stock of the concern.

At this time the commissioners were also

engaged in watching the progress of the new courthouse, and in making repairs on the jail so that their positions were anything but sinecures. One of the sanitary acts of this period must be credited to the board; this was the construction of a sewer from the jail to the creek, which was the first improvement of this class made in this section of Pennsylvania. Another important item of business transacted by the commissioners in this year, was the re-districting of the county into thirty-three townships, and the establishing of the township lines. At the October election, William C. Campbell was elected commissioner to succeed Welsh.

Pursuant to the action taken the previous year the commissioners issued railroad bonds in October, 1854, to pay for the subscription to the capital stock of the Northwestern Railroad Company, and in the same month a contract was made for a new courthouse bell. John Kennedy was elected commissioner and qualified in November.

The new courthouse was finished during the summer of 1855, and the commissioners were engaged in purchasing furniture and office fixtures for it. There is no minute to the effect that contractor Bell ever finished the structure, or of its acceptance by the commissioners, but a minute recorded on December 7, 1855, in regard to the cleaning of the interior of the courthouse, indicates that Bell had observed a notice to finish his contract. Samuel Marks was appointed clerk for that year.

In January, 1856, the commissioners re-appointed Samuel Marks, clerk, E. McJunkin, attorney, and John McCullough, bell-ringer. In August, Architect Barr and Contractor Bell met with the commissioners and made the final settlement for the construction of the new courthouse.

General dissatisfaction seemed to exist over the affairs of the Northwestern Railroad Company, and in February, 1857,

John Graham was appointed agent of the county and ordered to visit Philadelphia to attend a meeting of the directors of the Northwestern Railroad, on March 3d, and find out the condition and policy of that corporation. Little satisfaction was obtained at this meeting, and towards the latter part of the year the members of the board visited the directors at Pittsburg. On March 11th of that year Contractor Bell was given a warrant for the final payment of work done on the courthouse. Samuel P. Irvine was appointed clerk.

Anxiety about the intentions of the railroad company prevailed in 1858 and occupied considerable time of the county commissioners. Bridges at Evansburg, Black's mill, Boyard's mill, and Zelenople were repaired or built during the year, and mention is made of a law suit in which the commissioners were interested, being tried at Pittsburg. Subsequently the case is referred to as *Duberry vs. William Harbison, Charles McClung, and Butler County*.

In 1860 the board was composed of William Harbison, Charles McClung, and Thomas McNeese. Samuel P. Irvine was reappointed clerk, and appointed attorney for the board. Irvine resigned the clerkship in August, and Samuel Marks was appointed.

The board in 1861 was composed of Matthew Greer, Thomas McNeese, and Charles McClung. William S. Jack was appointed clerk, and John M. Thompson attorney. On April 30th Jack resigned and enlisted for service in the war, and John H. Niblock was appointed his successor as clerk.

The board in 1862 was Abner Bartley, Matthew Greer, and Thomas McNeese. John H. Niblock was reappointed clerk, but resigned in March, and Harvey Colbert of Butler was appointed his successor and continued in the office until the close of 1866. Early in 1862 mention is made of the relief work of the board, and on July

31st of the commissioners agreeing to give each volunteer in three companies of nine months' men, \$25.00 each as soon as mustered in. On August 26th this bounty was paid to the soldiers of Capt. Anderson's company. In October, John M. Thompson having resigned to enter the United States service, Charles McCandless was chosen attorney. Commissioner Greer attended the court of Pittsburg for several days during this year in the matter of the railroad suit, and was credited with 209 days' service from January 1 to December 31, together with 36 days' service in 1861, as against 477 days of Mr. McNeese.

DISPUTE OF BOUNTY CLAIMS.

The payment of bounties to soldiers appears to have been the cause of trouble in 1863, when certain citizens who resided near the line of Lawrence County, succeeded in imposing on the commissioners of Butler County, and were paid bounties they did not deserve. In April, 1863, a meeting of the commissioners of Lawrence and Butler Counties was held to settle some disputed points about soldiers' bounties, and determine on which side of the line certain claimants for bounty lived. To avoid further trouble in the matter it was suggested that on whichever side of the line the home was, the land could be assessed in that county, and the soldier paid the bounty from the treasury of that county. A meeting was held at Portersville, September 17th to fix the boundary line, when Messrs. Sutton, Wilson, Greer and Bartley were appointed to take the southern end of the line and James Forrest, Thomas McNeese and Harvey Colbert the northern end. Samuel Leason was elected commissioner to succeed Thomas McNeese in October, and with commissioners Bartley and Greer brought the business of the year and the boundary line question to a satisfactory close.

No changes were made in the appointments for 1864, and in February a tax

of fifteen mills on assessed value of property was authorized; being four mills for county purposes, three mills for state purposes, and eight mills for railroad charges. The auditors for the year 1864 apparently did not associate the 314-day services charge by the commissioner's clerk with the increased work of the times; but the commissioners did. At the close of their report auditors John H. Cratty, W. H. H. Riddle and Simeon Nixon made the following note: "We, the undersigned auditors of Butler County, having examined the foregoing account of the commissioners' clerk of Butler County, do report that Congress must either make more days in the year, or we shall compel the commissioners to commute his rations." The commissioners evidently did not agree with the auditors, for Harvey Colbert was reappointed clerk two days after the report was filed. The report of taxables in the county for 1864 showed that there were 216 citizens of the county assessed five per cent. of their incomes under the law providing for an income tax. A. C. Christy was elected a member of the board in October, 1864.

Under date of March 15, 1865, a minute was entered which recalls a tragic national event. It reads as follows: "Abraham Lincoln, president of the United States, was shot last night in Washington City by an assassin, and died this morning—*requiescat in pace.*"

The fight against the railroad company was carried on this year by commissioners Bartley and Leason. In October William Dick was elected commissioner to succeed Abner Bartley.

In January, 1866, the commissioners reappointed the old officers, but in the latter part of the month Clerk Harvey Colbert resigned, and George W. Kneiss was appointed to succeed him. In November a vacancy was caused in the office of county treasurer by the death of W. E. Moore, and

J. Christy Moore, of Center Township, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The tax rate of 1866 was eight mills, or nine mills lower than the rate of 1865. This rate was continued for 1867.

In May, 1867, the commissioners received bids for the erection of a new jail and sheriff's residence, and on June 14th the contract was awarded to S. G. Purvis & Company of Butler. There were no changes made in the appointments this year. Charles Hoffman was elected commissioner at the October election.

At the meeting of the board in January, 1868, the clerk's salary was placed at \$700 and the attorney's was still held down to \$25; but the bell-ringer had his pay increased to \$150. James M. Lowe was the commissioner elected in October.

The new commissioner elected in 1869 was John S. Campbell. In September of that year George Kneiss resigned as clerk and Thomas B. White was appointed to fill the vacancy. On November 6th of this year the board elected a president in the person of Charles Hoffman, he being the first to serve under that title. One of the transactions of the commissioners for the year was to discard the old digest purchased in 1804, and to purchase a new edition of Purdon for the office.

The transaction of the commissioners in January appears to have been fixing a tax levy of seven mills and awarding the contracts for printing the auditor's report to John H. Negley for \$50. Railroad matters came up again in February, and in that month the commissioners borrowed from the First National Bank for ninety days the sum of \$1,500, and in March a warrant for \$116,798 was issued to Robinson, banker, for railroad bonds and coupons. This transaction seems to close the business between the commissioners and the old Northwestern Railroad Company. In November, James Lowe was chosen president of the board, and before the close of

the year W. H. Black was appointed attorney, and the clerk and bell-ringer were re-appointed. An estimate of the expenditures for the current year was placed at \$40,000.

In April, 1871, Thomas B. White resigned as clerk to the commissioners to become postmaster of Butler, and William L. Spear succeeded him as clerk. In June the commissioners had under consideration the claims of John M. Thompson and Charles McCandless for defending Butler County in the case of Lawrence County vs. Butler County growing out of the subscription of the Northwestern Railroad Company. The claim, which was a bill for a fee of \$10,000, was finally tabled until "equitably adjusted either by law or compromise." In July when the trial was resumed, James Bredin was employed to represent Butler County, the consideration being a fee of \$500 and traveling expenses.

The use of iron in the superstructure of bridges in the county is first mentioned in the transaction of the commissioners in regard to bridge work in 1872. The records say that the new iron bridge in Cherry Township was completed in October and an iron bridge at Harmony near Enslens was also finished.

The commissioners appear to have led a strenuous life during 1872. Part of the trouble was caused by a threat to proceed according to law against collectors who neglected to pay off their tax duplicates before January 1, 1872. On January 8th, a record is made that every one having business with the office had fault to find with everyone and everything. Mention is made at this time of the overseers of the poor and from the entry it appears that the poor people of the county were sent to Dixmont Hospital in Allegheny County. In March, the financial embarrassment of the county treasury was relieved by an unexpected draft from Harrisburg, which enabled the commissioners to lift an overdue note of \$600 held by Mrs. S. C. Sulli-

van. In June it appears that one-half the jurors were excused and the commissioners hurried payments to them, saying, "they are no use here—the sooner they are discharged the better for the county." On the 22nd of June an entry states that on the previous day the hardest rain that the oldest citizens remember of had fallen in the southwestern part of the county, taking away bridges and doing much damage to fences and grain. Heavy rains in August of that year damaged bridges and delayed the rebuilding of those that had already been destroyed by the floods in June.

It would appear from an entry made on October 29th, that the residents of Clearfield Township were keeping up the Irish reputation as lovers of a strenuous life and combat. After settling with the witnesses in attendance at court, the commissioners caused the following entry to be made on the minute book: "The witnesses are all from Clearfield, and a hard set of fellows they are to get along with." And again under date of October 31, "Court in session. Trying Dutchman for burning a barn near Saxonburg; found him guilty, being out only fifteen minutes."

The matter of the \$10,000 fee for legal services claimed by Thompson and McCandless was under consideration in this month, and on December 22nd arbitrators were appointed. On the 28th of December Judge Kerr, James F. Robinson and Judge Mitchell met under the appointment, but nothing was accomplished. Robert Barron became a member of the board in November, 1872, and on the 25th of the month John B. McQuiston was appointed clerk to fill the vacancy caused by the death of William L. Spear, which occurred on November 24th.

The board in 1873 was composed of James P. Christley, Robert Barron, and Benjamin F. Garvin. The most important item of business transacted was the carrying out of the order of court made in Sep-

tember, to have all books and docket-boards, and such docket-boards as were mutilated transcribed and bound. In order to meet payment of bills and current expenses, a temporary loan of \$2,448 from John Berg & Company, with the understanding that the money was to remain in the bank "to be drawn out as needed."

The board in 1874 was composed of John C. Riddle, James P. Christley and Robert Barron. E. J. Cratty was appointed clerk to succeed John B. McQuiston, and Thomas Robinson as attorney to succeed W. H. Black. The business of the commissioner's office for the year appears to have been unimportant and consisted of routine work.

James C. Donaldson was the new member elected in 1875, and was the last officer elected under the old law, which required one commissioner to be elected each year. At the meeting of the board held in February, I. S. P. DeWolf was chosen clerk at a salary of \$700 per year, and Clarence Walker, attorney, at \$40 per annum. In June, George Maxwell of Center Township was appointed clerk to succeed DeWolf. Affairs about the courthouse were enlivened on the night of October 18th, by an attempt made by burglars to blow up the safe in the treasurer's office. The attempt proved a failure, in so far as getting the safe doors open was concerned, and the force of the explosion wrecked the inside of the office. As a consequence of the damage to the doors of the safe, payment of warrants was checked for a few days until experts could be sent for and the doors of the safe opened. The burglars were never apprehended.

Under the new law, which provided for the election of three commissioners to serve for three years and for minority representation on the board, the following were chosen at the fall election held in November, 1875, and qualified on the first Monday of January, 1876, to serve until the first Monday of January, 1879: Rob-

ert Barron, J. T. Donaldson, and William A. Christy. Samuel McClymonds was appointed clerk for the term of three years.

In March the dispute about the treasurer's salary for the year was in progress, the board offering \$2,250, believing that this was the legal interpretation of the court's decision in the matter. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court and that tribunal decided in favor of the treasurer, fixing the salary on the percentage basis. In June, 1876, the removal of the old courthouse cupola was decided upon, and a new one fitted as a clock tower ordered to be constructed. The clock for this structure was not to cost more than \$900, of which the county was to pay \$300 and the borough of Butler \$600.

In January, 1879, the board of commissioners was composed of J. C. Donaldson, James Gribben and Jonathan Mayburry. Samuel McClymonds was reappointed clerk, and H. W. Nichols was appointed janitor, or bell-ringer, to succeed the veteran janitor, John McCollough. Clarence Walker was reappointed counsel.

The board in 1882 was composed of Charles Cochran, George W. Hays and James Collins. At the election held in November, 1881, T. I. Wilson was chosen minority member of the board, but his death occurring prior to January, Collins was appointed to fill the vacancy. Samuel T. Marshall was appointed clerk and Thomas Robinson, attorney, and the commission of the treasurer, J. H. Miller, was fixed at four per cent. of all money paid out to the amount of \$55,000, and one-half per cent. of any sum over that amount. The courthouse having burned down in December, 1883, the commissioners at a meeting held in March, 1884, levied a tax of five mills for county purposes and two mills for building purposes. In June of this year, Architect J. P. Bailey was allowed four per cent. for plans, specifications and superintendence of the proposed new courthouse, and in August the pro-

ceeds of the insurance on the old building, amounting to \$23,500, were set apart for the new building, together with about \$19,500 from the duplicate tax list of 1884, and two mills per cent. on duplicate for ensuing six years. In December, 1884, the board authorized the issue of \$65,000 in bonds in blocks of \$6,000 annually, the interest not to exceed four per cent. The commissioners do not seem to have been unanimous on the bond proposition, as Mr. Collins voted against it. The contract for the erection of the courthouse was awarded to R. B. Taylor on the 2nd of December and on the 3rd of the month the sum of \$21,933.33 was received from the insurance company, together with \$329 interest.

An item of importance at this time was the order of Judge Hazen to have the old record book rebound and copies made of those that had been mutilated.

The commissioners who qualified on January 5, 1885, were J. C. Bredin, John C. Kelly, and J. M. Turner. Robert N. Emery was appointed clerk in January, but resigned in March and was succeeded by F. M. Shira. Dr. Linn, who was appointed first county physician in 1879, was reappointed in 1885. S. F. Bowser was appointed attorney. The principal business of the commissioners for the year was the completion of the courthouse, and routine office work. Gas was introduced as fuel in the public offices for the first time, and the commissioners seem to have had some doubt about the ultimate success of the venture, for they state in their records that the new fuel was taken on trial. Robert N. Emery, who resigned as clerk in March, was afterwards appointed courthouse watchman, and in February, 1886, Samuel T. Marshall was reelected clerk to succeed F. M. Shira. Nothing of importance was recorded during the remainder of this term.

The new board, in January, 1888, was composed of A. J. Hutchison, John C. Kelly, and B. M. Duncan. Samuel T. Mar-

shall was reelected clerk, Newton Black attorney, and Samuel Graham jail physician.

On January 7, 1889, Enos McDonald was chosen clerk to succeed Samuel T. Marshall, and on the 10th of January, 1890, John Humphrey was appointed commissioner to succeed John C. Kelly, who had resigned.

The board in 1891 was composed of John Humphrey, Samuel T. Marshall and J. C. Kiskaddon. On the 2nd of February, Isaac Meals was elected clerk, and served through the term of three years.

The board in 1894 was composed of S. W. McCollough, Richard Kelly, and George W. Wilson. Isaac Meals was reelected clerk. Richard Kelly died in the latter part of July, 1895, and John Mitchell was appointed to fill the vacancy.

In January, 1894, the board of commissioners was composed of S. W. McCollough, Richard Kelly, and George W. Wilson. The appointments made by the board were Isaac Meals, clerk; Adam Kamerer, janitor; J. M. Painter, attorney; and Dr. J. W. Miller, jail physician. Dr. Miller died during the latter part of the year, and Dr. S. M. Bippus of Butler, was appointed to fill the vacancy, and reappointed in January, 1895. There were no changes in the appointments in 1896 and the board closed its work in December of that year with a good record.

The board was organized in January, 1897, with John Mitchell, president; D. H. Sutton, secretary; and Harmon Seaton composing the third member of the board. J. C. Kiskaddon was appointed chief clerk and L. E. Shira, transcribing clerk; George E. Robinson was appointed attorney, and Dr. S. M. Bippus was reappointed jail physician. Adam Kamerer was continued as courthouse janitor in 1897 and 1898, and in January, 1899, Dr. J. W. F. Moore was appointed jail physician. Adam Kamerer, the courthouse janitor, died in 1898, and was succeeded by Hugh Morgan.

The rebuilding of the county jail in 1898, the purchase of the county farm, and the erection of the buildings thereon, in 1899, occupied the attention of this board for a greater part of their time, and these duties were discharged with a fidelity that reflect much credit on the individual members of the board.

In January, 1900, the board was composed of John W. Gillespie, J. J. McGarvey, and John A. Eichert. J. C. Kiskaddon was reappointed clerk, Porter Lowry attorney for three years, at a salary of \$400 per year, and Hugh Morgan, janitor of the courthouse. The most important business transacted by the board during the year was the completion of the building at the County Home, and the installing of the inmates. In January, 1901, the board appointed Joseph Graham superintendent of the County Home at an annual salary of \$500, Mrs. Joseph Graham, matron, at a salary of \$300, and Dr. A. M. Neyman, physician, at an annual salary of \$225. The tax levy for this year was four and three-fourths mills for county purposes, and one and three-fourths mills for the expenses of the poor district, and the payment of bonds and interest on the County Home.

On June 25th, 1902, Solomon Dunbar was appointed commissioner to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John W. Gillespie.

The commissioners who qualified on the 1st of January, 1903, were James L. Patterson, Robert McClung, and Greer McCandless. The appointments made by the board at their first meeting were as follows: E. L. Ralston, attorney for the term of three years, at an annual salary of \$400; J. C. Kiskaddon was reappointed clerk at a salary of \$800 per year; E. A. McPherson, janitor of the courthouse; Dr. L. R. Hazlett, jail physician, and Miss Laura B. McClung and Mary J. Patterson, transcribing clerks.

Dr. A. M. Neyman was reappointed phy-

sician of the County Home, and the salary increased to \$400 per year; Joseph Graham was reappointed superintendent, Mrs. Graham, matron, and Miss Mary Graham, assistant matron. S. M. Wright was appointed engineer.

In January, 1904, Dr. L. R. Hazlett was appointed physician to the County Home at a salary of \$400 per year; Howard Graham was appointed farmer at a salary of \$25 per month; Jennie Wilson, laundress at a salary of \$5 per week; Sadie English, cook, at a salary of \$1 per day; and S. M. Wright was continued as engineer. Dr. W. B. Clark was appointed jail physician, and Miss McClung and Miss Patterson were continued as transcribing clerks in the commissioners' office.

On the 2nd of January, 1905, the commissioners in the minutes of their meeting noted the death of Robert McClung, one of their members. On the 14th of the month John T. Kelly was appointed to fill the vacancy.

James Scott was appointed farmer at the County Home and Edward Sloan was continued as engineer. With these exceptions the officials appointed the previous year were continued. On account of the increased clerical work in the commissioners' office, caused by the county poor district and the County Home, the salary of the commissioners' clerk was increased this year to \$950.

William Seibert, N. S. Grossman, and G. F. Easley qualified as commissioners in 1906, and composed the board at the close of 1908. The appointments made by the board in January, 1906, were Robert K. Grossman, clerk; James B. McJunkin, attorney; Dr. McCurdy Bricker, physician to the County Home; Dr. W. J. Grossman, jail physician; Laura McClung, Irene Easley, and Emma Seibert, transcribing clerks in the commissioners' office; E. A. McPherson, janitor of the courthouse; and Harry Grieb, caretaker of the courthouse clock. The appointment of superintendent

ent of the County Home was passed over until February 1, and O. W. Stoughton was appointed superintendent at a salary of \$650 per year, and Mrs. O. W. Stoughton, matron, at a salary of \$350. Dr. McCurdy Bricker died in the early part of 1908, and Dr. J. C. Caldwell was appointed physician to the County Home to fill the vacancy.

A large amount of business was transacted by the board of commissioners during the term, including the repairs on the courthouse, a large amount of bridge work, and the macadamizing of a number of public roads under the direction of the State Highway Department. The first petition for improved roads under the new law was filed with the county commissioners March 6, 1906, and was for a road in Mercer Township, but the first work done was on the Three Degree Road leading from the Plank Road to Bredinville, south of Butler, in 1906. Since that time the Franklin Road has been completed in Center Township, a road to Buffalo Township, two roads in Mercer Township, a road from Valencia to the Allegheny County line, and three miles of the Butler and New Castle road in Butler Township. The record of the present board is one of hard work and a faithful performance of their public duty.

Previous to 1890 the county commissioners were paid a salary of \$2.50 per day, for each day they were actively engaged in the duties of their office. In the latter year the General Assembly passed an act increasing the pay of these officers to \$3.50 per day, and in 1906 a new act went into effect which fixed the salary of the commissioners at \$1,200 per year.

1804 AND 1908 COMPARED.

The tax duplicates issued by the county commissioners in April, 1804, amounted to \$1,475.81, distributed among the four townships. In 1905, the tax levy amounted to \$2,798.02¹, distributed among the thir-

teen townships, as shown in the table given in this chapter. In 1906, the number of taxables given in the county was 1,644, and the tax levy was \$4,116.30, distributed among the thirteen townships as given in the table published in 1906. The total valuation of taxable property is not given in any of the transactions of the commissioners' office, but it did not exceed \$400,000 during any of these years.

In the table given below will be found the number of taxables, the total value of all taxable property, the amount of money at interest, and the value of all taxable real estate in the county, given by townships, for the year 1908. It must be remembered, however, that the valuation of real estate for taxable purposes in the county rarely exceeds 50 per cent. of the market or cash value, and that the real value of the real estate in the county approximates forty-six to fifty million dollars. The table below is taken from the return made by the county commissioners to the secretary of the commonwealth in 1908:

	1908.			
	Number of Taxables.	Total Value of all Taxable Property.	Money at Interest.	Value of all Real Estate Taxable.
Adams Tp.....	412	\$ 420,260	\$ 132,830	\$ 395,076
Allegheny Tp.....	339	294,819	22,541	266,722
Buffalo Tp.....	425	516,243	55,262	493,306
Butler Tp.....	1,028	905,259	127,586	846,955
Brady Tp.....	187	178,978	30,667	167,608
Clinton Tp.....	326	470,730	70,931	442,542
Clay Tp.....	441	418,235	63,114	287,107
Center Tp.....	310	414,687	32,730	388,836
Clearfield Tp.....	316	343,042	32,237	322,809
Cherry Tp.....	349	315,055	32,102	293,203
Cranberry Tp.....	310	466,724	164,514	442,603
Connoquessing Tp.....	345	530,782	87,084	335,770
Concord Tp.....	437	430,648	146,060	391,723
Donnell Tp.....	453	355,749	59,540	326,809
Forward Tp.....	355	421,029	211,703	400,320
Fairview Tp.....	494	378,412	77,660	342,844
Franklin Tp.....	311	349,174	39,843	325,451
Jefferson Tp.....	420	531,907	127,574	496,855
Jackson Tp.....	424	489,524	135,855	456,777
Lancaster Tp.....	295	351,702	49,442	329,406
Marion Tp.....	330	266,926	36,127	246,098
Mercer Tp.....	249	220,791	41,916	200,199
Middlesex Tp.....	427	492,511	216,299	449,396
Muddy Creek Tp.....	258	296,161	9,413	281,864
Oakland Tp.....	342	372,051	72,255	355,033
Penn Tp.....	545	529,761	202,343	480,821
Parker Tp.....	338	285,037	21,534	290,315
Summit Tp.....	520	541,148	113,808	506,613
Slippery Rock Tp.....	486	437,335	30,437	397,885
Venango Tp.....	464	307,765	30,099	274,758
Washington Tp.....	563	428,310	78,670	383,315

Windham Tp.	481	568,849	159,902	506,018
Worth Tp.	275	398,426	38,599	379,017
Butler Borough. .	7,516	8,687,412	1,724,669	8,234,599
Braun Boro.	188	90,327	24,184	75,008
Consequeness In g. Boro.	121	89,775	17,941	78,550
Callery Boro.	124	53,412	2,755	45,435
Evans City Boro. .	441	266,727	193,281	231,237
Eau Claire Boro. .	124	70,526	17,163	68,290
Fairview Boro.	106	42,384	20,574	34,474
Harmony Boro.	263	163,418	84,615	143,293
Harrisville Boro. .	150	88,579	144,153	75,830
Karns City Boro. .	125	51,500	21,020	44,064
Chicago Boro.	208	214,343	293,008	177,130
Mars Boro.	455	354,773	106,910	320,853
Prospect Boro. .	163	86,745	69,066	73,170
Portersville Boro. .	66	61,136	22,803	54,176
Petrolia Boro.	141	61,001	27,819	48,821
Slippery Rock Boro.	304	210,769	171,105	182,702
Saxtonburg Boro. .	161	126,213	124,958	113,248
Valencia Boro.	105	78,580	36,447	72,995
West Suburby Boro.	100	66,638	18,980	58,855
West Liberty Boro.	78	62,889	7,382	57,447
Zelienople Boro. .	465	393,271	235,220	337,941
Total	25,229	\$24,855,792	\$6,456,596	\$23,119,696

The number of acres of cleared land in the county in 1908, 398,903; number of acres of timber land, 77,316; value of real estate, exempt from taxation, \$1,806,815; number of horses and mules, 10,624; value of horses and mules, \$577,208; number of neat cattle, 11,480; value of neat cattle, \$207,773; value of salaries and emoluments of office, \$971,115; value of stages and omnibuses, \$4,142; amount of tax assessed for county purposes in 1908, \$99,425; aggregate amount of state tax assessed, \$25,842.

COMMISSIONERS' CLERKS.

On the 16th of November, 1803, David Dougal was appointed clerk to the county commissioners and served until January, 1808; since that time the following appointments have been made: Walter Lowrie, 1808-9-10 and 11; Robert Scott, 1812-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20; Thomas McCleary was appointed in 1821 and his salary fixed at \$100 for the year; Robert Scott was again appointed in 1822 and 1823; John Welsh in 1824; William Gibson in 1825; Campbell Purviance in 1827; Christian Meehling, 1828 and 1829; Meehling resigned February 17, 1829, and Nelson Purviance was appointed at a salary of \$50;

1830-31 and 32 Nelson Purviance filled the appointment, beginning at a salary of \$90 per year, which in the latter year was increased to \$1 per day; William Campbell was appointed for the years 1833-34 and 35. His salary was at first \$70 per year, the second year it was \$1 per day, and the third year \$1.25 per day. Jacob Zeigler was appointed in 1836; George W. Zeigler in 1840; William Timblin, 1841; A. S. McBride, 1842-43-44; John Bredin, Jr., 1845; George W. Crozier in 1847; James A. McNair, 1851; John Sullivan, 1851-52 and 53; Thomas Robinson, 1854; Samuel Marks, 1855-56-57; S. P. Irvine, 1858; W. S. Jack, 1861; John Niblock was appointed in the latter part of 1861 to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Jack. In the early part of 1862 Niblock resigned and Harvey Colbert was appointed; Colbert was reappointed in 1863-64-65-66; George Kneiss, 1867 and 68; in 1869 Thomas B. White. White resigned April 8, 1871, to become postmaster of Butler, and William Spear was appointed to fill the vacancy. Spear died in December, 1872, and J. B. McQuiston was appointed for the remainder of that year and for 1873. Eli Cratty in 1874 and 75; I. S. P. DeWolf was appointed February 13, 1875, and on May 21 J. B. Storey was appointed; Samuel McMlymonds, 1876-77-78-79-80 and 81; Samuel T. Marshall 1882-83 and 84; Robert N. Emery, 1885, resigned in March and F. M. Shira was appointed. Samuel T. Marshall, 1886-87 and 88, resigned in December and Enos McDonald was appointed; 1889, and 1890, Enos McDonald; 1891-92-93-94-95 and 96, Isaac Meals; 1897-98-99-1900-1-2-3-4-5, J. C. Kiskaddon; 1906-7 and 1908, Robert K. Grossman.

CONSCIENCE MONEY.

"Happy is the man that keeps a good conscience." The following incident is related by Rev. Loyal Young, deceased, in his book entitled "From Dawn to Dusk,"

and which is a record of events that happened in a busy life of fifty years, most of which was spent in Butler. Rev. Young was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Butler from 1832 to 1867, and the incident that he relates happened in 1850. On his way to prayer meeting on the evening of May 29th of that year, he passed the postoffice and received a letter post marked Cincinnati. The letter was written with a pen, but in imitation of print. On opening the letter Rev. Young found enclosed bank bills amounting to \$240. The following note, also in imitation of print, was attached to the bill: "Rev. Loyal Young, I am told you are an honest man. This money belongs to the county of Butler. Pay it to the county treasurer." There was no name signed to the note and no way of identifying the person who had sent the money. Rev. Young held the matter under advisement and the following day he handed the money to the county commissioners as the proper medium through which to put it in the possession of the treasurer. The commissioners afterwards handed Rev. Young \$10 as a donation for his services in helping to save the county the money. Rev. Young accepted the money with reluctance, but never felt satisfied that he had done so, and his own mind was never completely at ease until he had paid back the money to the county treasurer with interest. He argued in his own mind thus: "If this \$240 belongs to the county, it all belongs to the county; and though the commissioners have a right in the circumstances to make a donation, the receiver can hardly be justified in retaining a dollar of what the sender of the money desired to go to the county." In writing about the circumstance Rev. Young concludes with these words: "When a dishonest act has been secretly perpetrated and restitution made, why need any one know it but the perpetrator and his all-seeing Maker?"

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

COURTHOUSES.

From the organization of the county until 1807 the business of the courts was transacted in rented quarters. The sessions of the court were held in a log building that stood on the south side of the Diamond on the present site of the Nixon Hotel, and the court records and dockets were kept at various houses in the town. In 1807 a brick courthouse was built on the site of the present building. It was a plain, but substantial building, having east and west gables and a wooden cupola in the center of the roof, in which was hung a bell, which is said to be still doing duty upon one of the churches in Prospect. The original building was in the form of a rectangle and stood on the property line, facing the east. North and south wings were added, which were used for the county offices. The courtroom was on the first floor and was paved with brick. The bar was separated from the audience room by a high wooden partition and a rail that was almost the height of a man's head. The furniture was plain and substantial as befitted the time. The north wing of the building was divided into two offices, the one facing Main Street, being occupied by the county commissioners, and that in the rear by the registrar and recorder. These offices had an entrance from Main Street and from the North Diamond. The south wing was divided in the same way, the front office being occupied by the prothonotary, and that in the rear by the sheriff. In addition to the Main Street and Diamond Street doors, the sheriff's office had a door that opened into the court room inside of the bar. In the rear of the building was a large yard with a brick wall around it, about eight or nine feet high. This yard was paved with brick and contained the coal house and a number of small outbuildings. The second floor of



U. P. CHURCH, EAU CLAIRE



HOME OF ALEXANDER HUNTER IN IRELAND



WALDORF HOTEL AND BARN, EVANS CITY



LOWRY HOUSE, BUTLER



FIRST SCHOOL HOUSE—BUILT IN 1808
(On So. McKean St.)

the main building was divided into four apartments for the use of the grand jury, jury rooms and waiting rooms. This building was used for school purposes in its early history until school buildings could be provided in the borough. It was also frequently used for holding religious services by congregations without a regular house of worship of their own, and for holding Sunday schools which were organized at an early date.

The records of the county commissioners show that on January 6, 1807, the contract for erecting this building was let to Alexander Hill, and that from February 7, 1807, to September 8, 1809, he was paid the sum of \$4,793.34, less \$325.27 deducted by the referees for arbitrators to whom the differences between himself and the commissioners were submitted. A number of disbursements were made in 1824 for doors in the jail and courthouse, glazing windows and placing extra irons in and around the jail. Just when the north and south wings were built, it is not definitely known, but old residents of the town who can remember something about the first courthouse say that they were not built until some time after the original building was erected.

This building answered the purposes of the county until 1851, when the question of erecting new public buildings in Butler was presented to the county. As has always been the case when extensive improvements were suggested, the proposition met with some opposition on the part of the tax-payers. The fact that the public buildings of the county were not located near its geographical center had been the cause of complaint on the part of some of the residents in the country districts, and on January 26, 1852, the opponents of the scheme to rebuild the courthouse met at the Associate Reformed Church near Sunbury, and organized by electing John Murrin president, Thomas C. Thompson, Capt. James Stewart, Robert McCandless,

John Prior, William Carothers, Alexander Gallagher, vice-presidents, and George Boyd, J. W. Christy, S. S. Mahard, Allen Wilson and Patrick McBride, secretaries. A series of resolutions were adopted, the gist of which was that were new buildings to be erected, the center of the county should be selected, and the commissioners should be empowered to purchase a tract of land in such central position, and plot the area not required for public purposes into lots. The friends of this proposition saw in it an easy method of obtaining new buildings without increasing taxation; but they did not consider the vested interests of the people of Butler. This removal of the public building to the center of the county would have located the county seat at or near the present site of Holyoke Church in Center Township, the location originally selected by the committee appointed by the governor of the state in 1800 to locate the county seats of the new counties that had been erected that year, but which was changed to Butler at the suggestion of the Cunninghams.

The question of removing the county seat seems to have been seriously considered throughout the county, and on the 19th of February, 1852, an anti-removal meeting was held at Butler, which was presided over by John White of Franklin Township. At this meeting it was decided to take active and aggressive measures toward preventing the removal of the county seat to another location and to that end township committees were appointed to obtain signatures to a petition which was to be presented to the legislature on the subject.

The petition, bearing numerous signatures, was presented to the legislature, and in May that body passed a bill authorizing the commissioners of Butler County to borrow \$20,000, at six per cent, for a period of twenty years to be expended in the erection of public buildings. The act also provided that the lenders of the sum

of money mentioned should not be subject to taxation for that sum. This action of the legislature settled the county seat removal project for all time, and insured the erection of a new courthouse at Butler.

After the passage of this bill by the legislature and its approval by the governor, the board of commissioners secured the services of Architect Barr, and afterwards, in their official capacity, spent twelve days visiting the county seats of Lawrence, Beaver, Allegheny, Washington, Green, Fayette, Blair and Indiana Counties, examining their buildings. As the result of this trip the commissioners decided to build a more imposing and costly edifice than was at first contemplated, and this measure met with more opposition on the part of those who favored the county seat removal scheme. It was argued by the opposition that a much cheaper building would answer the purpose just as well and that a great amount of money would thus be saved to the taxpayers. Nevertheless bids were received for the proposed building, and on July 16, 1852, the contract was awarded to William Bell for \$37,000. This amount was increased by extras to \$40,000. After its completion the new courthouse was regarded as one of the largest and best public buildings in western Pennsylvania, and remained the pride of the county for more than a third of a century.

Work on the new building was commenced in 1853, but it was not completed until 1855. During the period of construction of the new courthouse, court was held in the basement story of the old Presbyterian Church on East Jefferson Street, and the county officers had their quarters in various parts of the town. A writer in the *Butler Eagle* in the latter part of the eighties thus describes the courthouse of 1853:

"It was built of excellent materials, native sandstone and brick, the stone work being cut in a substantial manner, and of a style of architecture which possessed great dignity and beauty. The Goddess of Liberty with scales so delicately balanced in her right hand and the sword

of Justice in the other so ingeniously carved on the front gable was suggestive and the statue of Gen. Richard Butler, who fell at St. Clair's defeat in 1791 and after whom the town and county were named, was admired by all who viewed the structure. So much was this statue prized that when it became necessary to remove the building somewhat, it was carefully lowered and finally placed on the comb of the roof in front of the improved court house of 1877. This improvement was made in the fall of 1877 under the supervision of the then board of commissioners, J. C. Donaldson, Robert Barrons and W. A. Christy. The improvement cost about \$10,000. It consisted of a new roof and a change in the shape of the ceiling, replastering, frescoing and a modification of the cupola with the addition of a clock. It was much improved in appearance, but was still not large enough for present uses. Malcolm Graham, then of Butler, had the contract. With the purchase of additional buildings for some of the offices, it would have answered the needs of the county for perhaps fifty years. This idea would have been probably carried out had the building not been destroyed by fire December 11, 1883."

The courthouse of 1853 stood back from the property line of the street some distance, and was surrounded by an iron picket fence about six feet high. A similar iron fence at one time surrounded the Diamond Park on the east side of Main Street. At the time of the controversy over the removal of the county building to a central location the population of the county was a little more than thirty thousand and the population of Butler borough according to the census of 1850 was 1,148.

The addition of the town block in the cupola of the courthouse in 1877 was the beginning of a new era in the customs of the people of Butler. Previous to that time the ringing of the courthouse bell at 11 o'clock on Sunday mornings called the people to divine services held in the various churches. This custom had prevailed for many years and the official bell-ringer for probably a quarter of a century was John McCollough, who was janitor of the courthouse, and who is still residing in Butler. The old courthouse bell had a magnificent tone, and on a clear day could be heard nine or ten miles from the town, and after the establishing of the clock in the cupola it was the custom of the country people for four or five miles out of town to set their time-pieces by the striking of the

hour by the "Town Clock." This bell was destroyed in the fire of December 11, 1883. The custom was not revived after the new courthouse was completed.

THE COURTHOUSE OF 1884.

Immediately after the fire of December 11, 1883, the commissioners set about to get temporary quarters for the court and county offices. The basement of the Methodist Episcopal Church was secured for the holding of court, and it was so used for the balance of the December term of Quarter Sessions, which was in session at the time of the fire. The county offices were established in different parts of the town for the time being, or until the commissioners could provide places for them. After some discussion and examination the English Lutheran Church building, formerly Witherspoon Institute, was leased for a term of two years, and was occupied by the court and county officers.

At the March term of the Quarter Sessions Court held in 1884, the first legal step was taken toward the erection of a new courthouse. During the session of the regular term of court the commissioners presented a paper to the court announcing the destruction of the courthouse by fire and accompanied with the statement of the financial condition of the county. Judge James Bredin, who was then presiding, submitted the question to the grand jury of which James D. Anderson, of Penn Township, was foreman. The court amplified his remarks on the subject by suggesting to the grand jury the wisdom of erecting a commodious and substantial building. The grand jury in their final presentment to court reported favorably, and advising the county commissioners to proceed with the rebuilding of the courthouse with whatever enlargements might be found necessary for the accommodation of the public business and recommending that they avail themselves of the services of experienced architects. In their pre-

sentment, the jury expressed the belief that such a building could be erected at a cost of \$85,000.

The recommendation of the grand jury and the suggestion of an \$85,000 building caused opposition, and when the question was again submitted to the grand jury at the June term of court, Judge McJunkin, who was then presiding, discouraged the proposition to erect an expensive building and expressed his views on the subject to the grand jury. This grand jury, of which the late Nathan M. Slater, of Butler, was the foreman, reported in favor of the new building, but placed the probable cost at \$50,000. Some question having been raised as to the regularity of the drawing of the jury for the March and June sessions, nothing further was done until the September court, when the question was again referred to the grand jury, of which Henry Buhl, of Forward Township, was the foreman. This grand jury recommended that the new courthouse be built of stone or brick, or such materials as the commissioners of the county, after diligent search and inquiry of good mechanics and master workmen, think best, and the jury further recommended that the commissioners use all economy possible in the construction of a durable and sufficient building.

In the meantime James P. Bailey, of Pittsburg, had been selected as architect and the general plan of the building agreed upon. Three months were occupied in preparing the plans and specifications. Sealed bids were invited by publication for the erection of the building which were opened by S. T. Marshall, clerk of the commissioners, on the 13th day of September, 1884, in the courtroom and in the presence of the judges of the court, and a large number of citizens. The bids, of which there were fifteen, ranging from \$117,700 to \$182,000, were read aloud by Jacob Zeigler, of the Butler *Herald*, and were transcribed on the commissioner's

minute book by the clerk of courts, W. B. Dodds.

The commissioners left the matter open for discussion for some time after the bids were opened, and they finally awarded the contract to R. B. Taylor, who was the lowest bidder and invited him to enter into a contract. Taylor's bid of \$117,700 included all the work except that of frescoing, heating apparatus and the furniture for the bench and bar. Nothing was done by the commissioners until the meeting of the December court, when a bill of equity was filed on the part of those who were opposed to erecting such an expensive building. A preliminary injunction was granted, as prayed for, by Judge McJunkin, and on their petitions to court, Taylor, the contractor, and Bailey, the architect, were permitted to become co-defendants to the bill with the commissioners. Upon this, rules to show cause were issued and answers were filed. After hearing, the rules were made absolute. The December grand jury, of which D. R. Kennedy, of Muddy creek Township, was foreman, protested against the erection of the courthouse on the Bailey plan as being too expensive and extravagant, condemned the stone walls proposed and wanted a fire-proof building erected at the cost of \$76,000. The old board of commissioners retired at the close of 1884, and the new board, composed of John M. Turner, of Parker Township; J. C. Bredin, of Clay Township, and John C. Kelly, of Adams Township, took their seats on the first Monday of January, 1885. The litigation over the contract for the new courthouse was resumed by Bailey and Taylor, who took out a writ of error and the case was heard on January 23, 1885, in the Supreme Court, then in session in Philadelphia. After a hearing this tribunal dissolved the injunction granted by the courts of Butler County, at the cost of the plaintiffs. After some further delay the commissioners

ratified the contract entered into by the old board with Bailey and Taylor.

Owing to the delay caused by the legal controversy over the letting of the contract, work was not begun on the new building until April 6, 1885, and was completed in July of the following year.

COURTHOUSE OF 1908.

When the new courthouse was completed and occupied in 1885, it was imagined that the county would be amply provided for for at least fifty years. The constant increase in population and the consequent increase in business of the court of the county in the last twenty-five years created the necessity of enlarging the quarters of the public officers and providing means for the adequate protection of the county dockets and court records. On the 1st of March, 1906, N. S. Grossman, William Seibert, and G. F. Easley, county commissioners, employed J. C. Fulton, of Uniontown, Pennsylvania, as architect to prepare plans and specifications for the remodeling and enlarging of the courthouse. On March 8, 1907, a contract was let to George Schenck, of Butler, and work was commenced in the same month. The repairs included the moving of the side walls out to the street line, the addition of a third story, a new roof, and the fire-proofing of the vaults in all the offices of the first floor, and in the basement. The total cost of the improvements was about \$155,000, to provide for the payment of which, the commissioners issued bonds to the amount of \$125,000 on October 1, 1907, and the second issue of bonds on October 1, 1908, to the amount of \$30,000. On May 8, 1907, the documents of the various offices of the courthouse were removed to the sixth floor of the Butler County National Bank Building, where quarters were provided during the time that the repair work was being done.

The heating plant in the new building

was installed by the Armstrong Warming and Ventilating Company, of Pittsburg. The decorating was done by the William G. Andrews Decorative Company, of Clinton, Iowa; the marble wainscoting and file floors by the Logan Company, of Pittsburg; the fire-proofing by the Expanded Metal Fire Proofing Company, of Pittsburg; the fixtures by the Morreau Gas Fixture Manufacturing Company, of Cleveland, Ohio; the counters by the Art Metal Construction Company, of Jamestown, New York; the furniture by A. H. Andrews Company, of Chicago, Ill.; the slate roofing by Carl Barnard, of Butler, and the gutters and valleys by J. G. & W. Campbell, of Butler. The building was completed and ready for occupancy the middle of October, 1908.

When the first steps were taken towards the remodeling of the courthouse in March, 1906, an advisory committee composed of five members of the bar and two local contractors were appointed to assist the commissioners and architect in preparing the plan and specifications. This committee, which rendered valuable and acceptable services, consisted of Hon. James M. Galbreath, Alexander Mitchell, Levi M. Wise, Everett L. Ralston, and S. F. Bowser, of the bar, and George Schenck and Ed. Weigand, of the local contractors and builders.

The courthouse of 1908 is an edifice that the people of Butler County can call the attention of the passing stranger to with some pride. The interior is well finished, the decorations beautiful, and the mural paintings illustrating historic places and scenes in the county, show an artistic taste in keeping with the age. The building is well heated, well lighted, and absolutely fireproof. Compared to its predecessors it is a magnificent palace, but yet not out of keeping with the dignity and the important position the county holds in the commonwealth, and it will long stand as a

credit to its builders and the public spirit of the citizens of the county.

COUNTY JAILS.

According to Brackenridge's "History of Western Pennsylvania," the first prison in Butler was Bowen's pig-pen, which stood a short distance east of the log house in which the first court of the county was held in 1803. The first jail of which there is any definite record in the county was built by Abraham Brinker and stood on the corner of South Washington Street and the Vogeley Alley, on the site now occupied by the residence of Mrs. Schultz. This old building was constructed of logs and brick and was used for many years as a cabinet-maker's repair shop, and was only torn down about the beginning of the present century. From the records of the transactions of the county commissioners in 1804, it would appear that work had been commenced on the public building, for on January 16th a warrant was drawn to Samuel Meals for "iron work on the public prison." In May of the same year James Blashford was paid for carpenter work done on the jail, and on the 7th of June the commissioners settled with Abraham Brinker for building the jail "according to agreement." Later in the year warrants were drawn to William Freeman for plank used in the jail, and to Matthew Thompson for making spikes. In the following year Benjamin White was paid for thirty logs and one thousand brick, for the county jail, and in 1806 Paris Bratton was paid for building a picket fence about the jail lot. This old log building appears to have answered the purpose of a public prison until 1817, when the new stone jail was finished.

THE FIRST STONE JAIL.

From the same records in the commissioners' office it appears that John Negley of Butler began the erection of a stone jail

on the site of the present jail in 1812. From various causes the work was delayed and the building was not completed until 1817. This building answered the purposes of the county for almost half a century, and was not replaced until 1867. In 1821 the commissioners authorized the jail doors to be covered with sheet iron and in 1830, sheet iron was placed on the west wall of the prison room, and other repairs were made to add to the security of the building. The iron used in these repairs was secured with much difficulty and was hauled from Pittsburg on wagons.

The old prison was a gloomy enough affair, and while it would not be regarded as a safe place in which to keep criminals of the present day, it answered its purpose very well. During these years the jail yard was surrounded by a stone wall and the prisoners were allowed to exercise in the yard for an hour or so every day. The old prison was provided with a dunegon, which was located in the basement, and was used only for the safe keeping of desperate criminals. A large iron ring was fastened in the stone floor of this dungeon, to which heavy iron shackles were fastened, and when the prisoner was thus secured he had little chance of escape. It is said that Mohawk was confined in this part of the jail a part of the time while he was kept a prisoner, and after his execution the iron shackles and manacles were kept hanging on the wall and were a source of terror and wonder to the bad boys of the town who heard many weird stories about them.

In May, 1867, the county commissioners awarded a contract to S. G. Purvis & Company of Butler for building a new jail. The stone prison was enlarged to its present dimensions and the sheriff's residence was built on the street line in front of the prison. With some repairs and additional cells constructed of boiler plate, this prison lasted until 1898, when the interior was torn out and the building remodeled.

On the 5th of January, 1898, the county commissioners opened bids for the construction of the jail and sheriff's residence and the contract was awarded to the Van Dorn Iron Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, for \$19,924. On March 4th of the same year the commissioners issued bonds to the amount of \$20,000 at three and one-half per cent. interest to pay for the expenses of remodeling the jail. The stone work on the prison was sublet to George Schaffner of Butler and the contract for the carpenter work and finishing was let to George Schenck of Butler. While the building was being repaired, Sheriff W. B. Dodds kept his prisoners in the Mercer County jail. The new prison is provided with two tiers of cells and will accommodate about forty prisoners. On the third floor there is located a separate apartment for women and children and a hospital room for the care of the sick. The entire building is brick, with the best sanitary appliances, and compares favorably with similar prisons in the state.

RECENT JAIL ESCAPES.

During the existence of the old jail built in 1867 there were a number of jail escapes and deliveries, the most important of which was that of May 4, 1892, when James F. Mills (the murderer of Dugan), James Britton, Jesse Smith, T. J. Black, Charles Miller and Joseph Gibson succeeded in "jimmying" the locks of their cells and escaping to the roof of the building and thence to the street. Mills, Britton and Smith were recaptured, and the others have never been heard of since.

When the new prison was built in 1898 it was guaranteed to be "pig tight and bull strong." In fact it was supposed to be so secure that it would be impossible for anyone to break out. As a matter of fact no one has broken out, but there have been a number of clever escapes effected with the aid of outsiders.

In May, 1902, Clyde Adams was confined

in the county jail on the charge of larceny. On the evening of May 7th his escape was accomplished in a clever manner while the family of Sheriff Hoon were in the parlor of the jail residence and fancied that everything about the prison was secure. Adams was assisted by his sweetheart, Maggie Houck, who was a domestic employed by the sheriff's family, and by Lee Coovert and Abbie Houck, who were on the outside of the jail. The conspirators had arranged their plans so that Maggie Houck managed to secure the keys to the prison when no one in the sheriff's family was watching her, and unlocking the prison door, allowed Adams to walk out of the front door of the sheriff's residence. Adams was met on the outside by Coovert and the two girls, and the party made their escape into Ohio. Subsequently Adams and Maggie Houck were married and they were living in the vicinity of Youngstown when they were apprehended and brought back to Butler. Adams pleaded guilty to the charge of jail breaking at the December term of court of 1902, and was sent six months to the workhouse. His wife and her sister, Abbie Houck, stood trial on the charge of assisting a prisoner to escape, were found guilty and sentenced to pay fines, which they served out in jail. Coovert entered the plea of *nolle contendere* to the charge against him, and was sentenced to three months to jail.

On the night of January 14, 1906, John Mininger broke jail by sawing the bars in one of the windows and letting himself down to the street by means of a rope. He had previously secured tools and saws from an unknown source and had tampered with the lock on his cell door.

John Rushnough escaped on the night of May 9, 1906, by the use of a skeleton key with which he unlocked the iron doors leading into the hall of the sheriff's residence and relocked them again as he passed out. This escape was accomplished in a clever

manner and the prisoner was never apprehended.

A daylight delivery took place on September 14, 1906, when Jerry Hall, who was in jail on the charge of horse stealing, and Larry Campbell, who had been committed on the charge of larceny, succeeded in "jimmying" the door from the men's corridor into the elevator shaft of the prison and dropping down to the first floor. This was accomplished about dinner time, and when the attendants at the jail went to give the prisoners their dinner and opened the door into the elevator shaft, the two prisoners rushed out, gained the street, and succeeded in making their escape.

THE CAPTURE AND DEATH OF THE BIDDLE BROTHERS.

THEIR CRIME.

During the winter of 1901 the city of Pittsburg and the suburban towns were terrorized by a series of robberies, hold-ups and murders committed by a gang of desperate characters who made the city their headquarters. On the morning of April 12, 1901, the residence of Thomas H. Kahney, who lived at Mt. Washington, Pittsburg, was entered by masked burglars who attempted to chloroform Mrs. Kahney and shot and instantly killed Mr. Kahney. This robbery was the boldest that had been committed that year and the murder was wanton and uncalled for. The leaders of the gang of robbers were supposed to be Ed Biddle and his brother, John Biddle, and their accomplice was Walter Dorman. These men were under suspicion for the Kahney murder, and on the day following the murder, County Detective Robinson, of Allegheny County, Officer Fitzgerald of the city detective force of Pittsburg, Inspector Gray, of the police force, and Patrolman Wess of the police force, went to a house where they had been informed that three men and a

woman were in hiding, who were wanted by the officers. The officers entered the house and arrested John Biddle without any trouble. They then went up to the second floor where they found Ed Biddle and a woman named Jessie Bodyne. A fight ensued in which revolvers were used, and Officer Fitzgerald was instantly killed, while Ed Biddle was shot twice and dangerously wounded. Having secured their prisoners the officers went immediately to a house on Webster Avenue, where they found Walter Dorman and Jennie Seebers and arrested them.

Ed Biddle was taken to Mercy Hospital where his wounds were treated and after his recovery was taken to the Allegheny County jail and confined there with his brother "Jack" and Walter Dorman. Jack Biddle was tried for the murder of Thomas H. Kahney and Ed Biddle was tried on the charge of being an accomplice. They were convicted and sentenced to die on December 12, 1901. Walter Dorman turned state's evidence at the trial and received a penitentiary sentence. After his conviction and sentence, Ed Biddle sent a plea to the governor asking that he be not langed on the same day with his brother, but that the executions take place on separate days. In compliance with this petition, the governor changed the time for the execution of Jack Biddle to January 14, 1902, and that of Ed to January 16. In the meantime a plea for commutation of sentence to life imprisonment was prepared and sent to the governor and a reprieve was granted to February 25th for the execution of Jack Biddle, and February 27th, 1902, for Ed Biddle. Jessie Bodyne and Jennie Seebers, the two women who were arrested with the Biddles and Dorman, had been released on their own recognizance by the court, their being no charges against them.

THE ESCAPE.

Pending the execution of their sentence,

the two Biddle men were confined in murderers' row in the Allegheny County jail, at Pittsburg, and were under heavy guard. Having previously sawed the bars of their cells and having been supplied with revolvers and ammunition, the two Biddle men broke out of their cells early on Thursday morning, January 30, 1902, overpowered the prison guard and made their escape through the house of the warden of the jail, onto the streets. Before leaving the prison they had locked the prison guards in the cells that they had vacated, and had supplied themselves with citizens' clothing taken from the guard's wardrobe. After leaving the jail the two convicts went to a house in Allegheny where they remained all day in hiding and until late that night. The escape of the Biddles was not discovered until after daylight on Thursday morning, and then it was found that they had been assisted in their escape by Mrs. Kate Soffel, wife of Peter K. Soffel, the warden of the jail, and that she had supplied the prisoners with the steel saws, the revolvers, and the keys with which they had unlocked the doors of the prison into the warden's residence and thence made their escape to the street. Mrs. Soffel was said to be in love with Ed Biddle and as she had disappeared and could not be found, it was believed that she had gone away with the fugitives. The entire police force of the city of Pittsburg and the detectives of Allegheny County were put to work on the case, but were unable to find any trace of either of the Biddles or of Mrs. Soffel.

It afterward developed that the fugitives after escaping from jail had gone to a house in Allegheny where they met Mrs. Soffel, and remained until Thursday night. They then left the city by way of the Perrysville Road, and at Etna they stole a horse and sleigh and drove over the Plank Road to Cooperstown in Butler County. They arrived at the boarding-house of J. A. Snyder, in Cooperstown, on

Friday morning, January 31, where they called for breakfast and had their horse fed. From Cooperstown they drove over the Plank Road to Butler, crossed over to Springdale, and drove in the direction of Herman Station. They turned, however, crossed over the Lookout Avenue bridge to the north side, drove out Penn Street to Mercer Street, thence to New Castle Street, and thence followed the New Castle Road to Mt. Chestnut, where they arrived at the hotel of James J. Stevenson a little after noon, and called for their dinner. After they had eaten their dinner Mrs. Soffel and Ed Biddle, who represented themselves to be husband and wife, retired to a room on the second floor of the hotel, while Jack Biddle remained on watch on the outside.

THE PURSUIT.

The Pittsburg officers were entirely at sea on Friday morning, and no trace of the fugitives had been found in Allegheny County. Butler County officers did not believe that they would attempt to escape through Butler County, and when the report came from Cooperstown that two men and a woman had been seen at that place, who were believed to be the Biddle brothers and Mrs. Soffel, the story was laughed at. About half past eight o'clock, Edward Brown, of Cooperstown, called up Harry T. Rattigan of the *Herald* office at Butler, on the telephone, and told him that the Biddles had passed through Cooperstown on their way toward Butler, and asked him to notify the officers. An hour later Frank Holliday, of Cooperstown, drove into Butler, and notified Deputy Sheriff J. R. Hoon that he had seen the Biddles on the Plank Road on their way to Butler, and that they were only a short distance behind him driving in. A posse was organized, consisting of Deputy Sheriff J. R. Hoon, Chief of Police Robert Ray, Aaron E. Thompson, and Frank Holliday, and the pursuit was commenced.

The rig driven by the fugitives was easily traced from the peculiar manner in which the horse was hitched to the sleigh and from the fact that the parties in the sleigh did not have lap robes, although it was a bitterly cold day. The Butler posse followed the fugitives toward Herman Station, but finding that they were off the trail returned to Butler and took up the trail again at New Castle Street in the afternoon.

In the meantime the Pittsburg officers were notified and at three o'clock in the afternoon Detectives John Roach, A. H. Swinehart and Charles McGovern, of the Bureau of Detectives of Pittsburg, arrived at Butler on the Bessemer train and were met at the depot by J. A. Snyder, of Cooperstown, with a team and sleigh ready for the road. The county commissioners of Allegheny County had offered a reward of \$5,000 for the return of the two Biddle men dead or alive, or \$2,500 for either one of them. The Biddles were known to be men of desperate character, capable of committing any crime to effect their escape, and it was believed that they would die before they would allow themselves to be recaptured. The Pittsburg officers had the death of Fitzgerald in mind and a long list of crimes committed by the Biddles, and they came prepared for a desperate encounter. The officers were armed with Winchester repeating shot-guns loaded with buck-shot, and each man carried his revolver in his pocket. By this time the trail of the fugitives was easily found, and the Pittsburg posse left at once in the direction of Prospect, traveling over the New Castle Road. At Mt. Chestnut they inquired at William Watson's store and were told that a rig answering the description given had passed the store a little after dinner going in the direction of Prospect. The posse drove on to Prospect, where they met the Butler officers, but at that point the trail had been lost. The tired horses were changed at this place

for fresh ones and the officers telephoned to the surrounding points in the county endeavoring to pick up the lost trail. While they were waiting, a telephone message from Mt. Chestnut said that the Biddles had just left the hotel at Mt. Chestnut, going in the direction of Prospect. The two posses then started back toward Butler together.

While this pursuit was going on Mrs. Soffel and Ed Biddle were resting quietly at the Stevenson Hotel in Mt. Chestnut and Jack Biddle was keeping watch on the outside. When the second posse passed Mt. Chestnut, Jack Biddle hitched up the horse and sleigh, called his companions, and they left Mt. Chestnut, following the New Castle Road. Ignorance of the roads in the country and the general direction in which they were traveling caused them to keep to the main road, and to drive directly to their death. About a mile from Mt. Chestnut they stopped at the farm house of J. F. Wagner, which one of the Biddles entered and stole a shot-gun, but fortunately could find no ammunition. They then went on, and about midway between Mt. Chestnut and Prospect at a dip of the road, near the farm of Elliott Robb, they encountered the officers.

When about one hundred yards from the Biddles the officers identified the rig and immediately got ready for action. The horses were placed in charge of J. A. Snyder, and the two posses formed a line across the road and called for the fugitives to halt. Ed Biddle rose in the sleigh and fired his revolver at the posse, and a general battle ensued, in which both Ed and Jack Biddle were mortally wounded and Mrs. Soffel was slightly wounded by a shot from a revolver. Deputy Sheriff Hoon took charge of the prisoners and they were brought to Butler and lodged in jail about six o'clock in the evening. The shooting took place about five o'clock in the evening, and as the prisoners had to be hauled a distance of seven miles through

a blinding snowstorm which had come up, their condition was a pitiable one when they arrived in Butler. The two Biddles were taken to the third floor of the jail where they were given surgical attention, and Mrs. Soffel was taken to the Butler County General Hospital where she was kept under guard. Realizing that death was near at hand, Ed Biddle asked for a priest, and Rev. Father Walsh, of Butler, was sent for and heard his confession on Friday night, and the confession of Jack Biddle on Saturday afternoon. Jack Biddle died at 7:35 p. m. on Saturday, February 1, and Ed Biddle died at 11 o'clock Saturday night.

The news that the Biddles had been captured reached Pittsburg about 6 o'clock Friday evening, and caused the greatest excitement. The Pittsburg newspapers chartered a special train and about 10 o'clock in the evening arrived in Butler, bringing with them all the newspaper reporters available in the city, the chief of police of Pittsburg, and a number of the officers of Detective Bureau of Allegheny County, as well as a number of extra telegraph operators sent out by the Western Union and the Postal Telegraph companies to handle the news. That night all the telegraph wires leading out of Butler were kept hot and inquiries came pouring in from newspapers all over the United States, asking for an account of the battle. During the two days following special writers from Chicago and New York papers were on the ground and artists from several of the large weekly illustrated papers of the country were here taking pictures of the various places at which the Biddles had stopped and of the battle-ground.

On Sunday, February 2, Coroner John L. Jones held an inquest on the bodies of the Biddle brothers, which was attended by John R. Henninger, district attorney of Butler County, and A. M. Christley, and William Z. Murrin on the part of

Sheriff Thomas R. Hoon. The jury was composed of William A. Stein, Louis B. Stein, Jacob Keck, Esq., J. A. Walter, A. M. Flack and Harry T. Rattigan. The witnesses before the inquest were John Roach, A. H. Swinehart, A. E. Thompson, Frank Holliday, J. A. Snyder and Deputy Sheriff J. R. Hoon. Previous to the holding of the inquest an autopsy was held by Dr. J. C. Atwell and Dr. McCurdy Bricker, which was witnessed by Drs. George K. McAdoo, J. J. Schultis, W. C. McCandless, G. J. Peters, J. McAlpin, R. H. Pillow and J. C. Boyle.

ED BIDDLE A SUICIDE.

The evidence presented before the inquest was that when the posse met the Biddles on the road, Ed Biddle pulled a revolver and began to shoot. Then the shooting became general on both sides. The autopsy revealed the fact that after shooting at the officers Ed Biddle had turned his revolver on himself and inflicted a wound in the region of the heart that would in itself have proved fatal. The verdict returned by the coroner's jury after hearing all the evidence, was that Ed Biddle had come to his death by a gun shot wound inflicted by himself, and that John Biddle had come to his death while resisting arrest. The jury relieved the officers of all responsibility and commended them for their brave conduct. The fact that the Biddles intended to cheat the gallows in the event that they failed in making their escape from jail was developed after the inquest, when on examining their clothing a quantity of strychnine pellets were discovered hidden in the waistband of Jack Biddle's trousers.

On Sunday evening the bodies of the Biddles were placed in the corridor of the residence part of the jail and the doors opened to the public. For three hours a continuous stream of people passed the coffins of the dead desperadoes. On Monday, February 3, the bodies were taken to

Pittsburg by the Butler County officers and turned over to the officials of Allegheny County. Subsequently a controversy arose over the reward offered by the commissioners of Allegheny County, the Pittsburg officers putting in a claim for all of it. The Butler County officers contested the claim and carried the matter into the courts of Allegheny County, but a settlement was agreed upon and the reward was divided among all the officers connected with the capture.

Mrs. Soffel, who had taken such a prominent part in the escape of the Biddles, was kept at the Butler County General Hospital until she had recovered from the shock brought on by the exposure to the inclement weather on Friday, January 31, and the bullet wound she received in the breast, and was then returned to Allegheny County. She was tried on the charge of assisting the Biddle brothers in escaping from jail, convicted and served her sentence in the penitentiary. Subsequently she attempted to go on the stage in a play entitled "A Desperate Chance," but was refused admission to the theaters in western Pennsylvania, and her career as an actress was doomed to failure. Several dramas were written in which the escape of the Biddle brothers and their subsequent capture was used as the basis of the play, but they did not meet with popular approval.

In May, 1902, some persons who were supposed to be friends of the Biddle boys, or else sentimentally inclined, erected a stone marker at the roadside where the Biddles were shot in Franklin Township. On Decoration Day this stone marker was decorated with flowers. The residents of the community did not appreciate this memorial, and the marker was taken away.

THE COUNTY HOME.

From the formation of the county until 1898 each township and borough was constituted a separate poor district and pro-

vided for the care of the paupers and indigent persons within their respective districts. While this arrangement had its advantages it proved unsatisfactory in many ways and in 1898 the county commissioners submitted the question of erecting a county home to a vote of the people at the spring election held on February 15. While the proposition was vigorously opposed in some localities it was carried by a good majority in the county and immediate steps were taken toward purchasing a farm and erecting suitable buildings on it. On December 24, 1898, commissioners John Mitchell, Harmon Seaton and D. H. Sutton employed Owesley and Boucherle, architects of Youngstown, Ohio, to prepare plans and specifications for buildings. In the meantime the question of a suitable site was under discussion and the commissioners were offered the choice of three or four locations; one of these was the Wall farm near Evans City, another was the Stevenson and Bach farms on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad at the present site of East Butler, and the third was the John Doerr farm in Butler Township south of the borough line. The Adams farm at Wick Station on the Bessemer road was also offered. On January 25, 1899, the commissioners considered a resolution to the effect that the John Doerr farm of two hundred acres could be purchased at the price of \$70 per acre. The board was hopelessly divided on the resolution and the vote stood Mitchell and Seaton for and Sutton against it. It was argued by the opposers of the Doerr farm location that it was too far away from the railroad and that it would be difficult to procure and maintain a sufficient supply of water. An appeal was taken from the action of the commissioners by D. H. Sutton and others and the matter was brought before Judge John M. Greer for a hearing.

A number of witnesses from surrounding counties were put on the stand by the opposition to show that the Doerr farm

was not a suitable location and after a lengthy hearing the court decided that it did not have jurisdiction in the matter and that the choice of a location lay with a majority of the board of commissioners. On March 20, 1899, the commissioners passed a resolution to the effect that the Doerr farm be purchased and at the same time issued bonds to the amount of \$15,000 for the purchase of the farm. Pending the issuing of the bonds the commissioners secured a temporary loan of \$8,000 to apply on the first payment on the farm. On the 5th of April the commissioners employed Owesley and Boucherle as architects to supervise the construction of the building and on the 28th of June the architects' plans were adopted. Bids were advertised for and opened on July 25, 1899, for the erection of the building. The following bids were received at that time:

William Feigle of Butler.....	\$61,798
Henry Schenck of Erie.....	67,611
Constable Bros. of Erie.....	65,985
G. Krutt & Co., Findlay, Ohio.....	63,657
Thomas Lightbody, Youngstown, Ohio.....	57,876
George Schenck, Butler.....	56,590
Edward Dunbaugh, Evans City.....	64,260
Fred Rausher, Butler.....	61,726

On the basis of the above bids and certain changes in the plans amounting to \$1,132, making a total of \$57,722, the contract was awarded to George Schenck, of Butler, for the erection of the buildings. Other contracts awarded were the heating and ventilating to McGinnis, Smith & Co., of Pittsburg, for \$23,511; electric wiring to the Youngstown Electric Light Company, Youngstown, Ohio, \$3,286; plumbing to Frank Huff, of Butler, for \$4,372; sewage system to C. F. L. McQuiston, of Butler, for \$4,250; water tower and tank to C. F. L. McQuiston, of Butler, for \$1,850; combination electric light and gas fixtures to the Butler Light, Heat & Motor Company, for \$904. On August 22, 1899, the plans for the buildings were presented to the court for approval. Judge Greer took exceptions to

the location of the buildings on the north-western corner of the farm, favoring a location on the Saxonburg Road, and took occasion to say that he was powerless in the matter as the question of location lay entirely with the commissioners. The commissioners were not unanimous on many other matters pertaining to the purchase of the county farm and the erection of the buildings as well as the matter of the location, and on the resolution selecting the present location of the buildings Commissioner Sutton voted nay. On September 29, 1899, the commissioners issued bonds to the amount of \$100,000 at 3½ per cent. for the purpose of paying the expenses of building. The estimated cost of the buildings and improvements upon which the bond issue was based is as follows:

Buildings	\$57,872
Heating and ventilating	23,511
Plumbing	4,372
Sewage	4,200
Storm sewer	1,000
Water tower and tank	2,000
Electric wiring	1,683
Water well	257
Inspector's services	200
Architect's services	4,925

On August 14, 1900, commissioners awarded the contract to Fred Winters for the masonry of a barn and the contract for the superstructure to Cooper Brothers, of Valencia. The buildings were completed in October, 1900, and on the 25th of that month the poor from the north end of the county were received and installed in the new home.

The buildings are constructed of brick with Berea stone trimmings and are equipped with every modern appliance for the comfort and security of the inmates. When the commissioners settled with the contractor on September 11, 1900, extras were allowed to amount to \$10,056. At the same time a bond issue was made to the amount of \$1,600 bearing 3½ per cent. interest to pay for the additional expenses and buildings that had not been counted

in the regular estimate. The total cost of the farm and buildings to the county was about \$132,000.

When the county farm was opened for the reception of inmates in October, 1900, Joseph Graham, of Whitestown, was installed as superintendent and farmer, and Mrs. Joseph Graham as matron, and Dr. A. M. Neyman, of Butler, was appointed physician. Hiram Gillespie was employed as engineer December 11, 1900, and remained until January, 1904, when he was succeeded by S. M. Wright. Edward Sloan is the present incumbent. In January, 1904, Mrs. Mary Graham was appointed assistant matron, and the same year Dr. L. R. Hazlett was appointed physician. In January, 1906, Oliver W. Stoughten was appointed superintendent to succeed Joseph Graham, who had resigned, and Mrs. Oliver Stoughten was appointed matron. Dr. McCurdy Bricker was appointed physician, and at his death in 1908 Dr. J. C. Caldwell was appointed to fill the vacancy.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

The pioneer temperance worker in Butler County was John Welsh, a soldier of the Revolution, who settled in Connoquenessing Township about 1800. He was for many years a total abstainer, and was one of the early advocates of the temperance movement. The year 1829 saw the beginning of temperance agitation in the county, a county temperance society being organized at Butler February 9, with Rev. John Coulter as president. Another was organized the same year at Mount Nebo Church at Whitestown, which was presided over by Rev. Reid Bracken, with Robert Walker as secretary and Matthew McClure treasurer. This society had twenty-four members enrolled on April 28, 1829, who pledged themselves against supporting any man for office who was known to be an habitual drinker of liquor. The action taken by this society is probably the first

movement taken by the temperance people in the way of associating temperance with politics.

An anti-temperance society was formed in Concord Township, August 21, 1830, with Andrew Christie president and John Christie secretary. The movement gained votaries in every township before the close of 1830, while the Theobald Matthew idea of temperance, as inculcated in Ireland, spread rapidly throughout the counties of this commonwealth.

A temperance wave swept over the county in 1831 and 1832, when William Campbell and Matthew S. Lowrie visited every house in Butler and tendered the pledge, which was generally signed by the women and children. Another pledge was presented to the people of the borough in 1836, and was signed by a majority of the residents of the town. These recurring temperance waves continued from 1829 until 1840, each organization taking a share in teaching the wisdom of abstaining from strong drink, and each was credited with the accomplishment of much good. The movement received a temporary setback, however, in the political campaign of 1840 and 1844, which appears to have demoralized the county socially and many of the converts to temperance returned to their old convivial ways. In 1848 the moralists again resumed hostilities and attacking the evil of strong drink with fresh vigor soon saw encouraging results.

TEMPERANCE ORGANIZATIONS.

Butler Division No. 207, Sons of Temperance, was organized in April, 1848, by Robert Carnahan. This was followed by the organization of township and borough branches throughout the county and ultimately by the organization of the youth into temperance companies.

The Boys' Hope Section, Cadets of Temperance, was organized in April, 1850,

but the organization died out before the close of the year.

The Independent Order of Good Templers was a secret order organized for the purpose of carrying on temperance work. Several lodges were organized in Butler County, and the society at one time had a large membership. While the Good Templers accomplished much good, yet the liquor traffic grew and prospered from year to year with little abatement of the evils arising therefrom. Finally many of the earnest women of the county became enlisted in the temperance cause and offered themselves as soldiers of the new crusade which had its inception at Hillsboro, Ohio, in December, 1873. The "Woman's Crusade" led to the organization of the "Woman's Christian Temperance Union" in 1874, which spread through Pennsylvania the following year and invaded Butler County in 1880.

The pioneer branch of the "Woman's Christian Temperance Union" in Butler County was organized at Harrisville, July 22, 1880, with eleven members. On November 23, 1881, the Butler County Woman's Christian Temperance Union was organized in the First Presbyterian Church of Butler by Mrs. Frances L. Swift, president, and Mrs. Ellen M. Watson, secretary, of the State W. C. T. U., with but seven members. Miss Mary E. Sullivan was elected president of the county union, and Mrs. Nanny D. Black, secretary, both of Butler. While a vice-president was named for each township in the county. The local Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Butler Borough was organized by Miss Mary E. Sullivan in the United Presbyterian Church, February 13, 1882, with fourteen members. Miss Sullivan and Mrs. Black were elected president and secretary of the local union. At the close of the first year a second call was sent out for a county W. C. T. U. convention to be held in Butler and in response to this call about thirty women met

in the First Presbyterian Church in Butler, November 6, 1882, when the State organizer, Miss Narcissa E. White, assisted by Mrs. Frances L. Swift, reorganized the county auxiliary to the State W. C. T. U. Mrs. Elizabeth R. Daine, of Buffalo Township, was elected president of the county union, and Miss Mary E. Sullivan corresponding secretary. Mrs. Nanny D. Black was elected recording secretary, Miss Aggie Shaw, of Harrisville, treasurer, and Mrs. A. G. Brown, of Renfrew, vice-president. At the State convention held at Oil City, October 11 and 12, 1882, the Butler union was represented by Mrs. N. A. Bryson and Mrs. Isaiah J. McBride, and the Harrisville union by Mrs. Chester and Mrs. Webster. The work of the organization was continued for the next five or six years until nearly every part of the county had been reached, and over five hundred members had been enrolled in the various local unions.

The South Side Branch of Butler was organized October 18, 1888, with Mrs. James S. Henry, president; Mrs. J. H. Negley, vice-president; Mrs. A. Stewart, corresponding secretary; Mrs. L. L. Christy, recording secretary; Mrs. D. L. Aiken, treasurer; and Mrs. T. Steen, delegate to the county convention.

The Central Branch of Butler was organized December 4, 1888, with Mrs. M. E. Nicholls, president; Mrs. Lizzie K. Ayres, vice-president; Mrs. I. J. McBride, corresponding secretary; Mrs. M. K. Byers, recording secretary; and Mrs. U. D. Fisher, treasurer.

The Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union, an auxiliary of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, organized its first branch in Butler County at Harrisville, May 8, 1884, Mrs. Mary B. Reese being the organizer. On March 7, 1885, a branch at Butler was organized containing eighty-two members. In the same year unions were organized at Evans City, Centerville, and Unionville, and during the

following year at Concord, Prospect, Bethel, Jacksville, North Hope, and Millerstown. Local temperance work was carried on by these unions in every part of the county, and the object of those engaged in the agitation was partially achieved but the membership of the organization was finally absorbed by the older unions, after the division of 1889.

The sixth annual convention of the Butler County Union was held at Butler November 2-3, 1887, and was presided over by Mrs. Frances L. Swift, Mrs. E. R. Dain having died June 11, 1887. Mrs. S. M. McKee, of Butler, was elected president, and Mrs. J. B. Showalter, of Millerstown, corresponding secretary. Mrs. L. J. McKinney, of Myoma, was chosen recorder, and Mrs. Lizzie K. Ayres, of Harrisville, retained as treasurer. The following year a campaign was prosecuted against the granting of license, but without other result than the accumulation of a debt, the stirring up of local strife, and the crippling of the unions in means and influence. Previous to 1888 the Butler County Union had always declared itself to be non-partisan, but in the annual convention in November of that year, a motion to revive such action was defeated, owing to the desire on the part of many and both parties to keep the disturbing element of politics out of the convention, if possible. Mrs. Lucy H. Washington, of Port Jearvis, New York, presided at the election of officers at this convention, at which time Mrs. J. B. Showalter was elected president and Mrs. S. M. McKee corresponding secretary. Mrs. M. J. Earhart, of Petrolia, was elected delegate to the national convention held at New York City that year. The event of the year 1889 was the vote on the prohibitory amendment, and the campaign that preceded it. The county union took an active part in this campaign, and in several places the Young Women's Unions drilled the Loyal Temperance Legions, and marched the children singing

on the streets and past the polls, while banners and mottoes were placed wherever they were allowed. This agitation led to a majority for the amendment in this county, but it was defeated in the State.

Nine delegates were sent from Butler County to the State convention in Philadelphia, in October, 1889, and Mrs. N. C. Core, of Butler, was the delegate to the national convention at Chicago held in November of that year. The event of the State convention in October was the refusal of Mrs. Frances L. Swift, Mrs. Ellen M. Watson and Mrs. J. D. Weeks to accept reelection to offices in the State union, and the subsequent passing of that organization into the hands of those identified with Miss Frances Willard's policy of endorsing prohibition wherever it might be found. This event and the subsequent adherence of the National Union to its position induced Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, the leader of the opposition to withdraw from the convention in Chicago, along with thirteen delegates from Iowa.

The position taken by the National Union at Chicago was the subject of much difference of opinion among the women of the Butler County Union, and the County Convention held at Butler November 21, 1889, was marked by the secession of thirteen members who did not agree with the position taken by the National Union. Prior to this disagreement the condition of the Butler County Union is shown by the following figures: Number of unions, 37; paying members, 487; moneys raised, \$1,607.30; juvenile unions, 14; membership, 604. The results of the disagreement in the convention of 1889 were noted in the reports of the convention held in 1890. The number of unions in that year reported was twenty-five, and the membership 435, a loss of twelve local unions and fifty-two members; nine juvenile organizations were reported with a membership of 315, while \$1,349.83 were raised for temperance purposes.

At the County Convention held at Mars in 1891 two new local unions were reported, while the Loyal Temperance Legion contained 569 members. In 1892 twenty-five unions were reported, and the principal work done was the circulation of petitions for the anti-narcotic bill, for the signing of the Brussels Treaty, and for the closing of the World's Fair on Sunday. In 1893, twenty-two active unions were reported, petitions were circulated for the closing of saloons on Memorial Day, for the local option bill against the repeal of local prohibitory laws, and for the Pennsylvania Sunday law. Mrs. A. M. Rice, of Petrolia, was sent as a delegate to the National Convention at Chicago this year. The County Convention of 1903 was held in St. John's Reformed Church, Butler, and the following officers were elected: Mrs. M. D. Dodds, president; Mrs. J. W. Orr, of Bruin, vice-president; Mrs. M. S. Templeton, of Butler, corresponding secretary; Mrs. L. C. Wick, of Butler, recording secretary; and Mrs. A. M. Rice, of Petrolia, treasurer. The presentation of banners to unions showing a certain increase in membership was one of the features of this convention.

The convention of 1894 reelected the old officers with the exception of vice-president. A department of railroad work was established this year, and Mrs. T. J. Steen, of Butler, was elected superintendent of the department. At the convention held in 1895 the only change made in the officers was in vice-president, Mrs. Harry M. Greenlee, of Butler, being elected to that position.

In 1896 the convention was held at Petrolia, at which Mrs. A. M. Rice, of Petrolia, was elected president; Mrs. M. D. Dodds, vice-president; Mrs. M. S. Templeton, corresponding secretary; and Mrs. Florence Wick, recording secretary.

At the convention held at Butler in 1897 Mrs. Rice was continued as president, Mrs. Eli Miller, of Butler, was chosen vice-

president, Mrs. Templeton was continued as corresponding secretary, Mrs. M. M. Sutton was elected treasurer, and Miss Bertha A. Bottner, of Petrolia, was elected corresponding secretary.

In 1898 the convention was held at Mars, and the old officers were continued. The following year the convention was held at Slippery Rock, at which Mrs. Margaret Dunwoody was elected corresponding secretary, in the place of Mrs. M. S. Templeton. The County Convention in 1900 was held at Zelenople at which four Loyal Temperance Legions were reported organized in the county with a total membership of 200. Butler County was reported third in Loyal Temperance Legion work in the State for that year. The officers elected in 1900 were Mrs. C. E. McIntire, of Butler, president; Mrs. Eli Miller, vice-president; Mrs. R. M. Moone, corresponding secretary; Miss Maud McClymonds, of Slippery Rock, recording secretary; and Mrs. M. M. Sutton, treasurer.

At the convention held in Butler in 1901, Mrs. C. E. McIntire was continued as president, Mrs. C. D. Greenlee was chosen vice-president, Mrs. R. M. Moone corresponding secretary, and Mrs. J. W. McKee, of Butler, treasurer, a position which she still holds.

In 1902 Miss Maud McClymonds was elected president, Mrs. C. E. McIntire vice-president, Mrs. E. E. Bell, of Butler, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. O. M. Russell, of Butler, recording secretary.

In 1903 the superintendent of foreign work in the county reported a mission started among the foreigners at Lyndora. This department has continued to circulate temperance literature among the foreign-speaking element in the county, consisting of tracts and pamphlets published in foreign languages. The officers elected for the ensuing year were Miss Maud McClymonds, president; Mrs. J. H. Heiner, of Butler, vice-president; Mrs. E. N. Mc-

Adoo, of Butler, recording secretary; Miss Adelaide Robinson, of Butler, corresponding secretary.

The officers of the county society elected in 1904 were Miss Bertha A. Bottner, of Petrolia, president; Mrs. Ethel Coulter, vice-president; Miss Cora E. White, recording secretary; Miss Adelaide Robinson, corresponding secretary; and Mrs. J. W. McKee continued as treasurer.

The officers elected in 1905 were Miss Bertha A. Bottner, continued as president; Mrs. C. E. McIntire, vice-president; Mrs. L. C. Wick, recording secretary; Miss Maud McClymonds, corresponding secretary; and Mrs. J. W. McKee continued as treasurer.

The twenty-fifth Annual Convention of the County Union was held in the First Presbyterian Church of Butler, September 20, 1906, on the anniversary of the organization of the Butler County Union. A special program had been prepared and the event was celebrated in an appropriate manner. The officers elected for the ensuing year were Miss Bertha A. Bottner, president; Mrs. F. B. Denman, vice-president; Miss Maud McClymonds, corresponding secretary; Mrs. W. L. Kelley, recording secretary; and Mrs. J. W. McKee, treasurer.

The officers elected in 1907 were Miss Maud McClymonds, president; Mrs. William Cooper, vice-president; Miss Bertha A. Bottner, corresponding secretary; Mrs. F. D. Denman, recording secretary; Mrs. J. W. McKee, treasurer.

The officers in 1908 are Miss Virginia Cookson, of Evans City, president; Mrs. J. C. Toy, of Mars, vice-president; Mrs. E. H. Cronenwett, recording secretary; Miss Bertha Bottner, corresponding secretary; and Mrs. J. W. McKee, treasurer. The department superintendents are as follows: Foreign work, Miss Mary McKee, of Butler; Sabbath observance, Mrs. M. P. Forsythe, of Butler; flower missions, Mrs. E. H. Cronenwett, of Butler;

scientific temperance and narcotics, Mrs. Frank Miller, of Slippery Rock; prison and jail work, Mrs. Harriet Cooper, of Butler; literature and press, Miss Bertha Bottner, of Petrolia.

The work accomplished by the temperance women of the county in the past twenty-seven years is to be admired for the wonderful persistence with which they pursued their object. The Butler County Union materially assisted the State Union in 1885 in having the "Temperance Education Law" passed and by their zeal induced the court to close every drinking-place in the county. They have waged incessant warfare on narcotics and have been the means of procuring legislation preventing the sale of cigarettes and tobacco to minors under the age of eighteen. In 1881 there were forty-five saloons in the county. In 1885 there were none, and in 1894 there were none, and chiefly through the influence of the temperance workers the number of drinking places in the county in 1908 was limited to half the number there were twenty-five years ago.

The great Murphy meetings of 1886 and 1887 were manifestations of the power of the movement at that time, while the gradual moulding of public opinion in opposition to the liquor traffic has been principally due to the untiring agitation of the temperance unions. The battle for the prohibitory amendment in 1889 was lost to the state, but in Butler County a majority of 2,423 votes in favor of the amendment was given. The vote by districts in the county is given in a table in the political chapter.

The County Union has accomplished much good through its departmental work and is carrying on a campaign of education with unabated vigor. One department of this work is the circulating of temperance literature among the foreign speaking residents of the county and the establishing of night schools among the foreigners for the teaching of the English language, temper-

ance, and good citizenship. Through the efforts of this department assisted by the Y. M. C. A., the night school for foreigners was established at Lyndora in 1906, which is now supported by the citizens of Butler and the Standard Steel Car Company.

In 1908 there were fourteen local unions in the county as follows: Bethel, Brownsdale, Bruin, Butler, Connoquenessing, Mars, Chicora, Myoma, Petrolia, Slippery Rock, Springdale, Unionville, Zelenople, and Harmony. The total membership was about five hundred.

W. C. T. A.

When the thirteen members of the County W. C. T. U. seceded, and left the convention of November 21, 1889, held at Butler, the seceders held a convention the same day at which a declaration was read in the meeting by Mrs. N. C. Core, in which the following leading points were set forth: That while the society held a neutral position between Church and State, its members were a unit in opposing intemperance. That for some years the original central idea was being undermined by a political idea, and that since the convention appears to adhere to views which cannot be otherwise than damaging to the best interests of the cause, it is necessary to organize a non-sectarian and a non-political association. The document as read was signed by Madames N. C. Core, Isaiah J. McBride, M. K. Byers, M. E. Nicholls, F. Bailey, R. I. Boggs, D. Garrett, K. H. Miller, J. R. Miller, Cynthia Gilmore, L. K. Ayres, and Patton Kearns, with the Misses Mary E. Sullivan, Celia Cubbison, and Margaret Wick. After the reading Madames J. L. Henry, M. J. Fay, E. S. Bartley, and Miss L. E. Young signed the declaration. That evening Mrs. M. E. Nicholls presided over a meeting of twenty-seven non-partisan workers who organized a bureau of correspondence with Mrs. Nicholls president, Miss Young, secretary, and Mrs. Byers, treasurer. The actual organization of the

Woman's Christian Temperance Alliance was not effected until September 18, 1890, when Mrs. Ellen J. Phinney, president of the National Alliance, came to Butler and organized the Butler County Alliance. The officers then elected were: Mrs. Margaret J. Earhart, of Petrolia, president; Mrs. J. B. Showalter, of Chicora, vice-president; Mrs. M. E. Nicholls, of Butler, corresponding secretary; Miss May Hopkins, recording secretary; and Miss L. E. Young, treasurer. The title then adopted for the new association of temperance workers was Woman's Christian Temperance Alliance.

The second conference was held November 6, 1891, and resulted in the choice of Mrs. J. B. Showalter, for president; Mrs. M. J. Earhart, vice-president; Mrs. Emily Robinson, of Butler, corresponding secretary; Mrs. E. J. Calvert, recording secretary; and Miss L. E. Young, treasurer. The third conference held at Millerstown in 1892 resulted in the re-election of the old officers, with the exception of recording secretary, Mrs. U. D. Fisher, of Butler, being chosen for that position.

The fourth conference was held at Butler in September, 1893, when the following named officers were chosen: President, Mrs. Isaiah J. McBride, of Butler; vice-president, Mrs. N. C. Core, of Butler; corresponding secretary, Mrs. J. E. Byers, of Butler; recording secretary, Mrs. U. D. Fisher; and treasurer, Miss L. E. Young.

NON-PARTISAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

The Non-Partisan Temperance Union of Butler, which appears to have been organized September 19, 1890, was the Woman's Christian Temperance Alliance under a new name. The officers chosen by the Non-Partisan Union were Miss L. E. Young, of Butler, president; Mrs. J. E. Byers, of Butler, secretary; and Mrs. U. D. Fisher, treasurer. The organization was extended during the next few years to other parts of the county, and local unions were estab-

lished at Chicora, Karns City and in Fairview Township. These unions eventually died out, and on account of the removal and deaths of a number of the leaders of the County Union, the latter organization was finally abandoned. The last officers elected by the Non-Partisan Union in 1899 were Miss L. E. Young, president; Mrs. J. E. Byers, secretary; and Mrs. D. L. Cleeland, of Butler, treasurer.

LOYAL TEMPERANCE LEGION.

The Loyal Temperance Legion, which was an auxiliary of the W. C. T. U., was organized for juvenile work, and at the County Convention of the W. C. T. U. held at Mars in 1898, the County Loyal Temperance Legion was organized with the following officers: President, G. A. Bailey; vice-president, Harry Flowers; recording secretary, Newton Eppinger; corresponding secretary, Artemesia Goddard; treasurer, Bert Little. At the same time the following superintendents of departments were appointed: literature, Annie Sanderson; flower mission, Mand Staples; mercy, Della Elliott; railroad, Jessie L. Otterman; county superintendent, Mrs. A. G. Otterman. At the convention held May 17, 1899, Harry Flowers was elected president; Ray Goddard, vice-president; Bertha Weigle, corresponding secretary; and Bert Little, treasurer. Jessie Otterman was continued as superintendent of railroad work; Agnes Staples was appointed superintendent of flower mission; Luella Baker, superintendent of the department of mercy; and Miss Jennie E. Dean, music director. While the Butler County Legion was third in the state in 1899, the organization was abandoned in a few years, and its work was taken up by one of the departments of the County W. C. T. U.

STATISTICS OF POPULATION.

The following table exhibits the population of the county by townships and boroughs at each decennial census since its organization:

STATISTICS OF POPULATION.

	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.	Esti- mated 1908.	Registry of Vot- ers for 1908.
Adams Township.....	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.	1908.	1908.
Allegheny Township.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	866	873	1,156	1,817	1,910	1,910	1,455
Alley Township.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	881	890	2,287	1,224	1,004	1,080	216
Bradley Township.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	701	600	772	729	721	655	131
Buffalo Township.....	375	582	1,042	1,830	2,221	1,905	1,495	1,263	1,131	1,121	1,525	305
Butler Borough.....	.....	.....	580	861	1,148	1,399	1,314	3,163	8,734	.....	.....	.....
Butler, 1st Ward.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,597	4,075	815
Butler, 2nd Ward.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,548	4,215	843
Butler, 3rd Ward.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,031	4,845	969
Butler, 4th Ward.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,783	3,683	625
Butler, 5th Ward.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,896	5,495	1,099
Butler Township.....	453	472	768	1,389	2,622	1,198	984	1,007	1,297	1,591	2,850	570
Bruin Borough.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	735	147
Center Township.....	742	972	1,322	1,834	1,495	829	843	986	1,065	855	1,945	209
Centerville Borough.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	366	418	448	993	1,075	215
Cherry Township.....	.....	.....	.....	625	970	907	903	1,161	1,433	1,021	1,190	238
Clay Township.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,039	1,062	1,036	1,076	1,134	1,620	324
Clearfield Township.....	288	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,027	1,056	841	813	1,925	205	.....
Clinton Township.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,021	1,132	1,048	918	900	1,065	213
Concord Township.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	855	926	1,054	1,138	1,086	1,440	288
Connoqueensing Borough.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	343	435	87
Connoqueensing Townsh. ¹	1,284	977	1,944	2,232	2,548	1,068	1,051	1,189	1,593	960	1,080	216
Cranberry Township.....	543	765	1,046	1,822	2,236	931	945	983	969	981	1,065	217
Dougal Township.....	671	960	1,085	1,615	1,174	999	852	2,156	1,617	1,204	1,520	304
Eau Claire Borough.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	450	90
Evans City Borough.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,455	299
Fairview Borough.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	333	303	235	265	53
Fairview Township.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,078	1,101	1,078	3,930	1,996	1,437	1,630	326
Forward Township.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,020	1,025	1,133	1,724	1,515	1,235	247
Franklin Township.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,119	1,860	1,044	1,047	999	924	1,055	231
Harmony Borough.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	497	585	645	849	199
Harrisville Borough.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	352	386	396	319	555
Jackson Township.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,117	1,137	1,267	1,154	1,406	1,505	301
Jefferson Township.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,457	1,234	1,214	1,600	1,422	1,405	281
Karus City Borough.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	265	73
Lancaster Township.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,130	1,055	1,070	946	834	1,035	207
Lancaster Township.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	789	850	1,086	965	878	1,215	243
Mars Borough.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	777	1,125	245
Mercer Township.....	641	.....	1,944	2,232	2,548	1,068	1,051	1,189	1,593	960	1,080	216
Middlesex Township.....	538	1,010	1,231	1,692	2,259	1,034	1,010	1,100	1,078	1,541	1,500	300
Millersport Borough.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	497	1,108	1,162	950	1,452	285
Muddy Creek Township.....	395	868	1,317	1,998	1,142	1,094	972	790	785	799	945	189
Oakland Township.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	919	926	1,039	1,138	940	1,195
Parker Township.....	399	659	945	1,364	769	1,170	1,309	2,516	1,710	1,317	910	182
Penn Township.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	914	837	1,131	1,814	1,712	1,945	389
Petrolia Borough.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,186	546	350	475	95
Portersville Borough.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	198	216	190	196	54
Prospect Borough.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	271	362	342	361	102
Saxonburg Borough.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	295	319	258	307	500
Slippery Rock Borough.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Slippery Rock Township.....	658	865	1,541	1,507	1,196	993	879	1,007	1,247	1,555	1,715	348
Summit Township.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	939	1,304	1,266	1,287	1,260	1,840	368
Valencia Borough.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	149	270	54
Venango Township.....	377	353	499	822	1,473	836	902	1,322	1,147	1,342	1,385	277
Washington Township.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,003	963	996	1,287	1,351	1,508	1,800	360
West Liberty Borough.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	216	243	.....	280	56
West Sunbury Borough.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	238	254	61
Winfield Township.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,124	1,121	1,092	1,087	1,395	1,680	336
Worth Township.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	928	893	1,076	939	837	1,090	218
Zelienople Borough.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	387	497	638	962	1,450	330
	7,346	10,193	14,683	22,371	30,346	35,594	36,510	52,536	55,339	56,962	79,290	15,984

The total population of the county in 1800 was 3,916. The figures given in the column 1908 are estimated on the basis of five of a population for each registered voter. The number of registered voters in the county as returned by the registry assessors in June, 1908, is given in the last column.

Centerville Borough given in the above table is now Slippery Rock Borough, and it will be noticed that Butler Borough is dropped in the last three columns and Butler, 1st, 2d, 4th and 5th Wards substituted. The population of Butler Borough in 1900 was 10,823, and the estimated population in 1908, 21,205. These figures do not include the population of Lyndora in Butler Township nor the foreign population of Red Row. The total number of voters registered in the borough in 1908 was 4,261.

The statistics of population of 1900 gives the number of white males in the county as 26,492, and the white females as 27,361. The foreign population was 3,100, and of the colored population 119. The estimates of the foreign

population in 1908 vary from 12,000 to 15,000, about 60 per cent of which are in the district surrounding Butler Borough.

In 1880 the village of Eldorado had a population of 53; Madoo, 127; Greese City, 142; Forestville, 233; Hilliard, 111; Mechanicsburg, 52; Middleburg, 94; Martinsburg, 287; North Washington, 147; Petersville, 90; Sarversville, 37; Troutman, 320; Unalovine, 41; West Liberty, 63; and Whitestown, 90. In 1900 many of these villages had disappeared and others had been converted into boroughs. The population of Evans City, originally called Evansburg, jumped from 68 in 1880 to 637 in 1890, and to 1,200 in 1900. Forestville has decreased in population, while the villages of Eldorado, Greese City and Madoo have almost entirely disappeared. The population of these villages is included in the census of their respective townships. Martinsburg has been converted into a borough and the name changed to Bruin, and its population has increased from 287 in 1880 to about 750. Petersville has been changed to

Connoquenessing Borough, and has increased in population from 90 in 1880 to 435. West Liberty Borough has been created since the census of 1900, and its population is now 305. Other boroughs that have been created since 1890 are Mars, with a population of about 1,200, Valencia with a population of 270, Eau Claire with a population of 450, and West Liberty with 280.

Callery Borough was created under a charter granted June 8, 1905, and is not included in the above table. The population in 1900 was included in Adams Township, and the estimated population in 1908 is 300. No return was made by the registry assessor of the voters for 1908, and the number of taxables for that year were 111.

SOME NOTABLE PIONEERS.

DAVID DOUGAL was one of the best known citizens in Butler County throughout his long and eventful career, and his name is inseparably linked with its history for a period surpassing the allotted life of man. He was a native of Franklin County, Pennsylvania, born near Fannetsburg, September 23, 1778, and was the son of a Presbyterian minister. He obtained a good English education, and in early manhood left home and went to Huntingdon, where he clerked in the prothonotary's office. Here he studied the art of surveying, afterwards went to Pittsburg, and later to Kentucky, where he acquired a taste for adventure and free outdoor life. He next went to Detroit and acted as clerk in a trading post, meeting hundreds of Indians there, and subsequently spent some time among the Indian tribes of Ohio. These associations had a marked influence on his character that remained with him to the day of his death. He finally returned to Huntingdon, whence, about the year 1800, he came to Butler County. Upon the organization of this county he was appointed the first clerk of the board of county commissioners, and later served one term in that body. At the first sales of lots in Butler borough, Mr. Dougal proved his faith in the new county seat by purchasing several lots, some of which he owned until he died. He was one of the pioneer merchants of the town for a short time, but soon abandoned merchandising to pursue the more congenial vocation of a surveyor, which profession he followed until the infirmities of old age compelled him to retire from active life. He loved nothing so well as to roam through the primitive forest, running lines, establishing corners and blazing trees to mark boundaries. He did

the greater part of the early surveying in this county, and his wonderful memory retained in old age the most precise and exact knowledge of lines and surveys made by himself during the first years of the county's history. He was recognized by courts and lawyers as a high and almost infallible authority on such matters.

Mr. Dougal was the agent of Stephen Lowrey, and later of his daughter, Mrs. Sarah Collins, who inherited a large portion of her father's lands in this county, and he continued in this capacity for the heirs of Mrs. Collins until his retirement from active business. This responsible position afforded him the opportunity of acquiring property, and he became quite an extensive land owner. Scrupulously honest in all his dealings; correct and careful in his business habits; possessing an extensive and valuable fund of general information, fine conversational abilities and remarkable mental power, he commanded the respect of the best people of the community. There were few branches of scientific lore in which he was not well versed. In pleasant weather Mr. Dougal would sit in front of his modest home on South Main Street and converse with those who chose to listen or be entertained. His manner of speech was calm, deliberate and dignified, and his subjects were history, political economy, geography, geology, topography, climate and astronomy. He possessed an extensive and accurate knowledge of the last mentioned science, and was always happy when gazing at the starry firmament or discoursing upon its wondrous beauty and grandeur. His store of local history, too, embraced the minutest details of the annals of Butler County from its erection until the year of his death.

With all these advantages he was, nevertheless, a peculiar and eccentric character, and is principally remembered by the present generation because of the manner in which he lived. Though he possessed plenty of this world's goods, and might have enjoyed the usual comforts of life, he refused to improve his property, and persisted in living in one of the smallest and plainest of the frame buildings in Dougal's row until he removed to his farm in Summit Township, a few years prior to his death. Surrounded by rubbish of all kinds, including his surveying instruments, maps, charts, books, etc., with a few broken chairs and a bed that defied description, he despised and discarded modern fashions and modes of living, and seemed to take a peculiar delight in the slovenly dress and unrestrained life of the rudest pioneer backwoodsman. Nevertheless, when occasion required, he would appear as a well-dressed gentleman in refined society, and was thoroughly familiar with all the courtesies pertaining to it. Though he lived with the most rigid frugality, he was not a miser, but was generous, kind and charitable to the poor and needy. If his tenants could not pay their rents, he permitted them to remain or move away without molestation.

This gifted, strange and eccentric man never married, and died on his farm in Summit Township, November 8, 1881, at the extraordinary age of 103 years, leaving much valuable property to relatives, and also to some friends who cared for him in his declining age. In appearance he was tall and erect in carriage, grave, serious and dignified in bearing, and remarkably independent in thought and action. Not only to the severe simplicity of his mode of living, but to the wonderful evenness of his temper, which he rarely suffered to be ruffled by any excitement, was largely due the uniformly good health he enjoyed throughout his life and the great longevity he attained. Mr. Dougal was pre-eminently

a peacemaker. His opportunities as a surveyor were always used to settle disputes and avoid litigation, and, as the natural result of this policy, he was often appealed to by disputants as final arbiter. In politics, he was a Whig, until the formation of the Republican party, and ever afterward a Republican. While he did not profess any particular religious faith nor attend church, he was a firm believer in the fundamental principles of christianity, and had an utter contempt for the man who treated the forms of religion with levity. The leading minds of Butler County looked upon him not only as a learned man, but a philosopher, and his name will be respected as long as a single one of those who knew him best is left to do justice to his memory.

HON. WALTER LOWRIE was one of the most distinguished sons of Butler County, and none of her citizens ever attained greater eminence or labored in a broader field. He was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, December 10, 1784, and came to the United States with his parents, John and Catherine (Cameron) Lowrie, in 1792. The family settled in Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, whence they removed to what is now Allegheny Township, Butler County, in 1797. Here his parents spent the remaining years of their lives, his mother dying in 1837 and his father in 1840. Their children were as follows: Matthew B., who removed to Pittsburg, became quite a prominent man of that city, and served as mayor several terms; Walter; John L.; Ann, who married Andrew Porter; Elizabeth, who first married John Stevens, and after his death, Robert S. Whann; Jane, who became the wife of William Porterfield; and Catherine, who married Andrew McCashin. John Lowrie, Sr., owned a farm and a grist- and saw-mill, and was one of the prosperous citizens of the county. He was one of the founders of Scrubgrass Presbyterian Church in Venango County, and a man of



WALTER LOURIE

sturdy character, excellent moral traits and high mental qualities. After clearing up his farm and living upon it for about forty years, he died there, and is buried in Scrubgrass Presbyterian cemetery.

The subject of this sketch was reared upon his father's farm, and his primary education consisted of an occasional term at a subscription school and home instruction of winter nights. His parents being devout Presbyterians, Walter was carefully trained in that faith, and at an early age entered upon a course of study with the ministry in view, and pursued the Latin, Greek and Hebrew languages under Rev. John McPherrin. He came to Butler in 1807 to engage in teaching, was soon after appointed clerk in the commissioner's office, was later elected a member of the board, and also filled the office of justice of the peace, thus commencing a public career that lasted continuously for almost thirty years. In the meantime, he and his brother Matthew B., opened a store in Butler, which was conducted principally by clerks, the greater part of his time being devoted to his public duties. In 1811 he was elected on the Democratic ticket to the Legislature, and the following year to the State Senate. He was reelected to the latter, and served in that body seven years. In 1818, while still a member of the State Senate, he was elected to the United States Senate, and served in that body with ability and distinction for six years. This period was one of great interest in the history of our country. Such distinguished men as Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Randolph and Benton were members of the Senate, and among these eminent statesmen Walter Lowrie occupied a position of honorable prominence. His staunch integrity won their confidence, while his practical judgment led them to seek his advice and rely upon his opinions. He was regarded by the Senators who knew him best as an authority upon all questions of political history and constitutional law.

During the discussion of the celebrated Missouri Compromise, he made a speech of great power and force of argument, in which he took strong grounds against the extension of slavery, and uttered a vigorous protest against the establishment of slave labor upon a single foot of free territory. His influence in the Senate was not only that of a statesman, but also of a Christian. He was one of the founders of the Congressional Prayer Meeting, as well as of the Congressional Temperance Society. For a long time he was a member of the executive committee of the American Colonization Society, also of the Senate committee on Indian affairs. At the expiration of his senatorial term, in March, 1825, he was elected secretary of the Senate, an office which he held for twelve years, resigning it in 1836 to become secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, which, under his vigorous and sagacious policy, was built up from an obscure institution to its subsequent importance and prosperity. He brought to his new field of action the same strength of mind and earnestness of purpose that had characterized his previous career, and became the efficient head of a great missionary work. His labors only terminated with his death, which occurred in New York City, December 14, 1868.

Senator Lowrie was twice married. His first marriage occurred in 1808, to Amelia McPherrin, a daughter of Rev. John McPherrin, his preceptor, and one of the founders of the Presbyterianism in Butler County. She died in 1832, and he afterward married Mary K. Childs. The children of his first marriage were as follows: John C.; Matthew S., an early member of the Butler bar; Mary, who married Samuel Baird, a merchant of Pittsburg; Eliza; Walter M.; Jonathan Roberts, a well remembered attorney of Hollidaysburg; Reuben P., and Henry M. John C., Walter M., and Reuben P. became missionaries of the Presbyterian church. Reu-

ben P. fell a victim to overwork in the enervating climate of China, and Walter M. was murdered by Chinese pirates, August 19, 1847. Rev. John C. Lowrie, D. D., spent two years on missionary work in India, when he returned to New York and was appointed assistant to his father in the office of the Board of Foreign Missions, and after his father's death he succeeded him as secretary, which position he filled continuously for several years. Senator Lowrie exhibited a rare example of obedience to the dictates of duty in resigning the secretaryship of the United States Senate, and accepting that of the Board of Foreign Missions. He relinquished a home surrounded by every comfort, a position of ease and large emolument, the society of a wide circle of eminent men, with whom he was on terms of the closest intimacy, for a life in humble quarters, in a city with which he was unfamiliar and to assume an arduous position, the remuneration of which was scarcely sufficient to sustain him. Notwithstanding his many varied talents, he was a modest and unassuming gentleman, whose public career was marked by the same rigid morals and principles that guided his private life.

REV. JOHN MCPHERRIN was one of the founders of Presbyterianism in western Pennsylvania, the pioneer minister of that denomination in Butler County, and the first pastor of the Butler church. He was a native of what is now Adams County, Pennsylvania, born November 15, 1757, whence the family removed to Westmoreland County. His preparatory studies were pursued under Rev. Robert Smith, D. D., of Pequea, Pennsylvania, and he graduated at Dickinson College in 1788. He studied theology under the direction of Rev. John Clark, of Allegheny County, and was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Redstone, August 20, 1789. On September 22, 1790, he was ordained by the same Presbytery, and installed pastor

of the congregations of Salem and Unity, in Westmoreland County, where he remained until 1803. In the meantime, however, he had visited this portion of the State on a missionary tour, coming here in the summer of 1799 and preaching to a congregation under the spreading branches of a large tree that stood near the site of Concord Presbyterian church, in what is now Concord Township, Butler County. Several of his audience requested him to name the embryo church, which he did, calling it "Concord," the title it has borne to the present day.

In 1803 Mr. McPherrin returned to this county and accepted calls from Concord and Muddy Creek churches, both of which he took charge of the same year. In 1805 he became a member of the Presbytery of Erie, and continued to minister to the congregations mentioned until 1813, when he resigned the Muddy Creek charge, having been installed pastor of the Butler church April 7, 1813, in connection with the church of Concord. It is also said he was pastor of Harmony church for several years. He remained pastor of Butler and Concord churches until his death, which occurred at Butler, February 10, 1822. Before coming to Butler County, Mr. McPherrin was married to Mary Stevenson, a daughter of John Stevenson, of Washington County. His children were as follows: Amelia, who married Walter Lowrie; William; Samuel; John; Clark; Mary, who married John Sullivan; Ebenezer; Josiah, and Anderson.

REV. ISAAH NIBLOCK, D. D., was one of the pioneer ministers of what is now known as the United Presbyterian church of Butler. He was a native of County Monaghan, Ireland, born in the year 1794, studied divinity under Rev. John Dick, D. D., professor of theology in the United Sessions church, Glasgow, Scotland, and was licensed to preach in 1817. The following year he emigrated to New York, and preached in Philadelphia in the fall

of 1818. Soon after he crossed the Allegheny Mountains on horseback, arriving in Pittsburg on the 20th of December, 1818, where he was appointed to supply vacancies for three months in this section of the State. Three days later he came to Butler and preached in the courthouse on the last Sunday of the year. He continued to preach as a supply until April 23, 1819, when he received a call from the congregations of Butler and White Oak Springs, which he accepted, and after filling his previous engagements, was ordained and installed as their pastor by the Monongahela Associate Reformed Presbytery, and preached his first sermon as pastor of the Butler church on the third Sunday in May, 1819. This pastorate continued for more than forty-five years, or until his death in Butler, June 29, 1864, although he was unable to preach for nearly five months preceding that event. When Mr. Niblock became pastor of the Butler church it consisted of but one elder and nine communicants. Under his ministry there were added to the Butler, White Oak Springs and Union congregations about 1,100 members. He baptized about 2,000 children and adults, and united in marriage more than 200 couples. After coming to Butler, Dr. Niblock was married to Rachel Alexander, of Pittsburg, who became the mother of six children, viz.: Mary J.; James; Alexander; John, a United Presbyterian minister; Hugh; Mrs. Maria Zimmerman, and Harriet.

REV. WILLIAM WHITE, D. D., the honored and respected rector of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church of Butler for half a century, was a native of Stewartstown, County Tyrone, Ireland. He was born March 18, 1811, and grew to manhood in his native land. In 1832 he came to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and entered the Western University, graduating from that institution in 1834. He graduated from the General Theological Seminary of New York in 1837, was ordained a deacon by

Bishop Onderdonk, in Christ Church, Philadelphia, the same year, and was sent to take charge of the Freeport and Butler congregations. In 1838 he was ordained a priest by the same bishop, and remained in charge of both churches mentioned until 1842, when he gave up the Freeport charge and confined his labors to Butler and vicinity. Dr. White was married October 7, 1840, to Mary Bredin, a daughter of James Bredin, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, to whom have been born six children, as follows: Annie; Isabella; Thomas, an Episcopal minister of East Albany, New York; George R., attorney at law at Butler; James B. and William, both deceased. For several years Dr. White combined with his parochial duties those of a teacher in the old Butler Academy, and many of the leading men of Western Pennsylvania look up to him with pride as their preceptor. He continued as pastor of the Butler congregation until 1877, when the infirmities of advancing age induced him to lay down the burden, although he occasionally performed the offices of his sacred calling in the adjoining counties of Armstrong and Clarion until his death. For nearly sixty years his name was closely associated with the religious and educational life of Butler County, and few of its citizens have won to a greater degree the unbounded love and confidence of the whole people than this venerable patriarch whose rare usefulness throughout that period was gladly acknowledged by all.

REV. LOYAL YOUNG, D. D., was pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Butler for nearly thirty-five years, and his name is a familiar one in many of the homes in Butler County. He was a son of Robert and Lydia (Gould) Young, of Charlemont, Franklin County, Massachusetts, where he was born July 1, 1806. When Loyal was five years old his parents removed to French Creek, Harrison County, Virginia. He obtained a good English education in the schools of that locality, entered Jeffer-

son College, in 1826, and graduated from that institution in the fall of 1828. After teaching a private family school in Virginia one year, he entered the Western Theological Seminary, at Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, and was licensed to preach the gospel by the Presbytery of Ohio, June 21, 1832. On the 25th of October following, he was married to Margaret P. Johnston, a daughter of Rev. Robert Johnston, the first pastor of the Sernbrgrass Presbyterian Church, Venango County, to which union were born seven sons and one daughter. Four of their sons, Robert J., Watson J., Torrence F., and James W., were soldiers in the Union Army.

Mr. Young came to Butler County soon after he was licensed to preach, his first sermon in Butler being delivered August 29, 1832. The following summer he preached as a candidate, and was ordained and installed as the third pastor of the Butler congregation, by the Presbytery of Allegheny, December 4, 1833. For nearly thirty-five years he labored faithfully and assiduously in building up the church. During his ministry here he baptized about 800 children and adults, united in marriage over 200 couples, and nearly 450 persons were brought into the Butler church. He delivered his farewell sermon May 10, 1868, and the same month took charge of French Creek and Buckhannon churches in West Virginia. He remained at French Creek eight years, and was then installed as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church

of Parkersburg, in the same State, which position he filled five years. His next charge was the Winfield, Point Pleasant and Pleasant Flats churches of West Virginia, which he ministered to from 1880 to 1885. He then removed to Washington, Pennsylvania, and became a supply for a few years. Here his wife died December 29, 1887, and soon after he returned to Butler, where he continued to follow the ministry up to within a few weeks of his death, which occurred October 11, 1890.

While pastor of the Butler church, in 1858, the degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by Washington College. Dr. Young was twice moderator of the Synod of Pittsburg, once of the Erie Synod, and represented the Presbytery at the General Assembly several times. He was also the author of the following works: "Commentary on the Book of Ecclesiastes," "Hidden Treasure," "Interviews With Inspired Men," "Communion," and "From Dawn to Dusk." A few weeks before his death he completed a commentary on the Book of Proverbs. To Dr. Young more than to any other man was due the establishment of Witherspoon Institute at Butler. He was the guiding spirit in calling the convention which brought that school into existence, in preparing the charter, in raising money, and placing the Institute on a solid foundation. He was its principal for quite a long period, and his name is closely interwoven with its early growth and progress.

CHAPTER V

POLITICAL HISTORY

Senatorial and Representative Districts Established—First Elections—A New Judicial District—Fourteenth Congressional District Established—Campaign of 1828—Case of Hugh Lee—Constitutional Amendments—Twenty-fifth Congressional District—Anti-slavery Movement—The Know Nothing Party—Anti-Administration Party—The Republican Party—The New Representative District—Apportionment of 1871—The Constitutional Convention—Changes in 1874—Vote on Prohibition Amendment—Campaign of 1890—Judicial Campaigns of 1892-1902—The Union Party—Vote for President Roosevelt—New Primary Election Law—Congressional Districts—Senatorial Districts—Representative Districts—Judicial Districts—Public Officials—Appointment of Court Officials.

In addition to exercising a fostering care over her own internal political affairs, Butler County has played an important part in the various congressional, senatorial and judicial districts to which she has belonged. Her citizens have ever valued and protected their political rights and have exercised them in the manner which to their minds was best calculated to conserve the highest interests of the nation and the state.

The act of the legislature creating Butler County was approved March 12, 1800. Besides defining the boundaries of the county, this act made temporary provision for her political status by assigning her to the same senatorial district as Allegheny, Washington, and Green Counties. The representative district was made up of Beaver, Butler, Mercer, Crawford, Erie, Warren, and Venango Counties and was entitled to two representatives in the general assembly.

Under the Constitution of 1790, then in force, the members of the State Senate

were elected every three years and the members of the House of Representatives every year. No member could serve more than four years in seven. Elections were held on the second Tuesday in October of each year, save for President and Vice-President of the United States, which were held in November, as at present. The terms of service of state senators and representatives began on the fourth Monday of October.

The state Capitol was at Lancaster and the Senators and Representatives, as well as other citizens having business there, usually made the journey on horse-back, that being the only mode of conveyance outside of walking, previous to the establishment of a stage-coach line and the canal. Occasionally a prudent member took his own provisions with him.

The act above referred to also provided that:

“The inhabitants of that part of the county of Butler in Elder’s district of the depreciated lands, who heretofore held their elections at the town of Freeport, shall be annexed to the district known by the name of

McClure's district and vote with the inhabitants thereof at the house of Andrew McClure. And the inhabitants of that part of Butler County in any of the donation districts, who have heretofore held their elections at the town of Freeport shall be annexed to what is called Buchanan's district and vote with the inhabitants thereof."

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

The act of April 2, 1803, assigned Butler County to the sixth judicial district with Beaver, Mercer, and Erie Counties, of which the Honorable Jesse Moore was the first presiding judge to sit in Butler.

ELEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

An act of the General Assembly of April 11, 1803, divided the state into eleven congressional districts, the eleventh district being composed of Allegheny, Beaver, Butler, Crawford, Mercer, Venango, Warren, and Erie Counties.

FIRST ELECTIONS.

The first general election in the county was held in 1804, at which members of congress, representatives to the general assembly and county commissioners were voted for. The same year at the election held on the first Monday in November, presidential electors were voted for.

The candidates for Congress were J. B. C. Lucas, Democratic Republican, and James O'Hara, Federalist. The latter was a resident of Pittsburg, a Revolutionary soldier, and, as the name of his party indicates, an adherent of the Hamiltonian idea of a strong government. That his ideas were not well received in Butler County may be seen from the records of the vote cast in the six election districts into which the county was divided at that time. Lucas received 408 votes in the county and O'Hara 118.

The election that year in the first district was held at the home of Ezekiel Bredin, formerly James Buchanan's, where William Gault, Jacob Smith, and Ephraim Harris were judges. In the second district the polling place was at the residence of Alexander Ramsey, the judges being Ben-

jamin Fletcher, W. Furgeson, and James Coulter. The judges of election and polling places are not recorded for the third and fourth districts. The judges of the fifth district were W. Johnson, Samuel Duncan, and Moses Bolton. The place of holding election is not mentioned. In the sixth district the judges were, Abdiel McLure, William Campbell and George Shannon. At Butler the judges were William Ayres, John Cunningham, and John Gilmore. There were no returns from the fourth district.

CANDIDATES.	1st Dist.	2d Dist.	3d Dist.	4th Dist.	5th Dist.	6th Dist.
CONGRESS—						
John B. C. Lucas.....	32	76	188	..	61	51
James O'Hara.....	32	6	63	..	9	8
Assembly—						
James Boyard.....	..	..	82	..	..	..
George Robinson.....	32	46	84	..	60	58
Jacob Mechling.....	50	76	78	..	25	4
Abner Laycock.....	32	22	80	..	43	58
John McBride.....	32	8	196	..	43	66
Jonathan Coulter.....	32	34	50	..	25	5
Jacob Ferree.....	12	6	51	..	7	9
John Negley.....	..	..	102	..	..	..
Commissioners—						
Abner Coats.....	..	..	12	..	40	60
James Scott.....	18	42	121	..	4	2
Francis Kearns.....	1	..	72	..	23	3
David Armstrong.....	27	..	..	..	3	..
Hugh Lee.....	13	40	1	..	..	..
William Brown.....	8	..	53	..	..	1

At the election held for state senators in the county in 1805, David Martin received 207 votes and Samuel Ewalt 149 votes. The election, however, seems to have fallen to the lot of one of the other counties in the district, and Butler County did not elect a state senator until 1811.

The following year Jacob Mechling of Butler was elected to the legislature, receiving 229 votes in this county. Abner Laycock received 232 votes and Francis McLure 231 votes.

A NEW JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

By an act of the legislature approved February 24, 1806, the sixth judicial district was reconstructed, Butler County being placed in the same district with Mercer, Butler, Venango, Crawford, and Erie. The same act provided for the holding of court in Butler on the first Monday in March, June, September and December of each year, for terms of one week.

The act of March 21, 1808, put Allegheny, Beaver and Butler Counties in the same senatorial district and Allegheny and Butler Counties in the same representative district and entitled the two counties to four representatives.

The act of April 4, 1809, changed the time of holding court in Butler to the second Mondays of the months given above. An act was also passed in 1809 to validate the acts of justices of the peace from the erection of the county in 1800 to November 1, 1808.

Francis McLure and Samuel Ewalt appear to have been the candidates for state senate in Butler County in 1809, but failed of election in the district. The same year John Negley of Butler was elected representative.

In 1810 James Patterson, the candidate for representative, received a majority of the votes in this county, but failed of election. In the same year Walter Lowrie of Butler was elected to the legislature and in 1811 to the state senate. He was re-elected in 1814 and elected United States Senator in 1818.

THE FOURTEENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The Legislature of 1812, on March 20, passed an act apportioning the State into fifteen congressional districts. Butler and Allegheny Counties constituted the Fourteenth District. The political machinery of those days was much simpler than at present. The candidates ran largely on their personal merit and popularity, and as the representatives of the political ideas and principles which were then dividing the people into parties. The Democratic-Republicans, who were followers of Jefferson, were in a majority in the county for many years. Sometimes a candidate would achieve success by sheer dint of personal popularity, this more frequently happening when too many candidates from the leading party sought the same office. The "scrub race," however, gradu-

ally fell into disrepute, as was inevitable, and served to pave the way for the delegate system which succeeded it and which continued in operation almost until the close of the last century, when it too gave way to the system of nomination by popular vote now in use.

As an indication of the tendency toward the delegate method in 1814, an advertisement which appeared in the Pittsburg paper of that year is of interest:

"At a general meeting of the Democratic-Republican delegates from the different townships of the county of Butler, held at the Court House in the town of Butler, on the 4th day of July, 1814, for the purpose of putting in nomination suitable persons to be supported at the next general election, the following persons were unanimously agreed upon: Governor, Simon Snyder; Assembly, John Potts. It was resolved, That Hugh McKee and Robert Scott be delegates to meet two delegates from Allegheny County at Mr. James Carnahan's at such time as may be agreed upon; and that they be instructed to support John Potts for a member of the House of Representatives in the State in conjunction with three members from Allegheny County; and also after a conference with the delegates from Allegheny County to put in nomination a suitable person to be supported for a member of Congress from this district. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary and published in the Pittsburg papers."

The minutes of the meeting were signed by Robert Martin as chairman and Robert Lennon as secretary. Mr. Potts who was a citizen of Butler County was elected to the Assembly.

John Gilmore was elected representative to the General Assembly from Butler County in 1816-17-18-19 and in 1821. In the year last mentioned he was chosen speaker of the House. He was a candidate for state senator in 1821 and again in 1825, but was not elected, although he received a majority of the votes cast in the county.

Moses Sullivan, a brother of Hon. Charles C. Sullivan, was elected representative in 1822 and 1823, and state senator in 1824, serving three terms in the Senate.

In 1825 the congressional district was composed of Beaver, Butler and Armstrong Counties, and Robert Orr was

elected to Congress, receiving 5,157 votes in the district. The vote on the proposed Constitutional Amendment of that year was 624 for and 691 against the amendment. At the same election John Brown, James Powers, William Beatty and William B. Foster were elected representatives from the district composed of Allegheny and Butler Counties. William Beatty was a citizen of Butler County and was re-elected in 1826 and 1827. Moses Sullivan was elected State Senator in 1825 from the district composed of Allegheny, Beaver and Butler Counties.

CAMPAIGN OF 1828.

The campaign of 1828 saw three tickets in the field. They were known as the "American System," "Independent," and "Jackson." William Purviance, of Butler, was a candidate for the Assembly on the first named ticket, Robert Stewart on the second, and James McKee on the third. McKee was elected, receiving 3,250 votes in the district, of which 720 were given him in Butler County. The vote of the county was 1,068 for Andrew Jackson and 610 for John Quincy Adams, a majority of 458 for "Old Hickory." The campaign of that year was marked by much bitterness of feeling and many heated discussions over the relative merit of the opposing presidential candidate. Occasionally there was violence resorted to on the part of some over-rash champion of "Old Hickory," which was usually met in kind by the advocates of Adams, but no serious damage was done outside of a few bloody noses and blackened eyes. The spirit engendered by that campaign is forcibly expressed in a toast expressed on the 4th of July and on training day. It is as follows:

"May the skins of the enemies of Jackson be converted into carpeting for his friends to dance upon."

Notwithstanding the free expression of such strong sentiments personal encon-

ters and deeds of violence were rare as the result of political differences.

THE CASE OF HUGH LEE.

The case of Hugh Lee, of Butler County, attracted general attention in the legislature in March, 1829. Lee had filled the office of justice of the peace from 1808 to 1829 and was charged with being an alien. This charge was carried forward from court to court and ultimately came before the legislature for adjudication. Lee refuted the charge with the evidence that he had been naturalized in New Orleans prior to coming to Butler County. After a lengthy discussion the legislature disposed of the matter by adjourning the debate by a vote of 54 to 28. Lee completed his term as justice of the peace in 1830, and was not again molested by his persecutors.

By the act of April 29, 1829, Butler and Beaver Counties were made a senatorial district, and Butler County created a representative district entitled to one member of the House of Representatives.

The opposition to Free Masonry, due primarily to the disappearance of William Morgan in 1826, appears to have been the leading issue in Butler County in 1830. A meeting of the "antis" was held at the courthouse on February 6 of that year and presided over by General Ayres. Another meeting was held on February 17, at which George W. Smith was chosen as a delegate to the State Anti-Masonic Convention, and a Committee of Vigilance was appointed.

In 1832 the State was again apportioned into Congressional districts and Butler County was placed in the same district with Armstrong and Clearfield Counties. William Ayres, the candidate for Congress from Butler County that year received 1,254 votes in the district, but failed of an election in the district.

At the October election in 1835, Butler County cast 1,780 votes against the pro-

posed Constitutional Convention to be held in 1838, and 541 votes in favor of it. William Ayres and Thomas Denny were chosen senatorial delegates and Samuel A. Purviance representative delegate.

The campaign of 1838 was an exciting one in Butler. Previous to the election in October, the Whigs raised a flag on the Mechling corner, concealing their project so well under the cover of darkness that the Democrats did not discover it until the next morning. A Whig flag in Butler in 1838 was out of the question, and as soon as the amazed Democracy discovered the streamer flapping defiance in the morning breeze, they immediately removed it without ceremony. The chief actor in the removal of the flag and the flagpole was Paulhemas, the blacksmith.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

The Constitutional amendments submitted at the election in 1838, received a majority of 1,671 votes in the county, the vote for them being 2,383 and against them 712. Under the new Constitution the offices of recorder and prothonotary were made elective, and at the election of October 11, 1839, candidates for these offices were voted for, for the first time. Joseph McQuiston and William Walker, candidates for register and recorder, received 1,219 and 1,093 votes respectively, while Jacob Zeigler and John Levis received 1,318 and 1,021 votes respectively for prothonotary. For academy trustees the vote was: John Gilmore and Rev. Loyal Young, 1,146 votes; John Duffy and Dr. James Graham received 1,143 votes.

At the election held in October, 1840, for members of Congress, Joseph Buffington received 2,100 votes; William Wilkins 1,804 votes, and David Tarbox 5 votes. Buffington was afterward elected to Congress in the district in 1842 and served two terms.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The Act of Assembly of March 25, 1843, placed Butler County in the Twenty-fifth Congressional District, with Armstrong, Indiana and Clearfield Counties. The Act of April 14 of the same year placed Allegheny and Butler Counties in the Twenty-fourth Senatorial District, which was entitled to two members, while Butler County was continued as a Representative District, with one member.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY MOVEMENT.

A new ticket was in the field in 1844. The Anti-slavery and Liberty men organized in that year at a meeting held at the courthouse at which John Waldron presided and John Smith was secretary. One of the resolutions adopted asserted: "That in organizing a Liberty party in Butler County we do it from the sense of duty to God and are determined to support no man or party in the management of political affairs further than measures and men in office are governed by the Bible, which we take as our supreme law to which all other laws must conform."

In the election that followed, the Liberty party candidate, John Shryock, received 146 votes for county commissioner, while Dodds, the Democrat, received 2,103, and Bracken, Whig, received 2,066 votes.

The Anti-Masonic advocates were active in 1846 and placed a full ticket in the nomination under the title of the Anti-Masonic Whig Party. In March, 1847, the people voted on the Option, or Liquor Law, giving 1,960 votes for the sale of liquor and 1,225 against such sale. The same year a new road law was voted for and resulted in 695 votes for the new law, and 1,771 for the old law.

On July 29, 1848, the Free Soilers and Free Laborites held a meeting at Portersville to prepare for the conventions of their party, but little was accomplished.

The same year the charter of the Columbia Bank was the cause of much discussion and a debate in the Assembly at Harrisburg in March.

The anti-slavery movement appears to have been gathering some force in Butler County in 1850. In October of that year an anti-slavery meeting was held at Centreville, now Slippery Rock Borough, for the purpose of considering the provisions of the new Fugitive Slave Law. The meeting was presided over by John Hays and Thomas Stephenson, and a committee was appointed to draft a petition to Congress for the repeal of the law.

The Free Soil element were active in the campaign of 1853 and succeeded in defeating the Democratic candidates for judge of the Supreme Court in the county that year. The decrease in the total vote of 1853 over the preceding year was 1600, the Democratic party suffering the most from the defection of the Free Soil element. The vote cast on October 11, for Thomas A. Budd, Whig candidate, for judge of the Supreme Court, was 1952, for John C. Knox, Democratic candidate, 1835, and for William A. Stephenson, Free Soil candidate, 95. The Whig candidates that year were successful for both the state and county offices.

THE KNOW NOTHING PARTY.

The first election in the county held after the organization of the thirty-three townships and the four boroughs of the county brought into light the dangers of introducing "isms" into politics. While the Know Nothing Party had a state ticket that year, it secretly gave its support to the Whig candidates, and by this means defeated the Democratic ticket. In the local election the Know Nothings supported those candidates in the Whig and Democratic tickets, who were members of their (so-called) "dark-lantern organization," or whom they believed to be in sympathy with it.

The Whig candidate for governor received 2955 votes. William Bigler, the

Democratic candidate, 2381, and Ben R. Bradford, the Know Nothing candidate, fourteen. The highest Know Nothing vote cast for assemblyman was sixty-one for H. F. Aderhold, while W. McClelland, T. Barry and John Cowden each received seventeen votes. Samuel A. Purviance, Whig candidate for Congress, received 2903 votes against 2367 cast for O. D. Palmer, Democrat. In county affairs, John McKee, Democrat, received 2675 votes for sheriff, against 2553 cast for J. A. Gibson; Matthew F. White received 2732 votes for prothonotary against 2445 cast for his Whig opponent, Nathan Brown. This vote was reversed in the battle for register and recorder, I. S. P. DeWolf, Whig, being victorious. John Graham, Democrat, was elected clerk of courts. Jacob Bentel, Whig, was elected coroner and William Smith, Whig, auditor. The vote for the proposed liquor law that year was 2301 for the law and 2293 against it.

The full strength of the Know Nothings was represented in the vote for Thomas H. Baird, candidate for judge of the Supreme Court, who received 1189 votes. The total Whig vote cast was 2955 and the total Democratic vote 2381.

THE ANTI-ADMINISTRATION PARTY.

Following the example of members of the legislature, a large number of citizens signed a call for a union meeting to be held at Butler March 19, 1856, at which the "Anti-Administration Party," or "Unionists for the sake of the Union," was organized. This meeting was largely attended by members of both the Whig and the Democratic Party, and was the beginning of the Republican Party in Butler County, as it now exists. The campaign of that year was one of the most exciting in the history of the state. Party spirit ran high, and the battle for political supremacy was waged fiercely in every district. Butler County was the scene of many torch-light processions and campaign rallies. The entire interest of the campaign

centered on the presidential contest, the leading candidates being James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, Democrat, and John C. Fremont, Republican. The result of the election was an unexpected and disagreeable surprise to the Democrats. While Buchanan was elected president, the Republicans carried the state and county ticket, and for many years after political honors in the county were more evenly divided between the two great parties. The vote cast for president was as follows: Fremont, Republican, 3401; Buchanan, Democrat, 2648; Fillmore, Know Nothing, 67; Fillmore (repeaters), 14; Samuel A. Purviance, Republican, received 3092 votes for Congress; James A. Gibson, Democrat, 2581; Alexander Wardlaw, Know Nothing, thirteen. For state senator, John R. Harris, Republican, received 3090 votes; John H. Negley, Democrat, 2562. For the legislature, A. W. Crawford, Republican, received 3101 votes; DeLorna Imbrie, Republican, 3103; George P. Shaw, Republican, 3102; Thomas J. Layton, Democrat, 2565; Charles H. Shriner, Democrat, 2566; Jacob Criss, Democrat, 2566. For district attorney, Eugene Ferrero, Republican, received 3106 votes; James M. Bredin, Democrat, 2546. For associate judge, Thomas Stephenson, Republican, received 3070 votes; Jacob Meehling, Jr., Republican, 3011; Samuel Marshall, Democrat, 2617; J. Bovard, Democrat, 2549. For county commissioner, P. Hilliard, Republican, received 3003 votes; J. W. Martin, Democrat, 2644. For county surveyor, David Scott, Republican, received 3114 votes; Charles Cramer, Democrat, 2529. For county auditor, William S. Waldron, Republican, received 3050 votes; R. B. Maxwell, Democrat, 2565. For academy trustees, Archibald Blakeley, Republican, 3052 votes; Thomas H. Bracken, Republican, 3051; W. C. Pollock, Democrat, 2552; William Borland, Democrat, 2554.

The Know Nothing Party, which had cut considerable figure in the politics of

the county in 1854, fell into decadence and at the October election, 1857, the total vote polled by this party for Hazellhurst, their candidate for governor, was fifty-three. David Wilmot, the Republican candidate for governor, received 2,831 votes and William F. Packer, the Democratic candidate, 2361.

The People's Reformed ticket of 1858 presented the names of James Kerr, of Harrisville, for Congress; R. J. Gregg, of Buffalo Township, and John O. Jack, of Center Township, for the legislature. Thomas Dodds of Connoquenessing for commissioner, and William McKinney of the same township for auditor.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The Republican party again swept the county in 1860, when the campaign was formerly opened in Butler by a ratification meeting held to ratify the nomination of Abraham Lincoln, the presidential nominee of the party. The bitterness of the campaign survived the election and individual members of the minority party were proscribed for their political views. In 1862 the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania decided that the act of extending the right of suffrage to soldiers in the field was unconstitutional. The legislature the following year offered an amendment to the Constitution providing a remedy for this injustice to a volunteer army and the amendments were voted on at a special election held in August, 1863. The vote in Butler County was 2,679 for the amendment and 1,237 against it. The vote for governor the same year was for Curtin, Republican, 3,328, and Woodward, Democrat, 2,054.

THE NEW REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.

In 1857 Butler County was constituted as a separate representative district, and elected two representatives. The representatives under this arrangement elected from the county were W. W. Dodds, John M. Thompson, William S. Graham,

Thomas Robinson, Hiram C. McCoy, H. W. Grant, and in 1863, John H. Negley and William Hazlett. In 1864 the district was enlarged by the addition of Lawrence and Mercer Counties and was entitled to four representatives, all the counties voting for the nominees. In this year William Hazlett and John H. Negley of Butler, Samuel McKinley of Lawrence County and Col. Josiah McPherrin, a native of Butler, but a resident of Mercer County, were the successful candidates. In 1865, John H. Negley and Capt. Henry Pillow of Butler were elected, as were also McKinley and McPherrin.

The returns of the presidential election of 1864 show that the civil and military vote of Butler County for president was for Lincoln, 3,475, and for McClelland, 2,937. The returns of Marion Township which gave Lincoln fifty-three and McClelland 102 votes came in too late, so it was alleged, to be counted.

In 1868 Louis Z. Mitchell, Democrat, received 3,317 votes for Congress and Darwin Phelps received 3,396 in this county.

THE APPORTIONMENT OF 1871.

The legislature made a new apportionment of the state in 1871, in which Butler County was placed in a representative district with Beaver and Washington Counties. Capt. Geo. W. Fleeger, of Butler, was one of the members elected under this apportionment.

At the same session of the legislature Butler County was placed in the twenty-sixth Senatorial District with Beaver and Washington Counties. This arrangement only lasted until a convening of the constitutional convention in 1873 and the legislature of the following year reapportioned the state to carry out the provisions of the new constitution.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The question of calling a convention to revise the state constitution was submitted

to the people at the fall election in 1872, and was carried in Butler County by a decisive majority, the vote being 3,377 for, and 496 against it. General John N. Purviance and Louis Z. Mitchell of Butler were chosen delegates from this county, and the convention thus provided for met in the city of Philadelphia, in 1873, and concluded its labors on November 3d of that year. The new constitution, except wherein otherwise provided, went into effect January 1, 1874. This constitution provided for the election of state senators every four years instead of every three and members of the House of Representatives every two years instead of every year. It also provided for biennial instead of annual sessions of the general assembly and fixed the date of meeting for the first Tuesday of January of every second year. The date of holding the general election in the state was changed from the second Tuesday of October to "the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November," of each year. In order to make effective the provision of the new constitution changing the terms of state senator from three to four years, the legislature of 1874 reapportioned the state, placing Butler and Armstrong Counties in the Forty-first Senatorial District, and providing that at the general election of that year the senator should be chosen in the district for a term of two years and that at the general election of 1876 the senator should be elected for four years. This apportionment is still in force.

Under the act of 1874 Butler County became a representative district alone and entitled to two members. The Congressional apportionment made the same year placed Butler in the Twenty-sixth Congressional district with Mercer and Crawford Counties.

CHANGES IN 1874.

The abnormal increase of population caused by the development of the Butler

County oil field, from 1869 to 1874, changed the manners and customs of the people and gave rise to new conditions in local politics. The men who followed the oil excitements were usually self-assertive and independent in character and were disposed to consider men and measures rather than party lines in the political campaigns of the last quarter of the century. While the Republican party had a nominal majority in the county for the fifteen years previous to this time and the majority kept increasing as the population of the county increased, the independent element in the oil country exercised such an influence as to be able to elect dark horses or a Democrat who was favorable to their interests at the most unexpected times. The increase in the business of the Courts having kept pace with that population, the question of electing two judges for the district was presented at the Republican primary held in 1874. The legislature had recently passed an act authorizing the election of an additional law judge in Butler County and Hon. Charles McCandless had been appointed to fill the position until the fall election. At the Republican primary election of that year more votes were recorded than had been cast by both parties at the preceding fall election.

When the result of the primaries in this county was presented to the conventions held in Butler it was found that the vote for Charles McCandless exceeded that for Mr. McJunkin by forty-one. The friends of Mr. McJunkin were dissatisfied with the results and held a convention opposite the Willard House and nominated him. The regular Republican nominees in the district were Charles McCandless, of Butler, and Hon. L. L. McGuffin, of New Castle, while the Democratic nominees were James Bredin, of Butler, and John McMichael, of New Castle. Mr. McJunkin thus became the choice of the independent Republicans. Party lines were obliterated for the time and the contest resulted in

the election of Judges McJunkin and Bredin.

While the Prohibition sentiment had received more or less encouragement in the county since 1830, no ticket was placed in the field until 1876, when the temperance people of the county nominated John Brandon, of Connoquenessing Township, for the assembly, and John G. Christy for associate judge. The Republican vote of the county at the fall election of 1876 was 5,643; the Democratic, 4,830; Prohibitionist, 57; and the Greenback Party, 21. The battle of that year was for representatives in the state legislature and the vote cast was the largest in the history of the county down to that time. R. A. Mifflin received 5,424 and William Irvine 5,359 votes on the Republican ticket. George H. Graham received 5,076 and James Humphrey 4,779 votes on the Democratic ticket. Brandon, the Prohibition candidate, received sixty-six votes and Christy seventy-six votes.

Two years later the Democrats turned the tables on the Republicans on the legislative ticket by electing George H. Graham and James Humphrey. In 1882 the legislative ticket was split, the Democrats electing "Uncle Jake" Zeigler, and the Republicans Joseph T. Donly.

The judicial campaign of 1884 was one of the bitterest in the history of the county and was marked with many sensational features. The Republican nominees were John M. Greer of Butler and A. L. Hazen of New Castle, while the Democratic nominees were Hon. James Bredin of Butler for reelection and John McMichael of New Castle. The independent Republicans of Butler nominated Hon. E. McJunkin. At the same time a half interest in the weekly *Times* was purchased and one-half of the paper was devoted to the interest of Judge McJunkin's campaign and was edited by Frank Eastman of Butler. Capt. George W. Fleeger was the Republican candidate for Congress in the district composed of

Butler, Mercer and Crawford Counties, and he came in for a share of the vituperations and invective that were heaped on the opposers of McJunkin's campaign. The campaign was carried on with such bitterness as to estrange friends and was the cause of libel suits being instituted against the local paper; but after the election the suits were never pressed and were finally dropped.

The election resulted in favor of A. L. Hazen and John McMichael, the candidates from the Lawrence County end of the judicial district, while Capt. Fleegeer was elected to Congress.

Being dissatisfied with the result of the election Judge Bredin instituted a contest which was heard in Butler and finally decided in favor of Hazen and McMichael.

In 1887 the State legislature reapportioned the congressional district and Butler County was placed in the Twenty-fifth District with Beaver, Lawrence, and Mercer Counties, and the same year the legislative apportionment was made which is still in force. Under this apportionment Butler County constitutes a single district and is entitled to two members who are elected every two years.

THE VOTE ON THE PROHIBITION AMENDMENT.

The question of amending Section 1, Article 19, of the constitution, so as to prohibit the manufacture, sale or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors, was submitted to a vote of the people at a special election held June 18, 1889. The proposed amendment was vigorously discussed in a campaign of several months previous to the election, and while the proposition was defeated by a majority of 190,000 votes in the state, Butler County gave a handsome majority in favor of the amendment. The vote by districts was as follows:

	For	Against
Butler, 1st Ward.....	198	43
Butler, 2d Ward.....	144	92
Butler, 3d Ward.....	143	82
Butler, 4th Ward.....	145	48

Butler, 5th Ward.....	165	55
Adams Township N.....	91	28
Adams Township S.....	136	15
Allegheny Twp.....	155	31
Bald Ridge.....	105	25
Brady Twp.....	99	39
Buffalo Twp.....	110	104
Butler Twp.....	66	96
Center Twp.....	105	63
Cherry Twp. N.....	73	13
Cherry Twp. S.....	112	35
Clearfield Twp.....	35	106
Clinton Twp.....	188	60
Concord Twp.....	195	13
Connoquenessing Twp. N.....	75	36
Connoquenessing Twp. S.....	70	32
Cranberry Twp.....	69	110
Clay Twp.....	157	40
Donegal Twp.....	125	164
Fairview Twp. E.....	86	35
Fairview Twp. W.....	127	51
Forward Twp.....	137	79
Franklin Twp.....	112	81
Jackson Twp. E.....	26	34
Jackson Twp. W.....	29	103
Jefferson Twp.....	68	165
Laneaster Twp.....	31	126
Marion Twp.....	120	31
Mercer Twp.....	169	34
Middlesex Twp.....	117	13
Muddyreek Twp.....	150	34
Oakland Twp.....	114	98
Parker Twp.....	223	50
Penn Twp.....	182	42
Slippery Rock Twp.....	147	44
Summit Twp.....	38	169
Venango Twp.....	147	47
Washington Twp. N.....	45	33
Washington Twp. S.....	122	8
Winfield Twp.....	51	130
Worth Twp.....	146	32
Centerville Boro.....	71	19
Evans City Boro.....	72	25
Fairview Boro.....	44	10
Karns City Boro.....	32	18
Karns Boro.....	38	33
Chicago Boro.....	116	44
Prospect Boro.....	59	16
Petrolia Boro.....	56	34
Saxonburg Boro.....	1	76
Sunbury Boro.....	49	4
Zelienople Boro.....	31	78
	5716	3126

CAMPAIGN OF 1890.

The Congressional campaign of 1890, as well as that for governor, was one of the never-to-be-forgotten political fights of the county. The Republican party had nominated George W. Delamater of Meadville for governor, who was distasteful to a large element of the party throughout the

oil country. The Democratic nominee was the late Robert E. Pattison, ex-governor of the State. Lewis Emery, Jr., an independent Republican and antagonistic to the Delamater wing of the party, took the stump for ex-Governor Pattison. The disaffection within the ranks of the Republican party that year spread into the Congressional districts, and the Twenty-fifth District, of which Butler County was then a part, had a three-cornered fight on between Thomas R. Phillips, the regular Republican nominee, E. P. Gillespie, of Mercer, the Democratic nominee, and Alexander McDowell, of Sharon, Independent. The vote at the fall election resulted as follows: Pattison for governor, 4,722; Delamater, 4,097; John D. McGill, Prohibition, 418. Pattison's majority over Delamater, 625. For Congress, E. P. Gillespie received 3,837 votes; T. R. Phillips, 3,773; McDowell, 1,326; W. P. Braham, Prohibition, 318. Gillespie's majority over Phillips, 111. Gillespie was elected in the district. Two years later Mr. Phillips was elected to succeed Mr. Gillespie, and re-elected in 1894.

THE JUDICIAL CAMPAIGN 1892-1902.

In 1892 a vacancy was caused on the bench in the seventeenth judicial district by the death of John McMichael. Hon. Norman L. Martin, of New Castle, was appointed to fill the vacancy until the next election, which was held in November of that year. The candidates were Hon. John M. Greer, of Butler on the Republican ticket, and Norman L. Martin of New Castle on the Democratic ticket. Mr. Greer was elected and became assistant law judge of the district. September 1, 1893, Butler County was constituted as a separate judicial district, and known as the Seventeenth, the same number it held under the old apportionment, until the act of 1901 was passed, which constitutes Butler County as the Fiftieth district.

At the judicial election held in 1902.

Judge Greer was a candidate for re-election, but was defeated at the Republican primaries by James M. Galbreath, who became the party candidate. The Democratic candidate was Hon. Livingston McQuiston, of Butler, and the campaign that preceded the election was one of the hardest contested in the history of the district.

1896.

In the presidential election of 1896, when the free coinage of silver was the absorbing question before the public, Butler County voters were intensely interested. McKinley, Republican, received 6,807 votes, while W. J. Bryan, the free silver Democrat, received 4,947 votes. The vote cast for the other tickets in the field were as follows: Levering, Republican, 285; Bryan, People's party, 79; Mitchell, Socialist Labor, 3; Bentley, National, 46; Bryan, Free Silver, 101; McKinley, Independent, 14; Palmer, Jefferson Party, 26.

The same year the Republican candidate for Congress, J. J. Davidson, of Beaver County, received 26,529 votes in the district, against 17,050 cast for the Democratic candidate, J. G. McConeghy, of New Castle, and 1,034 cast for the Prohibition candidate, Ralph P. Allen. Mr. Davidson, the Congressman elect, died in January, 1897, and Dr. J. B. Showalter, of Butler County, was appointed to fill the vacancy, and at the election held April 20, 1897, was elected for the unexpired term. The vote cast for Showalter at this election was 12,221 in the district, against his Democratic competitor, Dr. Salem Heilman, of Sharon, who received 6,222. The vote in Butler County was 3,134 for Showalter, and 1,530 for Heilman.

The Senatorial contest in the 41st District in 1896, resulted in a warm contest between W. B. Meredith, Republican, of Armstrong County, P. R. Burke, Democrat, of Karns City, Butler County, and W. H. Ritter, Citizens' Ticket, of Butler. The three-cornered fight was caused by dissat

isfaction among the Republicans of Butler County over the result of the Senatorial conference held in Butler, at which Meredith was nominated. Meredith was elected by the small majority of 581 over his closest competitor. The vote in the district being as follows: Meredith, 9,423; Burke, 8,842; Ritter, 1,358; Sherrard, Prohibition, 99. The vote in Butler County was as follows: Meredith, 3,945; Burke, 5,144; Ritter, 1,205; Sherrard, eighty.

Some life was infused in the campaign of 1898 by a factional quarrel in the Republican party, in which the re-election to the Legislature of James X. Moore was made an issue. Moore secured his nomination and also his election after one of the most bitter fights that the county has witnessed. The same year the choice of the Republican party for Congress was Dr. J. B. Showalter, who was candidate for reelection, and the choice of the Democrat was M. L. Lockwood, of Zelenople. Lockwood carried on an aggressive campaign, and succeeded in reducing his competitor's majority in Butler County to 286. The vote in the Congressional district was as follows: Showalter, 18,220; Lockwood, 15,271; J. A. Bailey, Prohibition, 2,006. Showalter's majority over Lockwood in the district, 2,949. The vote of Butler County was, Showalter, 4,675; Lockwood, 4,389; Bailey, 343. Showalter's majority over Lockwood, 286.

In 1900 Showalter was again the nominee of the Republican party and Lockwood was the choice of the Democrats in the district. The campaign was as full of sensational features as that of 1898, and Lockwood succeeded in reducing his opponent's majority in Butler County to 693. The vote in the District was, Showalter, 23,831; Lockwood, 19,641. Showalter's majority, 5,190. In the county, Showalter received 5,939 votes and Lockwood, 5,246.

In the Forty-first Senatorial District, in 1900, A. G. Williams, of Butler, was the choice of the Republicans for the honor;

and James S. Gallagher, of Freeport, was the Democratic candidate. Gallagher conducted an unusually aggressive campaign, and though defeated, swept the majority of his competitor below that usually given to the Republican candidate in the district. The vote in the district was, Williams, 11,676; Gallagher, 8,810; in the county, for Williams, 5,887; for Gallagher, 4,902. Williams's majority in the district, 2,866; in the county, 985.

There was very little change in the voting on the Presidential ticket in 1900 over that of 1896 in the county, the principal contest being for Congress and State Senate. The vote for President was as follows: McKinley, Republican, 6,303; Bryan, Democrat, 4,465; Wooley, Prohibition, 492; Mallory, Socialist Labor, five; Barker, People's party, seven; Debs, Socialist, thirteen. McKinley's majority over Bryan, 1838.

ACT OF 1901.

The act of the legislature in 1901 reapportioning the congressional districts, placed Butler County in the Twenty-second District with Westmoreland County. The first election held under this arrangement in 1902 resulted in the election of George F. Huff of Greensburg, and his subsequent election in 1904 and 1906. The vote in the district in 1902 was Huff, Republican, 18,827; C. M. Heineman, Democrat, 13,084; Woodburn, Prohibition, 778. The vote in Butler County was for Huff, 6,007; Heineman, 4,590; Woodburn, 200. The vote for Congress in the district in 1904 was Huff, 21,547; C. M. Heineman, Democrat, 9,824; C. D. Greenlee, Prohibition, 1,536. The vote in the county was Huff, 5,898; Heineman, 3,068; Greenlee, 410. In 1906, Huff's vote for Congress in the district was 15,924; S. A. Kline, Democrat of Greensburg, 10,102; Kerr, Prohibition, 35; Stull, Socialist Labor, 523; Kline, Lincoln party, 458.



ST. PAUL'S ORPHANS' HOME



COUNTY INFIRMARY



ST. JOHN'S LUTHERAN HOME AND
ORPHANAGE, MARS



OLD PEOPLE'S HOME, ZIELENOPOLE

THE UNION PARTY.

The Union party filed nomination papers in the county in 1901. The papers were signed by F. A. Grace, H. L. Brandon, F. E. Brandon, George M. Graham and Frank Lavery. At the election in November, John Henninger, Democrat, was elected district attorney and George M. Graham, Independent Republican, was elected clerk of courts.

The disclosure of frauds in connection with the erection of the State capital at Harrisburg and the dissatisfaction generally felt throughout the state in regard to the management of the state treasury were the causes of a political upheaval in the state which landed William H. Berry, a Democrat, in the state treasurer's office, this being the first time in almost fifty years that a Democrat had been elected to that office. Berry's campaign was regarded as something of a joke, but the results at the election were a disagreeable surprise to the Republican party in the state. The vote cast in Butler County was as follows: Plummer, Republican, 3,796; Berry, Democrat, 3,159; Berry, Prohibition, 678; Berry, Independent, 523; Berry, Lincoln party, eighty-one; Ringer, Socialist, thirty-three; Dingman, Socialist Labor, nine; Plummer, Citizens, eighty-five. Berry's majority over Plummer, 644.

CONTEST OF 1906.

The contest for governor in the state in 1906 was very bitter and Butler County had its share in the exciting events of the campaign. Lewis Emery, Jr., who was the Democratic candidate, and also the candidate of the Lincoln party, was remembered in Butler County by the old-line Republicans as the man who had deserted the party in 1890, and supported Governor Pattison. The vote at the election was as follows: Edwin Stewart, Republican, 3,813; Lewis Emery, Jr., Democrat, 2,537; H. L. Castle, Prohibition, 375; Stewart, Citizens ticket, eighty-one; Emery,

Lincoln party ticket, 609; Emery, Referendum, six; Emery, United Labor, ten. The campaign was distinguished by the vitriolic attacks made by Homer L. Castle, the Prohibition candidate, on Mr. Emery.

THE VOTE FOR PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

The presidential campaign of 1904 was an unusually quiet one. Neither of the old parties indulged in the campaign methods that had been much in use in the past fifty years. The vote cast for presidential electors was as follows: Roosevelt, Republican, 6,596; Parker, Democrat, 3,183; Swallow, Prohibition, 511; Socialist Labor, Corrigan, eighteen; Debs, Socialist, eighty-seven; Parker and Davis, Independent, four. Roosevelt's majority over Parker was 3,413, the largest majority ever given a presidential candidate in the county.

In the congressional campaign of 1894 the vote cast in the district was as follows: Thomas W. Phillips, 22,156; Joseph Vanderlin, 10,435; Joseph White, Prohibition, 1,475; William Kirker, Peoples party, 1,919; Thomas W. Phillips, Independent, six votes in Butler County.

THE NEW PRIMARY ELECTION LAW.

The primary election law passed by the legislature February 17, 1906, provided for a uniform system of holding primary elections by all parties in the state. Under this system the primary elections held in 1908 caused unusual interest in Butler County on account of nominating candidates for Congress and State Senate. Butler County Republicans presented the name of Hon. J. D. McMunkin of Butler for Congress, while Westmoreland County presented Hon. George F. Huff for reelection for the fourth term. Huff's campaign caused considerable feeling among the Republicans in Butler County because of an agreement entered into by the party leaders of the district at the time the new apportionment was made, by which it was understood that Westmoreland County

was to have the Congressman for three terms and Butler County for two terms in the ten years that the apportionment would exist. Colonel Huff having been elected for three terms and then announcing himself as a candidate for the fourth term was the means of bringing about a bitter contest in which the Westmoreland County candidate won.

The Democrats of the district nominated Thomas A. Kline of Greensburg for congressional honors.

In the senatorial district a sharp contest was waged at the Republican primaries between Hon. G. W. McNeese of Armstrong County, who was a candidate for reelection, and Hon. Thomas Hays of Butler, who had previously served three terms in the legislature. Mr. Hays not only had a majority in his own county, but defeated McNeese and Armstrong County, and became the Republican nominee for the district. The Democrats nominated Dr. R. J. Grossman, of Butler for senatorial honors and the county thus had the distinction of having both candidates in the senatorial field.

A. M. Christley, of Butler, was elected a delegate in the twenty-second congressional district to the Republican National Convention at Chicago, which nominated William H. Taft for president, and Livingston McQuiston of Butler was chosen a delegate in the same district to the Democratic National Convention at Denver, which nominated William J. Bryan for president.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

Since the organization of the county there have been eight apportionments made of Congressional districts, and at various times Butler County has been in the same district with nearly every county in the western part of the State.

In 1800 the Eleventh Congressional District was composed of Allegheny, Beaver,

Butler, Mercer, Crawford, Venango, Warren, and Erie.

In 1812 Butler was assigned to the fourteenth district with Allegheny County.

In 1825 Butler, Beaver and Armstrong Counties composed the district.

In 1832 another change was made and Butler, Armstrong, and Clearfield Counties were assigned to the same district.

In 1843 Butler, Armstrong, Indiana and Clearfield Counties constituted the district.

In 1874 the Twenty-sixth Congressional District was composed of Butler, Mercer, and Crawford Counties.

In 1887 the Twenty-fifth Congressional District was composed of Butler, Beaver, Lawrence and Mercer Counties.

In 1901 Butler and Westmoreland Counties constituted the Twenty-second Congressional District. This apportionment still exists.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

In 1800 Butler County was assigned to the senatorial district with Allegheny, Washington and Green Counties.

In 1808 Allegheny, Beaver and Butler Counties composed the district.

In 1829 an act of legislature was passed creating a senatorial district out of Beaver and Butler Counties.

In 1843 Allegheny and Butler Counties constituted a senatorial district, and was entitled to elect two members.

The act of 1871 created the twenty-sixth senatorial district out of Butler, Beaver and Washington Counties.

The act of 1874 created the forty-first senatorial district out of Butler and Armstrong Counties, and the act of 1906 made no change in the district.

REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS.

In 1800 the representative district was composed of Butler, Beaver, Mercer, Crawford, Erie, Warren and Venango Counties.

In 1808 Butler County was assigned to the district with Allegheny County.

In 1825 by an act of the legislature Butler County was continued in the same district with Allegheny County.

In 1829 the legislature constituted Butler County a district by itself and entitled to one representative.

In 1843 a reapportionment of the state was made and Butler County was continued alone as a district, and entitled to one representative.

In 1857 Butler County alone constituted the district and membership was increased to two.

In 1864 the district was enlarged by adding Lawrence and Mercer Counties and entitled to four members.

In 1871 Butler, Beaver and Washington Counties constituted a legislative district and was entitled to four members.

In 1876 Butler County alone constituted the district and was entitled to two members. This apportionment still exists.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

In 1803 the sixth judicial district was composed of Butler, Beaver, Mercer, and Erie Counties, with Hon. Jesse Moore as presiding judge.

In 1806 the district was composed of Butler, Mercer, Venango, Crawford and Erie Counties.

In 1873 under the new apportionment of the state, Butler County constituted the Seventeenth Judicial District with Lawrence County attached.

In 1893 Butler County alone became the seventeenth district and Lawrence County became a separate district.

In 1906 the legislature passed a judicial apportionment act in which Butler County was constituted the Fiftieth Judicial District.

PUBLIC OFFICIALS.

United States Senators.—Walter Lowrie, who was a resident of Butler, served in the United States Senate from March 4, 1819, to March 4, 1825. At the expiration

of his term as a United States Senator he was elected secretary of the Senate, which position he held until 1836. He resigned his position in the Senate in that year to accept the secretaryship of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, which under his vigorous and sagacious policy was built up from an obscure institution to its subsequent importance and prosperity.

John H. Mitchell, formerly a resident of Butler County, was elected United States Senator from Oregon for three successive terms beginning in 1872 and was a member of that body when his death occurred in 1905.

Representatives in Congress.—John Gilmore, of Butler, 1829 to 1831; William Beatty, of Butler, 1837 to 1841; Joseph Buffington, of Kittaning, 1843 to 1845; Alfred Gilmore, of Butler, 1849 to 1851; Samuel A. Purviance, of Butler, 1855 to 1859; Ebenezer McJunkin, of Butler, 1871 to 1874; Col. John M. Thompson of Butler, 1875 to 1878; Capt. George W. Fleeher, of Butler, 1885 to 1887; Thomas W. Phillips, of New Castle, 1893 to 1897; Dr. Joseph B. Showalter, of Chicora, 1897 to 1903; George F. Huff, of Greensburg, was elected from the 22nd District composed of Butler and Westmoreland Counties in the fall of 1902 and was reelected in 1904 and 1906.

James Thompson, a native of Butler County, served two terms in Congress from Erie County, Pennsylvania; he was elected in 1846 and reelected in 1848.

William G. Thompson, who was a brother of Col. John M. Thompson, was elected from the 5th District of Iowa and served in the Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Congresses.

Augustus M. Martin, who was a native of Connoquenessing Township, Butler County, was a member of Congress from Indiana in 1892, and was one of the distinguished attorneys of that state.

Presidential Electors.—James G. Campbell, 1856; E. McJunkin, 1864; Dr. S. D.

Bell, 1888; E. E. Abrams, 1896; John H. Negley, 1904; A. W. McCollough, 1908.

Federal Appointees.—John M. Sullivan, of Butler, revenue collector, 1867 to 1882; Alexander W. Crawford, consul at Antwerp, Belgium, in 1861; Edwin Lyon, consul at Elpasso, Mexico; Hugh McKee, surveyor of the territory of Kansas, 1858; Charles McCandless, chief justice of New Mexico, 1877; Samuel Black, governor of the territory of Nebraska, 1859; Matthew N. Greer, of Buffalo Township, clerk in the Document Room in the House of Representatives, 1908; James G. Campbell, marshal of the Western District of Pennsylvania; John N. Purviance, R. L. Maxwell, and H. H. Goucher, registers in bankruptcy; J. W. Kirker, provost marshal, 1863 to 1865; John H. Negley, enrolling officer, 1861; John C. O'Donnell, appointed post-master of Pittsburg in 1894; James B. Mates, census enumerator, 1890; James W. Hutchison, commissioner in bankruptcy, 1904 to 1908; James H. Tebay, of Zelenople, and Benjamin R. Williams, of Butler, United States Revenue Service in 1908; George Sutton, a native of Penn Township, was chief inspector in the United States postal service for a district comprising five southern states, with headquarters at Atlanta, Georgia, in 1908.

State Officials.—John Gilmore, treasurer in 1841; Moses Sullivan, president of Canal Commission in 1835; John N. Purviance, auditor general, 1845 to 1851; John M. Sullivan, deputy secretary of state, 1855 to 1858, and assistant clerk of the State Senate from 1847 to 1850, chief clerk from 1852 to 1853, and deputy superintendent of common schools from 1858 to 1860; John Gilmore, speaker of the House in 1841; James Thompson, speaker of the House in 1835; associate justice of the Supreme Court, 1857 to 1867, and chief justice, 1867 to 1872; Walter H. Lowrie, associate justice of the Supreme Court, 1851 to 1857, and chief justice from 1857 to 1863; Samuel A. Purviance, attorney general, 1861;

Jacob Zeigler, transcribing clerk of the Senate, 1843, assistant clerk of the House in 1858, and chief clerk of the senate in 1871; James M. Carson, reading clerk of the Senate, 1896 to 1897; Porter W. Lowry, reading clerk of the senate, 1903; James N. Moore, journal clerk of the House, 1904 and 1906, and assistant clerk of the House in 1907; Carl Shanor, of Prospect, journal clerk of the House, 1903; O. G. Mechling, Butler, pastor and folder in the House, 1907; Frank Stauffer, Butler, assistant door keeper in the House of Representatives, 1900; Jefferson Burtner, chief clerk in the auditor general's office, 1890 to 1908.

County medical inspector for the State Board of Health, Dr. H. D. Hockenberry, of West Sunbury; deputy factory inspector, J. C. McClymond, of Portersville; member of the State Board of Agriculture, W. H. H. Riddle.

Delegates to the Constitutional Convention.—William Ayres and Samuel A. Purviance to the convention of 1838; Louis Z. Mitchell and John N. Purviance to the convention of 1873 (James H. Walker and Samuel A. Purviance were delegates-at-large to the same convention); Porter W. Lowry, Levingston McQuiston and M. F. Leason to the convention of 1891.

State Senators.—Walter Lowrie, 1811 to 1819; Moses Sullivan elected in 1824 and served three terms; William Purviance in 1836; Charles C. Sullivan, 1841 and 1844; William Hazlett, 1849; John R. Harris, 1856; Charles McCandless, 1862; James Kerr, 1868; John M. Greer, 1876 and 1880; Joseph B. Showalter, 1888; Andrew G. Williams, 1894; Capt. Thomas Hayes, 1908.

Representatives.—On account of the various changes in the apportionment of the county, it is difficult to obtain absolutely reliable data about the representatives to the legislature elected from the county previous to the Constitution of 1873. The figures used in the list following indicate the year in which the election was held and

the member elected served in the session of the year following. The representatives elected since 1804 are as follows: John McBride, 1804; Jacob Mechling, 1805, 1806, 1807 and 1808; John Nagley, 1809 and 1820; Walter Lowrie, 1810; James Potts, 1814; Andrew Christie, 1815; John Gilmore, 1816-17-18-19-21 (Mr. Gilmore was elected speaker of the House in 1821); Moses Sullivan, 1822 and 1823; William Beatty, 1825-6-7; James McKee, 1828; William Purviance, 1830-31; Joseph Bryson, 1832; Samuel Kerr, 1833-34; George W. Smith, 1835; Samuel A. Gilmore, 1836-37; Samuel A. Purviance, 1838; George Potts, 1839; Isaac S. Pearson, 1840; Samuel M. Lane, 1841; Joseph Cummings, 1842-43; Joseph Cross, 1844; William Hazlett, 1844; Joseph Cross, 1845; D. H. B. Brower, 1845; John R. Harris, 1846; Jacob Zeigler, 1847; Robert Hansen, 1848; D. H. B. Brower, 1850; William Stewart and R. B. McCombs, 1853-54; Alexander W. Crawford, 1855-56-57; W. W. Dodds, 1857; John M. Thompson, 1858-59; William M. Graham, 1859-60; Thomas Robinson, 1860; Hiram C. McCoy, 1861-62; H. W. Grant, 1861-62; William Haslett, 1863-64; John H. Negley, 1863-64-65; Henry Pillow, 1865; James T. McJunkin, 1867; Alexander Leslie, 1868-69; George W. Fleeger, 1870-71; Dr. Jos. S. Lusk, 1871-74-76; David McKee, 1872-73; William S. Waldron, 1872; A. L. Campbell, 1873.

Previous to 1873, Butler, Lawrence, and Mercer Counties formed the Representative District. Under the new Constitution of 1873 Butler County became a separate district and entitled to two members. The constitution also provided for biennial sessions and election of representatives every two years. Representatives elected from the county since that time are as follows: 1876 R. A. Miffin and Dr. William Irvine; 1878 James Humphrey and George H. Graham; 1880 Dr. S. D. Bell and William P. Braham; 1882 Joseph Donley and Jacob Zeigler; 1884 Joseph Hartman and J. M.

Leighner; 1886 Josiah M. Thompson and J. B. Showalter; 1888 Joseph Thomas, Jr., and R. I. Boggs; 1890 Andrew G. Williams and Josiah M. Thompson; 1892 James B. Mates and David B. Douthett; 1894 David B. Douthett and James N. Moore; 1896 John Dindinger and James N. Moore; 1898 John Dindinger and James N. Moore; 1900 James B. Mates and Nelson Thompson; 1902 A. M. Douthett and Thomas Hays; 1904 Dr. W. R. Hockenberry and Thomas Hays; 1906 Ira McJunkin and Rev. J. M. Dight; 1908 Dr. E. G. Wasson and Ira McJunkin.

President Judges.—Under the old system the president judges of the state were commissioned during good behavior. The Constitution of 1838 fixed the term at ten years, and in 1851 the office became elective instead of appointive. The judges under the old and new systems are as follows, being named in the order of their commission: Jesse Moore, February, 1804; Jonathan Roberts, 1818; William Wilkins, 1821; Charles Shaler, 1824; John Bredin, 1831; Daniel Agnew, 1851 and 1863; Lawrence L. McGuffen, 1863; Charles McCandless (appointed) 1874; Ebenezer McJunkin, 1874; James Bredin, 1874; Aaron L. Hazen, 1884; John M. Greer, additional law judge in 1892, and president judge of the Seventeenth District, September 1, 1893, Lawrence County being created the Fifty-first District with Aaron L. Hazen president judge; James M. Galbreath, present incumbent, was elected in 1902.

John McMichael of New Castle was elected additional law judge in the district in 1884 and served until his death in 1902. Norman L. Martin, a member of the New Castle Bar, was appointed to fill the vacancy until the succeeding election, at which Hon. John M. Greer of Butler County was elected an additional law judge.

Associate Judges.—The associate judges of the state were at first commissioned by

the governor to serve during life, but in 1838 the constitutional term of service was fixed at five years, and the officers declared to be elective. The first associate judges of Butler County were Samuel Flindley, John Parker and James Bovard, who were commissioned in 1803. John Duffy was commissioned in 1840 and Christian Buhl in 1845. Under the new law the first elections were held in 1851 and Samuel Marshall and John McCandless were chosen. Jacob Mechling, Jr., and Thomas Stephenson were elected in 1856; James Kerr and James Mitchell in 1861; Joseph Cummings and Thomas Garvey in 1866. The death of Judge Cummings and the appointment of Hiram C. McCoy as his successor in 1870 disturbed somewhat the order of judges. Samuel Marshall defeated McCoy for the office in the fall of 1870, and when the latter's term expired in 1871, Daniel Fiedler was elected. In 1875 Samuel Marshall was reelected and in 1876 Robert Storey was chosen to succeed Judge Fiedler. Abraham McCandless was elected in 1880, A. D. Weir in 1881, and Jacob Keck in 1885. The Supreme Court in 1885 decided that the new legislation abolished the office of associate judge in the different judicial districts, and Mr. Keck did not qualify in Butler County.

District Attorneys.—The office of district attorney in Butler County was not created until 1851. Previous to that time the prosecuting attorney for the commonwealth was known as deputy attorney general, and the incumbents were appointed by the governor. Under the old law the office was first held by John Gilmore and he was succeeded in the order named by Charles Wilkins, Robert Moore, John Bredin, W. W. Fetterman, Samuel A. Gilmore, John N. Purviance, Dunlap McLaughlin, Parker C. Purviance, John Graham, John Negley, and E. McJunkin. Under the law of 1850 the following named persons have filled the office: John H. Negley, 1850; Archibald Blakely, 1853;

Engene Ferero, 1856; James W. Kirker, 1859; Robert M. McClure, 1862; W. H. H. Riddle, 1865; John M. Greer, 1868; Ferdinand Reiber, 1871; Livingston McQuiston, 1874; W. A. Forquer, 1877; A. M. Cunningham, 1880; S. B. Snyder, 1883; Charles A. McPherrin, 1886; Aaron L. Reiber, 1889; Ira McJunkin, 1882; A. M. Christley, 1895; Jacob M. Painter, 1898; John R. Henninger, 1901; Samuel Walker, 1904; Albert C. Troutman, 1907.

Sheriffs.—The Constitution of 1790 provided that the office of sheriff was an elective one, and the first incumbent of the office elected in Butler County was John McCandless, in 1803. His successors in the order named have been: Eliakim Anderson, 1806; William Campbell, 1809; Samuel Williamson, 1812; James McKee, 1815; Henry Evans, 1818; William Beatty, 1821; Abraham Maxwell, 1824; John Welsh, 1827; Jacob Brinker, 1830; Francis McBride, 1833; John Pollock, 1836; John B. McLaughlin, 1839; James G. Campbell, 1842; George W. Reed, 1845; Andrew Kearns, 1848; Arthur McGill, 1841; John McKee, 1854; Abraham McCandless, 1857; John Scott, 1860; William O. Breckenridge, 1863; James B. Storey, 1866; Harvey D. Thompson, 1869; John T. Kelley, 1872; George Walter, 1875; John Mitchell (appointed to fill vacancy), 1877; William H. Hoffman, 1878; Thomas Donaghy, 1881; Peter Kramer, 1884; Oliver C. Redic, 1887; William M. Brown, 1890; A. G. Campbell, 1893; W. B. Dodds, 1896; Thomas R. Hoon, 1899; Martin L. Gibson, 1902; A. M. Campbell, 1905; John B. Caldwell, 1909.

The Deputy Sheriffs appointed since 1893 were as follows: A. M. Campbell, 1893; T. James Dodds, 1896; J. Rainey Hoon, 1899; A. O. Hepler, 1902; Curt Vorous, 1904 and 1905; T. James Dodds and Curt Vorous, 1909.

Prothonotaries.—Prior to 1839 the prothonotaries were appointed by the governor for terms of three years. Since that

time the office has been elective. Down to 1850 the incumbents of the prothonotary's office discharged the duties of the clerk of courts, but in that year the office of clerk of courts became a separate one, its incumbent being elected every three years. The first prothonotary of Butler County was William Ayres, who was commissioned by the governor July 4, 1803. His successors have been Jacob Mechling in 1809; John Negley in 1818; William Campbell, 1821; John Neyman, 1824; William Stewart, 1827; Peter Duffy, 1833; John Sullivan, 1836; Jacob Zeigler, 1839; Jacob Mechling, Jr., 1842; James McGlaughlin, 1845; C. E. Purviance, 1848; John T. Bard, 1851; Matthew F. White, 1854; Nathan Brown, 1857; Allen Wilson, 1860; William Stoops, 1863; James B. Clark, 1866; Cyrus E. Anderson, 1869; Eli Conn, 1872; James H. Tebay, 1875; Alexander Russell, 1878; Matthew N. Greer, 1881; William M. Shira, 1884; J. W. Brown, 1887; reëlected in 1890; S. M. Seaton, 1893; R. B. Thompson, 1896; J. N. McCollough, 1899; John B. Clark, 1902; William A. Lowry, 1905; J. M. Cruikshank, 1909.

The deputies appointed since 1893 are: Alexander Russell in 1894; Angie Thompson, 1897; Kenneth McCollough, 1900; H. E. Stewart, 1903; S. M. Seaton, 1903; John B. Clark, 1906; John Clark and Miss Lulu Cruikshank, 1909.

Clerk of Courts.—Previous to 1850 the duties of the clerk of courts were discharged by the prothonotary. In that year the office of the clerk of court became a separate one, the incumbent being elected every three years. Louis Z. Mitchell was elected in 1851; J. Graham in 1854; Mr. Graham died while in office and W. K. Potts was elected to fill the vacancy; Emil Maurhoff, 1857; Robert A. Mifflin, 1860; Watson J. Young, 1863; Frank M. Eastman, 1866; Jefferson Burtner, 1869; John H. Sutton, 1872; Louis N. Cochran, 1875; W. A. Wright, 1878; W. B. Dodds, 1881; Reuben McElvain, 1884, reëlected in 1887;

Joseph Criswell, 1890; reëlected in 1893; Isaac Meals, 1896; William P. Turner, 1899; W. H. Campbell (appointed to fill vacancy), in 1901; George M. Graham, 1901; L. E. Christley, 1904; R. M. McFarland, 1907; R. M. McFarland, 1909.

Treasurers.—John Negley, 1804; John Potts, 1807; Samuel Williamson, 1810; William Campbell, 1813; Hugh McKee, 1816; John Gilkey, 1819; William Gibson, 1822; John Sullivan, 1823; Isaiah Niblock, 1826; James Thompson, 1828; Francis McBride, 1829; Andrew Sproul, 1832; George Miller, 1833; John B. McGlaughlin, 1835; James Frazier and Jacob Mechling, Jr., 1839; William Campbell, 1840; Andrew Kearns, 1841, was the first treasurer elected under the new law; Daniel Coll, 1843; Isaac Colbert, 1846; Michael Zimmerman, 1848; Samuel C. Stewart, 1850; John Martin, 1851; William B. Lemmon, 1853; James Kearns, 1856; Samuel Marks, 1857; James Deer, 1859; George W. Reed, 1861; Nathaniel Walker, 1863; William E. Moore, 1865; J. Christy Moore (to fill vacancy), November, 1866; Hugh Morrison, 1867; John Haney, 1869; Francis Anderson, 1871; Joseph F. Campbell, 1873; David Cupps, 1875; J. H. Miller, 1878; A. L. Craig, 1881; J. A. McMarlin, 1884; Amos Seaton, 1887; James S. Wilson, 1890; John T. Martin, 1893; Cyrus Harper, 1896; Daniel Rankin, 1899; W. S. Dixon, 1902; Thomas Alexander, 1905; S. C. Trimble, 1909.

The deputy treasurers appointed since 1900 are John Rankin, 1900; C. W. Dixon, 1903; J. A. Kiskaddon, 1906; Homer Dixon, 1909.

Commissioners.—The county was governed by the commissioners of Allegheny County from 1800 to 1803. Those who have held the office in this county since the latter year are as follows:

Matthew White and James Bovard, November 9, 1803, and Jacob Mechling, November 16, 1803, formed the first board; James Scott, 1804 and 1810; Abner Coats,

November 9, 1805; Jacob Smith, December 2, 1806; Abraham Brinker, March 7, 1807; John Negley and Francis Anderson, 1808 and 1809; Thomas Dodds and Joseph Williamson, October 27, 1809; Walter Lowrie, October, 1810; William Balph, October, 1811; Robert Martin, October, 1812 and 1815; Ephraim Harris, October, 1812, vice Lowrie, resigned; James McKee, January, 1813; William Campbell, November, 1815; Thomas McCleary, October, 1816; F. Fryer, October, 1817; Abraham Brinker, November, 1818; Robert Lemmon, October, 1818; J. Dodds, November, 1820; John Brandon, October, 1821; John Covert, November, 1822; Hugh McKee, November, 1824; Robert Scott, November, 1825; John McQuiston, November, 1825; David Dougal, October, 1826; John McNees, October, 1827; Alexander Graham, October, 1828; Joseph McQuiston, 1829; John McCandless, 1830; William Pillow, 1831; Robert Graham, 1832; Joseph Graham, 1835; Hugh Stephenson, 1835; Nathan Skeer, 1836; William Criswell, 1837; Jacob Shannon, October, 1838; Thomas R. McMillen, October, 1839; George Miller, 1840; John Ray, November, 1841; John Ray, October, 1842; Abraham Moyer, October, 1842; Maurice Bredin, 1843; W. W. Dodds, 1844; T. H. Bracken, October, 1845; David Douthett, appointed in April, 1846, to succeed Bredin; John Anderson, October, 1846; Joseph Douthett, October, 1847; Andrew Simpson, 1848; Thomas Kelly, 1849; Thomas Welsh, October, 1850; James Mitchell, October, 1851; John Miller, November, 1852; William C. Campbell, 1853; John Kennedy, 1854; Andrew Boggs, 1855; P. Hilliard, 1856; Isaac Robb, 1857; William Harbison, 1858; Charles McClung, 1859; Thomas McNees, 1860; Matthew Greer, 1861; Abner Bartley, 1862; Samuel Leason, 1863; A. C. Christie, 1864; William Dick, 1865; John W. Brandon, 1866; Charles Hoffman, 1867; James M. Lowe, 1868; John S. Campbell, 1869; William L. Bartley, 1870; Benjamin F. Garvin, 1871;

Robert Barron, 1872; James P. Christley, 1873; John C. Riddle, 1874; James C. Donaldson, 1875.

Under the article of the Constitution of 1873, providing for the election of three commissioners, to serve three years, and for the minority representation on the board, the following named were chosen in November, 1875: Robert Barron, J. C. Donaldson and William A. Christie, to serve until January, 1879, when James Gribben, Jonathan Maybury and J. C. Donaldson qualified. In the fall of 1881, Charles Cochrane, George W. Hays and T. I. Wilson were elected, but the last named died prior to January, and James Collins, appointed to fill the vacancy, took the oath of office as the third member; J. C. Breaden, John C. Kelley and J. M. Turner were elected in 1884; A. J. Hutchison, John C. Kelly and B. M. Duncan, in 1887; John Humphrey was appointed to succeed Kelly, resigned, January 10, 1890; and he with S. F. Marshall and J. C. Kiskaddon, were elected in November, 1890. In 1893, S. W. McCollough, Richard Kelly and George W. Wilson were elected; in 1896, John Mitchell, Harmon G. Seaton and D. H. Sutton; in 1899, John W. Gillespie, J. J. McGarvey and John A. Eichert; on June 20, 1902, Solomon Dunbar was appointed to fill the vacancy on the board caused by the death of John W. Gillespie; in 1902, James L. Patterson, Robert McClung and Greer McCandless were elected; on January 14, 1905, John T. Kelly was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Robert McClung; in 1905, N. S. Grossman, William Seibert and G. F. Easley were elected. In 1909 the Board is composed of J. C. Kiskaddon, president; Charles Keiger, secretary; W. H. Grabe; clerk, W. B. Scott, with three transcribing clerks—Miss Mabel S. Graham, Miss Catherine Reiger and Miss Jennie Martin.

Coroners.—William McDonald, commissioned October 4, 1803; Robert Stewart, 1806; Isaac Evans, 1809; James McKee,

1812; Connell Rogers, 1815; William Gibson, 1818; David Shannon, 1821; Jacob Brinker, 1824; George Miller, 1827; Robert St. Clair, 1830; James Spencer, 1833; Thomas McKee, 1836; James Hoon, 1839; Matthias Cypher, 1842; George W. Crozier, 1845; James White, 1848; Archibald Critchlow, 1851; Jacob Bentle, 1845; Neal Duffy, 1857; John Lefever, 1860; W. Brewer, 1863; James Kearns, 1866; George Burkhardt, 1869; David Kirkpatrick, 1872; W. R. Conn, 1875; J. J. Campbell, 1878; William Kennedy, 1881; William Campbell, 1884; Alexander Storey, 1887; John Kennedy, 1890; G. M. Graham, 1893; John L. Jones, 1896; reelected in 1899; Dr. J. C. Atwell was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John L. Jones, April 22, 1902, and was elected at the November election of 1902; Dr. W. S. Patterson, 1905; Dr. R. L. Stackpole, 1909 (deputy, Fred Poessing).

Register and Recorder.—Prior to 1839 this office was an appointive one, and during the first fifteen years of the county's existence was administered by the prothonotary. On July 4, 1803, William Ayres was commissioned prothonotary, clerk of the court of oyer and terminer, clerk of quarter sessions, clerk of the orphans' court, recorder, register of wills, administrator of oaths of office, etc. Jacob Mechling succeeded Ayres in January, 1810, in all these capacities; but in 1818, Robert Scott became register and recorder. The incumbents, appointed or elected since that time, are named as follows: Maurice Bredin, 1832; John Welsh, 1836; William W. Brandon, 1838; Joseph McQuiston (first election), 1839; William Balph, 1842, reelected in 1844; James T. McJunkin, 1848, reelected in 1851; Isaac S. P. DeWolf, 1854; Adam Elkas, 1857; Cyrus E. Anderson, 1860; James S. Kennedy, 1863; Simon Nixon, 1866; George W. Kneiss, 1869; Matthew N. Greer, 1872; James D. Anderson, 1875; H. H. Gallagher, 1878; H. W. Christie, 1881; M. H. Byerly, 1884; H. A.

Ayres, 1887; David E. Dale, 1890; J. S. Wick, 1893; W. J. Adams, 1896, reelected, 1899; J. P. David, 1902; Porter Wilson, 1905; Julian Clark, 1909 (deputy, E. I. Brugh).

Jury Commissioners.—William A. Christie and Charles McClung, 1867; John A. Brown and Peter Emery, 1870; T. W. Kennedy and John M. McCandless, 1873; Samuel Balfour and Thomas Jameson, 1876; Hugh McCrean and J. W. Monks, 1879; Daniel Walleit and Robert McClung, 1882; Z. McMichael and Frederick Henninger, 1885; W. F. Campbell and Charles Rielly, 1888; William R. Patterson and John McCafferty, 1891. George H. Graham was appointed commissioner, vice John McCafferty, deceased, in November, 1892, to serve until January 1, 1895. James Griffen, H. W. Nicholas, 1894; Nicholas died in March, 1896, and A. O. Everhart was appointed to fill the vacancy. A. O. Everhart and Charles Redick were elected in 1897; A. D. Nicholas and John D. Christie in 1900; A. O. Everhart and A. L. Cooper in 1903; Dale Thorne and John Leise, in 1906; Dale Thorn and John Leise, 1909.

Surveyors.—Prior to 1850 this office was an appointive one. David Dougal, James Scott and James Bovard were the first surveyors who performed work under the order of the commissioners. Their successors have been James Irvine, Thomas Graham, 1809 to 1814; William Purviance, 1823; Hugh Conway, 1827; James Hoeg, James Dunlap, appointed in 1839; Thomas H. Lyon and Peter Murrin, served prior to 1850; William Purviance, 1853; David Scott, 1859; W. D. McCandless, 1862; Nathan M. Slater, 1865, 1868, 1871, appointed to fill vacancy in 1875, and elected in 1880; F. Wilt, 1874 (died in office); James M. Denny, 1877 and 1880; B. F. Hilliard, 1883 and 1886; C. F. L. McQuiston, 1889 and 1892; F. E. McQuiston, 1895; Isaiah Meals, 1898; B. F. Hilliard, 1901; C. F. B. Awtey, 1904; reelected in 1907; C. F. B. Awtey, 1909.

County Auditors.—1896, W. S. Moore, O. R. Thorne, F. P. McBride; 1899, J. W. Patterson, P. H. Sechler, J. A. McGowen; 1902, Howard C. Hazlett, W. D. Deitrich, George S. Hinselton; 1905, W. B. Scott, George N. Wilson, David Cupps; 1909, H. E. Heberlin, E. W. Thompson and Robert A. White.

Superintendent of County Home, 1909, O. W. Stoughton.

Early Justices of the Peace.—The justices of the First Election District of Butler County, from 1804 to 1838 were as follows: Melzer Tannehill, Jacob Smith and Ephraim Harris, 1804; William Adams, 1805; Thomas Elder, 1806; Hugh Lee, 1808; Hugh Henderson, 1809; James McKee, 1812; Robert Reed, 1820; W. McMichael and Andrew Donaldson, 1824; John Reynolds, 1826; Samuel E. Harris, 1828; Samuel Kerr, 1830; John Murrin, 1834; John Neal and Thomas Stephenson, 1835; Joseph Justice, W. H. McGill and Alexander McBride, 1836; William Jack, 1837; Henry C. Linn and John Black, 1838. In 1820 this district comprised Mercer and Slippery Rock Townships.

The justices of the peace for the same period in the Second District were: Jacob Meehling, 1804; Washington Parker and John Stewart, 1805; A. Young, 1808; Matthew B. Lowrie, 1812 and 1813; John Christy, 1815; Joseph Kerr, 1817; John Murrin, 1823; Andrew Donaldson and Benjamin Fletcher, 1827; William Turner, 1828; David Kelly, 1834; Levi Duchess and John Anderson, 1835; Jacob Hilliard, 1836; and Josiah Fletcher, 1838.

In District Number 3 the justices of the peace were: William Johnston, James Bovard and James Scott, 1804; Thomas Gilchrist and Samuel Kinkaid, 1805; Reuben Ayres and Patrick Hagerty, 1808; Walter Lowrie, 1809; Joseph Williamson, 1812; William Hutcheson and William Campbell, 1813; Robert Scott, 1815; Samuel Kinkaid, John Neyman and John Duffy, 1816;

Abraham Brinker, 1817; William Robb, 1818; Maurice Bredin, 1821; Thomas McCleary and Francis McBride, 1825; James McCurdy and John Sweeney, 1826; Daniel McLaughlin, 1827; Moses Hanlen, 1828; James Cunningham, 1829; Hugh McKee, 1830; David McCandless, 1832; John McClelland, 1834; Robert Carnahan, 1835; Bennet Dobbs, 1836; P. C. Purviance, 1837. In 1815, the townships of Butler, Centre, Clearfield and Donegal, were included in this district as well as some other territory.

The justices of the peace in District Number 4 were: Robert Galbreath and Francis Anderson, 1804; John David, 1806. Owing to changes in 1807 it does not appear that justices were elected or appointed for this district. William Campbell, 1822; Isaac Lefever, 1825; James Potts, William Walker, John Dodds and James Brown, 1829; W. R. Elliott, 1830; William Dixon and Johnston White, 1835; Emil Maurhoff, 1838. This district comprised Buffalo, Clearfield, Butler and Middlesex, in 1822, Clearfield and Butler Townships being detached from the Third District.

The justices of the peace in District Number 5 were: Robert Hays, 1804; Stephen Stone, 1806; Joshua Stoolfire, 1810; Christian Buhl, 1813; Robert Boggs, 1820; John Oakley, 1822; Daniel Belts Hoover and Robert Brown, 1823; William McLean (resigned in 1836), and Jacob Grossenor, 1824; William Simpson and B. G. Goll, 1825; Andrew White, 1827; Samuel Kirk, 1832; James Frazier, 1823; Daniel Graham and John Henry, 1836; David Spear, 1837; W. Cunningham and Henry Umstead, 1838; Thomas Fletcher, 1839. In 1810, Cranberry Township constituted the Fifth District; in 1813, Connoquenessing Township, then organized, was added, and, in 1820, these two townships with Middlesex and Butler formed the district.

In District Number 6 the justices of the peace were: Eliakim Anderson, 1804;

John Brackney, 1805; A. Bryson and Thomas Christy, 1808; William Dodds, 1812; Robert Martin, 1815; Thomas Sullivan, 1819; Thomas Christie, 1820; John Thompson, 1827; Henry Dufford, 1830; Robert Hampson, 1813; George A. Kirkpatrick, 1832; Thomas Stewart, 1833.

Commissions were issued to the following justices of the peace in the county in 1907: George Graham, Fairview Borough; W. F. Lytle, Butler Borough; T. H. Wheeler, Harmony Borough; P. P. Brown, West Sunbury Borough; A. R. Thompson, West Sunbury Borough; M. J. Leonard, Chicora; James F. McKee, Prospect Borough; A. D. Groome, Parker Township; W. P. Day, Fairview Township; J. P. Gettman, Lancaster Township; O. P. Graham, Cranberry Township; Isaac N. Wright, Cranberry Township; W. H. H. Campbell, Venango Township; Solomon Pontins, Donegal Township; W. P. Higgins, Oakland Township; John F. McCoy, Cherry Township; J. T. Black, Marion Township; James McMichael, Clay Township; Philip Hilliard, Washington Township; Charles Snyder, Harrisville Borough; John A. Eichert, Jackson Township; H. L. Allen, Allegheny Township.

In 1908 commissions were issued to the following justices of the peace: Zenas McMichael, Zelenople Borough; Joseph Criswell and James M. McNally, Butler Township; J. N. McBride, Franklin Township; John S. Campbell, Cherry Township; John C. Dight, Adams Township; John W. Kaltenbaugh, Penn Township; W. H. Bovard, Slippery Rock Township; P. G. Groome, Washington Township; J. W. Heslop, Marion Township; John Blair, Venango Township; U. H. Book, Cherry Township; F. H. Davy, Butler Borough; Geo. W. Huselton, Chicora; Alexander Lurting, Mars Borough; Carl Butzer, Petrolia Borough; A. J. Smathers, Evans City Borough; H. M. Wise, Harmony Borough; S. W. McCollough, Fairview Township; Charles Ifft, Mercer Township.

APPOINTMENT OF COURT OFFICIALS.

Since 1893, the following court officials have been appointed by the various judges sitting on the bench:

Court Criers.—B. L. Hockenberry, appointed in 1894 and served until September, 1902, when he resigned and J. S. Campbell was appointed to fill the vacancy; Joseph Criswell was appointed in 1903, and William H. Walker, June 9, 1906.

Court Stenographers.—Ed. S. Riddle, appointed December 11, 1894, by Judge Greer, and reappointed January 1, 1903, by Judge Galbreath; Miss Ada Findley was appointed assistant court stenographer January 9, 1903; Miss Georgie Christie was appointed assistant court stenographer May 4, 1908, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Miss Findley.

Court Auditors.—1893, Frank Stauffer; 1894, W. C. Findley; 1895, Harry L. Graham; 1896, Raymond L. Cornelius; 1897, E. H. Negley; 1898, F. H. Murphy; 1899, Kennedy Marshall; 1900, John W. Coulter; 1901, T. James Dodds; 1902, John H. Jackson; 1903, Charles B. Adams; 1904, Charles H. Miller; 1905, James B. Mates; 1906, Thomas Watson; 1907, Samuel S. Atwell.

Tipstaves appointed by the court since 1893.—At the March term of court, 1895, the following appointments were made: John Mitchell, John Shaffner, Elias Boyer, and Robert McElhaney. In August of the same year John Mitchell resigned and James C. Welsh was appointed to fill the vacancy. In 1898 the court made the following appointments: Hugh Morgan, Robert Harbison, and Christ Henchberger. In 1900, W. W. Maxwell, O. P. Campbell and R. O. Lewis were appointed. In 1903, Joseph Henchberger, Harmon Seaton, Capt. John G. Bippus and F. M. Renno. The same year the court fixed the compensation of these officers at \$2 per day. At the December term, 1905, W. H. Aber and George W. Campbell were appointed to

fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of F. M. Renno and Joseph Henchberger. In 1907 W. H. McCandless and James A. McMarlin were appointed and the same year the pay of these officers was increased by order of court to \$2.50 per day.

CHAPTER VI

THE OIL AND GAS INDUSTRIES

Early Oil Discoveries—Petroleum Used as Medicine—Its Commercial Possibilities Realized—Oil Company Formed—First Shipment to Europe—Early Oil Wells—The Parker's Landing Field—Petrolia, Karns City and Fairview—Greece City—Troutman Farm—Millerstown Field—The Bald Ridge District—Thorn Creek—Thorn Creek Extension—Reibald Field—The Hundred-foot District—Brownsdale and Cooperstown—Speechley Field—The Pipe Lines—Producers and Refiners—Natural Gas as a Fuel—Deepest Well in the County—Nitro-glycerine—Flanagan's Well-cleaner—Accidents and Tragedies of the Business—Death of Holland—Butler County Woman Killed—Miscellaneous Incidents and Sketches—A Loaded Porker—William Smith—The Montcalm Letter—Dunc Karns—Richard Jennings—Taylor & Satterfield—Plummer's Ride—The Producers' Protective Association—Beating the Railroad Company—Parker City—The Devil's Half-acre—The Wickedest Man in the World—The Agrarian Trouble at Renfrew—Wilson's Iron Derrick—Fortunes That Were Missed—The Lawyer Pumper—The "Spotty" McBride Well—Hoffman's Luck—Oil Country Honor—Oil Men's Outing Association—Prices of Crude Oil—A Disastrous Fire—Thomas W. Phillips.

Petroleum was first discovered within the present boundaries of the United States about 1627 or 1629 by the Franciscan Father, Joseph de la Roche D'Allion, who located a bituminous spring at Cuba, in Allegheny County, New York. Little attention seems to have been paid to the matter at the time, however, but occasionally, at long intervals, we hear of other oil discoveries, as, for instance, in 1694, when Eele Hancock and Portloch obtained patents for making "oile" out of a peculiar kind of rock. Again, in 1761, we find that oils were distilled from bituminous shale for medical purposes.

About the middle of the Eighteenth century the presence of oil in the region now

included within Butler, Armstrong, and Venango Counties seems to have attracted the attention of some of the French officers commanding forces in the Northwestern territory. Among them was Captain Jonaicaire, commander of the French expedition down the Allegheny in 1749, who located an oil spring above Fort Venango on the Allegheny. According to a formerly accepted account, Contrecoeur in the following year, in his official dispatches to Montcalm, makes mention of the presence of oil in this field and describes an Indian ceremonial which seemed to furnish proof that some, at least, of the Indians in his day were fire-worshippers. This letter, the authenticity of which has been denied (see

account of its origin in the article entitled "The Montcalm Letter," in the latter part of this chapter) read as follows:

"I would desire to assure you that this is a most delightful land. Some of the most astonishing natural wonders have been discovered by our people. While descending the Allegheny, fifteen leagues below the mouth of the Conewango and three above the Venango (French Creek), we were invited by the chief of the Senecas to attend a religious ceremony of his tribe. We landed and drew up our canoes on a point where a small stream entered the river. The tribe appeared unusually solemn. We marched up the stream about a half league, where the company, a band it appeared, had arrived some days before us. Gigantic hills begirt us on every side. The scene was really sublime. The great chief then recited the conquests and heroism of their ancestors. The surface of the stream was covered with a thick scum, which, upon applying a torch at a given signal, burst into a complete conflagration. At the sight of the flames the Indians gave forth a triumphant shout that made the hills and valleys re-echo again. Here then, is revived the ancient fire-worship of the East; here then, are the children of the Sun."

In 1779, when Broadhead's division of General Sullivan's army was advancing against the Seneca Indians, signs of oil were observed and reported in various localities along the Allegheny River.

In the vicinity of Titusville, on the west side of Oil Creek, there have been found evidences of somewhat primitive oil operations in a number of pits—several hundred in all—sunken in the flats of the creek, and measuring each about seven feet in length by six in depth and four in width. These pits had a clay bottom and were walled with halved logs. When the debris was cleared from them by the early discoverers they gradually filled with water, on top of which floated a thin coat of oil. The Indian Cornplanter could give no account of their origin, nor has any definite information ever been ascertained in regard to it.

THE OIL USED AS MEDICINE.

The Indians and early white settlers made use of the oil for medicinal purposes. In 1806 a man named Carey obtained it from Oil Creek and sold it under the name of Seneca oil. It was found serviceable in rheumatism, in weakness of the stomach, in curing bruises and sore breasts, and

as a gentle cathartic, and had been previously credited with these valuable properties, in 1789, by Jedediah Morse, in the American Universal Geography, published at Charlestown, Mass. That its virtues were not generally known is proved by the fact that when General Hays, of Franklin, subsequent to 1806, shipped several barrels of the oil by wagon to Baltimore, the merchant to whom they were consigned emptied them into Chesapeake Bay.

ITS COMMERCIAL POSSIBILITIES REALIZED.

The distillation of petroleum had been carried on in Truseovitch, Austria, as early as 1810, and in 1853 one Schrenier first used it for illuminating purposes; but the first practical method of refining was introduced by an Austrian named Toeh, who built a refinery at Tarentum for Peterson and Dale. It was about half a century ago that interest in this peculiar product began to assume a practical form. A prize of \$1,000 was offered by S. Kier for the invention of a lamp that would burn the oil, and in 1857, largely through the efforts of Nevin & McKeown, it began to be known as an article of commerce.

In the meanwhile efforts were being made to find some practical method of obtaining a large and steady supply of the product. In 1858 a well in Canada was excavated by pick and shovel to the oil sand, and in the same year a well 400 feet deep was drilled by T. W. Nevin and Co. at Greensburg, Penna., though without success. The pioneer producer was found in Col. Drake, who in 1859 drilled the first well on Oil Creek, Venango County. Thus it appears that J. M. Williams, who excavated the Canada well above mentioned was the first man on this continent within the historic period to dig down to the petroleum; T. W. Nevin was the first to drill expressly for it, and Colonel Drake was the first to drill for it with success.

The era of commercial activity in this field began at once after the success of

Colonel Drake. In February, 1860, the Butler Oil Company was organized to drill for oil in the vicinity of Butler. The members of the company kept the project pretty quiet at first and the press took little notice of it, as all felt that they were treading on uncertain ground, and they wished to blare no trumpets that might only serve to emphasize and advertise a possible failure. There were not wanting others, however, to take the risks involved in view of a possible great reward, and almost daily reports of new discoveries, some on farms in various parts of the county, fed the excitement until the oil fever was endemic over the greater part of this region.

In the meanwhile developments were proceeding on Oil Creek that commanded the attention of the country, and indeed, of the world.

OIL COMPANY FORMED.

At a meeting held in Zimmerman's Hotel in Butler, January 19, 1861, a company was organized to develop the oil sand in the neighborhood of Butler. The proceedings of the company were very dignified and were conducted with a due appreciation for all the proprieties, William Campbell presided at the meeting, and J. G. Muntz acted as secretary. Committees were appointed to draft articles of association and select a site for operation. The company began business under the title of the "Butler Pioneer Oil Company," and on February 5, 1861, commenced operations on the lot near the brewery southwest of the borough, and drilled a well to the depth of 800 feet without striking oil. Believing their enterprise to be a failure, the company abandoned the well. This well was located on the Negley property between Water Street and the Connoquenessing Creek in the third ward of Butler borough, and a short distance from Walter's Mill.

The next oil company organized in Butler County was the Enterprise Oil Com-

pany at Prospect in 1862. Rev. A. H. Waters was president of this company and A. W. McCollough, secretary. The unofficial stockholders were J. K. Kennedy, John W. Forrester, D. C. Roth, G. B. Warren, Mrs. Ann Bredin, all of the Prospect neighborhood, with E. McJunkin, Jacob Zeigler and James T. McJunkin, of Butler. This company drilled three wells at Harris' Ford on Slippery Rock Creek, one of which had a good showing of heavy oil. The wells were drilled wet and failed to pan out. The company finally abandoned these wells.

FIRST SHIPMENT TO EUROPE.

The credit of making the first shipment of petroleum to European markets belongs to H. Julius Klingler and John Berg, of Butler. In 1863 Messrs. Klingler and Berg were engaged in shipping oil from the Venango County field to Pittsburg. The oil was shipped in barrels and transported from Titusville or Oil City by means of flat-boats, and when the cargo reached Pittsburg, the barrels were stored in large freight yards near the boat-landing. The shipment of the first cargo of oil to Europe was the result of "pernicious activity" on the part of the authorities of the city of Pittsburg. Many firms were engaged in shipping oil to Pittsburg by boat and storing it in freight yards from whence it was subsequently shipped by railroad to eastern markets. Many thousands of barrels of oil were stored in the yards within the city limits, and the residents of that portion of the city became alarmed for fear of a fire. The city authorities investigated the matter and ordered the owners of the oil to move it. This order suggested the idea to Messrs. Klingler and Berg of shipping a consignment of oil to London and seeking a market for it there. Accordingly they loaded one thousand barrels on to the cars at Pittsburg, shipped them to Philadelphia, and thence by clipper to Liverpool, England, where they were consigned

to Boulton, English and Brandon, who bought the oil by the ton.

EARLY OIL WELLS.

The first oil well in the upper fields of Butler County was, it is said, drilled on the Joseph Meals farm in Washington Township, later the Dr. A. M. Hoover farm. It was drilled by hand to a depth of three hundred feet, and was abandoned on account of a flow of water, which stopped further operation. In 1889 a well was drilled within seventy-five feet of this oil well, which was a good producer and on the same farm and on the Shira, Clark, Bell, Miller and other farms, producing wells were obtained in 1893 and 1894.

The first oil well in the Millerstown field, now Chicora, was drilled in 1861 to a depth of two hundred and fifty feet, but the company were from nine hundred to eleven hundred feet short in their calculations and consequently failed of their object.

Great excitement was caused in January, 1865, by the oil discoveries on Slippery Rock Creek. On February 2, Dr. Egbert, the oil operator of Franklin who had leased thousands of acres on the Slippery Rock, completed a well near Harlansburg that yielded a barrel of oil every thirty minutes. In March, 1865, the Smith and Collins well on the Campbell farm on Slippery Rock Creek, was drilled in and operated as a mystery. Some claimed it to be a hundred barrel producer, and others rated it as high as two hundred. The same year a heavy producer for the time was struck on Muddy Creek and one by the Clark Company near the village of Wurttemberg, just outside of the western limits of the county. In May, 1865, a well was drilled on the Robert Glenn farm in Marion Township, then owned by Robert Vanderlin and at the same time a well was drilled at Buhl's Mill in Forward Township, on Connoquenessing Creek.

The Smbury Oil Company drilled a well at West Sunbury immediately after the

Civil War, and made their first sale of oil at Pittsburg in September, 1866, receiving eleven hundred dollars for the first product of their two wells in Butler County. The oil was barreled and hauled to Pittsburg by wagon.

In August, 1865, the Butler Oil Company leased twelve thousand acres of land between the village of Martinsburg (now Bruin), and Millerstown, and controlled the land from Millerstown to Herman in Summit Township. This company drilled five wells, not one of which reached the Butler sand, and thus in an ocean of oil they found disappointment. The territory held by this company subsequently produced some of the largest wells found in the Butler field. The company dissolved after this experience, but later its members were found identified with more successful operations.

C. D. Angell who in 1867 was operating on the Island property at Scrubgrass, came into Butler County and found every indication of oil on a line extending to Harmony through Bull Valley and Prospect, and in a western direction on a line between Raynilton in Venango County and Slippery Rock in Butler County. In later years Angell became identified with the Butler County fields and was one of the largest producers in the district.

In 1868 the Jacobs Oil Company was organized by Butler men, being named in honor of Captain Jacob Ziegler, who never for a moment lost faith in Butler County as an oil field. This company entered the field of Martinsburg, and drilled a well which started to flow at the rate of sixty barrels per day after it had been shot, and was the first paying well produced in the limits of Butler County. This well was purchased by Robert Black in 1872 for \$4,000, and continued a small producer until 1880.

THE PARKER'S LANDING FIELD.

In the year 1860 Thomas McConnell, W. D. Robinson, Smith K. Campbell, and Col.

J. B. Finley, purchased two acres of land on the west bank of the Allegheny River about ninety rods north of Tom's Run, from Elisha Robinson, Sr., and organized the Foxburg Oil Company. A well was drilled to the depth of 460 feet, when an accident occurred, which obstructed the operations for a few days. In the interval the war broke out and the excitement incident thereto stopped all further proceedings and the well was abandoned.

Subsequently the same parties purchased one hundred acres known as the Tom's Run tract from Mr. Robinson, and in 1865 a well was drilled which was the first producer in that locality. It is a remarkable fact that the well drilled in 1860 was on territory that the operations of subsequent years proved to be dry. Had the well been completed in 1860 it would probably have prevented all future developments in that region for many years. The well completed in 1865 was known as Clarion No. 1, and yielded eighteen barrels a day until 1869, when it became a twenty-five barrel producer. In July, 1869, there were twenty-five producing wells at Parker's Landing yielding 310 barrels daily. At the close of that month there were twenty-two wells rigging and eighteen wells drilling, so that the total in August was sixty-four. The old town of Lawrenceburg was invaded by the vanguard of operators and drillers before the close of August and many Butler men went thither to share in the work and profits. Oil agreements were printed in the newspapers of Butler and everything pointed towards busy days. By the middle of November, 1859, there were 1,058 wells in the Parker and Lawrenceburg field. The first oil fire in the district was reported November 21, when the Enterprise well above the Landing was destroyed. This well was the property of J. W. Christy, Col. John M. Thompson, Allen Wilson, W. K. Potts, and other Butler men.

The Valley well at Church Run on the Emerton-Parker farm, was completed in

January, 1870, and was owned by M. E. Adams, John Scott, John M. Thompson, George Purviance, B. C. Huseilton, and William McClung. The Barnes and Terrell well near by and the new well above the mouth of Bear Creek were also completed in January, 1870. Before the close of the month a five-barrel well was struck at Martinsburg on the Farren farm, which was known as the Berg well. This well was owned by S. D. Karns, Herman J. Berg, and others. The Atlantic well in that neighborhood owned by Patrick McBride and others was reported in February, 1870.

The Thorn Creek Oil Company was organized February 2, 1870, with Harvey Osborne, president; Francis Laube, secretary; E. A. Helmbold, superintendent; E. F. Aderhold, treasurer; J. M. Dowler and H. T. Markel, auditors, and R. M. Douthett and James Gribben, business managers. This company operated in the Parker and Martinsburg district and brought in the "Maple Shade" near Risk Village, the "Isabel" on Thorn Creek, the "Walnut Shade" on the Fox farm, near Emlenton, and the "Church Run" well on the Marshall farm above the Valley well. These wells came in in March, 1870. Then followed the "Golden Gate," the "Shepherd," near Lawrenceburg, the "Wyona" on the Farren farm, the "Number 12" south of Bear Creek, the "North West," the "Cataract," the "Eclipse," and other wells. The "Golden Gate" was owned by Butler men.

In April, 1870, oil was discovered on the Aaron Beery farm in Middlesex Township. James Sutton and other Butler County men brought in some wells on the Anchor farm on Fowler Run, and the Smith and Stewart well on the Fowler farm were brought in in April. The Glade Run and Cherry Valley Oil Company was organized in April and began active operation in the Parker Township field. Among the wells brought in were the "Dingbat" near the old furnace on Bear Creek, the "Hoo-

ver" and the "California." These were followed by the "Rush," the "Washington," and the Turk and Shira wells, all in the first half of the year. In August the Parsons Brothers struck oil near Farentown on the Martinsburg Road and brought in three wells that were fine producers. Dr. Guthrie and William Gill of Butler brought in the "Millbrook" well on the Conelly farm. Dr. Cowden and Jacob Ziegler of Butler brought in the "Estella" on the Logue farm, and Dr. Cowden, S. H. Bailey, and Newton of Portersville, drilled the "Udora" No. 2 on the Bailey farm. Other wells drilled were the "Nancy Adams" on the John B. Leonard farm, and the "Mullen," or "Glory Hole," were twenty-barrel producers. McGee and Atwell drilled the Ida May well on the Faren farm in 1870, and Gen. John N. Purviance of Butler owned the Oak well on the Robinson farm.

The Cherry valley well drilled in Venango Township in November, 1870, to a depth of 650 feet, showed the same sand as the Parker's Landing field. The Wolf Creek Oil and Salt Testing Company, of Centerville, of which C. O. Kingsbury was president, began operations late in 1870, and the Thorn Creek Oil Company organized the same year, began operations in Parker and Venango Townships.

The Wolf Creek well No. 1 was drilled in 1870 for a Centerville syndicate, but was abandoned at a little over 800 feet. The tools were stuck in the well, the fishing tackle lost, and a heavy flow of gas drove the drillers away from their work. On one occasion the pressure of gas in this well raised a column of water one hundred feet above the derrick, and nothing was done to control the flow of water and what was probably one of the strongest gas wells struck in the county was literally drowned out. In 1871 the same company drilled at a point in the hollow near the creek two miles northwest of Centerville (Slippery Rock) to a depth of 1,423 feet, obtaining a

small show of oil and gas. This well was productive of some geological knowledge, but was a financial failure.

The first well drilled in the southwestern section of the county was on the Muller farm near Zelenople in 1870. This well was drilled to a depth of 825 feet and then abandoned. Twenty years later the Harmony and Lancaster pools were developed in the vicinity of the Muller well.

A man named Whann, who had been a partner of J. A. Satterfield at Pithole, made the second attempt to find oil at Millerstown in 1870. He got the rig partly up when a two-inch plank fell on the head of the contractor and put a quietus on operations for two years.

In 1866 a well was drilled on the Adam Ritzert farm in Oakland Township, which showed the existence of oil and lead many people to predict that Butler County would yet prove an extensive oil field. The drilling of new wells around Martinsburg (Bruin) in August, 1871, and the extension of the field southwest towards Karns City and Petrolia showed that the time for predicting was past, and that oil reservoirs existed in many places throughout the county. During this year the Borland well was drilled on the Robert Black farm, the famous Bennett well on the Stone House farm in Parker Township; two wells were drilled by Badger and Karns on the Stone House farm, the Heiner well was completed on the Say farm, the Lambing well on the Fletcher, and a well on the Martin farm.

PETROLIA, KARNS CITY AND FAIRVIEW.

The Campbell farm became the front of operations in November, 1871, when a sixty-five barrel well responded to the drill. This was followed by a well on the Walker farm adjoining Campbell, which became a noted producer, and was purchased in May, 1872, by B. B. Campbell and the Walker brothers. These wells were the beginning of the village of Argyle, which

was one of the mushroom oil towns of Fairview Township. Within six years the R. D. Campbell and the A. L. Campbell farms were celebrated for at least a dozen of great wells that made fortunes for their owners as well as the farmers.

The "Maple Shade" well was completed on the Widow Hutchison farm in Parker Township south of Bear Creek early in the spring of 1872 by A. W. McCollough. It started off with 100 barrels a day and for a time was known as the largest producer south of the creek.

Other wells completed in 1872 were the Lambing well on the Shakely farm, the "Lib," "Walnut," the "Fannie," and the Collins No. 2 on the Milford farm, and the wells on the Jamison farm. The success of the "Maple Shade" well on the Hutchison farm led to an invasion of the territory around Martinsburg, and the success of the Columbia Oil Company on the Reddick farm, and the wells drilled on the Wilt farm, Campbell, Shepherd, the Matthew Cannon tract, the Martin farms, and others south of Martinsburg, pointed to an extension of the field.

A scramble for leases resulted in large profits to the land owners. James Say leased his 100 acre farm at \$200 per acre, and one-eighth royalty, while other farmers were equally as fortunate. In April, 1872, the Lambing brothers struck a hundred-barrel well on the Gibson farm near Fairview, and the McPherson well on that farm proved a paying property. Around the village of Argyle land was sold from \$500 to \$1,000 per acre. The principal operators in this district were the Lambing brothers, B. B. and A. L. Campbell, J. B. Findley, C. D. Angell, McKinney and Nesbitt, and McPherson and Blaney.

During the year 1872 the scouts of the oil army were locating and drilling wells in advance of the Parker field. A well was drilled on the John Smith farm in Cherry Township, on the David Stewart and the Rumbaugh farms in Washington Town-

ship, on the J. H. Hindman farm in Clay Township, on the W. C. Campbell farm in Fairview Township, at Ralston's Mill in Concord Township, at Millerstown in Donegal Township, at James Stephenson's Mill in Summit Township, and along Thorn Creek. The greatest advances were made in Fairview Township. The well on the W. C. Campbell farm produced a little oil and turned out to be the greatest gas well that had been struck in oildom up to that time. The "Fanny Jane" was struck in May, 1872, and in four months' time the town of Petrolia had sprung up with a population greater than that of the county seat. In the same month oil was found on the S. S. Jamison farm two miles north of Boydstown in Concord Township, and the town of Greece City sprung up like a mushroom in the night. This was the first oil discovered in the Connoquenessing Valley. The Bonny Brook well at Brinker's Mill in Summit Township, now East Butler, was completed in June, 1872, but proved a disappointment to its owners. The McClymonds farm, now the site of Karns City, became famous as an oil center the same year.

In December, 1871, Cooper Brothers leased fifteen acres of land from Hugh P. McClymonds and fifteen acres from Samuel L. Riddle. The first well was located in the valley near the line between the two leases on the McClymonds land. In June, 1872, this well was producing 120 barrels a day. On the 29th of May, "Dunc" Kearns had leased for a bonus of \$200 an acre and one-eighth royalty, the entire 214 acres of the McClymonds farm, the owner reserving the Cooper lease and fourteen acres around the farm buildings. On the first of June Mr. Kearns also leased on the same terms 204 acres of the Saml. L. Riddle farm, the owner reserving the Cooper lease and ten acres about the farm buildings. At this time oil was selling at \$4 a barrel, and there was a fierce competition among the operators for the McCly-

monds farm. This was finally comprised on June 18, 1872, when McClymonds sold his farm for \$60,000, reserving his farm buildings and the surface of fourteen acres. The purchasers were O. G. Emery, "Dunc" Kearns, William Thompson, William Parker, and John H. Haines. Soon after a town sprung up which was named Karns City in honor of "Dunc" Karns, who was at that time the largest individual operator in the Butler County field. He was also the promoter of the Parker and Karns City Railroad, and interested in a number of the pipe lines that were laid from the Butler County field to the Allegheny river. Within the year Fairview Township had three booming oil towns. They were Petrolia, Karns City, and Fairview.

GREECE CITY.

The Morrison well on the S. S. Jamison farm in Concord Township came in August 22, 1872, and started to flow at the rate of about 700 barrels a day. Within a few hours, however, the rig caught fire and about 200 barrels of oil were consumed before the well was under control. The yield soon dropped to 300 barrels, then to 200, and in the latter part of August the well was producing only 150 barrels a day. This well was believed to be the third sand when it was first struck, but later development proved it to be the first fourth sand well developed in Butler County. Greece City sprung up as if by magic, and in the fall of 1872 the surrounding country was dotted with derricks and drilling wells and a number of gushers were brought in during the winter. The field proved freakish, however, and the wells soon became exhausted. The *Oil Man's Journal* of August 31, 1872, referring to the large strike at Greece City, recognized the fact that the theories of "Uncle Jake" Ziegler concerning the oil regions of Butler County were correct, and that the Morrison well should

be regarded as the beginning of Butler County's new oil development.

TROUTMAN FARM.

The beginning of the developments on the Troutman farm and Modoc city was in March, 1873, when a fourth sand well was tapped. In regard to the discovery of the fourth sand, Hon. A. L. Campbell, who was one of the largest operators in the territory, and who was a life-long resident of Petrolia, made the following statement in a letter published in 1894:

"In the latter part of the summer of 1873 Foster Hindman, William Banks, Charles C. Stewart, and John H. Gailey drilled a well on the Scott heirs farm near the corner of McEler and J. B. Campbell farms west of Karns City, and when deep enough as they thought, there was but little show of oil. Taek, Morehead and Company had finished No. 1 McEler nearby where I was superintendent of the farm and part owner, and had kept a record of the strata as the well progressed. Charles C. Stewart was around frequently when I took samples of the stratas, and he claimed that in their well they did not finish in the same sand as we had in McEler No. 1, which showed for a fair producer. Gailey and Company concluded they were down and dry, all agreeing to that opinion except Mr. Stewart, and on a proposition to drill the well deeper Mr. Gailey refused to pay any more expense. Stewart and Banks came to my office at Argyle with their measurements and consulted my register and the samples I had taken at No. 1 McEler. From the calculations and investigations made that day it was decided their well was not deep enough. Drilling was begun again, and before oil was obtained all the others had sold their interests to Stewart. After drilling to some depth, sixty-nine feet I think, oil was struck in what afterwards was called the fourth sand. West of this well a short distance we were drilling No. 2 McEler, and soon were finished in the fourth sand. We then pulled out No. 1 McEler and drilled her down. We paid \$100 to each of our men to say nothing about the fourth sand, but it was not many days until Mr. Jennings and all others in the neighborhood began drilling their wells deeper. The man that first risked his money in the enterprise is entitled to the credit, and he was Charles C. Stewart, now of Brady Township, Butler County, I believe."

Since the publication of the above, Mr. Stewart and Mr. Campbell have died. There may be honest differences of opinion as to whom credit is due for the discovery and first development of this sand, but there can be no conflict as to the wonderful influence they had in stimulating the oil business. The fourth sand fever raged

throughout the entire district affected, and nearly every operator hurried on the work of deepening his old wells and drilling new ones. Around Petrolia, Karns City, Troutman, Modoc and Greece City, the excitement continued to grow and there were perhaps never so many large wells struck in so short a period in a limited area in the history of the oil industry. During the autumn of 1873 and the year of 1874 wells ranging from 100 to 4,000 barrels a day were reported in quick succession.

The first well in Washington Township was developed contemporaneously with the first at Greece City. Three months after striking the sand the owners tubed it when it yielded seven barrels a day. One hundred and fifty rods southwest of the old well another well was drilled into a closer sand which produced five barrels per day for nearly two years. On the David Shira farm east of the Rumbaugh, James Frazier and James Monroe struck a four-barrel well. A. Sheidenmante drilled a well on the Alfred Shira farm and other parties drilled on the Alexander Clark and on the D. F. Campbell farms. These were the pioneer development in the oil fields of this township, which in later years produced some of the largest wells in the Speechley district.

The forerunner of the oil developments in Forward Township was the Evans well which was drilled in 1872 about 2,600 feet above Buhl's bridge on Connoquenessing Creek. This well was drilled to a depth of 626 feet when it was abandoned. The well on the Denny lands in Winfield Township was drilled in November, 1872, when a flow of gas was struck. David Morrison, Curtis Jamison, Daniel Denny and William Stewart were the projectors and owners of this well.

Several wells were drilled in the vicinity of Millerstown in the fall of 1872. The Preston McKinney well drilled to a depth of 1,600 feet was dry, while the Lincoln well on the McClymonds farm, the Carpen-

ter brothers' well and the Brown and Stoughten well on the W. C. Adams farm, a well on the Banks farm, and Preston and Nesbit's well on the Smith farm, were small producers.

Dr. Findley, Wm. Yeates, Thomas Connell, Sr., Dr. Taylor and E. S. Golden and others, composing the Euresco Oil Company, began oil developments on the Peter Miller farm southeast of Petrolia and on the McGarvey farm in December, 1872. Before the close of the year a well was drilled on the Boyd farm in Clearfield Township and one on the Stephen McCue farm across the line in Armstrong County. Before the close of the year a well had been completed on the Storey farm one mile east of Buena Vista, and other wells had been completed on the Jamison farm and in Fairview Township.

In January, 1873, a well was drilled at Bonny Brook in Summit Township to a depth of 1,040 feet, when a heavy flow of salt water was struck. Interest in the Petrolia field was stimulated by a 500-barrel gusher on the J. B. Campbell farm, and on the Blaney farm near Argyle there were nine producing wells. The Spider well between Petrolia and Fairview was drilled in February, 1873, and produced 150 barrels, and the Karns well forty rods east of Karns City came in at 140 rods.

H. L. Taylor & Company who began operation in Butler County in 1871 and owned 300 wells, among them being the "Boss," which produced 2,000 barrels a day, sold their forty producers in the Petrolia, Millerstown and Karns City fields in 1874 for \$100,000.

The old Divener well of 1873 which yielded 1,400 barrels a day at the beginning and 700 barrels for a long period was the cause of the Millerstown stampede.

In February, 1873, Berg and Lambing drilled a well on Bonny Brook in Summit Township to a depth of 1,500 feet without striking oil. The same year the old Rumbaugh well two miles northwest of North

Washington, was drilled in March, and oil was found at 1,265 to 1,365 feet. This well produced seven barrels a day for a long time but the expense of freighting the product to Parker ate up all of the profits, and the well was abandoned after it had been drilled to a depth of 1,690 feet. In 1876 or 1877 Trumbull and Croll drilled a well west of the old Rumbaugh well on the same farm, and got a four barrel producer, which was a profitable investment at that time. Other wells were drilled along the south branch of the Slippery Rock Creek but without results.

MILLERSTOWN FIELD.

The famous Millerstown district, in Donegal Township, was opened in April, 1873, when A. W. McCollough, A. L. Campbell, and Charles Hewens drilled the Shreve well on the Adam Stewart farm. The contractors of this well were Kingsley and Shreve, and it was for one of the drillers that the well was named. The Shreve well was a good example of how fortunes are sometimes missed in the oil country. The work of grading for the foundations for the derrick was commenced in the winter time, and the first location was near a spring on a hillside. Someone familiar with the local conditions suggested to the owners of the well that they had chosen a bad location to drill in the winter time, as the spring from which they expected to get water for their boilers always froze up and went dry. Acting on this suggestion the location was changed to lower ground along the bank of the run where there was plenty of water close to the well. This well came in for eighty-five barrels, and of course the owners felt well repaid for their trouble. The following summer other parties secured a lease and drilled on the first location made for the Shreve well, and to the utter amazement of everybody in the district the well came in for 1,200 barrels per day. Like the famous Col. Sellers, the

owners of the Shreve well had a million in sight and didn't know it.

The Shreve well was the pioneer of that district and to it must be credited the beginning of the Millerstown field. This well was followed by the McFarland & Company well on the Thorn farm, Parker, Thompson & Company on the Barnhart, and James M. Lambing on the Forquer farm. South of the village were the Green wells on the Johnson tract, the Gillespie wells operated by J. Birchfield, the Hemphill tract operated by McKinney, Gailey & Company, and the Egbert lease on the Widow Hemphill farm controlled by Duffy, McCandless, Stoughton and others. All these wells tended to change Millerstown from a wayside village into a bustling oil town, and inside of a year it had a population of four or five thousand people.

The same year Hart and Konkle drilled a well near the old distillery on the McCandless farm about half a mile northwest of Butler. It proved to be a heavy gas well, but had no oil. The owners of this well offered to sell it to Col. Thompson and others of Butler for the price of the casing, but the offer was refused.

The Zeigler and Mylert well at Greece City was struck in the third sand on June 7, 1873, and immediately began to flow oil and gas. The gas caught fire from the boilers and the flames caught two workmen—James Wherry and James Crowley—who received fatal burns.

The Meade wells on the Neu farm in the southwest corner of Donegal Township, were drilled in 1875 to an average depth of 1,565 feet. The Bulger well on the same farm was drilled the same year and reached the third sand at 1,555 feet. The extension of the Millerstown field south and the striking of these wells gave rise to the booming oil town of St. Joe. Plummer, three miles west of Millerstown; Danville, a mile from St. Joe, and Greer, a postoffice named for North Oakland Sta-

tion on the Narrow Gauge railroad, were oil towns that developed from the Millerstown field.

A well drilled on the McClymonds farm December 4, 1875, for Mattison and McDonald struck the third sand at 1,390 feet and produced an amber green colored oil at the rate of seventy-five barrels per day. This well was opened 1,244 feet above ocean level. The fourth sand was found in this well at 1,490 feet, or 246 feet below (?) ocean level.

The three Woodward wells on the McClymonds farm were drilled in 1875 for George G. Stage, J. R. Woodward and James Shakeley. One of these wells yielded 1,900 barrels a day at the start, and the others were good producers. The Carbon Center field, south of St. Joe, was developed in 1875, when the Forcht No. 1 came in at 100 barrels a day.

The Gibson and Ecock well on the Fron-singer farm was opened about 1,382 feet above ocean level and struck a fifteen foot bed of limestone at a depth of 285 feet. The mountain sand was reached at 568 feet, the first sand at 825 feet, the second sand at 1,160 feet, and oil sand rock at 1,402 feet. The drill penetrated the oil sand rock sixteen feet, bringing the exploration to 1,418 feet, or 36 feet below ocean level.

Two miles northwest of Parker in Allegheny Township the Columbia Oil Company completed a well on the Reddick farm January 10, 1876. At 1,277 feet the drill struck a pocket and dropped to 1,280 feet. The elevation of this farm is 1,485 feet above the ocean, while the third sand was found at a depth of 1,250 feet, extending twenty feet from the soap-stone to the slate beds beneath. This well yielded fifteen barrels per day for some months, but decreased to three and one-half barrels in August, 1876.

The centennial year witnessed a crude oil advance from \$1.55 a barrel to \$4. It also witnessed the market threatened by

the striking of a 125 barrel well near Greece City, and beheld the consolidation of oil-refining interests and pipe lines and activity in every part of the field. During the year 1877 there were 1,002 wells drilled in the Butler-Armstrong field, while 171 dry holes were struck, the total production being 9,904 barrels per day.

The Eastern Belt theory was developed in 1878 by the completion of a well on the Mrs. Kaylor farm near the east line of Fairview Township, by George H. Graham and Samuel Banks. This well was known as the "Ghost," and while its owners sold it for a good price the buyers made a poor bargain. The Eastern Belt theory gave rise to the oil town of Kaylor City, which is just over the line in Armstrong County.

Venango Township came in for an exploration in 1878 by the drilling of the Prentice well on the James Higgins farm near the second coal bank. This well was drilled to a depth of 1,600 feet and pumped a small quantity of oil, but not sufficient to pay expenses. Forty feet below the level of the coal bank a thick bed of limestone was struck in this well.

The pioneer well in the Six Points neighborhood in Allegheny Township was drilled on the Chambers land two miles east of the village in 1871. No oil was obtained in this well. In 1877-78 a number of wells were drilled to the third sand, which was reached at a depth of 1,200 feet below the ferriferous limestone. A mountain sand two hundred feet deep resting on twenty-five feet of loose grain salt-water rock was discovered in these wells. The oil produced by the fifty-foot was lighter in color but of a greater gravity than that produced by the third sand.

THE BALD RIDGE DISTRICT.

After the drilling and operation of the extensive oil belt reaching from Parker's Landing to St. Joe south of Millerstown ceased, Butler County was practically neglected by the oil scouts who had all moved

to the Bradford field. The Bald Ridge district southwest of Butler had its inception in July, 1880, when Reiber and Huselton of Butler leased 780 acres in Penn and Forward Townships, and started to drill a well at the intersection of the Angel twenty-two and a half degree line on the Robert McKee farm and the Greece City line near Bald Ridge, now Renfrew. W. C. Neely contracted to drill the proposed well at \$1.00 per foot and hold one-fourth of the \$3,250 of stock. Owing to the scarcity of water the location was changed to a point on the Smith farm 1,100 feet south and drilling was commenced September 1, 1880. Oil was struck at 1,620 feet, but the drilling was continued to the depth of 1,750 feet, and the work was finished at a six-barrel well March 8, 1881.

In April, 1881, the Bald Ridge Oil Company was incorporated, the stated capital being \$16,000. No. 2 well was commenced in June, 1881, and completed the 1st of October. After being shot it made sixteen barrels. No. 3 was drilled on the Crowe farm in Forward Township in November, 1881, and the same month Simeox and Myers began drilling a well on the Hamill farm. This well was completed March 20, 1882, and came in for 100 barrels. Up to December 19, 1883, forty-seven wells were drilled in this field of which thirty-seven were producing 642 barrels a day.

Early in 1882 the McCalmont farm at McCalmont station north of Renfrew was purchased by Agnew and Egbert for \$104,000. This farm contained 1,110 acres and proved to be one of the most valuable tracts in the Bald Ridge district. The Forrest Oil Company purchased a tract from Simeox and Myers, A. Sheidemantle completed a well on the Webber farm in 1882, and Yeagle and Campbell completed a well on the Smith farm in August, 1883.

The Bald Ridge Oil and Transportation Company was chartered May 24, 1881, the charter being signed by Governor Hoyt and Secretary Clay. The capital stock,

\$16,000, was divided into 320 shares of \$50 each, all of which were held by J. D. MeJunkin, John S. Campbell, Ferd Reiber, S. H. Pearsol, W. D. Brandon, W. H. Hoffmann, W. H. Ritter, R. P. Scott, G. W. Fleege, John N. Patterson, D. A. Heck, H. A. Krug, Jr., George Krug, Henry Bauer, Philip Bauer, and B. C. Huselton, M. Reiber, Sr., Harvey Colbert, Henry Eitenmiller, Simon Yetter, Jacob Reiber, and J. A. Hawk, O. D. Thompson, H. L. Westermann, and W. C. Neely. In August, 1882, the company sold their leases and equipment to Phillips Brothers for \$160,000. After this sale a pipe line was extended south of Petrolia to the new field, and the country from Reibold Station to Butler was invaded by speculators seeking leases of land. About the time that the Bald Ridge Oil & Transportation Company made their sale to Phillips Brothers another sale was made in which Simeox and Myers disposed of a half interest in their Bald Ridge leases for \$75,000 to the Forrest Oil Company and Richard Jennings & Son. This field may be said to have been really opened in the fall of 1881 by the Simeox and Myers 100-barrel well and the Sheidemantle 600-barrel well. Previous to that time the well that had been drilled were southwest of the town of Renfrew. The Phillips Brothers also secured the Wallace farm and began drilling on it in December, 1882, and developed one of the most valuable farms in the district outside of the McCalmont tract.

In March, 1882, John Johnson of Templeton, sold seventy acres of land at the junction of the Butler Branch of the Pittsburgh & Western Railroad at Butler for \$6,000, the purchasers intending to establish a town at that point and drill for oil. The enterprise proved to be a failure.

Early in the spring of 1882 the drillers on the Stewart farm in Winfield Township struck the greatest gas vein discovered in the county down to that time, and in the fall of 1882 wells were completed on the

W. Brown farm and the Mahood farms in the Bald Ridge district. The well on the Webber farm near Evans City yielded over 2,000 barrels in twelve days ending August 9, 1882, and was the opening of a new district.

In December, 1883, the company leased 2,000 acres in Cranberry and Adams Townships adjoining Allegheny County, and early in 1884 began drilling near the William Thielman saw-mill.

THORN CREEK.

The Thorn Creek field owes its development to the foresight of Thomas W. Phillips, who had operated extensively in what is known as the Bullion field in Venango County and afterwards in the Troutman district. When the general exodus began to the McKean County oil fields, Mr. Phillips did not join the throng, but remained in Butler County. He conceived the idea that oil in large quantities would be found near the Bald Ridge wells and in 1881 began leasing on an extensive scale southwest of Butler on Connoquenessing and Thorn Creek. The first wells drilled were small, but the character of the rock in which they were found confirmed the theory that a rich deposit was near and on August 16, 1884, he was rewarded by striking a well on the Williamson Bartley farm which proved to be the largest well found down to that time. It began producing at the rate of forty barrels an hour and was increased by deeper drilling to 180 barrels per hour. Its greatest day's production was fully 4,000 barrels, and was equal to any of the wells struck in the northern fields of the county.

The striking of this well caused a stampede from the upper fields and in a short time Thorn Creek was the scene of one of the largest excitements since the days of Millerstown. Extensive operations were carried on in this field by Mr. Phillips and others and in a few months the production had reached 16,000 barrels a day. The

Phillips gusher attracted attention all over the country and special excursion trains were run from Pittsburg to the well.

The Semple, Boyd and Armstrong No. 8 on the Marshall farm was the next gusher recorded in the county. It was drilled through the sand October 25, 1884, but owing to the quantity of salt water present it made no show of oil. The owners of the well though not expecting much from this part of the field, refused an offer for their well from Mr. Phillips and proceeded to have it shot as the final act in the drama in which they expected to lose a lot of money. When the well was shot it began to flow at the rate of 400 to 500 barrels per hour and the lack of faith on the part of the owners in not putting up tankage was punished by the loss of over 2,500 barrels of oil. It is said that at one time during the day the well flowed at least 500 barrels an hour or 12,000 barrels a day. It was by all odds the "Jumbo" of wells in the Pennsylvania oil field. A correct gauge of this well was never obtained, but it is said that the pipe line company allowed the owners credit for 10,000 barrels of oil per day. It gradually decreased and in a short time fell to the 500-barrel level and from that point it decreased still lower to a small pumper. The well has long since been abandoned. The shooting of this well was one of the phenomenal sights of the oil country, and is described in the chapter devoted to nitro-glycerine and torpedoes.

In November, 1884, following the Armstrong No. 2 on the Marshall farm, Phillips Brothers were drilling six new wells on the Bartley and Dodds farms. Christie brothers had eight wells and other operators in the field were Boyd and Semple, Commer and Fishel, Greenlee & Company, Gibson & Company, Fisher brothers, Boyd & Company, Lappe & Company and a host of small operators were hovering around the outer edges of the pool. In December there were twenty-four wells completed, including three dry ones, on the Wallace,

Marshall, Bartley, Dodds, Henderson, Brown and Webber farms, while twenty-nine new wells were commenced on these farms and on the Patterson, McCandless, McCormick, Kennedy, and adjoining lands. The Fisher Oil Company began operations on the McJunkin farm east of Butler, C. Eliason on the Leibler farm in Butler Township, and Showalter and Hartman near the old fair ground southwest of the borough of Butler.

The second well of importance struck on the Bartley farm reached the fourth sand October 11, 1884, and began to flow at the rate of forty barrels an hour. On the 13th the well was drilled deeper and made 150 barrels, and on the following day it was yielding 250 barrels an hour, or at the rate of 6,000 barrels a day. The owners of this well were Henderson W., Calvin G., and Thomas G. Christie, of Butler, who had leased twenty-eight or thirty acres adjoining the great oil lease of the Phillips brothers. This was the largest strike of the district until the Armstrong No. 2 which came in about ten days later.

The famous McBride well in the Bold Ridge field was shot December 12, 1884, when a flow of 200 barrels an hour followed the torpedo. Before the close of the month the Producers' Association purchased the leases, wells and equipments of McBride and Campbell, Christie brothers and Phillips and Simpson.

The summer of 1884 brought in another field in Butler County when the Grandmother well was completed for Bolard, Greenlee and Smith, one mile west of Saxonburg. This well became a great gusher and was the foundation of Golden City. The fields about Saxonburg and Jefferson Center were developed later.

In 1885, owing to the uncertainties of the oil field, the once busy towns of Philip City and McBride City in Penn Township fell into decay, and Hooks City in Parker township began to boom. Philips City sprang up after the striking of the first

Phillips well in the Thorn Creek field in August, 1884, and flourished for over a year. The striking of the McBride well on the Plank Road on Thorn Creek gave rise to McBride City which was named in honor of the owner of the well. Philip City has long since passed into oblivion and the building of the Bessemer Railroad up the valley of Thorn Creek rescued McBride City from a similar fate. It is now a station on the railroad.

In the spring of 1885 Hooks brothers drilled a well on the Kelly farm in Parker Township and found oil in the boulder rock. The well was torpedoed and became a 100-barrel producer. In August of that year there were fourteen producing wells at Hooks City yielding 500 barrels, and a flourishing little town had sprung up in the vicinity of the first well. At the close of September, 1885, the Ott farm east of Millerstown was the most active place in that field where Westerman & Company had brought in a 100-barrel producer. Owen Brady was operating the same year southeast of Millerstown, and Joseph Hartman was operating on the O'Brien farm.

One of the freaks in the Thorn Creek field was developed on the Mangel farm on May 17, 1885, when Conners and Fishel completed a well, without any show of oil. The well was then cased to shut off the salt water and rigged up for pumping and for several days a steady stream of salt water was pumped. On the 21st of May oil began to flow at intervals through the casing, and shortly after a flow of sixty barrels per hour was recorded. It became a 1,000-barrel well and was one of the largest struck that year.

In June, 1885, there were 147 producing wells in the Thorn Creek field, many of which were pumping from ninety to 120 barrels a day. The Armstrong No. 1 was yielding about 1,000 barrels a month, and at the close of July the production of the entire field had decreased to 2,800 barrels a day.

The Midnight Mystery was drilled in September, 1885, by the Leideckers of Butler in Winfield Township. The well was worked as a mystery and for twenty-one days the oil scouts could not learn whether the new well was a gusher or a dry hole. The well was completed on September 10th and a week later it yielded thirty-five barrels in nineteen minutes. Many tracts were leased in the new field and extraordinary prices paid which did not justify the operators.

In November, 1885, a well was drilled in Middlesex Township for Dr. McCandless, Charles Neely and others, which was a small producer, and in the same month the Pittsburg Producers Company completed a well on the John Balfour farm in Adams Township west of Mars, which began to flow at a depth of 1,400 feet. This well was the inception of an extensive field that was developed west of Mars in Adams and Cranberry Townships and extending almost to Hendersonville.

During 1885 efforts were made to extend the Butler County fields in Brady Township where a well was drilled on the William Mayer farm near West Liberty to a depth of 1,400 feet. No oil was obtained, but the well produced a small supply of gas. Early in 1886 Sincox and Myers, who were among the first operators in the Bald Ridge district, leased a tract of 1,000 acres in Center Township, and drilled a well on the John Byers farm. This well proved a failure and the leases were abandoned.

The Jefferson Township field was developed in May, 1886, by the Extension Oil Company, which was composed of R. B. Taylor, O. K. Waldron, Loyal S. McJunkin, W. P. Roessing, J. A. McMarlin, and others, who drilled a well on the W. J. Welsh farm. This well produced 100 barrels a day for a short period and was the beginning of later developments which extended over a wide area in that township.

THORN CREEK EXTENSION.

Thinking that the belt from Thorn Creek would extend nearly east and west, Thomas W. Phillips, who opened up this field, leased a large body of land embracing about 15,000 acres extending east to the Armstrong County line, and drilled wells to test his theory. Small wells were obtained in a number of tests, but no outlet was found for the Thorn Creek belt. Retaining this body of leases when the Thorn Creek field began to wane, Mr. Phillips returned and looked for a southwest extension of the field in August, 1886. The first well was struck on the Critchlow farm in that month which produced 120 barrels a day, and opened up the Glade Run field. This field increased in richness towards the southwest, and in 1887 Mr. Phillips struck a number of wells producing over 100 barrels per hour. His largest month's production in this field averaged about 6,000 barrels per day and his production that year from this and other fields reached 1,100,000 barrels, notwithstanding the fact that half of his production was shut in for the last two months of the year. The number of his wells in the Thorn Creek field and extension numbered 125, while he held 7,500 acres in leases. He sold this production and leases in June, 1890, and then turned his attention to the development of the leases which he retained east of Thorn Creek. In that year he obtained paying wells in Jefferson Township, and in January, 1891, struck the Fisher farm well north of Jefferson Center, which flowed 135 barrels an hour. In July, 1892, he struck a well on the Wolf farm which started flowing at forty barrels an hour and increased to 125 when drilled deeper. The following month he drilled on the Barr farm adjoining, and got a well that produced fifty barrels an hour. In June, 1893, he struck a well on the Eichenlaub farm near Herman Station, which produced forty barrels an hour, and opened up the Herman field.

GLADE RUN FIELD.

This field may be said to have been opened in 1886, as a southwest extension of the Thorn Creek field when the 125-barrel well on the Critchlow farm was completed by Mr. Phillips. The Phillips interests were bought in 1890 by the Southern Oil Company, and the district became a veritable oil center for several years. Wells were drilled on the Critchlow, Spithaler, Hyde, Markel, Widow Croft, and other farms, some of which produced over 100 barrels per hour, and many of them 350 barrels a day.

REIBOLD FIELD.

The Reibold field came into prominence in September, 1887, when the Beam well No. 6 was drilled into the sand. About the middle of the afternoon of September 14, the well yielded ten barrels an hour when the drill was twenty-four feet in the sand, six barrels of which came from the one hundred-foot. At three o'clock a flow of 120 barrels was recorded, and five minutes later the force of the flow was so strong that it lifted the tools in the hole until the temper-screw struck the walking-beam. When completed the well flowed 140 barrels an hour. This well was about 600 feet west of No. 5, drilled by the same company, which was producing eighty-five barrels an hour when No. 6 was commenced. Other producing wells in this district at that time were Peiffer No. 2, Coast and Company No. 2, Root and Johnson No. 4 and 5, and the Phillips wells, and the total production of the field was about 9,000 barrels a day.

The development on the Henry Lonitz farm one and one-half miles west of Sax-ouburg in October, 1887, was one of the surprises of the oil field. Bolard, Smith and Greenlee completed a well September 1, which produced sixty barrels per day. Golden and McBride's well yielded 200 barrels in October, and then Bolard, Smith and Greenlee's No. 2 came in with a gusher

producing 2,500 barrels a day, at a depth of 1,767 feet.

The extension of the development up Glade Run began in 1887, and the first wells were obtained on the Nancy Adams farm that year. These wells were obtained in the Hundred-Foot, and were the first demonstrations of how to handle water wells in connection with oil.

The "Mystery" well on the H. D. Thompson farm in Center Township was drilled in June, 1887, and attracted much attention for some time. The well was drilled by Albert and Morrison, and a show of oil was obtained, but the hopes of its promoters that a new field would be developed were never realized.

THE HUNDRED-FOOT DISTRICT.

What is known as the "Hundred-Foot" field in Connoquenessing Township was opened in the spring of 1889, when John A. Steele drilled the first well on the Irvine Anderson farm on Connoquenessing Creek. This well proved to be a good producer. Acting on the theory that the field extended in the direction of Little Connoquenessing Creek, Steele employed Leslie P. Hazlett, Esq., to take up a tract of land in the vicinity of Graham schoolhouse near the White Oak Springs Church. Hazlett leased a block 800 acres, one of the considerations being that the first well should be drilled within half a mile of the schoolhouse. This well was drilled on the W. M. Humphrey farm by Mr. Steele, and came in for about 500 barrels a day in the Hundred-Foot sand. This well opened up one of the most prolific Hundred-Foot fields in the county. Operators flocked to the field, and in a short time hundreds of wells were drilled on the Humphrey, John Brandon, Thomas Graham, Hiram Graham, Knauff, Amberson and L. P. Hazlett farms, many of which produced from 500 to 900 barrels a day. One of the most valuable farms in the district was the Peter Rader, which produced over 1,000,000 barrels of oil. The

Humphrey farm produced approximately the same amount, and the farms next in importance were the Brandon and Hazlett. The field extended from the Anderson farm along Big Creek to the mouth of Little Connoquenessing, and up the Little Connoquenessing to the Graham schoolhouse. The field was at its height during the summer of 1890, and the following winter, but the wells declined rapidly, and in the course of four or five years the territory was practically abandoned. Operations have been carried on on a small scale, and some small wells obtained in the search for an extension of the field, but no large wells have been struck in the district within recent years.

BROWNSDALE AND COOPERSTOWN.

The principal developments in Butler County in 1892 were confined to Jefferson, Cranberry, Lancaster and Penn Townships. The Brownsdale field in Penn Township was opened that year. A 750-barrel well was struck in January, 1893, on the Johnson farm and this was followed by wells on the Anderson, Blair, Marsh, Critchlow, Warner, Heckert, S. Thompson, and William Thompson farms.

The Sutton well on the Hemphill farm near Zelenople, completed in November, 1891, was an index to the extension of that pool. It yielded twenty-five barrels a day at the start, and the Kneiss well on the Cunningham farm, which came in soon after, produced four hundred barrels.

Henshaw and Company drilled a well on the Muddy Creek field in November, 1891, which yielded forty barrels a day, and was then the largest well that had been struck in that field.

In January, 1892, the production of the Harmony and Zelenople fields amounted to 5,000 barrels a day, with twenty-one strings of tools running and eight new rigs building. The principal operations at that time were on the O'Donnel, five miles southwest of Zelenople, on the Knauff and

Cunningham farms on what is known as the Island, on the Horne farm, on the Fanker farm. In what is specifically known as the Harmony field, Golden and Company had drilled their No. 3 on the Shiever farm, and struck a 400-barrel producer, while their No. 2 on the same farm was showing up at the rate of 250 barrels a day. The Eicholtz farm was the scene of operations by the Evans City Oil Company and the Kennedy Company.

Another pool was opened in 1893 south of Evans City on the R. J. Conelly farm in Adams Township. In September of that year a well that had been drilled on this farm in 1890 and abandoned, was cleaned out for Burk and Company and started pumping. Gibson and Gahagan drilled a well on the Robert Anderson farm through the hundred foot to a lower sand, but without success. A dry hole was drilled on the Wagner farm in the Brownsdale field in the same year, while a number of wells drilled by T. W. Phillips & Company in the McCalmont district proved to be fair producers. In the Washington Township field new wells were drilled on the Alexander Bell, R. O. Shira, Geo. Meals and Samuel Shira farms. An extension of the Petersville district was also worked that year by the Forest Oil Company, and the same concern was engaged in operations at Mars Station. A well drilled on the Reiber farm, and the Reiber and Bradner well on the Knauff lands northwest of the Thompson farm, were fair producers.

In 1893 operations were revived in the old Greece City district by the Grocer's Oil Co., Stewart & Co., and Matthew Bowers, who found fair producers on the Sanderson and Clymer farms east of the old town of Greece City. An attempt to find a northern outlet for the hundred foot was made by Charles Hazlett, who drilled a well on the Jacob Shiever farm near Whitestown without success. P. C. Fredrick struck a fair producer the same year

in the vicinity of Hendersonville in Cranberry Township, and wells were found on the Byers farm, and on the Pontius farm east of Chicora. The Tebay well near North Washington and two miles in advance of developments, was completed in December, 1893, and proved a paying one. Other successful ventures of the same year was Purviance & Company's well on the Shorts farm in Connoquenessing Township. The Phillips Company's wells on the Eichenlaub and Oertell farms at Herman Station, and the well on the William Polhemus farm in Center Township.

The Brownsdale field in the Hundred-Foot district proved to be one of the best producing territories of the last decade of the century, and took its name from the hamlet of Brownsdale. Its developments to the southeast and the successful outcome of the Reiber and Bradner ventures in Middlesex Township in 1893-4 brought the territory into wide prominence, and was the means of developing the Cooperstown field, which occupied the attention of producers until 1898. The Cooperstown field was the direct result of a long and continuous effort under very discouraging conditions made by Reiber and Bradner, and which ended in the striking of a paying well on the Knauff farm. In September, 1894, this firm was offered the sum of \$250,000 for their holdings, which they refused. Scores of operators flocked into the territory, and the quiet village of Cooperstown took on the activity of a booming oil town of the early seventies. Operations spread into Adams Township, and on the east into Clinton Township, and the most sanguine anticipations of the operators were more than realized. The deepest producer in the county was drilled in this district on the Campbell heirs' farm in Middlesex Township by McJunkin and Brandon in January, 1894, to a depth of 2,005 feet. The drill penetrated the fourth sand at this depth and the well started to produce 120 barrels per day.

The same month a well was drilled on the widow Brown farm in the Brownsdale district to a depth of 2,750 feet, but proved a dry hole. At 2,675 feet in this well the Speechley sand of the Venango group was struck with a show of oil and gas, and the red sand was also found for the first time in this field.

SPEECHLEY FIELD.

The Cooperstown field was the last of the large developments in the county up to the close of the century, and it was predicted that the end of the oil industry, so far as Butler County was concerned, was almost in sight. In 1900 the fourth sand districts of Concord and Washington Townships furnished a genuine surprise when a well was struck in Campbell Hollow in the Speechley sand. This was the beginning of the Speechley field which in the course of four or five years produced over 3,000,000 barrels of oil. A rush was made for the district by operators, and large prices were paid for lands throughout the entire district.

The next pool of importance opened in the county was the Spotty McBride well in Butler Township in 1905. McBride obtained a block of 215 acres and drilled a well on the Dr. O. K. Waldron farm which turned out to be a 2,500-barrel gusher. The field proved to be limited and the wells of short duration. Efforts to find a northeastern outlet were awarded in 1907-8 by wells on the Frazier, McCandless, and White farms near Alameda Park in Butler Township. These wells are over two miles northeast of the McBride gusher.

The Fennelton field was opened in 1906, by the Cowden brothers, of Butler, who have produced a number of good wells. Nothing phenomenal has been struck in the district, but a number of paying wells have been brought in by the various operators in this field.

The Petersville pool belongs to the freak class and cannot be accounted for by any

law of oil formation. This field was opened in 1906 and continues to produce some paying wells, though the territory was drilled over in 1889-90 at the time of the Little Creek excitement.

The Muddy Creek field had its inception in January, 1908, when the Prospect Gas Company drilled a well on the Wallace farm northwest of Prospect for gas, and was rewarded with a paying oil well. Land was taken up rapidly, and large bonuses paid for leases, but the field has not yet produced any very large wells.

The Hoffman well on the Dodds farm south of Thorn Creek in Penn Township came in for 250 barrels a day in May, 1908, and was the inception of a drilling boom in that locality. The Hoffman well was considered a rank wildcat, and the lucky strike was the means of booming prices for land in that district. Several good wells have been obtained, but none of them have equalled the production of the first one. The South Penn Oil Company, The Phillips Gas & Oil Company, Culbertson & McKee, and McCollough & Bernard have brought in good wells in the district.

Center Township in the vicinity of Oneida Station was the scene of operations in the winter of 1907-8 on the O'Brien and Hewings farm, but nothing has been developed to indicate a very extensive field.

THE PIPE LINES.

In the early days of the oil excitement at Titusville and Oil City, the problem of storing the production and transporting it to the markets was a serious one to the producer. Most of the production was barreled at the well and shipped to Pittsburg on flat-boats or carried elsewhere by the railroad, and thousands of men and teams were given employment hauling the barreled oil from the wells to the shipping point on the Allegheny River and on the railroad. When the development reached

Parkers Landing and the northeast corner of Butler County in 1868, the wagon and the flat-boat were the only means of transportation and only two small pipe lines were in operation in the upper district at Pithole and the Shaffer farm. The story of the early pipe line companies, their struggles for existence, the consolidation of the small lines for the protection of their interests, out of which grew up the most gigantic trust in the world, is familiar history. As Butler County was the field of the early beginning of the independent pipe line companies, so it became the battle-ground in later years of the most determined and successful opposition that the Standard Oil Company have ever met.

According to the *Oil Well Driller*, the first suggestion of a pipe line as a means of carrying oil was made by Gen. S. D. Kearns in 1860. He proposed to lay a line from Burning Spring in West Virginia to Parkersburg, a distance of thirty-six miles, and carry oil by gravity. This line was never built, and it was several years before the first pipe line was in operation in Pennsylvania.

The first attempt to start the pipe line business in Pennsylvania was in 1862, when the state legislature attempted to pass a bill authorizing the construction of a pipe line from Oil City to Kittanning on the Allegheny River. This line would have cut the edge of Butler County. Strangely enough this bill met with such opposition from the oil country teamsters that its promoters abandoned all attempts to pass it at that term of the legislature. It was argued against the bill that there were four thousand or five thousand teamsters employed in the oil country hauling oil and that the building of a pipe line would ruin their business and impoverish their families, and besides, would throw many laborers out of employment.

The credit of building the first pipe line in the state belongs to Samuel VanSyckle.

who built a line in 1865 from Pithole to the Miller farm near Titusville. This line was four miles long, and carried eight barrels of oil per day. The construction of the line involved VanSyckle in debt and in 1866 the venture was considered a failure.

In 1866 Henry Harley constructed a pipe line from Benninghoff Run to the Shaffer farm. This line met with a fierce opposition from the oil country teamsters, who blamed Harley for impoverishing them and ruining their business. Violence and incendiarism were resorted to. Harley's oil tanks were burned, and his pipe line was torn up and disjointed. Harley was a man of determination, however, and not easily scared. Detectives were set to work and in a few weeks twenty men who were the leaders of the riot of teamsters were lodged in jail in Franklin. This put an end to the teamsters' opposition, and the pipe line proved a success.

The first free oil pipe line bill was passed by the legislature in 1868 by consent of Thomas A. Scott, who was at that time the "Political Anaconda" of the Pennsylvania Railroad. This bill gave the right of free pipe lines in eight counties of the state, namely: Allegheny, Armstrong, Butler, Clarion, Venango, Crawford, Warren, and Forest, with the proviso that no pipe line should enter the city of Pittsburg or Allegheny. The purpose of this proviso was to keep the pipe line owners from using the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Pittsburg.

Following the passage of the free oil pipe line bill, S. D. Karns built a line from Parker's Landing to the Allegheny Valley Railroad on the opposite side of the Allegheny River. The same year Parker, Thompson & Company built a line west of the river and the following year Fulerton Parker joined Karns under the name of The Karns & Parker Pipe Line. After about a year of competition the two

companies combined under the name of The Union Pipe Line.

With the extension of developments into the Butler County oil fields other pipe lines were organized. The Grant Line, a competitor of The Union Pipe Line Company, was organized at Parker by Col. D. B. Allen and Thomas McConnell.

The Fairview Pipe Line Company was organized in 1872 and built a line from Fairview to Karns City in Butler County.

The Relief Pipe Line Company built a line from Karns City and Petrolia to Parker's Landing in 1872, and in 1874 and 1875 the line was extended to Millerstown, now Chicora.

The Butler Pipe Line Company constructed a line from the Butler county oil field to the loading-racks at Parker's Landing in 1872.

The Cleveland Pipe Line Company was organized by S. D. Karns in 1873, and constructed a line from Karns City and Petrolia to Parker's Landing.

Vandergrift and Foreman constructed a line about the same year into Concord Township and the Greece City field. One of the competitors of this line was The Mutual Pipe Line Company organized in 1871 and doing business in Butler, Armstrong, Clarion and Venango Counties.

In 1872 the legislature passed a bill repealing the Scott proviso in the free oil pipe line bill of 1868, which allowed pipe lines in only eighty counties, and passed a new free pipe line bill. The next two or three years saw a wonderful development in the pipe line business. Short competing lines were constructed all over the oil field and competing companies waged war on each other to the point of cutting rates to a figure where they did business at a loss. This condition of affairs soon worked havoc among the competing pipe lines as well as among the producers. All of the pipe line companies paid for their oil in certificates and the producer was

often at a loss to know whether the certificates were good or not. To make matters worse the producer was reduced to the choice of taking the certificates or not running his oil. The conditions in the Butler County field were far from satisfactory, and were the causes of many financial disasters among the competing pipe line companies as well as hardships among the producers. This unsatisfactory state of affairs led to the consolidation of the interests of the Mutual Pipe Line Company and Vandergrift & Foreman, in one united pipe line system.

The advantages of the consolidation of the smaller lines quickly commended itself and the organization of The United Pipe Line was the first step taken toward establishing for all times the question of transportation of oil by pipe line.

The United Pipe Line bought or combined The Warren Pipe Line, The Oil City Pipe Line, The Antwerp Line, The Pennsylvania Transportation Company, the Clarion Division of the American Transfer Company, The Prentice Pipe Line, and the following lines in Butler County: The Cleveland (Karns), The Union, The Grant, The Relief, The Mutual Pipe Line Company, Vandergrift & Foreman and the Columbia Conduit Company. The latter company was organized in 1875, and had constructed a line from Pittsburg to the oil fields at Millerstown. This was the line built by Dr. Hostetter. The United Pipe-Line Company conducted the business until 1884, when it was taken over by the National Transit Company and became part of the Standard Oil Company.

The Western and Atlantic Pipe Line Company began business in 1887 and in 1888 built loading-racks at Mars on the old Pittsburg and Western Railroad, now the Baltimore and Ohio in this county. This line was known as the Western and Atlantic and the Craig, Elkins and Kimble Company. It was sold to the National

Transit Company in 1889 and the loading-racks and tanks at Mars have since been abandoned.

From the combination of the Mutual Pipe Line Company and the Vandergrift and Foreman interests in 1875, there grew in fifteen years the great giant of all combinations, The Standard Oil Company. Whatever may be said about the business methods of the "Octopus" and the manner in which it dealt with competing companies and the independent producer and refiner, the effect of the combination was to place the oil-producing business on a substantial cash basis. The pipe line companies paid cash for the oil, and the producer knew that if he had a thousand barrels of oil in the line or in the tank that it represented so much money at the current price of oil. The new system did away with the old pipe line certificate of uncertain value and substituted a cash value regulated by the market.

The pipe line combination fixed the price of oil and this led to dissatisfaction among the independent producers and refiners and the consequent organization of independent companies. The most prominent and aggressive of the independent concerns in the field today is the Pure Oil Company, which was organized in 1895 under the laws of New Jersey with a capital stock of \$1,000,000. The incorporators were David Kirk, Jerome B. Aiken, M. L. Lockwood, of Zelienople, C. H. Duncan, W. A. Dennison, Thomas Westgate, James W. Lee, Adolphus A. Hoch of Chicora, Ferdinand Reiber of Butler, Lewis Walz, Rufus Scott, Lewis Emery Jr., M. Murphy, W. L. Curtis, Thomas W. Phillips, and Clarence Walker of Butler.

The officials of the company were, David Kirk, president; Clarence Walker, secretary, and C. H. Duncan, treasurer.

The Butler Pipe Line was constructed in January, 1873, from Greece City in Concord Township to the loading racks at

Parker's Landing. The promoter and head of the company was William Parker. The time for the first run of oil from the wells above Boydstown to the receiving tanks at Parker was five hours and thirty-five minutes.

The Allen and McConnell line was completed from the Grant farm to Parker in 1873.

The first trunk line was placed in 1875, from Carbon Center in Butler County to Brilliant Station near Pittsburg, a four-inch pipe being used. Following the construction of the Carbon Center line, a line was constructed from Bear Creek in Butler County to the first pumping station at Hilliard, in Washington Township. This line was extended from Hilliards to Cleveland, a distance of 110 miles. Following the construction of these two lines other trunk lines were built from the Pennsylvania field and other oil fields to Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Tidewater. These were the McKean and Philadelphia line, with Baltimore branch, the Olean and Buffalo, the Olean and New York, the Rexford and Bayonne, N. J., the Morgantown, West Virginia and Philadelphia, the Mellon line from Greggs to Linwood, and the United States Pipe Line from Titusville to Athens.

The United States Pipe Line Company, or Producers Line, was organized in 1892, and began the transportation of oil early in 1893. This company was the first to prove the fallacy of the idea that refined oil lost its color when sent through pipes in hot weather, and during the first year of its existence transported many millions of gallons through its lines to the seaboard with satisfactory results.

The cost of carrying a barrel of oil from Pithole to New York in 1865 was \$5.55. From the Butler County fields by way of Pittsburg was \$4.59 per barrel. Today the price is \$.50 or less from any part of the region to the seaboard. The price by rail and pipe line has been the same since 1879.

PRODUCERS AND REFINERS.

The Producers and Refiners' Pipe Line Company, which is the principal competitor of the Standard Oil Company in the Butler County field, are operating a line from Trail Run, Ohio, to Sistersville, West Virginia, thence to Pine Grove Station, thence to Taylorstown Station, Pennsylvania, thence to Washington Junction, Pennsylvania, thence to Primrose, and from Primrose by way of McDonald, Noblestown, Oakdale, to Adams Station in Butler County; from Adams Station to Butler, from Butler to Karns City, and from Karns City by way of Dotter's Station to Oil City, and thence to Titusville, where it intersects with the United States Pipe Line.

NATURAL GAS AS A FUEL.

The two great sources of natural gas on this continent are along the western slope of the Apalachian Mountains and the great Cincinnati Arch. The Apalachian gas deposits occur in the small folds of the anticlinals, which exist in the strata as they rise toward the Allegheny Mountains from the synclinals that lies to the westward. The gas deposits of Butler County are found in the first, second, third and fifth oil sands, the Speechley, the Warren, the Bradford, Tiona sands. The Butler gas sand and the Hundred-foot belong to the Butler Venango group and are known as the most productive gas sands in the United States, because of their vast extent. The first, second, and third sands exist in Butler, Armstrong, Clarion, Venango, Crawford, and Forrest Counties, and in Armstrong, Westmoreland, Allegheny and Washington Counties; the upper layers are known as the Murraysville, or salt sand, and the Hundred-foot. The Hundred-foot is divided into the Thirty-foot, and Fifty-foot and the lower layer into the Gordon, the Gordon stray, fourth

and fifth sands, the Baird and Elizabeth sands.

The thick layer of sandstone north of Pittsburg lies two or three hundred feet above the first sand, and outcrops in the hilltops of Butler and Venango Counties. This is known as the Mountain sand, and south of Pittsburg becomes the "Big Injun." It is productive of oil in some localities.

Natural gas as a fuel was used at Fredonia, New York, as early as 1824. In tearing down an old mill the workmen discovered inflammable bubbles on the waters of Canodonay Creek. They took the hint from this discovery and drilled a one and a half-inch hole into the limestone rock in the bottom of the creek, and the gas followed the hole. The supply of gas obtained from this source was utilized in the town and furnished fuel for about one hundred houses and for the new mill for many years.

The light-house at Erie was lighted by natural gas in 1831 from a burning spring that existed in the vicinity. A cone-shaped tower was built over the spring which collected the gas, and it was carried to the light-house by means of wooden pipes.

In the early days of the oil developments at Oil Creek, natural gas was used for fuel at the drilling and pumping wells as early as 1862, but it was ten years later before it was generally used for domestic and manufacturing purposes, and piped any distance from the wells to the place of consumption.

"Sketches In Crude Oil" by John J. Mc-Lauren gives John Criswell of New Castle the credit of producing the first natural gas and utilizing it for manufacturing purposes in Butler County. Criswell drilled a salt well near Slippery Rock in 1840 and at a depth of 700 feet struck a flow of natural gas which he used to heat the pans at his salt factory.

In 1872 a well was drilled on the W. C. Campbell farm near Fairview to a depth

of 1,335 feet for oil and was abandoned on account of a flow of gas and salt water. After the well had been abandoned for some two months the pressure became so strong that it blew the water entirely out of the hole and in the autumn of the same year a company was formed to utilize the gas. This was done by laying a line of 3½-inch casing from the well to Fairview, a distance of two miles, and thence to Petrolia, two miles from Fairview. Pressure of the well on a steam-gauge was eighty-one pounds and it had an escape through a six-inch pipe. The noise of the escaping gas could be heard a distance of two miles from the well.

The correspondent of the "Titusville Herald," under date of September 3, 1873, gave a graphic account of this remarkable well:

"The roar of the escaping fluid was equal to the sound of Niagara, and the iron tools that penetrated the rock were raised and tossed in the hole with as much ease as a skiff is rocked on the surface of an angry ocean. So strong was the gas giant that one man might have held the tools out of the hole without the aid of an engine. It would toss a hundred pound rock to the height of forty or fifty feet, and an ordinary club when launched in the upward stream would be tossed seventy or eighty feet. For a few weeks this well shrieked and howled and whistled, making night hideous and day tedious with its ceaseless yells until the arms of science opened to receive the wasting fuel. When finally controlled, this well supplied the towns of Argyle, Fairview, Karns City, and Petrolia, besides furnishing fuel for forty pumping and drilling wells, eight pump stations, two hundred gas burners, and forty cooking stoves, all of which were supplied from seven miles of pipe line."

This well was drilled by the Lambing Brothers in April, 1872, and soon after the gas began to flow the well was accidentally lighted. The flames rose to a height of seventy-five feet and could be seen a distance of ten miles. To extinguish it the contractor spent \$500, which was finally accomplished after several days' hard work, by smothering the blaze with clay.

So far as is known, the Campbell well was the first gasser to be utilized for domestic purposes, and the gas piped to any distance from the well. It is claimed that

the Newton well at Titusville was drilled in 1872, and in August of that year the gas was piped to Titusville, where it was utilized in the dwelling houses and in the mills. It is probable that the Butler County well was under control and in use a couple of months before the Titusville well was struck.

About 1873 Hart and Conkle drilled a well on the McCandless farm about a half a mile northwest of the borough of Butler, and struck a tremendous flow of gas. This well was accidentally lighted and burned for years, the fuel being allowed to go to waste. The owners of the well offered to sell it to Col. John M. Thompson and Hon. Charles McCandless, of Butler, for the price of the casing, but the offer was refused. The possibilities of natural gas for fuel and lighting purposes was not appreciated at that time, and inability to control the well induced the Butler parties to turn down the proposition that contained a fortune. Twelve years later a company was organized to supply the town with natural gas, but in the meantime the Hart and Conkle well had been drowned out with water. In the latter part of the eighties the Standard Plate Glass Company of Butler drilled a well for gas within three hundred feet of the old Hart & Conkle well, which was a complete failure. The water had evidently destroyed the gas pool in that locality.

About the same year that the Hart and Conkle well was drilled Butler parties drilled a well on Wolf Creek at the Woolen Mill, which was one of the largest gas wells struck in the county that year. This well blew and whistled for months, finally catching fire and destroying the rig. The flaming torch burned fully one hundred feet in the air and lighted the surrounding country until water finally drowned out the flow of gas. The pressure of gas in this well was so strong that it permeated the ground for many rods around it, and when a crowbar was driven into the soil

a blue flame would shoot up for several feet.

In November, 1874, the famous Harvey well was struck, at Lardin's Mill, in Clinton Township. Gas was obtained in heavy quantities at 1,145 feet. At 420 feet the "Blue Monday" and "Lightning Rock" was reached and it required six weeks of drilling to pass through the one hundred feet of this hard, white limestone. Sandstone and gas showed at a depth of 1,115 feet, and a heavy flow was struck at 1,145. The gas from this well was conveyed a distance of 150 feet in a six-inch iron pipe from which it discharged with the force of steam. The well was located between abrupt hills in a valley about three hundred feet wide, and in the night time when the gas was burning the surrounding valley looked like a self-feeding furnace. As described by J. Cunningham, of Tarentum, the United States Signal Service officer who visited the place in February, 1875, at night, the scene was incomparable. When he came within its immediate influence he saw the trees wrapped in light and their trunks and branches silvered to their tops by the great torch—a burning flame fifteen feet wide and forty feet high—throwing into brilliant illumination the hundreds of interested faces. This, with the intense heat and brilliancy, and the terrific noise of the escaping fluid, made a sight not soon to be forgotten by any who witnessed it. When this well was finally brought under control a gas pipe line was laid from the well to the Spang and Chalfant Mill at Etna, a distance of about seventeen miles. This was the first pipe line laid to convey gas for manufacturing purposes in the United States.

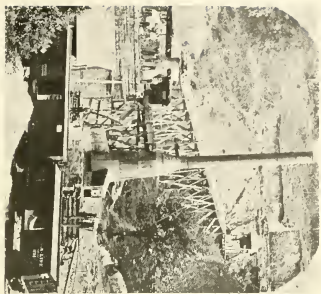
In 1875 John Burns drilled a gas well at St. Joe to a depth of 1,600 feet. This well was on the Duffy farm and is known by some as the Duffy well, by others as the Burns well. Its mouth was 1,298 feet above ocean level and when the well was enclosed with 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch casing, with a cap,



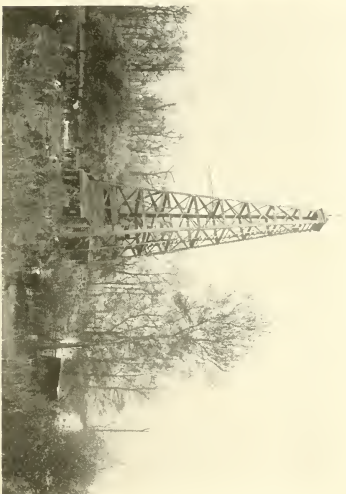
THE MCCOLLTUGH BARNARD & CO. NO. 1 WELL AND THE HARRY
N. HOFFMAN WELL.



SHOOTING OF COWDEN BROS.
NO. 2 WELL, PENNELLTON, PA.



FIRST STEEL JACKET KILN
(Erected at West Winfield, Pa., 1893)



MCBRIDE WELL

the pressure was strong enough to lift the casing. To avoid damage the gas was allowed to escape. The gas in this well was piped to Freeport and the pressure at that place on the line was 125 pounds. The output of this well averaged 12,000,000 feet of gas per day and was considered the largest well of that period.

The Delamater well, one half mile from the Burns well, was an oil producer in the third sand. When the owners drilled below the third sand they lost a ten-barrel oil well and struck what appeared to be an inexhaustible reservoir of gas.

The Denny wells in the northeastern corner of Winfield Township were drilled for oil about 1872, but became great gas producers and were the forerunners of some of the largest gas wells in Western Pennsylvania which were afterwards drilled in that township. These wells were drilled by the Denny brothers, who owned the Denny Mills, and William Stewart, who at that time owned the furnace tract. The gas from these wells was used at the mill and the dwelling houses for over a quarter of a century.

What is known as the Saxon City gas well was drilled at Cabot Station in 1874 to a depth of 1,857 feet. The gas from this well was piped to Etna and Sharpsburg and it proved to be one of the most consistent producers in the Butler County field.

Middlesex Township was the scene of operations for oil and gas in 1875, when a well was drilled on the J. B. Mahan farm, one and one-half miles east of Glade Mills. At a depth of 1,420 feet an amber oil was found in a thick bed of white sand stone. The well showed a production of five barrels but was drilled to 732 feet, where the flow of oil was increased to ten barrels. A heavy flow of gas was also found from 1,732 to 1,745 feet. Blood red slate was found at 1,880 feet, and this formation continued to 1,930 feet, when drilling ceased.

The Chantler No. 1 was drilled in Clinton Township two miles south of the Jefferson Township line, where gas was struck at 1,340 feet. Another well was drilled on the Westerman farm just south of the Chantler, where gas was found at 1,340 feet, and oil and gas at 1,495 feet in the second sand. The product of these two wells was piped to the mills at Etna. About 1886 a well on the Criswell farm in the same township was drilled by Klingensmith for the Standard Plate Glass Company of Butler to a depth of 3,500 feet.

In 1875 a gas well was drilled on the Robert Thompson farm two miles south of St. Joe at Carbon Center in Clearfield Township. This well was drilled to a depth of 1,558 feet and for four months produced eight barrels of oil per day from the third sand. It was afterwards drilled to the fourth sand, when the oil gave way to a heavy flow of gas. The well caught fire and burned the rig down and after it was controlled it was turned to account as fuel for the boilers in that section of the Clearfield and Donegal oil fields.

The Jack well at North Washington struck gas in the fourth sand at a depth of 1,500 feet, and was the first gas well in that section. Its volume decreased fifty per cent. the first year, although it was the only well in that locality.

In 1877 a gas well drilled on McMurray's Run in Marion Township which presented the same phenomena as the Jack well. This well was drilled for oil, by Emerson and Bronson, but their enterprise was rewarded by a flow of gas and water. The latter produced in a column reaching about thirty-five feet above the derrick.

The discovery of gas in the Phillips Brothers' well on the McJunkin farm, about one mile and one-half east of the borough of Butler, promised the citizens of that town a cheap and clean fuel. This well was drilled in 1882, and gas was struck at a depth of 1,000 feet. It was the

introduction to later wells that were drilled on the McCrea farm on the hill south of the town in 1886 and 1887.

In 1887 the Fisher Brothers drilled a well to the gas sand on the McCrea farm just outside of the borough limits. The well filled up with water and appeared to be a failure. It afterwards came into the possession of David Kirk, who bailed the water out and was rewarded by the largest flow of gas struck near the town since the Hart and Conkle well. Kirk afterwards promoted the Mutual Gas Company of Butler, which supplied the town with light and fuel. The well on the McCrea farm was sold to the Shenango Gas Company and the gas was piped to New Castle in the fall of 1887.

The Mahoning Gas Company drilled a well on the Shields farm in Mercer Township in 1886 and other wells in Slippery Rock Township which supplied the towns in the northwestern part of the county and in Mercer County with fuel for more than twenty years.

The greatest gas producer ever drilled in Butler County was on the Casper Fruhling farm in Winfield Township in 1889. This well was drilled by A. W. McCollough of Butler, who in the previous year had taken up a large block of leases in Winfield, Clinton, and Buffalo Townships for the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company. The company drilled a dozen or more wells and in 1889 completed the Fruhling farm well and the well on the John Cruikshank farm. The former produced 15,000,000 feet of gas daily and the latter 12,000,000 feet. The gas in these two wells was found in the lower member of the hundred foot or the Venango first sand, or the second sand and fifty foot of the Parker field. Two large pipe lines were laid from this field to the Plate Glass Works at Ford City on the Allegheny River, while two more lines were laid to Butler borough by the Home Natural Gas Company and the Standard Plate Glass Company. This was the great-

est gas reservoir ever opened in Butler County. Many pools have been opened since which have proved good producers, but nothing has ever equalled the Fruhling and Cruikshank wells. A few miles east in Armstrong County the Phillips Oil Company struck the famous Kerr farm well in the Speechley sand. This well produced 30,000,000 feet daily, and was the largest well in the Butler and Armstrong district.

DEEPEST WELL IN THE COUNTY.

The deepest test well for gas ever drilled in the county was that on the Robert Smith farm in Winfield Township. This exploration was made by the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company under the direction of A. W. McCollough of Butler in 1891. The mouth of this well is found at the top of the Mahoning sandstone, 1,351 feet above ocean level. The ferriferous limestone is reached at the depth of 475 feet; the mountain sand or "Big Injun" at 852 feet; the bottom of mountain sand at 1,032 feet; the top of Butler gas sand at 1,372 feet, and the top of the hundred-foot or Venango first sand at 1,514 feet. A good flow of gas was struck in the lower member of the hundred-foot, and through it an eight-inch hole was drilled which was cased with 6¼-inch casing so as to carry off the gas into the Ford City pipe line.

Meantime a six-inch hole was drilled through the lower strata of the Venango sand and the drill passed on through the interval of the Warren group, the Speechley, the Bradford, the Kane and the Wilcox, deep into the Chemung sands without encountering gas or oil or finding a matrix for either. The last 1,500 feet were drilled through easily, only a shell being struck at intervals until a depth of 4,000 feet was recorded and operations were suspended. The bottom of this well is 2,649 feet below ocean level, being almost

500 feet deeper than any well ever drilled in the county.

In January, 1893, Guckert and Steele drilled a well on the Beighley farm a mile and one-half northeast of Harmony, and struck a gas pool at the top of the Butler gas sand. This well showed a pressure of 150 pounds and was the beginning of extensive operations in the southwestern part of the county in which the Breakneck, Glade Run and Thorn Creek oil fields took a prominent part.

In November, 1893, the Citizens' Gas Company drilled a well on the Bauldoff farm near Herman Station in Summit Township proved a good fourth sand gasser, and the same year the Brown and Brewster wells on the Alexander Brewster farm in Center Township showed the extension of the gas fields in a new direction. The second well on that farm had a rock pressure of 1,600 pounds. The gas from these wells was piped to Butler and utilized by the various fuel companies and the glass works.

It is nearly always the case that where an oil field is found there is a corresponding gas pool not far away. Oil and gas were undoubtedly formed and placed in the sand rocks by the same agency. The process that filled the oil rocks also filled the gas rocks. They run parallel and so long as oil is found within the domain of Butler County, gas will be found in the same vicinity. Many gas wells in Butler, Warren, Venango, Armstrong and Washington Counties have been producing gas ever since wells in the same locality have been producing oil. Gas wells have often been abandoned because the pressure has so decreased that they could not force the product through the lines as against wells of higher pressure. The introduction of the gas-pump in the last fifteen years has worked a revolution in the manner of producing and transporting natural gas, and has made it profitable to deliver gas from wells of light pressure. At the present

time to abandon a gas well when it ceases to be strong enough to force its way through the pipe line would be like abandoning an oil well because it had ceased to flow.

The first accident resulting from the use of natural gas for fuel and lighting purposes in the county occurred in Fairview about 1875, and resulted in the death of Mrs. Robert Patton and the serious injury of Rev. I. D. Decker. The gas pipe line which was laid from the famous Lambing well on the Campbell farm through Fairview to Petrolia passed in front of the Patton house. Through some fault in the laying of the line gas escaped in the winter time and worked its way under the frozen ground into the cellar of the Patton house. One evening Mr. Patton went to the cellar on an errand carrying a lighted lamp in his hand. An explosion followed which wrecked the house, instantly killed Mrs. Patton, and seriously burned Mr. Decker about the face. Mr. Patton was seriously injured, but recovered.

A similar accident occurred in Butler in 1886, when the residence of John Gates on Lookout Avenue was destroyed by an explosion of gas, and John Gates, Jr., was killed. Through improper piping the gas had escaped from the main line on the street and worked its way in the winter time under the frozen ground under the cellar of the Gates house. Young Gates had gone to the cellar on an errand with a lighted lamp in his hand, when the explosion occurred. The house was built of brick and young Gates was crushed to death by the walls falling in on him.

It has been twenty-six years since natural gas came into general use for domestic and manufacturing purposes, although it was used for fuel at the wells in the oil country as early as 1860. In 1882 the total value of gas produced in the United States was \$215,000, Pennsylvania producing \$75,000 of this amount. For the first ten years the increase in con-

sumption was slow. In 1907 the output in the United States reached the enormous total of 388,842,562,000 cubic feet, an equivalent of nineteen and a half million tons of coal. The value of this output in round numbers was \$46,800,000. Pennsylvania's share of this product was \$18,000,000, and the state stood first in the production of natural gas. West Virginia was second, and Ohio third. The consumption of natural gas is increasing at the rate of ten per cent. per year, and it is estimated that the value of the output for 1908 will be about \$56,000,000. About forty per cent. of this output belongs to Pennsylvania and the balance is distributed among the other gas-producing states. The southwestern states are coming to the front and will play an important part in the future. The value of the natural gas produced in Butler County can only be approximated from the foregoing figures, as there are no statistics at hand on the subject. At the close of 1908 there was more gas in sight and more developed territory than in the history of the natural gas business.

NITRO-GLYCERINE.

The discovery of nitro-glycerine dates back to 1846, when a patient European chemist, Professor Ascania Sobrero, hit upon a new compound by mixing fuming nitric acid, sulphuric acid, and common glycerine. At first he didn't know it was loaded. Neither of the three ingredients is an explosive by itself and the product of the three looks harmless, having the appearance of lard oil. The first discoverer found that it would burn in lamps, emitting a gentle white light. Concension proved that the meek-looking stuff was an explosive more powerful than gunpowder or gum-cotton. Strangely enough, it was first put up as a homeopathic remedy for headache, because a few drops rubbed on any part of the body would cause a severe headache. It is still prescribed as a medi-

cine, but its commercial value is found in its use as a high explosive. It was first used as a high explosive in Europe in 1861 by Alfred B. Noble, a Swedish engineer, at Helenborg, Sweden.

A small consignment of nitro-glycerine shipped to New York City as a specimen accidentally exploded in the street. This accident caused widespread comment among the newspapers as to the cause. Investigation solved the mystery, and miners and contractors gradually learned its value for removing rocks and for heavy blasting. A five-pound jar of the stuff was suspended against the side of the steamer "Scotland," sunk off Sandy Hook, and exploded. It cut a fissure twelve feet wide along the side of the vessel, and nitro-glycerine was used thereafter in clearing up wrecks. The destructive power of nitro-glycerine has been fully demonstrated by its use in the mining regions and in the oil country. It has played an important part in the production of oil, but its use was not generally adopted until about twenty years after its first discovery.

The unrelenting foe of oil wells is paraffine. It clogged and choked some of the largest wells on Oil Creek and diminished the yield of other wells in every quarter of the field. It incrusts the veins of the rocks and the pipes, just as lime in water coats the tubes of a steam boiler or the inside of a tea kettle.

At first the operators steamed their wells, and later benzine was used with the same results. Some genius patented a liquid that would boil and fizz and remove all the paraffine attached, cleaning the tubing as much as caustic-soda scours the waste pipe of a sink. All of these methods were limited in their scope and worked satisfactorily as a rule in the shallow wells. The idea of exploding powder at the bottom of the holes drilled for oil occurred in 1860. Powder had been used in water wells with good results, and the idea

of trying the experiment with oil wells suggested itself to Henry H. Dennis, who drilled the first well at Tideoute in 1860. Dennis had struck the tools in drilling the well. He procured three feet of two-inch copper pipe, plugged it with wood at one end, inserted a fuse-cord, and exploded the charge in the presence of six men. The hole was full of water and oil, and after the explosion the smell of oil was so much stronger that people passing the well noticed it. The same year William Reed developed the idea of the Reed torpedo, which he used in a number of wells. The torpedo was made of tin casing and filled with gunpowder. This torpedo was used in the A. W. Raymond well at Franklin, and it was expected that "Coldstream" Barry, who built the first telegraph line between Pittsburg and Franklin through Butler County would fire the shot by electricity. Barry failed to get there, and an attempt to explode the torpedo with a fuse failed. Reed went on with his experiments, and in 1863 made a can strong enough to resist the pressure of the water and let it down the Criswell well on Cherry Run. Failing to discharge it by electricity, he exploded it by sliding a hollow weight down a string to strike a percussion cap.

The experiments with the torpedo demonstrated the fact that the yield of oil had been increased by exploding powder hundreds of feet under the water, and in November, 1864, Col. E. A. L. Roberts applied for a patent for "a process of increasing the productiveness of oil wells by causing an explosion of gunpowder or its equivalent, at or near the oil-bearing point in connection with superincumbent fluid-tamping." He claimed that the action of a shell at Fredericksburg in 1862 which exploded in the mill-race suggested to him the idea of bombarding oil wells. He constructed six torpedoes and arrived at Titusville in January, 1865, and made the first test of his process in the Ladies'

well owned by Captain Mills. Two torpedoes were exploded at the Ladies' well, and subsequent experiments proved the Roberts torpedo to be a success. Reed, who made the first torpedo in the oil country, John F. Harper, William Skinner, and others who had been experimenting along the same line from 1860 to 1865 filed applications for patents and commenced proceedings against Colonel Roberts for interference. The suits dragged for two years in court and were decided in favor of Roberts, who secured the patent that was to become a grievous monopoly in the oil country. Roberts organized a company in New York to construct torpedoes and carry on the business extensively. During 1867 many suits for infringement of the Roberts patent were entered, and Roberts seemed to have the courts on his side. He obtained injunctions against all of the parties using his patents and compelled the operators to come to his terms.

The operators were at first skeptical as to the advantages of the Roberts method, fearing that the torpedoes would destroy the wells. In December, 1866, the Woodin well, a dry hole on the Blood farm, received two shots, and started to pump eighty barrels a day. Roberts substituted nitro-glycerine for gunpowder about 1867, and established a factory at Titusville. The torpedo war became general and uncompromising. The Reed Company which had continued to manufacture torpedoes, were driven out of the business by the Roberts injunction. The monopoly charged \$200 for a medium shot which was an exorbitant price, even for that day of high finance in the oil country.

The war with Roberts resulted in an army of "moon lighters" invading the country, who made a business of manufacturing torpedoes and shooting wells at night. The Roberts crowd hired emissaries to spy on these nocturnal well-shooters, and many of them were arrested and sent to jail. About two thousand

prosecutions were threatened, and most of them begun, against producers accused of violating the law by engaging "moon lighters." An imposing array of counsel was engaged by the torpedo company and the defendants were represented by attorneys of international reputation, among the number being Keller and Blake of New York, and Gen. Benjamin F. Butler. Most of the individual suits were settled, the operators making such terms as they could. By this means the Roberts brothers and their torpedo company rolled up millions of dollars.

The Roberts patent was re-issued in June, 1873, perpetuating the burdensome load upon the oil producers until after 1883. Col. E. A. L. Roberts died in Titusville in March, 1881. The litigation over the patent and infringements attracted widespread attention. He was responsible for more lawsuits than any other man in the United States, and a week before his death he said that he had expended a quarter million dollars in torpedo litigation. His brother, Dr. Walter B. Roberts, was a partner in the torpedo business, and was actively engaged in the management of the company. He was elected mayor of Titusville in 1872, and had an ambition to serve his district in Congress. He succeeded in his profession and in the management of his business, but he was never able to gain his goal in the field of politics. He was once a candidate for Congress in his district, but the oil producers, whom the vexatious torpedo suits had irritated to the point of exasperation, opposed him and caused his defeat.

Gradually the quantity of explosive in a torpedo has been increased in order to shatter a wider area of oil-bearing rock. From five pounds of gunpowder which was used in the first torpedo the amount had been brought up to more than one hundred quarts of nitro-glycerine for a single shot. In such instances the glycerine is lowered into the well in cans, one

resting upon another at the bottom of the hole until the desired amount is in place. A cap is adjusted to the top of the last can, the cord that lowered the nitro-glycerine is pulled up, a weight is dropped upon the cap, and an explosion equal to the force of a ton of gunpowder ensues. In a few seconds a shower of water, oil, mud and pebbles ascends, saturating the derrick and pelting broken stone in every direction.

One of the most graphic scenes ever witnessed in the oil country occurred at the Semple, Boyd and Armstrong well in the Thorn Creek field, in Butler County, in 1884. This well was drilled on the Marshall farm and reached the sand October 25, 1884. It had all the appearances of a dry hole, but the owners concluded to try a shot before abandoning the well. The scene that followed is thus described by Frank H. Taylor:

"On October twenty-seventh, 1884, those who stood at the brick school-house and telegraph-offices in the Thorn Creek district and saw the Semple, Boyd & Armstrong No. 2 torpedoed, gazed upon the grandest scene ever witnessed in Oildom. When the shot took effect and the barren rock, as if smitten by the rod of Moses, poured forth its torrent of oil, it was such a magnificent and awful spectacle that no painter's brush or poet's pen could do it justice. Men familiar with the wonderful sights of the oil country were struck dumb with astonishment, as they beheld the mighty display of Nature's forces. There was no sudden reaction after the torpedo was exploded. A column of water rose eight or ten feet and fell back again, some time elapsed before the force of the explosion emptied the hole and the burnt glycerine, mud and sand rushed up in the derrick in a black stream. The blackness gradually changed to yellow; then, with a mighty roar, the gas burst forth with a deafening noise, like the thunder-bolt set free. For a moment the cloud of gas hid the derrick from sight and then, as this cleared away, a solid golden column half a foot in diameter shot from the derrick floor eighty feet through the air, till it broke in fragments on the crown-pulley and fell in a shower of yellow rain for rods around. For over an hour that grand column of oil, rushing swifter than any torrent and straight as a mountain pine, united derrick floor and top. In a few moments the ground around the derrick was covered inches deep with petroleum. The branches of the oak trees were like huge yellow plumes and a stream as large as a man's body ran down the hill to the road. It filled the space beneath the small bridge and, continuing down the hill through the woods beyond, spread out upon the flats where the Johnson well is. In two hours these flats were covered with a flood of oil. The hill side was as

if a yellow freshet had passed over it. Heavy clouds of gas, almost obscuring the derrick, hung low in the woods, and still that mighty rush continued. Some of those who witnessed it estimated the well to be flowing five-hundred barrels per hour. Dams were built across the stream, that its production might be estimated; the dams overflowed and were swept away before they could be completed. People living along Thorn Creek packed up their household goods and fled to the hillsides. The pump station, a mile and a half down the creek, had to extinguish its fires that night on account of gas. All fires around the district were put out. It was literally a flood of oil. It was estimated that the production was ten thousand barrels the first twenty-four hours. The foreman, endeavoring to get the tools into the well, was overcome by the gas and fell under the bull-wheels. He was rescued immediately and medical aid summoned. He remained unconscious two hours, but subsequently recovered fully. Several men volunteered to undertake the job of shutting in the largest well ever struck in the oil region. The packer for the oil saver was tied on the bull wheel shaft, the tools were placed over the hole and run in. But the pressure of the solid stream of oil against it prevented its going lower, even with the suspended weight of the two thousand pound tools. One thousand pounds additional weight were added before the cap was fitted and the well closed. A casing connection and tubing lines connected the well with a tank."

Nitro-glycerine continues to be the agency for removing paraffine and increasing the flow of oil wells. Methods of handling it have changed in the last twenty years, but the operation in the main is the same as used in the seventies. In recent years the tin tubing that encased the old torpedo has been discarded and the nitro-glycerine is now poured into the hole out of a bucket or a can, and allowed to permeate the crevices of the rock at the bottom. It is then exploded by the use of a squib and a go-devil. This method is used where there is no water in the well or where the water can be bailed out easily.

FLANNEGAN'S WELL CLEANER.

Many devices have been invented to remove paraffine without the use of nitro-glycerine, but none have proved of sufficient merit to take the place of the old torpedo or become generally used throughout the oil country. The most noteworthy invention of recent years is that of Francis B. Flannegan, a native of Butler, who is now a resident of Washington City. About

1896 Mr. Flannegan patented an electric appliance for removing paraffine from oil wells and experimented successfully on a number of wells in Butler County. This appliance consisted of an electric coil about six feet long and three inches in diameter which was used as a heater. To the end of the heater was attached a reel of copper wire, and this was lowered to the bottom of the well. The copper feed wire was then connected with a dynamo and the paraffine in the rock was melted by heat. The electric appliance was then removed and the paraffine was then pumped or bailed out. Flannegan had his dynamo and machinery mounted on a four-wheel truck so that it could be easily removed from one location to another, and he apparently had a fortune staring him in the face. Although the experiment proved successful in a number of cases in Butler County, the inventor was never able to perfect his machine so that it could be used in all kinds of territory.

ACCIDENTS AND TRAGEDIES OF THE BUSINESS.

Torpedoing wells is a hazardous business. A professional well shooter must have nerves of iron, be of temperate habits and keenly alive to the fact that a careless movement or a misstep may send him flying into space. Notwithstanding all the care taken in the handling of the treacherous stuff, it has left a long list of accidents and tragedies in its wake throughout the entire oil country. It never gives any warning, is quick as lightning, and the first intimation that the community has of an impending tragedy is a shivering shock that indicates that a life has been snuffed out, and that there is probably nothing left of the unfortunate victim but a few shreds of flesh and clothing. The first fatality from its use in the oil regions befell William Munsen in the summer of 1867, at Renno. Munsen was a well owner, and had a factory where he made torpedoes under the Reed patent. His new industry

went along quietly for months, but one morning in August he was seen entering the building and shortly after an explosion occurred that tore the building to atoms and utterly annihilated Munsen. The force of the explosion was felt at Oil City, three miles away, where houses trembled on their foundations, windows were shattered and the people were driven into the streets, horror-stricken.

Three years later a tragedy occurred in the Scrubgrass region near the northern edge of Butler County, which is familiar history to the residents of the Parker and Karns City fields. R. W. Redfield, an agent for a torpedo company, hid a can of glycerine in the bushes in August, 1870, expecting to return the next day and use it. Mrs. George Fetterman while picking berries saw the can and, thinking it contained lard oil, handed it to her husband. Fetterman poured some of the stuff into a vessel and sent it to his wells which he was operating. A day or two later, noticing a heated journal on one of his engines, he put a little of the supposed oil on the axle with the engine in rapid motion. A furious explosion followed which wrecked the engine house and stunned three men who were at work on the derrick. Fetterman's body was found terribly mangled, with one arm torn off and his head crushed into a jelly. The mystery was not solved until some one thought of investigating the oil can and found that it contained nitro-glycerine.

Probably the first accident in the Butler County field happened in Bear Creek Valley, two miles below Parker, in 1874. John Osborne, a youth who was well known and well liked, was driving a buckboard loaded with nitro-glycerine down the valley, when the cargo let go at a rough place on the road. The concussion was felt for three miles, and when the frightened people of the community went to investigate the cause of the explosion, they found a deep hole in the road, and scarcely a shred of

the boy, horse, or buckboard to be found anywhere.

Alonzo Taylor was the next victim and his death occurred at Troutman in the summer of 1875. Taylor had placed a torpedo in a well, and the drop weight had failed to explode the percussion cap. He then drew up the torpedo, got it safely out of the hole, and took it to a hill nearby to examine the priming. This was a risky business and had cost several men their lives. A few seconds after his arrival at the hill a stunning explosion occurred, and Taylor's body was found badly mangled. The torpedo in this case was made of giant powder, instead of nitro-glycerine. The damage to surrounding property was not very great, as giant powder expends its force downward.

In 1878 Gotham's Nitro-Glycerine Factory was located along Bear Creek near Petrolia. On the morning of October 27, W. O. Gotham, John Fowler and Harry French went to their usual work at the factory. An explosion occurred during the forenoon which tore Fowler into shreds, mutilated French and landed Gotham's dead body in the creek, fifty yards away. The factory was reduced to kindling wood. Gotham had a family and was widely known throughout the oil country. The other two men were strangers to the community.

One of the best known shooters in the Petrolia district in 1877 was Dan Smith. Familiarity with danger makes people careless, and this led to the undoing of Smith, who was employed by the Roberts Torpedo Company. A teamster was employed to haul the glycerine from a factory in Venango County to Petrolia, where it was stored in an abandoned coal bank. Smith and the teamster had been in the habit of tossing the glycerine cans from one to the other in loading and unloading their wagon, like the teamsters in the city do brick. The driver would toss the cans to Smith, who would catch them and carry

them into the magazine. One morning in January, 1877, the two men were seen driving to the magazine with a heavy wagon loaded with glycerine. Shortly after a terrific explosion was heard. All that could be found of the two men was buried in a cigar box. It was presumed that they had been tossing the cans and that a misstep or a slip had caused the tragedy.

After the Petrolia accident, Butler County was remarkably free from nitro-glycerine tragedies for over ten years. In 1889 Humes Brothers had a factory and magazine in Bean Hollow, about a mile and one-half south of Butler Borough. On the morning of the 10th of December, 1889, James Woods and William Medill, two experienced shooters, went to the magazine to get a load of nitro-glycerine for their wells. About ten o'clock a fearful explosion was heard which broke window-glass and caused the houses to tremble in Butler. Twenty minutes later an eighteen-year-old boy ran to the Court House and told the tragedy that had occurred at the nitro-glycerine magazine. The boy had been at the magazine and had left just a few minutes before the explosion occurred. Nothing could be found of either men, except a few pieces of flesh which could not be identified, and the only evidences of the existence of a magazine was a large hole in the ground along the side of which lay four dead horses. The factory building which stood across the run from the magazine was wrecked, but was subsequently rebuilt and used as a factory for five or six years.

Six years later almost to a day a similar explosion occurred at the same factory and magazine which snuffed out the lives of two Butler men. On the 4th of December, 1895, George Bester of Butler, an oil well shooter, went to the Humes magazine to get a load of nitro-glycerine. Louis Black, a boy of about twenty years of age, went with Bester as a companion. An explosion

occurred in which Bester was almost totally annihilated, Black's body mangled, the horses killed, and the nitro-glycerine factory reduced to a pile of kindling wood. The left arm of Black was found in the top of a tree three hundred feet from the scene of the explosion, and the tire off of one of the wheels of the wagon was found wrapped around the limb of a white oak as tightly as though it had been a coil of rope, one hundred yards away. The supposition is that Bester was removing a can of glycerine from the shelf in one of the magazines when the explosion occurred. About seven hundred pounds of glycerine were stored in the magazine about fifty yards from the one that exploded, and protected by a steep bluff of the hill. Had this magazine let go, the amount of damage done would have been immense. The force of this explosion almost caused a panic in Butler. Houses trembled on their foundations, window glass was broken all over the town, the plaster was loosened on the McKean Street school building, causing a panic among the children. The John Shaffner house on the hill south of the town was badly damaged, and his barn was moved almost a foot off its foundation. George Bester was twenty-eight years of age and had a wife and two small children. Black was a single man and lived with his parents in Butler.

On the 17th of December, 1901, the town of Butler was shaken by an explosion of nitro-glycerine which occurred at the magazine on the Bredin farm about a mile southwest of the town. Thomas L. Edwards, a partner of James F. Holland, and Charles D. Parker, a shooter employed by the Pennsylvania Torpedo Company, went to the magazine about four o'clock in the afternoon to prepare their loads for work on the following day. The two men were last seen as they were driving out of town with their wagons in the direction of the magazine. The people who went to the scene of the explosion found the dead

horses lying beside a great hole in the ground where the magazine had once stood. The only thing found by which the two unfortunate men could be identified were a few bits of clothing and a few pieces of human flesh and bones. The force of the explosion shook the houses in Butler, broke window glass, and broke the glass in the store front of Cooper's tailor shop on the corner of Main and Diamond Streets. Edwards was about forty years of age and had a wife and three children. He was a native of Armstrong County, but had resided in Butler for a number of years and was among the best known shooters in the district. Parker came to Butler from Virginia, where he had been employed in the torpedo business and had resided in Butler but a short time. He left a wife and two small children.

C. N. Brown, known as "Brownie," was one of the oldest and best known shooters in the Butler County field. He had been with Fred Hinman at Petrolia and for twenty years had shot wells in every field south of the Venango County line. He came to Butler in the nineties, purchased a comfortable home and decided to quit the business. In April, 1897, he went to Evans City to shoot a well on the Ramsey farm, which was to be his last job. It was in truth, for while carrying two cans into the derrick an explosion occurred which wrecked the derrick, and snuffed out "Brownie's" life as quick as a flash. He was one of the most popular men that ever rode a torpedo wagon and was known from one end of the district to the other as "Brownie, the torpedo man." He had a wife and several children, who are still residing in Butler.

DEATH OF HOLLAND.

The last fatality in the torpedo business in Butler County happened November 29, 1907, when James F. Holland of Butler was killed at Boydstown. Holland had gone to shoot a well for Squire Higgins on

the Whitmire farm, near Boydstown, and had delayed his work until about four o'clock in the evening, until after the school children had left the public school building, which was near the well that he intended shooting. The shot had been successfully lowered, and the go-devil dropped, but for some reason the torpedo did not explode. Holland had gone back to the derrick to ascertain the cause of the trouble, and was accompanied by Higgins and Irvine Whitmire. It was almost dark by this time, and the men were working with the aid of a lighted lantern. Holland had left a couple of cans partly filled with glycerine on the derrick floor, and for some unaccountable reason these exploded. Holland was hurled under the bull wheels and so badly injured that his death occurred within an hour. Whitmire was thrown thirty feet out of the derrick and badly injured, but subsequently recovered. Higgins was stunned by the force of the explosion but received no serious injury. Holland was one of the best known shooters in the Butler County field, and was regarded as one of the most careful and reliable men in the business. He was about fifty-five years of age, and had a wife and two children.

A WOMAN KILLED.

In the history of the oil country and the handling of torpedoes, there have been but two women who lost their lives from explosions of nitro-glycerine. One of these occurred at Tideoute in 1873, and the other at Butler in 1890. One morning in April, 1873, the little town at Dennis Run, half a mile from Tideoute, was shaken by an explosion. The explosion occurred at a frame structure on the side of the hill occupied by Andrew Dalrymple as a dwelling and engine house. Dalrymple was a moonlighter, and had been engaged in manufacturing torpedoes at night at his house to avoid detection by the Roberts spotters. He was probably filling a shell

at the time the explosion occurred. It knocked the tenement house into splinters, killed Dalrymple outright, and injured Mrs. Dalrymple so badly that she died a few hours later. She was unconscious when found, and was never able to tell how the accident happened. The first persons to reach the place after the explosion were surprised to hear a feeble cry arising from beneath the rubbish. Two feet under the pile of splintered boards and timbers they found the Dalrymple baby, twenty months old, alive and intact with scarcely a scratch on its body. Further search revealed the unconscious mother and the dead father. Kind-hearted people of Tideonte took charge of the little orphan, who was later adopted by a wealthy family of the town, and grew up to be a beautiful young woman.

On the evening of April 30, 1890, the people of Butler heard an explosion which had the sound of nitro-glycerine. The sound of the explosion came from the south side of the creek in the vicinity of the plank road, and the people at once started for the magazine at Humes' factory, expecting that another accident had occurred there. It was soon discovered, however, that Mrs. Annie Edwards, who lived alone near the toll gate, was found dead in her yard, and that the explosion had occurred at her house. It was the custom at this time for oil well shooters to drive to the Thorn Creek and McCalmont fields to hide their empty cans in fence corners and various places on their way back to town, instead of driving back to the magazines, which were a considerable distance off the road. An investigation revealed the fact that Mrs. Edwards had found several of these empty nitro-glycerine cans and carried them to her house. How the accident happened is not known. It is presumed, however, that Mrs. Edwards was on the side porch of her house and had attempted to knock the top off a can with a hatchet. Fragments of the cans

and hatchet were found in the vicinity, and Mrs. Edwards' dead body was found in the yard forty feet from the porch. It was evident that her pet cat was by her side when the explosion occurred, for its dead body was found a few feet away from Mrs. Edwards. Mrs. Edwards was about eighty years of age, and was connected with one of the pioneer families of Butler. She preferred to live alone, and being ignorant of the deadly nature of glycerine, was unconsciously the means of her own death. She lived on the property now owned by the estate of W. A. Marks on the Plank Road.

Numberless hairbreadth escapes have been reported in the handling of nitro-glycerine, many of which sound almost like fairy tales. Once in a while a shooter goes through the experience of having an explosion and living to tell about it. One of these was John McCleary, who was known from Bradford to McDonald as one of the best men in the business. While filling a shell at a well in Washington County in 1881, the well flowed and threw down the shell. The glycerine promptly exploded and wrecked the derrick. When McCleary saw the trouble coming he took to his heels and ran. The first explosion knocked him down and covered him with mud. He rose to his feet just as four cans on the derrick floor cut loose and the force of the second explosion carried McCleary fifty feet farther and filled his back full of hemlock splinters. He fell stunned and bleeding, but was not seriously injured. He lived to shoot many more wells and finally met his fate like the general run of oil well shooters, while placing a torpedo in a well in one of the southern fields. McCleary was known as "Jack" and operated extensively in the Butler County fields from Parker to Thorn Creek.

The placing of a torpedo in a well that is likely to make a flow of oil or salt water is a dangerous piece of business. Charlie Ford, who was a well known shooter of Butler in the latter part of the eighties,

had an experience of this kind while shooting a well for the Krug Brothers east of Butler. Ford was filling the shell when the well suddenly began to flow. There were several men in the derrick at the time who immediately ran for their lives. Ford had his nerve with him, however, and unhooking the bail of the torpedo shell, he waited until the flow raised it out of the hole, and then grasping it in his hands, carried it to the corner of the derrick and set it down in a safe place. He was almost overcome by the gas and could not resume his work for some time, but when the well ceased flowing he replaced the torpedo and made a successful shot. Ford's nerve was doubtless the means of saving several lives as well as his own, and he, too, like Jack McCleary, ultimately met his fate while handling this dangerous stuff.

One of the most remarkable escapes that happened in the oil region is credited to James F. Holland, whose death is mentioned above. Holland on one occasion took a load of nitro-glycerine from his magazine near Butler into the edge of Armstrong County, where he was to shoot a well. It was in the winter time and the roads were covered with snow and ice. The well was located in a deep ravine and was reached by means of a road that descended along the side of the hill. In making the descent of this hill Holland's wagon suddenly skidded sidewise and went over the bank, spilling the glycerine cans along the side of the hill for several rods. Nothing daunted by this adventure, Holland righted his wagon and proceeded to gather up the cans of nitro-glycerine and carry them back to the road. In this operation he slipped once and fell, and the two cans he was carrying rolled for some distance. He finally succeeded in getting his wagon reloaded, and shooting the well without any further mishap.

On another occasion Holland was driving down the McCalmont hill at McCalmont station at night, with a heavy load of

nitro-glycerine on his wagon, when his team became unmanageable. The horses dashed down the hill and across the railroad tracks at McCalmont station just as the passenger train, which was overdue, for Butler, whistled for the crossing. The hind wheels of the wagon had barely crossed the tracks when the train dashed by, and Holland breathed a sigh of relief. Had the train struck the wagon the results would have been terrible, as the coaches were heavily loaded with people traveling to the county seat.

MISCELLANEOUS INCIDENTS AND SKETCHES.

The following incidents of the Butler County oil field and brief sketches of a few of the men who were prominently identified with the operations from Parker to Millerstown forty years ago will be found interesting to many of the readers of this volume. Most of the incidents were published in the newspapers at the time, and all of them are familiar history in the oil country. The names of Frederick Prentice, Captain Vandergrift, George V. Foreman, "Dunc" Karns, Lambing Brothers, Satterfield and Taylor, C. D. Angell, George W. Delamater, John Pitcairn, Thomas W. Phillips, Isaac Phillips, John McKeown, and many others are indelibly linked with the early history of oil in Butler County. Among those who came into the field later were the McKineys, James Guffey, John Gailey, M. L. Lockwood, Dr. J. B. Showalter, Hon. Thomas W. Hays, George H. Graham, A. L. Campbell, and others who were natives of the county. Andrew Carnegie, the great steel baron, was once associated with the early history of oil in Butler County, being a stockholder in the Columbia Oil Company, and at the same time superintendent of the Allegheny Valley Railroad.

A large share of the credit of opening the Butler County field is due to James Lambing, who drilled the "Ursus Major" well in 1871, on the B. B. Campbell farm near Martinsburg. Heavy tools were used in this well for the first time in the oil country, and the driller was Charley Cramer. The tool-dresser was A. M. Lambing, who is now a well-known priest of the Roman Catholic Church in the Pittsburgh Diocese. The Lambing brothers came from Armstrong County, and at one time were the heaviest operators in the Butler field.

A prominent figure in the early days was John McKeown, who was known all over the oil country as one of the largest operators and one of the wealthiest men in the oil business. McKeown started in the Parker's Landing field without a penny of money, and the only resources he had was a supply of Irish pluck and an indomitable courage. He drilled the first well on the Widow Nolan farm at Millerstown, and subsequently operated at Modoc, Petrolia and Martinsburg. He joined the exodus to Bradford where he was the partner of Hon. Thomas W. Hays. From Bradford he went to McDonald and was one of the largest operators in that field. He died at the age of fifty-three, leaving a fortune estimated from three to ten million dollars. McKeown started as a poor boy and worked his way to the front rank of producers and financiers of the country. Although a millionaire he disliked the ostentation and display of wealth and had a fancy for disguising himself when transacting business where he was not known. On one occasion he dressed as a laboring man and went to consult Dr. Agnew, a Philadelphia specialist, in regard to his health. He explained to the physician that he was a poor man and unable to pay a large fee. The physician performed the services asked, and charged a fee of ten dollars, which the patient was to pay when he had

earned the money. The next day McKeown returned dressed in a business suit, introduced himself and gave the astonished doctor a check for \$100. On another occasion he went to Baltimore to purchase some real estate which was being sold at a forced sale to satisfy creditors. McKeown deposited a million dollars in the Baltimore bank, disguised himself as a farmer, and attended the sale. The mortgagor expected to buy the real estate at a nominal sum, much less than its real value, and when the stranger began bidding the other buyers, who were on the ground, intimated to the farmer that he had a good deal of nerve and inquired if he had the money to put up for his bid. The farmer replied that he usually had the cash to pay for what he purchased. The block was finally knocked down to the stranger for \$600,000, and he astonished the creditors by calling up a local bank and producing the cash inside of a half hour.

William Smith, who drilled the first well for Colonel Drake at Titusville in 1859, was born in Butler County in 1812. He learned the blacksmiths' trade at Freeport, worked for a while at Pittsburg, and in the forties moved to Tarentum where he was employed making tools for Samuel M. Kier, and drilling salt water wells. When Colonel Drake took the contract to drill his well he found it difficult to get a practical borer to sink it. He went to Tarentum and engaged a man to drill the well, but the driller failed to make his appearance. He made the second trip to Tarentum and was referred by F. N. Humes, who was cleaning out salt wells, to William Smith, who was a blacksmith and maker of drilling tools. Smith accepted the offer to manufacture tools and drill the well and took with him his two sons, James and William. One of the sons subsequently purchased a farm in Winfield Township, Butler County, upon which he resided until his death.

One of the operators in the Millerstown-

petrolia field in the seventies was George W. Delamater of Meadville. His father was Hon. George B. Delamater, was a prominent banker and oil operator of Meadville, who represented that district in the State Senate in 1869. The son, George W., operated at Petrolia, entered politics, was elected mayor of Meadville and State senator, and in 1890 was the machine candidate for governor on the Republican ticket against Robert E. Patison. Delamater was opposed by such men in his own party as Lewis Emery Jr., Joseph W. Lee and a host of independent oil producers and the campaign of that year was one of the most bitter in the political history of the county. Delamater was defeated for governor and Butler County for the first time in many years gave the Democratic candidate for State office a majority. Delamater was ruined financially by this campaign, and subsequently went to the northwest and started life anew as a lawyer at Seattle. About 1906 he gave up his practice in Seattle and returned to Pittsburg, where his death occurred under sad circumstances.

THE MONTCALM LETTER.

No latter day work on petroleum, no book, sketch or magazine article of any pretensions has failed to reproduce part of a letter purporting to have been sent out in 1750 by Joneair, the commander of the French fort at Duquesne, now Pittsburg, to General Montcalm, commander of the French possessions of Canada. It has been quoted as throwing light on the religious character of the Indians and offered as evidence of their affinity with the fire worshippers of the East. J. J. McLauren, author of "Sketches in Crude Oil," who was familiar with the early history of Franklin, and the upper oil country, has declared this story to be a "fake." Butler County's interest in the story is due to the fact that a Butler County boy was one

of the authors of the "fake." Franklin has been dubbed the nursery of great men, and the one that gave birth to the Montcalm "fake" letter first saw the light of day in Butler County. According to McLauren a young lawyer opened an office in Franklin about seventy-five years ago and soon took a leading rank among the members of his profession. The same year a talented young minister was called to the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church of Franklin. The two young men became fast friends, and cultivated their literary tastes by writing for the village paper. Among others they prepared a series of fictitious articles based upon the early settlement of Northwestern Pennsylvania which were designed to whet the appetite for historic and legendary lore. In one of these sketches the alleged letter to Montcalm was included. The average readers supposed the minute descriptions and bold narratives to be rock-ribbed facts, and at length the French commander's letter began to be reprinted as actual history. One of the two writers, who coined this interesting fake, was Hon. James Thompson, the eminent jurist, who learned the printing trade in Butler, practiced law in Venango County, served three terms in the State legislature, one in Congress, was district judge for six years, and sat on the Supreme bench for fifteen years, serving as Chief Justice the last five years of his term. Judge Thompson's literary co-worker was the Rev. Cyrus Dickson, D. D., who resigned his first charge in Franklin in 1848, and removed to the east, where he gained distinction in the pulpit and as a forceful writer. The Montcalm letter is referred to in the opening of the chapter on oil and gas.

"DUNC" KARNS.

One of the picturesque figures in the Armstrong-Butler oil district was Stephen Duncan Karns. With his two uncles,

Karns operated the first West Virginia well at the mouth of Burning Spring Run in 1860. He gained experience in drilling wells with his father, who operated the salt wells at Tarentum. The firing on Fort Sumter put an end to the operations on the Kanawha River in West Virginia, and young Karns enlisted in the United States service for three years and did not get back to Pennsylvania until the close of the war in 1865. In 1866 he leased one acre of land at Parker's Landing from Fullerton Parker and drilled a well. This well produced a barrel of oil a day at the start, and in the course of a few months increased its production to twelve barrels, incidentally made its owner twenty thousand dollars. Karns next leased a farm from the Miles Oil Company of New York that had an abandoned well on it. He drilled this well to the sand and got a twenty-five-barrel producer. This well settled the question of oil south of Parker. His next venture was the leasing of the Farren farm on Bear Creek and the Stone House farm of three hundred acres in Butler County. In 1872 he had an income from his wells amounting to \$5,000 a day. He bought the Cooper well on the McClymonds farm, a mile south of Petrolia, which the owners had abandoned, drilled it deeper, and in two days had a hundred-barrel flowing well. The town of Karns City sprung up like a mushroom in the night and was named in his honor. Karns promoted the Parker and Karns City Railroad, built pipe lines, controlled the Exchange Bank, the Parker bridge and for a year or more was the largest producer in the oil region. He built a fifty thousand dollar mansion on the Allegheny River at Glen Cairn, kept a string of race horses, and played the part of a royal host. He went to Europe and was at Paris during the siege. Returning from Europe he built the Fredericksburg and Orange Railroad in Virginia. The drop in the price of crude oil to forty cents in 1874 and

various financial losses compelled Karns to surrender all of his property to his creditors and the man who was worth millions in 1872 and 1873 was obliged to start life anew. In 1880 Karns induced E. O. Emerson of Titusville to start a cattle ranch in Western Colorado, and for six years the former oil king superintended the ranch. Emerson had bought the Riddle farm at Karns City from Karns for eleven thousand dollars. He deepened one well—supposed to be dry—to the fourth sand. He struck a six hundred-barrel gusher and sold the property for \$90,000. Karns returned from the West, practiced law for a while at Philadelphia and then came to Pittsburg, where he published a Populist paper. When Coxy's "Army of Commonweal" marched through the "Smoky City" Karns walked at the head of the parade. Karns lived a more or less spectacular existence until his death, but never regained his fortune. He was known through the oil country as "Dunc," a name that is familiar to every one in the Butler county fields.

RICHARD JENNINGS.

Richard Jennings and his brother-in-law, Jacob L. Meldren, did much to develop the territory east of Petrolia. Jennings came from England to Armstrong County about 1850 and located at Queens-town. Meldren bought the farm at the head of Armstrong Run on which the noted Armstrong well was drilled in 1870. It opened the "Cross Belt" which ran at right angles to the main lines and upset the theories of geologists and operators. This cross belt was remarkable for mammoth gushers and extended from Petrolia into Armstrong County. Richard Jennings was one of the largest operators in this district and laid the foundations for the large fortune which he left to his sons who are now carrying on the business. The sons operated in the McDonald field and are now prominent in the bank-

ing business in the city of Pittsburg. The story is told of Richard Jennings that in the days of the Petrolia excitement he sent his foreman, Daniel Evans, to secure the Daugherty farm on the southern edge of the town. This farm was owned by two maiden sisters, and all efforts to lease it had failed. Faithful to his duty, the foreman knocked at the door of the Daugherty residence and engaged board for a week. Before the week expired he was engaged to the elder sister and had the pleasure of securing the lease of the farm for his employer. He reaped a harvest of greenbacks in due course of time from the property, and his widow, who died recently, left an estate valued at more than \$100,000.

Inspired by the success of Evans, another gay and festive operator attempted to lease a farm from a maiden lady near Millerstown. After he had exhausted every art to get the lease he hinted at matrimony. The indignant lady exploded like a bomb-shell, and seizing a broom compelled the bold visitor to beat a hasty retreat minus his hat and gloves.

TAYLOR AND SATTERFIELD.

Among the large operators of the Butler County field in 1870 were Taylor and Satterfield. Their policy was to buy lands tested by one or more wells and avoid the risk of wild-cattng. In this way they acquired productive farms in every part of the field from Parker to Millerstown, and their transactions footed up millions of dollars annually. They established banks at Petrolia and Millerstown, employed an army of drillers and pumpers, and in company with Vandergrift and Forman, John Pitcairn, and Fisher Brothers, they built the Fairview pipe line from Argyle to Brady, which was the nucleus of the National transit system of oil transportation. Capt. J. J. Vandergrift, George V. Forman, and John Pitcairn were associated with them in their producing oper-

ations in 1879, which extended to the Bradford field, and grew to such magnitude that the Union Oil Company was formed in 1881 with \$5,000,000 capital. In 1883 Forman was paid a million dollars for his holdings in this concern in Allegheny County, which up to that date was the largest individual sale in the region. All of its properties were eventually sold to the Forrest Oil Company, and the Union Oil Company went out of existence.

John A. Satterfield remained in the oil business after the dissolution of the Union Oil Company, and eventually turned his attention to banking in Buffalo. He was born in Mercer County, served four years in the Civil War, and in 1865 opened a grocery at Pithole with James A. Waugh as a partner. Later he engaged in the oil business, coming to Parker in 1870 and to Millerstown in 1873, where he resided for four years. His work in the Butler fields increased his reputation for honesty and enterprise, and at the time of his death he occupied a position among the leading financiers of the country.

PLUMMER'S RIDE.

In the days of the Millerstown excitement there was a lively scramble for leases, and various operators had cast longing eyes on the Divener farm, two miles south of Millerstown. The farm contained two hundred acres and the Bennett well, which came in for 300 barrels on the Boyle farm, made the Divener farm very desirable. The Divener couple were old and childish, and not wishing to move out of the house in which they had resided for many years, they positively declined to lease or sell. Lee and Plummer were two young men from New Castle who were looking for leases in the new field, and were on the anxious seat in regard to the Divener place. One morning Plummer overheard an operator tell his foreman to offer three hundred dollars an acre for the Divener farm. Plummer lost no time. He

mounted a fast horse and rode at a gallop to the Divener house and offered the old couple \$200 an acre for their land, one-eighth of the oil, and permission to stay in the house. The aged pair consulted a moment, and accepted the offer. The ink was not dry on the lease when the foreman rode up, but Plummer met him at the gate, and informed him that it was "too late." The first well drilled by Lee and Plummer on this farm paid for the entire expense of the lease in thirty days, and they subsequently sold their holdings to Satterfield and Taylor for \$90,000. With a fine sense of appreciation the first well was labeled "Plummer's Ride to Divener," and in the estimation of the Millerstown hustlers, it discounted "Sheridan's Ride to Winchester." Lee and Plummer were among the few operators in the field who could quit when they had a good thing. Dividing their money after the sale of their lease, they said good-bye to the oil field and went back to New Castle, where they engaged successfully in business that did not have so many elements of chance.

THE PRODUCERS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.

The unsatisfactory condition of the oil business in 1874 led to the organization of producers' protective associations, and the inauguration of a shut-down in the entire oil field. Operations were suspended all along the line and for a couple of months scarcely any oil was produced. The purposes of the movement might have been carried out but for the violation of their agreements on the part of some of the operators who had pumping wells. Some of these operated their wells at night and shut them down in day time and when this became known it practically broke up the association. Some of the operators who carried out their agreement were financial losers by the operation on account of their wells being flooded with water and practically ruined.

In 1878 another movement was made to

organize the independent producers, and what was known as the Petroleum Producers' Association was organized throughout the entire oil field. The purpose of this organization was to buy, sell and transport crude petroleum, and for a number of years it had a wide influence in the oil country. The association built pipe lines, erected tankage and went into the business of buying and selling petroleum on a large scale. It built a seaboard pipe line and for a number of years was an active competitor of the Standard Oil Company. Branches of the association were organized at Petrolia, Karns City, Millerstown, and Troutman in Butler County. Among the active members of the Petrolia Association were George H. Graham and Hon. Thomas W. Hays, and the promoters of the Karns City Association were Alexander McDowell, A. J. Salisbury, A. W. Gordon and E. V. Rigney. Each of the associations had from eighty to one hundred members, all of whom were extensive operators in the Butler County field.

BEATING THE RAILROAD COMPANY.

The independent producers and pipe line operators in the seventies often had trouble in obtaining cars to ship their oil. Discrimination was indulged in by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, of which Andrew Carnegie was then superintendent of the Allegheny Valley division. The Armstrong and Butler County producers who were shipping oil from Brady's Bend had made complaint to the railroad company about their treatment in the matter of distributing cars for shipping oil and their request had been treated with indifference, and in some cases ignored. The oil operators of that day were men of resources. They quietly gauged their tanks and when they were full, run the oil onto the ground. They then presented the bill for the oil at the current market price to the railroad company. The railroad com-

pany saw the point made by the operators, settled the bills and thereafter furnished cars when asked for.

The last shut-down in the oil county occurred in 1886 at the time the Thorn Creek field was at its height, and the Phillips and Armstrong gushers had been spouting oil at the rate of several thousand barrels per day. The price of crude petroleum went down to \$.62½, and in the hope that a suspension of operations and limiting the production would stimulate prices, the movement was inaugurated. The price of crude petroleum dropped to \$.52 in 1891 and since that time it has gradually increased to \$1.78, which has been the price paid by all the pipe line companies for the last two years.

PARKER CITY.

When the advance guard of the oil army reached Parker's Landing in 1869 there was nothing there but a few houses, and a ferry across the river. In a comparatively short space of time there was a full-blown city under a city charter, large business blocks, banking houses, opera houses, daily newspapers, an oil exchange, and Ben Hogan's Floating Palace on the river bank. Part of the resident portion of the city extended into Butler County. Ben Hogan's place was too tough for the town, which was noted for its toughness, and one night the guy ropes that held the palace to the shore were cut with an axe and Hogau, his collection of vile women, gamblers, and blacklegs floated down stream never to return to Parker.

The oil exchange at Parker attracted a large number of speculators in oil, and it was really one of the show places of oil-dom. Someone has said that it is as dangerous to speculate in kerosene as it is to start a fire with it. This proved true with the oil exchanges, of which there were several in Butler County. Many fortunes were lost in the Parker Exchange and a few made. George Darr was the agent

and Thomas B. Simpson was the largest operator. Daniel Goettel is credited with engineering the largest bull movement in the history of oil at this exchange. The patrons of the exchange were representative young men from all over the United States, many of whom have since become prominent in the affairs of the State and Nation, and the names of some are familiar to every household in the county today. Christ Ball and Henry Loomis were two brokers who cleared up \$60,000 in one year, which was a snug fortune in the seventies. A young German farmer of New York State staked all his money on the market one day and made \$22,000. He retired to New York State, bought a farm, and the oil country and the oil exchange knew him no more.

With the exodus to Bradford trade slackened, and the Parker exchange met the same fate as the boom city. The building was sold for ground rent, and the \$5,000 library was removed to Oil City. The expensive paintings and furniture sold for a pittance and the Wall Street of Parker has long since only existed in memory.

THE DEVIL'S HALF ACRE.

What is known as the Devil's Half Acre was a small lease in Penn Township owned by Judge James Bredin of Butler, for which there was a lively scramble by the operators. When the Thorn Creek field was opened up in 1884 it was discovered that about a half acre of land lying on the old Pittsburg Turnpike had no apparent owner, and on account of this lack of ownership it was called the "Devil's Half Acre." The oil developments made the half acre valuable property and the operators began to look around for the owner. It was then discovered that the piece of ground had originally belonged to a tract owned by Judge Bredin, and that when he had sold the tract five years previous, a strip of ground amounting to about half

an acre had been conveyed as a right of way to another tract of land that lay back from the public road. In the subsequent years both pieces of land had been conveyed to other parties, the half acre was never used for the purpose for which it was intended and the circumstances surrounding the first sale had been forgotten. Bredin received a handsome bonus for the lease of the half acre, and the operators were rewarded by a paying well.

Another instance of land becoming valuable that had been considered worthless occurred in the Hundred-foot District in Connoquenessing Township in 1889. About 1880 the heirs of Daniel Graham sold a tract of land on Little Connoquenessing Creek and when the deed was executed the new purchaser discarded about fifteen acres of the tract lying on the creek bottom as being utterly worthless. The ground was covered with rocks, brush and rattlesnakes, and was not considered fit for pasture land. The property was assessed as vacant land and the Graham heirs kept it without much thought that it would ever prove valuable. The striking of the gusher on the Humphrey farm and the subsequent development on the Brandon and other farms brought the fifteen-acre tract into prominence and a large bonus was paid for the lease of the ground and several large wells were drilled on it. The heirs of the Graham estate subsequently realized a neat fortune out of the land that had been discarded as worthless.

“THE WICKEDEST MAN IN THE WORLD.”

A sketch of the oil country from 1860 to 1890 would be considered incomplete without mention of Ben Hogan, who flourished during the palmy days of Oil Creek, Parker and Petrolia. Nearly all of the mushroom oil towns were infested with a crowd of sports, gamblers, and plug-uglies who stole, gambled, caroused and did their best to break all the commandments at once. Hapless wretches were driven to

desperation and fitted for the infernal regions, while lust and liquor goaded men to frenzy, resulting sometimes in homicide or suicide. The chief of the sinners in catering to this class of people was Ben Hogan, who had a reputation as wide as the oil fields and called himself “the wickedest man in the world.” Hogan had been a prize fighter on land and a pirate on the seas, a bounty jumper and a blockade runner during the Civil War, and for one of his crimes had been sentenced to death. He was pardoned by President Abraham Lincoln, and in the summer of 1865 he came to Oil Creek and ran a variety show at Pithole. His companion and mistress was “French Kate,” who was said to be a Confederate spy during the days of the Civil War, and a leader of the demi-monde of Washington City. The character of the place that the pair ran at Pithole was so malodorous that the authorities drove them out of the county, and they were next heard of at Parker in 1872, where Hogan built what was known as the “Floating Palace.” This palace was built on boats and anchored on the Allegheny River bank, and was consequently out of the jurisdiction of the local authorities. He ran a dance hall, sold whiskey, and made himself so generally obnoxious that he was forced to leave, and in the winter of 1873, he came to Petrolia, where he opened an opera house and conducted a gilded palace of sin known as “Hogan’s Castle.” Hogan put on airs, dressed in a loud style and would have been elected burgess of the town but it is said that the election board counted him out. The “castle” became so notorious that a newspaper took up the cudgel against Hogan and forced him to leave Petrolia. From Petrolia he went west and there engaged in some swindle, after which, in 1875, he returned to the oil region and followed his old occupation at Elk City, Bullion, Tarport and Bradford. His residence was of short duration in all of these places, but he met with financial

success and was about to depart for Paris when he met in New York City the converted drunkard, Charles Sawyer. Hogan was deeply impressed with Sawyer's preaching and became converted. He signed the pledge, quit drinking and from that time until his death he devoted all of his time to evangelistic work and in trying to offset as far as possible his former misdeeds.

After Hogan's conversion he married "French Kate," who also professed religion at the time, but it didn't have any very lasting effect with her as she eloped with a tough a couple of years later. Evangelist Moody met Hogan and advised him to go into the Evangelistic work. Hogan traversed the oil country, visiting all the towns where he had formerly conducted his dens of vice, and conducted evangelistic meetings at which he told of his conversion and his desire to lead a better life. He visited Butler in 1893 and held several large meetings in the old opera house. When Hogan came to the oil country in 1865 it is said that he could not read nor write, and that all the education he ever had was given him by "French Kate." He made good his promises to Evangelist Moody and so far as is known he led a consistent Christian life for many years previous to his death.

THE AGRARIAN TROUBLE AT RENFREW.

A lease fight that attracted general attention all over the country and obtained almost national notoriety by publication in the newspapers occurred at Renfrew in the Bald Ridge district in 1883. David A. Renfrew had leased a tract of land in Penn Township south of the Connoquenessing Creek and west of the Meridian road to the Bald Ridge Oil Company. The oil company subsequently sold the lease to Simcox and Myers. The surveyors employed to run the lines of the lease discovered a strip of land containing about six acres which was not described in the titles to any

of the adjoining tracts. The six-acre strip immediately became the subject of contention, three parties claiming the land. David A. Renfrew claimed it by right of purchase, Charles C. Sullivan of Butler claimed a part of it, having secured a patent from the state, and the third claimants were the heirs of William Purviance, who had surveyed and owned the original tract. The Purviance heirs were represented by Miss Elizabeth Purviance, J. F. Purviance, Miss S. S. Purviance, H. C. Purviance, W. A. Purviance and B. F. Purviance. The Purviance family had taken possession of the tract and were living in a building that had been erected on the premises. The other claimants to the title entered a suit of ejectment and the Purviances were ordered to vacate, which they refused to do. Simcox and Myers demanded possession of the lease, which was refused them, and they called on Renfrew to assist in dispossessing the tenants of the property. One morning a posse composed of David A. Renfrew, John Renfrew, Edward Alshouse, Porter Phipps, J. J. Myers, Hugh Strawick, A. A. Dickey, F. Stroup, Simeon Phipps, James Ross, John Renfrew, Grant Anderson, Samuel Ross and Charles Heeter, went to the lease to dispossess the tenants who were then holding possession. The Purviances had prepared for trouble, barricaded the doors of the house, and offered a strong resistance to the posse. The posse battered down the doors of the building, overpowered the inmates, and by force of numbers carried them off the premises. Among the inmates of the house were Miss Elizabeth and Miss S. S. Purviance, who were roughly handled in the process of eviction. Criminal suits followed in which the men engaged by Renfrew in evicting the tenants were indicted for riot and assault and battery, and cross-suits were instituted against various members of the Purviance family. The litigation was also carried on in the civil courts in the form of ejectment

suits, but the Purviance family lost their claim to the six acres, which proved to be one of the most valuable oil leases in that part of the Bald Ridge district.

The proceedings at the time the eviction was made developed into a riot and was the most exciting agrarian trouble since the Maxwell affair in 1815 mentioned in another chapter.

WILSON'S IRON DERRICK.

The idea of substituting iron for wood in building oil derricks has been attempted several times, but was never successfully carried out until the latter part of the nineties, when Amos C. Wilson, of Butler, secured a patent for building derricks from sections of pipe. The legs of the derrick were fitted into metal sockets and so arranged that the pieces could be easily put together and taken apart and the braces and girders were made of the same material. Wilson erected one of his derricks on a lot near the Walter's Mill in Butler and drilled a well with it, and several other tests were made of the derrick in the Pennsylvania oil fields, but they never became popular, and Wilson finally abandoned his plan of placing his invention on the market.

FORTUNES THAT WERE MISSED.

No story of missed fortunes in the oil country is more interesting than that of the Lambing brothers, who were among the heavy operators that followed the inland developments from Parker's Landing in the early part of the seventies. They drilled the famous Campbell gas well and in 1872 owned leases on 16,000 acres of land in Concord, Fairview and Parker Townships, and had drilled the Ralston Mill well in Concord Township. When the Ralston well was completed it filled up with water and there were no indications of oil. The well stood in that condition for about twenty months when the casing was purchased by Kittanning parties. In

the meantime there had been a decline in the price of crude oil, the Lambing brothers had become financially embarrassed along with many other producers and had given up their leases. When the workmen undertook to pull the casing out of the Ralston well they discovered after they had pulled up about half of it that two or three sections were split. This suggested that the water had not been cased off, and that probably the well was good for some oil if it were properly cased. The new owner skirmished around and got new pieces of casing to replace the split sections and re-cased the well. The water was then bailed out and to the surprise of everybody concerned, the well made 120 barrels a day. Had the Lambing brothers discovered the split casing when the well was drilled, their holdings would have been worth a million dollars to them.

THE LAWYER PUMPER.

One of the notable characters that came to the Millerstown field in 1873 was M. Augustus Perry. Perry was a New Englander by birth, and in the early days of the Oil Creek excitement had come to Titusville with \$1,100,000.00. Along with other capitalists from the east he engaged in producing and speculating and eventually lost his entire fortune, and at the time mentioned he was pumping on the Shreve well for \$2.50 a day. Perry was a man of education, a lawyer by profession, and had exceedingly fine literary tastes. He still had faith in his lucky star and was looking forward to the day when he would regain his lost fortune.

R. B. TAYLOR AND DAN WULLER.

An instance of how fortunes are sometimes made in the oil fields occurred in the Hundred-foot District in Connoquenessing Township in 1889. R. B. Taylor of Butler, who was a well known contractor and builder, had secured a lease on the Daniel Cable farm on Little Connoquenessing

Creek. When he attempted to organize a company to drill on the lease he met with many discouragements from old operators who had no faith in the location of the lease. Taylor finally drilled the well himself, with the exception of a one-eighth interest that was carried by another party, and struck a gusher that flowed over 500 barrels a day. After the well had produced enough of oil to pay the expenses of the lease and the drilling, Taylor sold out for \$90,000.

Another instance occurred in the Cooperstown field in 1893. Daniel Wuller of Butler was a well known druggist and at that time was operating some in the local oil fields. One night he had been out with some good fellows and the next morning he awoke with a queer feeling in his head and a faint recollection of the proceedings of the evening before. When he balanced his cash he found that he had paid \$250 for a lease in the Cooperstown field and that the fellows who sold him the lease were spending his money and enjoying a hearty laugh over the manner in which they had done up the druggist. The lease was considered "no good," and when Wuller attempted to form a company to drill it he was laughed at. He decided to turn the tables on the practical jokers and proceeded to drill a well himself. The first well came in good and others followed, and in the course of a few months Wuller sold out at a clean profit of \$50,000.

THE "SPOTTY" M'BRIDE WELL.

The decline of the Speechley field in Washington and Concord Townships was followed by the usual crop of predictions that Butler County had produced her last oil pool, and that the shades of oblivion would soon cover the entire district. In the winter of 1904-5 Isaac L. (Spotty) McBride leased a block of 215 acres of land in the southwestern section of Butler Township about three miles from Butler, and located a well on the O. K. Waldron

farm. After much hard labor and many disappointments he formed a partnership with P. F. McCool, Harry Hinchberger, and Mike Finnegan, and let the contract for the drilling of the well. McBride had been in the oil country for over thirty years and had more than the usual run of bad luck. He had drilled numerous dry holes, and when he undertook the drilling of the well on the Waldron farm he was obliged to work on the well as a driller in order to carry his one-fourth interest. The well was completed May 9, 1905, and began to flow at the rate of 2,500 barrels per day. It was by all odds the largest well struck since the days of Thorn Creek, and "Spotty's" fortune was made. A mad scramble for leases followed the striking of the well, and fancy prices were paid. The Simon Barrickman farm of forty acres was leased for \$11,000 and the eighth royalty. Two thousand dollars were paid for twenty acres of the Samuel Schlager farm, and \$10,000 for the Ihmsen farm, while equally as fancy prices were paid for other farms in the vicinity. After the McBride well had flowed about 30,000 barrels of oil the owner sold the property for \$200,000. Spotty's one-quarter interest represented a neat profit of a little more than \$50,000, and he is now living on "Easy Street."

The McBride pool proved to be a freak of the first water. Other wells were drilled but all of them turned out to be small producers and the entire field was a money loser to nearly every one but the owners of the first well.

HOFFMAN'S LUCK.

In May, 1908, Harry N. Hoffman, a pumper for the Southern Oil Company in Penn Township, secured a ten-acre lease on the Dodds farm, on which he proposed to drill a well. About twenty-two years ago an operator named Jones had obtained a lease on the same piece of land and erected a derrick. Before the drill was

started a dry well or two had been drilled in the neighborhood, and Jones concluded that his was a losing chance. He accordingly gave up his lease and sold the rig without drilling. Hoffman knew about the location and always had faith in it. When he secured his lease and started to drill he had to give up his job with the oil company, and when he tried to get financial backing he was met with polite refusals and some few intimations that he was crazy to drill on the location that he had solicited. Nothing daunted, he mortgaged his home for all it would carry, borrowed all the money he could get from other sources to pay the contractors, and on the day that the well reached the top of the sand he stood to lose every penny he had saved in twenty-five or thirty years' work or make a fortune. When the driller started to run the last bit, the hole was apparently as dry as the proverbial "powder horn." Hoffman was sitting on the anvil in the derrick watching the tools descend their hole, and remarked to the drilling crew, "Well, boys, I am all in." "Never say die until the last bit has been drilled," replied the driller, who really felt sorry for Hoffman. Sure enough, when the bit came up in the course of an hour it was dripping with grease, and before the day was over the Hoffman No. 1 was flowing at the rate of 250 barrels a day. The Hoffman well opened an extensive pool in Penn Township which has produced a number of wells in the 100-barrel class, but none of the wells have equalled the first gusher. Hoffman was offered \$30,000 for a half interest in the well ten days after it was struck, but refused to sell. He drilled other wells on his lease and is on the high road to fortune. The striking of the gusher caused a scramble for leases and high prices were paid for land in the immediate vicinity of the well.

OIL COUNTRY HONOR.

Much has been written and said about

the code of honor among oil men in the oil country twenty-five or thirty years ago. An instance occurred in connection with the Hoffman well which brings the subject down to the present date. Newton Maharg owns a farm adjoining the Hoffman lease on the Dodds tract. When Hoffman started to drill his well he went to Maharg and asked him for a ten-acre lease to protect his well. Maharg had no faith in the venture, and refused the lease, but not wishing to discourage Hoffman, he said, "Go ahead with your drilling, and if you get a well I will give you a ten-acre lease for nothing, and all I will ask is the usual royalty." Hoffman took Maharg at his word, and when the gusher came in he went after the lease and got it, although it would have been several thousand dollars to Maharg's advantage to go back on his word. The land surrounding the two leases sold as high as \$200 an acre, and Maharg could have easily received the top price for the asking.

THE OIL MEN'S OUTING ASSOCIATION.

The Oil Men's Outing Association had its inception in 1886, when the employes of the National Transit Company and their friends held a picnic at Slippery Rock Park on the Bessemer Railroad. The affair was such a pronounced success that it was decided to hold an outing every year and include all the oil men and their friends in the entire oil field. The place of holding the annual outing was changed to Conneaut Lake, and a permanent organization was effected. One of the features is the publication of the *Oil and Gas Magazine* which is devoted to oil region reminiscences, and contains much valuable information about the oil business. The officers of the association in 1908 were J. W. McKee, president; Hon. E. L. Watson, vice-president; C. R. Watson, secretary and treasurer; Charles H. Olliver, chairman of the executive committee, with the following active members of the com-

mittee: William M. Starr, Samuel C. Redie, Z. P. Lauffer, J. K. Wood, M. M. McKinney, H. A. Evans, and Dr. W. R. Cowden.

The production of Pennsylvania crude petroleum in 1859 was 1,873 barrels. In 1860 it was 547,439 barrels, and the high-water mark in production was reached in 1891, when 35,742,152 barrels were produced.

The lowest monthly average price of crude petroleum in 1859 was \$20 per barrel. It dropped to \$2.75 in 1860 and to \$.10 in 1861 and 1862. The \$4 mark was reached in 1864 and the average price for the year was \$9.87½. The highest monthly average for the same year was \$12.12½. In 1874 the price declined to \$.55 and the production was 11,000,000 barrels. The steady decline in the price of crude oil caused financial disasters in the oil country, and Butler County suffered along with the others. It has been said that during the period of depression that over 2,000 executions were issued by the sheriffs in the oil country, and this county had its proportionate share.

PRICES OF CRUDE OIL.

The average price of pipe line certificates of Pennsylvania crude petroleum as well as the price in January of each year, is given below:

Year.	Price in January.	Yearly average.
1860.....	\$19.25	\$9.59
1861.....	1.00	.49
1862.....	.10	1.05
1863.....	2.25	3.15
1864.....	4.00	8.06
1865.....	8.25	6.59
1866.....	4.50	3.74
1867.....	1.87½	2.41
1868.....	1.95	3.62½
1869.....	5.75	5.63½
1870.....	4.52½	3.86
1871.....	3.82½	4.34
1872.....	4.02½	3.64
1873.....	2.60	1.83
1874.....	1.20	1.17
1875.....	1.03	1.35
1876.....	1.80	2.56½
1877.....	3.53¼	2.42
1878.....	1.43	1.19

1879.....	1.03	.85½
1880.....	1.10¼	.94½
1881.....	.95½	.85½
1882.....	.83½	.78½
1883.....	.93¾	1.05¾
1884.....	1.11	.83½
1885.....	.70½	.87½
1886.....	.88¾	.71¼
1887.....	.70	.66¾
1888.....	.91¼	.87¾
1889.....	.86¾	.94¼
1890.....	1.05¾	.86¼
1891.....	.74¼	.67
1892.....	.62¾	.55¾
1893.....	.53½	.64
1894.....	.79¾	.83¾
1895.....	.99	1.35½
1896.....	1.42¾	1.17¾
1897.....	.88	.75¾
1898.....	.65	.91¾
1899.....	1.17	1.29¾
1900.....	1.66¾	1.35¼
1901.....	1.19½	1.21
1902.....	1.15	1.23¾
1903.....	1.52½	1.59

Since 1904 there was a steady advance until March 9, 1907, when the price of credit balances was quoted at \$1.78. There has been no change since.

A DISASTROUS FIRE.

The first disastrous fire in the oil region occurred at the Merrick well near Rouseville, April 17, 1861, at which forty-two men were more or less seriously burned, nineteen died from their injuries, and two were incinerated on the scene of the fire. One of the victims of the tragedy was Henry R. Rouse, one of the pioneer oil operators of that region, and the man for whom Rouseville in Venango County is named. The Merrick well had been drilled in on the day of the fire, and started to flow at the rate of two thousand barrels a day. Two or three hundred people had gathered around the well to watch it flow, when suddenly there was a tremendous explosion. The oil and gas took fire and those who were able to get away from the place fled for their lives. Among the victims were two strange men who had come that day from Oil City, each carrying a valise. They were among the missing, and when the fire was under control their

charred bodies were found near the well. Who they were has never been learned. Among the nineteen who were fatally burned was James Walker, of Butler County, and among the list of injured were Levi Walker and John Glass, both of Butler County.

THOMAS W. PHILLIPS.

The development of the oil field of Butler County and the oil business generally in western Pennsylvania owes more to Hon. Thomas W. Phillips than any other man living or dead, since the beginning of oil operations in 1859. Mr. Phillips is a native of Lawrence County and a resident of New Castle, and much of his success and prominence in the development of the oil field have been attained in Butler County. Mr. Phillips went to Oil Creek early in the sixties in partnership with his brother Isaac, followed the developments down the river to Parker and thence into Butler County, and in 1873 the Phillips Brothers were among the large producers in the Parker and Troutman field. When the financial panic struck the country in 1873 the Phillips Brothers met with financial reverses which threatened them in bankruptcy. At that time they owed about \$800,000, and they had about \$2,000,000 of property throughout the oil country which would have been sold at a sacrifice, but the creditors at a meeting held in Parker City decided to give the two brothers ten years' time in which to pay their obligation, and appointed them trustees to take charge of the estate. A situation which would have appalled less courageous men only served to bring out their strong character, and with magnificent energy they launched into oil-producing on a vast scale on a plan which was originated by Thomas W. Phillips, and in the short term of fifteen years the entire indebtedness of \$800,000 was paid off. In the meantime, Isaac Phillips had died and the greater part of

the burden fell on the surviving brother. When the exodus of oil men to Bradford began, Thomas W. Phillips remained in Butler County and gave his attention to the development of the Thorn Creek field, Glade Run and Thorn Creek extension, and it was in these fields that he had made the money to pay the losses of 1873. He not only paid his indebtedness, but accumulated a handsome fortune in addition and established the business now being conducted by the Phillips Gas and Oil Company. Mr. Phillips had been interested in every movement for the protection or improvement of the producing industry, and the producers and operators of western Pennsylvania owe him a debt of gratitude for his watchful care in thwarting hostile legislation. When the movement was undertaken to limit the production and thus reduce the excessive stock of oil on hand, Mr. Phillips refused to curtail operations until a satisfactory provision, which he proposed, was made to compensate and protect the labor engaged in the industry by setting aside 2,000,000 barrels of oil for its benefit.

Mr. Phillips came into public life prominently in 1880, during the Garfield campaign. He conceived and planned the Republican text book of that campaign, the first ever published, and was its financial backer. His work in this campaign brought him into prominence in Pennsylvania, and in the subsequent contest in the legislature for United States Senator he repeatedly received votes in the open convention of both Houses. In the fall of 1890, owing to the dissatisfaction existing in the Republican party over the manner in which the successful candidate for Congress obtained his nomination, Mr. Phillips was prevailed upon to be an independent candidate and nominated at a convention of representatives of the district held at Harmony. He was defeated at the fall election, but he ran such a large vote that he received the party nomination in 1892

and was elected^{ed} by the largest majority ever given in the Twenty-fifth District, which was then composed of Beaver, Butler, Lawrence and Mercer Counties. Mr. Phillips was reelected in 1894, and in 1896 declined a nomination to give his time to the labor commission of which he was then a member. While a member of the House, Mr. Phillips was a member of the Committee on Labor, and also that on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. In the extra session of the Fifty-third Congress he introduced a bill for the free coinage of silver based on the natural law of supply and demand, believing that there has been no sensible silver legislation since the Rebellion. This bill was favorably commented on by the

press and men of recognized financial ability. At the second session of the Fifty-third Congress he introduced the bill authorizing the appointment of a non-partisan commission to collate information on the labor and industrial problems and was made a member of the commission which afterwards performed valuable services. Although past three score years and ten, Mr. Phillips takes an active interest in the affairs of the company which bears his name, and in 1908 he represented his district in the Republican national convention at Chicago, and was one of the three delegates from Pennsylvania who voted for Roosevelt on the first and only ballot taken.

CHAPTER VII

BENCH AND BAR

Early Court Officials—Early Courts—Origin of "Buckwheat County"—First Quarter Sessions Court—Civil Cases and Other Court Business—Division of Townships—Cattle Marks—The Court in 1805-06—Contempt of Court Case—Probate Court Created—McJunkin-Halleck Tragedy—Court Dockets Written Up—Bredin Appointed Judge—Mohawk Murder Trial—Election of Judges—The Nellis Murder—Duff Trial—Constable Ferguson Killed—Court of 1853—Election of McGuffin—Cooper Murder Trial—Addlington Murder Trial—Hockenbury Trial—Schugart-Martin Trials—Constitution of 1873—Judicial Contest of 1884—Arrest of Counterfeiters—Harbison-Monks Baby Case—Lee Murder Trial—Hasler Murder—Judicial Contest of 1893—Election of 1902—Catherine Miller Case—McGrady Trial—The Hoffman Case—Ground Hog Case—The Kreditch Murder—McLaughlin-Hemphill Tragedy—The Schmidt Murder—The Bennett Riot—The Bench; Biographical Notice—The Bar—Biographical Notice—The Butler Bar in 1908.

For some time after the erection of Butler County the legal affairs of the district were administered by the courts and the attorneys of Pittsburg, Butler County being attached to Allegheny County, for administrative purposes and composing a part of the Fifth judicial district. Since the beginning of the administration of justice in the county, many men have sat on the bench, and many more have appeared as attorneys at the bar and as prosecutors and defenders in a long list of cases that go to make up the civil and criminal docket of her courts. The early judges and attorneys compare favorably with the bench and bar of today in point of learning and ability. The early judges were usually men of education, dignified, courteous, and always gentlemen. The reading of law books was limited and as their libraries

were usually small, they were unable to draw the nice distinctions which enter into the mysteries of the practice of the profession today. In the absence of law and precedent they fell back on their common sense, which is the basis of all law, and the records made by these early jurists are bright lights in the history of the country.

The early lawyer was handicapped in the same manner as the jurist, and it was his custom to find a principle to fit the case, or a precedent, and failing in either to rely on impassioned eloquence to convince the jury, more susceptible then than now to the almost irresistible influence of magnetic oratory. Politics and the law were closely allied in those days and the early lawyers were good speakers on the stump as well as eloquent advocates before the bar, and when they assembled at the

county seats their tilts in court, and out, were listened to with admiration by their friends. They were usually a hard-worked set of men. Until the advent of the stage-coach they were compelled to ride the circuits on horseback, journeying from county to county as their duties called them, undergoing many hardships and oftentimes in danger. The lawyer was usually his own clerk and he was compelled to write out his briefs in longhand, with a goose-quill pen, and oftentimes during the session of the court, spent the entire night in preparation of legal papers and documents, which are today turned over to the skillful stenographer and typewriter. There were no printed blanks in those days and all forms of legal papers, documents, deeds and conveyances, had to be written with the pen and involved an immense amount of labor.

As might be expected from their surroundings, the lawyers of the early day were men of intellect, self-reliance, and marked individuality, and filled with the idea of being leaders among their fellow men. In fact, the early lawyer was always a politician and he was compelled to take an active part in the political affairs of his district. Butler County produced her share of this class of men among her pioneers, as witness the names of Col. John Purviance, Gen. William Ayers, Samuel A. Purviance, John Nelson Purviance, Samuel A. Gilmore, George W. Smith, Charles Craven Sullivan, and others who were prominent in the county in the first fifty years of her existence.

The forties and fifties produced another set of men who were prominent in state and national affairs and who took a leading rank among the legal profession of the state, in the latter half of the century. The names of Hon. Ebenezer McJunkin, Louis Z. Mitchell, Hon. Charles McCandless, and Col. John M. Thompson form a galaxy that had few equals and no superiors in the courts of western Pennsylvania.

EARLY SHERIFFS OF THE COUNTY.

The early officials of Butler County were a self-reliant lot of men of vigorous body and mind, and trained to the hardships of a frontier and backwoods life. They had a rough set of men to deal with, as is shown in Brackenridge's narrative, but they had the physical ability to cope with the emergencies. John McCandless, the first sheriff of the county, was said to be a man without fear, and it was something unusual for the sheriff or the deputy to carry arms.

James McKee, who was the fifth sheriff of the county, never carried a weapon or a pair of handcuffs.

James Gilmore Campbell, who was sheriff of Butler County in 1843, was a man of great physical strength and undoubted loyalty to his country. On one occasion a stranger who was visiting in the town was discussing politics in front of the old court house with a party of men and took occasion to express his disgust for the Republican form of government, and his preference for the government of England. Campbell promptly knocked him down, and then informed him that if he wished to express tory opinions the best place for him was across the Canadian line, where he had come from.

One of the sheriffs in the fifties, it is said, was deficient in education, and thinking that he would please the court he always attempted to write his official returns in the Latin terms used in court practice. During one of the sessions of court presided over by Judge McGuffin, the court issued a process for the arrest of a witness who had failed to answer a subpoena. The papers were placed in the hands of the sheriff and the party was traced to Muddy Creek Valley, where the sheriff found him sitting on a stump, in the midst of a swamp. The swamp had overflowed with water and there was no way of getting at the fugitive except by a boat. The sheriff returned to Butler and made a return of

the writ on the back of which he made the following endorsement to the effect that the party named in the writ was "In swampum, up stumpum, non-est-cumatum." This return convulsed the court and the members of the bar, but Judge McGuffin gravely received it and discharged the sheriff from further duties in the case.

EARLY COURTS OF THE COUNTY.

The first Court of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions held in Butler County, under the Act of April 2, 1802, was presided over by Hon. Jesse Moore, who was a fine specimen of judicial dignity and a great stickler for the observance of court rules. Judge Moore was a gentleman of the colonial pattern, mild, faithful and firm, who administered justice for justice sake. He had a high sense of the dignity to be observed among the members of the bar outside, as well as in the court room, which, however, was often upset by the fun loving attorneys.

Henry M. Brackenridge, who came to Butler from Pittsburg in 1803, as clerk to Gen. William Ayres, the first prothonotary of the county, and who was also one of the early members of the Butler County bar, being admitted to practice in 1815, in his "Recollections of the West," thus describes in part the first court held in Butler:

"The first court held in Butler drew the whole population to the town, some on account of business, some to make business, but the greater part from idle curiosity. They were at that time chiefly Irish, who had all the characteristics of the nation. A log cabin, just raised and covered, but without windows, sash or doors or daubing, was prepared for the hall of justice. A carpenter's bench, with three chairs upon it, was the judge's seat. The bar of Pittsburg attended, and the presiding judge, a stiff, formal and pedantic old bachelor,

took his seat, supported by two associate judges, who were common farmers, one of whom was blind of an eye. The hall was barely sufficient to contain the bench, bar, jurors and constables. But few of the spectators could be accommodated on the lower floor, the only one yet laid; many, therefore, clambered up the walls, and placing their hands and feet in the open interstices, between the logs, hung there suspended like so many enormous Madagascar bats." * * *

John McQuiston Smith, who was born in Butler Borough in 1828, and is now probably the oldest living native born citizen of the town, has an excellent recollection of people and events previous to 1850. He says that the log cabin above mentioned stood on east Diamond Street on the site of the Nixon Hotel. As he remembers the building, it was a two-story log affair, with a hall-way through the middle. This building was used as a court house until the first court house was built. A pig-pen, belonging to a man named Bowen, which stood on the same lot about where the residence of Clarence Walker now stands, was on the occasion of this court used as a temporary jail. Mr. Smith dug the foundation for the Walker house in 1851, and he remembers tearing up the foundation of an old pig-pen that stood in the alley. The first actual jail erected in Butler was a log building that stood on the corner of the Vogeley Alley and South Washington Street, on the ground now occupied by the residence of Mrs. Shultz.

ORIGIN OF "THE BUCKWHEAT COUNTY."

The early attorneys who came here from Pittsburg to attend upon the sessions of the court were much given to telling stories and cracking jests about the poverty of Butler County and her people. It was these same lawyers who, in later years, when the Butler Hotel tables added to their bills of fare the toothsome buckwheat cake,

conferred upon Butler County the title of "the Buckwheat County," which name has been perpetuated up to the present time.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIRST QUARTER SESSIONS COURT.

The first record of the Court of Quarter Session is dated February 13, 1804. The commission of Hon. Jesse Moore as president judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the counties of Butler, Beaver, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, was read, as well as those issued to Samuel Findley and John Parker as associate judges of Butler County. The following attorneys were then admitted to practice for the courts, on motion of Steel Semple, William Irwine, Alexander W. Foster, William Wilkins, Isaac Mason, Henry Haslett, Thomas Collins, Henry Baldwin, Cunningham S. Semple, John Gilmore and James Mountain. Steel Semple was then admitted upon motion of Thomas Collins. On February 14, Joseph Shannon was enrolled as a member of this bar, and William Nellis and William McDonald were appointed constables.

FIRST GRAND JURY.

The first grand jury empanelled in the county was at the May Session of court, 1804, at which the same judges presided. From the number of indictments for assault found at this term, it is inferred that the pioneers of Butler County were imbued with the same spirit of combat that is found among the foreign element in Lyndora in 1908.

CIVIL CASES TRIED.

The first civil case tried in the county was that of Sturgeon's lessee and Robert Willowby vs. Thompson. The suit was for possession of four hundred acres of land, the outcome being the confession of "lease, entry and ouster," plaintiff suffering non-suit and jury paid by William Ayres. This case was tried at the May term, 1804, before Judge Moore and his

associates. On May 19th a "deed poll" was acknowledged from John McCandless, sheriff, to the president and directors of the bank of North America for twenty tracts of land in this county.

TAVERN LICENSES GRANTED.

The granting of tavern licenses seems to have been one of the duties imposed on the early Courts of the county. At the May Session, 1804, John Moser, Robert Graham, George Bowers, and William Brown, of the town of Butler, and Guy Hilliard, Robert Boggs and Matthew White, of Connoquenessing Township were recommended to the court as proper persons to keep tavern and licenses were ordered to be issued to them. As the population of the town of Butler in 1804 was less than five hundred, the number of licenses granted to hotel keepers would appear to be excessive under present conditions. In August of the same year tavern licenses were granted to Robert Reed of Slippery Rock, David Sutton of Middlesex, and Benjamin Garvin of Connoquenessing Township.

DIVISION OF TOWNSHIPS.

Previous to this time Butler County was subdivided into four townships, viz.: Buffalo, Middlesex, Connoquenessing, and Slippery Rock. In 1803 six election districts were created in the county, the commissioners being Jacob Mechling, James Bovard and Matthew White. At the August term of court, 1804, the county was divided into thirteen townships, as follows: Cranberry, Middlesex, Buffalo, Connoquenessing, Butler, Clearfield, Muddyereek, Center, Donegal, Slippery Rock, Parker, Mercer and Venango. Nine of these townships were approximately eight miles square, and four of them in the northern part of the county were irregular in shape. During the years intervening between 1804 and 1853, six additional townships were erected, making in all nineteen. A line extending from the west line of But-

ler Township eastward to the Connoquenessing Creek divided the original Butler into north and south Butler. Connoquenessing Township was divided by a north and south line, and Muddy creek similarly divided, the eastern half being given the name of Franklin. The eastern half of Slippery Rock Township was set apart as Cherry, and the other townships created were Allegheny, Washington, and Fairview.

CATTLE MARKS REGISTERED.

On account of their cattle ranging the woods in the early days, the settlers adopted marks for the purpose of identifying their stock. At the August term of court in 1804, Benjamin Zerber registered his cattle mark, which had then been in use for five years. The mark is described as follows: "A crop of the right or off ears to wit: one-fourth of the ear cut off."

THE COURT IN 1805-1806.

The court was formed in 1805 with Hon. Jesse Moore as president judge and John Parker and James Bovard associates. John McCandless, the first sheriff of the county, took the oath of office in October of that year. In February, 1806, associate judges Findley, Parker, and Bovard were present, and they, with Judge Moore, formed the court. Among the jurors at that term of court were Philip Hartman, Robert Leason, A. McMahan, and Thomas Dougan.

Hon. Jasper Yeates, Judge of the Supreme Court, was present in September, 1806, and judge of the Circuit Court of this county, and Hon. Thomas Smith presided here in the same capacity in September, 1807. Hon. H. H. Breckenridge of Pittsburg presided as circuit judge at the September Session of court in 1808. March 6, 1809, John Gilmore, who was the first prosecuting attorney of the county, or deputy attorney general, resigned, and Charles Wilkins was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Chief Justice William Tilghman presided as circuit judge in September, 1809, and in 1810 John Gilmore was appointed prosecutor.

CONTEMPT OF COURT CASES.

The early judges and officers of the court appeared to have a due regard for the gentler sex. The court records of May 11, 1811, show that Sarah Shorts was adjudged to be in contempt of court for not obeying a subpoena in the case of Hays vs. Ash. There is no record that she was ever punished for the disobedience, and it is said that her sex saved her from the wrath of the court. At the November session in 1811 John Elliott, William Downing, Hugh Flemming and Ben. Fletcher had attachments issued against them for not responding to subpoenas and in 1813 this dereliction on the part of witnesses became so common as to make the adoption of stringent measures necessary to secure their attendance.

At the May term of court, in 1815, William Martin was found guilty of an assault on Sheriff Samuel Williamson, while the latter was in the execution of his office, and was fined ten dollars, with three months imprisonment and compelled to furnish a bond of five hundred dollars to keep the peace—especially toward Samuel Williamson, Esq., and to pay all the costs of the prosecution.

Samuel Roberts took his seat as president judge in the court of Butler County November 9, 1818. His associates were Judges Parker and Bovard. The commission of William Wilkins as president judge of the 5th judicial district, of which Butler County was part, was read in open court April 2, 1821.

In October, 1824, Charles Shaler presided as judge with John Parker and James Bovard associates.

PROBATE COURT CREATED.

Owing to deaths occurring among the

pioneers probate business was added to the work of the court in this year (1824).

THE M'JUNKIN-HALLECK TRAGEDY.

The year 1824 was marked by an unfortunate tragedy in the county. In the latter part of June, a young man named Franklin B. Halleck, who had been boarding at Mechling's tavern in Butler, left owing a day's board. Mechling swore out a *capias*, which was placed in the hands of the sheriff, who started in pursuit of Halleck. It appears that Halleck's route lay through what is now Brady Township, and as the sheriff was passing the house of David McJunkin he met the latter, who was just starting on a hunt. He ordered McJunkin to pursue the fugitive, and the latter did so. Overtaking Halleck, McJunkin commanded him to halt. The command being unheeded, McJunkin raised his rifle and fired, the ball striking Halleck near the spine, and inflicting a wound from the effect of which he died eleven days later. McJunkin was arrested on charge of murder. At the trial he was found guilty of voluntary manslaughter and was sentenced to two years confinement at hard labor in the penitentiary at Philadelphia.

COURT DOCKETS WRITTEN UP.

In April, 1828, Judge Shaler ordered a complete index from the continuance docket to be made and a copy of the execution docket from February, 1813, to April, 1824, to be written. An abuse was corrected in January, 1829, when Judge Shaler ordered that no executions could be issued upon a judgment on a bond given to the treasurer for surplus moneys which might become due by purchases of land for taxes until *scire facias* should first issue. In July of this year William Stewart, clerk of the Orphans' Court, was ordered to make a copy of the Orphans' Court docket from 1803 to July 11, 1829, in a legible hand.

BREDIN APPOINTED JUDGE.

In 1831 John Bredin, of Butler, was appointed judge of the district, and with his associates presided over the courts of Butler County until 1851.

THE COOLY MURDER TRIAL.

September 11, 1833, Robert B. Cooly was found guilty of murder in the second degree and sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary of the western district at Allegheny.

From 1833 to 1840 the records of the court show no cases of special importance. John Parker and James Bovard were associate justices during this period and at the September term, 1840, John Duffy qualified as associate judge, thus placing three Irishmen, all natives of the same county in Ireland, on the bench at the same time.

In November, 1841, John Ray was chosen by the court to fill a vacancy on the board of county commissioners caused by a failure to elect in the preceding October election.

THE MOHAWK TRIAL.

The celebrated trial of the Commonwealth vs. Samuel Mohawk, charged with the murder on Saturday, June 30, 1843, in Slippery Rock Township, of Mrs. James Wigton and her five children, was begun December 13, 1843, before Judges John Bredin and John Duffy and the following named jurors: John Brandon, Isaac Boyer, Henry Barnhart, Robert E. Hays, John Olliver, Robert Hay, Robert Lemmon, Samuel Marshall, George A. Kirkpatrick, John Gilmore, William Cunningham, and John Dull. The trial, which lasted several days, during which forty-eight witnesses were examined, resulted in a verdict of guilty, a sentence of death, and the hanging of the murderer in Butler, March 22, 1844.

The crime for which Mohawk paid the

extreme penalty of the law was one of the most horrible in the history of the state, and created such excitement among the people of the entire county that it was only through the most earnest efforts of those upholding the supremacy of the law that a lynching was prevented, and his legal conviction and execution rendered possible. Even after his trial and conviction a posse of citizens was organized in the northern part of the county and started for Butler with the determination to take the prisoner from the authorities and hang him. Word had been received in Butler of the intentions of the party and James G. Campbell, who was then sheriff, with the assistance of the late Judge Ebenezer McJunkin, the late John H. Neglay, and other citizens of the town, organized a garrison and barricaded the jail. They were assisted in this work by Capt. McCall, a retired army officer, who was at that time living in the property recently occupied by St. Paul's Orphans' Home. The party of countrymen came as far as the old Sleppy Tavern on the Sunbury Road, where they were met by a delegation of citizens from Butler, who gave them assurances that the dignity of the law would be maintained and that Mohawk would be executed according to the order of the court. Having their fears allayed, the party disbanded and went to their homes.

Samuel Mohawk, who was a Cornplanter Indian, was born December 25, 1807, on the Cattaraugus Reservation in New York. He attended a Quaker school in his youth and subsequently engaged in hunting and farming. He was married about 1832 to Lydia Kypp, from whom he secured a divorce, and he afterwards married Sara Silverheels, a member of his tribe. On the day before the murder he made his appearance in Butler, where he put up at Brinker's Tavern, and spent his time drinking. It is supposed that he came to Butler from Pittsburg, as was the custom of the Indians at the headwaters of the

Allegheny River to go to Pittsburg on rafts and to return to their homes either by way of the old Franklin through the western part of Butler County, or over the Pittsburg and Butler Pike through Butler. On the same evening he left Butler, taking the stage for the Stone House Tavern, at the intersection of the Franklin Pike and the Butler and Mercer Pike. The same evening he appeared at a tavern in Prospect, and on account of his unruly and ugly disposition caused by drinking, he was thrown out of the house. He is supposed to have spent the night in the vicinity of the Stone House, and the next morning he proceeded to the house of James Wigton. What occurred there is best told in the words of his confession of the crime committed by him. It is as follows:

" Opened the door, entered and saw the woman, asked her for a ax; she said she had none; then asked her for a knife, which she gave me, and I cut at her, and I think I hit her on the arm. She attempted to escape, went out of doors, I followed, she returned into the house and tried to close the door on me, but I pushed it in with both hands and entered. She went out again, I followed and caught her about five rods from the door. She succeeded in taking the knife from me and threw me, but she held the knife while I held her wrists. In the struggle the knife cut the back of my head, when I pushed the woman off and struck her with my fist. She said, ' you mustn't kill—I'll give you money,' but I took up a stick of some size and struck her on the head, when she fell. I then took a stone, struck her and thought she was dead. I went into the house with the same stone, saw a child of five or six years of age which I struck and killed; saw another small child in the cradle, which I killed at once, then heard a child crying up stairs, went up with a stick and struck the three children on the head and next went to the spring to get a drink; went back to the house and heard a child crying up stairs, got a large stick, and went up stairs, struck one of the children, on the large bed, that was moaning, and it made no more noise. On coming down, saw the woman moving and struck her with a stone on the head three times."⁷

At the very time that this fearful crime was being committed, James Wigton, the husband and father of the family, was at his father's house, less than a mile distant. The murder was discovered before his return by Lemuel Davis, who, with his wife and son, had arrived at the Wigton home

to help him with some hoeing. The alarm was given and the entire neighborhood was aroused. Suspicion at once pointed to Samuel Mohawk, who had passed Joseph Kennedy's house that morning and had thrown a stone at a young son of Kennedy's. Pursuit was organized, and the murderer was captured, after a struggle, at the house of Philip Kiester, of which he had taken forcible possession, after terrorizing and putting to flight the women, there being no men at home.

After his capture he was taken to the Wigton home, where he confessed his crime. A determination on the part of those present to lynch him was only overcome by the strong appeals of a few of the cooler headed present. After being turned over to Sheriff Campbell, he was taken to Butler, lodged in jail, and in the course of a few months tried for the murder, found guilty, sentenced, and executed in the manner set forth. Although Mohawk confessed his crime, and made a profession of religion before his execution, his body was denied burial in any of the cemeteries of Butler, and it was interred in a secluded spot near the St. Paul's Orphans' Home, in what is now called Oakland Place in the northeastern section of Butler Borough.

THE NELLIS MURDER.

In January, 1844, Elijah Nellis was tried for the murder of his wife, Margaret, whom he had strangled. He was convicted of murder in the second degree and sentenced for twelve years to the penitentiary.

COURT OF 1845.

In June, 1845, Christian Buhl qualified as associate judge, and with Judges Bredin and Duffy, composed the court.

ELECTION OF JUDGES.

A Constitutional amendment was adopted in 1850, making the office of president judge and associate judges elective,

and fixing the term of the former at ten years, and the latter at five years. This amendment was made effective by an act of the Legislature approved April 15, 1851, and providing for the election of presiding and associate judges.

Daniel Agnew was appointed judge of the district in 1851, and elected under the new law in 1853, for a term of ten years.

THE DUFF MURDER TRIAL.

November 5, 1851, John Duff was tried for the murder of his twin brother, William. The State was represented by the late John H. Negley, then deputy attorney general for the county, while Smith and Mitchell appeared for the defense. The evidence developed the fact that the accused had repeatedly made threats against his brother's life. A verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree resulted, followed by a motion for a new trial, which was granted in January, 1852. At the second trial the murderer withdrew his plea of not guilty and pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree. He was sentenced to the penitentiary for a term of eleven and one-half years, and served his full time.

CONSTABLE FERGUSON KILLED.

In 1853 Constable Ferguson was killed in what is now Jefferson Township, while attempting to arrest Casper Lampartner. Lampartner and his wife, Emeranza, were tried for the murder at the May term of court. The former was convicted, but afterwards made his escape from jail and was never recaptured. His wife was acquitted. The state was represented in this case by John H. Negley.

THE COURT IN 1853.

In June, 1853, the court consisted of Hon. Daniel Agnew, president judge, and John McCandless and Samuel Marshall, associate judges. The particular event of this term of court, which is remembered

by the older citizens, was the charge of Judge Agnew to the jury that tried the case of the Commonwealth vs. Francis Croft. Croft was indicted for plowing up a burial ground, but owing to a defect in the act of the assembly of 1849, providing punishment for such desecration, the judge directed the jury to bring in a verdict of acquittal. This, however, did not prevent the learned judge from expressing his views on the question of desecrating grave yards.

THE COOPER MURDER TRIAL.

George Cooper, who was the keeper of a hotel at Glade Mills, became involved in a quarrel with Matthew Ramsey on the night of October 9, 1856. A crowd had gathered at the hotel on election night, and during the evening Ramsey had become boisterous. In endeavoring to preserve order in his house, Mr. Cooper attempted to eject Ramsey and in the scuffle struck him on the left temple. Ramsey died from the effects of the blow, and Cooper was indicted for murder, tried before Judge Agnew, and acquitted.

A change was made in the associate judges in 1856, and Jacob Mechling, Jr., and Thomas Stevenson took their places on the bench, with Judge Agnew.

There appears to have been no events of importance recorded until June, 1860, when a record was made of the first conviction of the county for selling liquor without a license. In December, 1861, James Mitchell and James Kerr were the associates of Judge Agnew.

M'GUFFIN ELECTED JUDGE.

In December, 1863, Hon. Lawrence L. McGuffin, who had been elected to succeed Judge Agnew, presided, his associates being Judges Kerr and Mitchell. Another change was made in the associate judges in December, 1866, when Joseph Cummings and Thomas Garvey qualified.

THE ADDLINGTON MURDER TRIAL.

The trial of John B. Addlington, charged with the murder of Sydney B. Cunningham and Mr. Teeples at a dance in Portersville, on the night of December 25, 1866, was begun March 6, 1867, before Judges McGuffin, Cummings and Garvey. The state was represented by W. H. H. Riddle, E. McJunkin and L. Z. Mitchell, and the defendant by C. McCarthy, Charles McCandless, John N. Purviance, John M. Thompson, and T. E. J. Lyon. The trial continued until March 21, and resulted in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. In 1868, upon a rehearing, Addlington pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree, and was sentenced to a term of twenty-five years in the penitentiary. After serving six years, he received a pardon, owing partly to the fact that others concerned in the tragedy had never been brought to trial. Addlington died about 1898 at the Soldiers' Home, in Erie, Pennsylvania.

Cunningham and Teeples, who were the innocent victims of this tragedy, were residents of New Castle, and were attending the dance, which was held at a hotel in Portersville. It appeared that Addlington was jealous of the attentions paid by one of his neighbors to Mrs. Addlington, and that he went to the party for the purpose of taking vengeance on the destroyer of his home. A fight started in the office of the hotel, the lights were put out, and in the darkness a free-for-all melee occurred. When order was restored, Cunningham and Teeples were found on the floor, both mortally wounded.

THE HOCKENBERRY TRIAL.

The trial of Zachary Taylor Hockenberry for the murder of Nancy Ann McCandless, October 3, 1868, took place before Judge McGuffin and associates, April 19, 1869. The Commonwealth was represented by District Attorney John M. Greer and E. McJunkin, and the accused's attor-

neys were John M. Thompson and Charles McCandless. A verdict of guilty was returned April 28, a sentence of death was pronounced September 10th by Judge McGuffin, and carried into effect December 7th, 1869, when Hockenberry was hanged at the Butler jail. His crime was caused by jealousy. Intending to disfigure the face of Miss McCandless, he fired at her with a rifle through a window, while the family were sitting at supper. His aim was too true, however, and instead of disfiguring the object of his affections, he killed her instantly.

SCHUGART-MARTIN TRIALS.

In July, 1869, Philopoena Schugart was found guilty of murder in poisoning her husband, Jacob Schugart, of Butler Borough. Owing to there being some doubt of her sanity, the death penalty was not inflicted, and she was sent to Dixmont Asylum.

In the following January, Joseph Martin, charged with being her accomplice, was acquitted. The Commonwealth was represented in these two cases by District Attorney John M. Greer.

CONSTITUTION OF 1873.

The Constitution of 1873 provided that "whenever a county shall contain forty thousand inhabitants it shall constitute a separate judicial district and shall elect one judge learned in the law and the general assembly shall provide for additional judges as the business of such district may require. Counties containing a population less than is sufficient to constitute separate districts shall be formed into convenient single districts, or, if necessary, may be attached to contiguous districts as the general assembly may provide. The office of associate judge not learned in the law, is abolished in counties forming separate districts, etc." In accordance with this amendment, Butler County having more than forty thousand inhabitants, was

erected into the Seventh Judicial District in 1874, with Lawrence County attached. Associate judges were elected until 1885, when the question arising, the supreme court decided that Butler County being a separate judicial district and entitled to the presiding judgeship, the office of associate judge was abolished in the county. The business of the courts of the Seventeenth Judicial District having increased to such an extent that an additional judge was necessary, the Legislature of 1874 passed an act creating an additional law judge for Butler and Lawrence Counties, and Hon. Charles McCandless was accordingly appointed additional law judge to serve until the next succeeding election.

In the fall of 1874 Hon. E. McJunkin and James Bredin were elected judges for the district and took their places on the bench January, 1875. By casting lots Judge McJunkin became president judge of the district and Judge Bredin additional law judge. Judge McJunkin had resigned his seat in Congress to accept the office of judge, and Col. John M. Thompson was appointed to fill that vacancy.

THE JUDICIAL CONTEST OF 1884.

The candidates for judicial honors in 1884 were James Bredin, John M. Greer, Ebenezer McJunkin, of Butler, and John McMichael and Aaron L. Hazen, of New Castle. The vote of the two counties was as follows: John McMichael, 7,252; Aaron L. Hazen, 7,199; John M. Greer, 7,054; James Bredin, 5,345, and Ebenezer McJunkin, 3,784. The returns of each county showed that James Bredin received 4,457 and John M. Greer 4,288 votes in Butler County alone, and on this showing the former claimed to have been elected judge of the Seventeenth District in opposition to the certificate of the canvassing board, who declared John McMichael and Aaron L. Hazen, who were the Lawrence County candidates, the judges-elect.

The political canvass that preceded this

election was one of the bitterest in the history of Butler County. Judge Bredin was a candidate for reelection on the Democratic ticket, and Judge McJunkin, who had been a candidate at the Republican primaries for reelection, was defeated by John M. Greer. Judge McJunkin then ran as an independent candidate at the fall election with the result that all the Butler County candidates were defeated. Owing to the contention arising that Butler County alone constituted the Seventeenth Judicial District, and that she had a right to elect at least one law judge for that district under the act of August 7, 1883, Judge Bredin began a contest. The matter was heard before a court which convened at Butler December 22, 1884, and which was composed of Hon. Henry Hice of the Thirty-sixth Judicial District, Hon. James B. Neale of the Thirty-third Judicial District, and Hon. Samuel S. Mahard, of the Thirty-fifth Judicial District. The question submitted was, whether Butler County alone constituted the Seventeenth Judicial District, and her right to elect at least one law judge for that district under the act of August 7, 1883. In that act Butler County was set apart as the Seventeenth district; Lawrence County was attached for judicial purposes, and the election of two judges, one of whom must reside in New Castle, was ordered. The election of November, 1884, was held under this act. Judges Hice and Mahard held that Butler County, under the act of 1883, did not have the right to elect one judge for her courts, but that with Lawrence County she should elect two judges, whose jurisdiction was equal in both counties. Judge Neale dissented from this opinion and so the petition of James Bredin was dismissed. No appeals having been taken, commissions were issued to the Judges McMichael and Hazen. Judge Hazen became the president judge of the district, and resided in Butler, while Judge Me-

Michael became the additional law judge, and resided in New Castle.

THE ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS.

During the latter part of the year 1887, and the beginning of 1888, a great deal of counterfeit money was placed in circulation in the northern part of Butler County. After considerable work on the part of the secret service officers, United States Marshall McSweeney and deputies acting on previous information, made a raid in the northern part of the county in February, 1888, and succeeded in capturing a number of persons engaged in counterfeiting, with the appliances used in their illegal business. Several of those arrested were well-known residents of Butler County and the arrests were the sensation and talk of that year. The men were all taken to Pittsburg, where their trial took place and a number of them sent to United States prisons; others against whom there was no evidence to connect them with the crime, were discharged.

THE HARBISON-MONKS BABY CASE.

The celebrated baby case got into the courts of Butler County in 1887 and was not closed until the following year. Robert Harbison and his wife were residents of the southeastern section of the county and connected with prominent families. Following the birth of their child trouble arose between the two, the matter coming into the court in August, 1887. On the order of Judge Hazen, who was on the bench at that time, the child was placed in the father's care. A few days later, however, Mrs. Harbison succeeded in abducting her child and fled with him to Kansas. She was assisted in getting away by her brothers, Martin and John Monks, and Wendell Hickey. The abduction was followed by the arrest of the two Monks boys and Hickey for contempt of court, but they were released on bail so that they could

produce the child in court. On the 12th of May, 1888, they produced both the infant and the mother.

The legal battle that followed was one of the most interesting witnessed in the courts of Butler County in the last quarter of the century. The father was represented by Hon. Charles McCandless and Col. John M. Thompson, while ex-Judge E. McJunkin, James M. Galbreath, and S. F. Bowser represented the mother, infant and young men. After a hearing Judge Hazen discharged the writ of habeas corpus and remanded the defendants to the sheriff's custody, except the infant, which was ordered to be placed in the keeping of its father. At this point the mother declared she would never surrender the child, which she was holding in her arms at the time, and the judge ordered Sheriff O. C. Redic to enforce the order. He accordingly went to Mrs. Harbison and demanded the child, which she refused to surrender. Not wishing to get into a struggle with the woman in the courtroom, Sheriff Redic refused to proceed further, and the court then authorized him to deputize some one to carry out its orders. Acting on this suggestion, Sheriff Redic summoned the child's father. Having this power conferred upon him, Harbison attempted to grasp the infant from its mother's arms, but the frantic mother held on stoutly, and he was unable to carry out his purpose. At this point in the proceedings the scene in the courtroom was verging on a riot. Public sympathy was with the mother and infant, and a sentiment was growing among the large crowd of men assembled in the courtroom that boded no good for the court and the officials who attempted to carry out the inhumane order. Strong men left the court in tears, pitying the law that could countenance such barbarity, and even the lawyers for the prosecution became abashed and asked the court to direct Mrs. Harbison's brothers to take the babe from their sister. Luckily the

judge did not respond to this request, and for a little while there was calm in the courtroom. Another writ was issued ordering the surrender of the child, but the brave mother defied the court and was ordered to jail. Along with her they sent her two brothers and young Hickey. The case was taken up again on Saturday, May 14th, and when the plaintiff arrived in Butler to continue the case against his wife, he met here a crowd of angry neighbors and a large crowd of determined citizens whose looks portended trouble of a serious nature if any attempt was made to force Mrs. Harbison to surrender her baby. The incarceration of the mother and baby in the local jail had been the talk of the streets for two days and the angry crowd that had assembled were on the verge of riot. Harbison's determination to obtain his child was somewhat shaken in the forenoon, but his friends and counsel urged him on. Mrs. Harbison and her baby were again brought into court, and the determined woman, hearing the rumor that was current that the sheriff would be compelled to take the child from her, had procured a chain and padlock, with which she secured the child to herself, declaring that if it was taken from her it would be over her dead body. When court adjourned at noon mother and baby were again returned to jail while the situation in the courtroom and on the streets was most critical. Open threats of violence were made and the angry mob were determined that if Harbison sent his wife and baby to prison again he would not get out of the town that night and that the woman and baby would not remain in prison over Sunday. Some of the cooler-headed friends of Harbison got hold of him at the noon hour and persuaded him to dismiss his counsel, which he did, and later he became a client of John M. Greer. Mr. Greer became active in his endeavors to settle the case and when court called at two o'clock he asked that his client's petition and all rulings



BUTLER COUNTY COURT HOUSE OF 1853



BUTLER COUNTY COURT HOUSE
OF 1877



COUNTRY CLUB HOUSE, BUTLER



BOYDSTOWN RESERVOIR OF THE BUTLER
WATER CO., BUTLER



I. O. O. F. BUILDING, BUTLER



BUTLER COUNTY JAIL, BUTLER

under it be set aside, and the mother and infant, the two Monks boys and young Hickey discharged from jail. It was a welcome denouement for Judge Hazen and he did not neglect to express his gratification at the pleasant turn of affairs. The baby in this case is now a prominent farmer in Clinton Township.

THE LEE MURDER TRIAL.

The trial of Thomas E. Lee for the murder of John McCall at Evans City on the night of October 31, 1889, commenced in December following. The state was represented by Hon. Charles McCandless and District Attorney Charles A. McPherrin, while Thompson and Son and W. A. Forquer appeared for the defendant. The evidence showed that McCall was killed while participating at a ball given by a secret order known as the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. Lee was found guilty of murder in the second degree and sentenced to a term of six and one-half years of solitary confinement in the penitentiary.

JAIL DELIVERY IN 1892.

A jail delivery occurred on the night of March 4, 1892, during the term of Sheriff William Brown, the escaping criminals being James F. Mills, the murderer of Peter Dugan, with James Brittain and Joseph Gibson, colored, and Jesse Smith, T. J. Black and Charles Miller. Brittain was re-arrested at Callery and Black at Renfrew the day after, while Smith was caught on March 6th. The capture of Mills was affected about a week later after an exciting chase through the northern part of the state. Mills was returned to Butler where his trial took place on March 21st. The capture of the other criminals was also finally effected.

THE MILLS MURDER TRIAL.

Peter Dugan, who was a pumper on the Welsh farm in Connoquenessing Township, was killed on the evening of December 22,

1891, while sleeping in his boiler-house. Suspicion pointed to James F. Mills, who was a pumper on the adjoining lease and who had been seen with Dugan late that afternoon. The two men had been at Renfrew and had been drinking. A ten-year old boy, who was sleeping in the boiler-house with Dugan at the time, was awakened by a noise and saw Mills leave the boiler-house. Dugan's head had been crushed by a blacksmith's hammer. Mills was arrested on the charge of murder and tried at the March term of court, 1892. The Commonwealth was represented by District Attorney Aaron E. Reiber and S. F. Bowser, while Forquer, McQuistion, McCandless and Thompson defended the accused. The last named lawyer protested that the court was not legally convened, raising the point that unless a case was in progress, at the close of the second week of a quarter session's term, the term could not be extended beyond two weeks. In proof of this claim he presented a ruling that was made in 1850, when another murderer named Mills was brought to justice. Attorney Reiber and Judge Hazen opposed this logic, and the court ordered the jury to be impaneled. Two days were taken up in securing a jury, and several days more in the trial of the case. The counsel for the defense succeeded in saving the prisoner's life, but they could not save him from the penitentiary, where he was sent for twelve years. Mills' plea in his own defense was, that he was drunk and had no knowledge of committing any crime, and his attorneys set up the plea of "acute alcoholic mania," which probably had some effect on the jury. Mills completed his sentence in the penitentiary and is still living.

THE MURDER OF MRS. HASLER.

The murder of Mrs. Hasler and her daughter Mrs. Flora Martin by Harper Whitmire took place near St. Joe Station December 5, 1893. Whitmire was a son-

in-law of Mrs. Hasler, and the evening previous to the murder had been visiting at the Hasler home. After committing the crime Whitmire walked to the residence of his brother near Greece City, where he told what he had done. He then went to the barn and committed suicide, thus relieving the county of the onus and cost of the prosecution, the only legal action being taken by the coroner.

COURT ORDERS.

In 1899 Judge Greer made an order changing the time of holding the June term of Quarter Sessions Court, from the 1st Monday of June to the 3rd Monday of May, and the time for the meeting of the grand jury and the holding of License Court was changed to correspond with the Quarter Sessions Court in May. Previous to this time the License Court had been held in March and the new arrangement caused the closing of the hotel bars in the county on the 1st of April to the 1st of July in that year. Under the new order the hotel licenses did not go into effect until the 1st of July. This order of court was effective until June 11, 1903, when Judge Galbreath made an order changing the time of holding Quarter Sessions Court back to the 1st Monday of June, and the time for holding License Court to the March term.

THE JUDICIAL CONTEST OF 1893.

The death of Judge McMichael in 1892 caused a vacancy on that bench and Hon. Norman L. Martin of New Castle was appointed assistant law judge to serve until the next succeeding election. At the election held in November of that year, Judge Martin was opposed by John M. Greer, of Butler and the latter was elected. In the following year, 1893, Butler County alone was designated as the Seventh Judicial District, and Lawrence County as the Fifty-third District. Judge Greer thus became president judge of Butler County and Judge Hazen returned to Lawrence County as president judge of that district.

THE ELECTION OF 1902.

In the spring of 1902 Judge Greer was candidate for the nomination of his party and was opposed by James M. Galbreath. The campaign will go down in history as one of the hardest primary election fights in the county. The Democratic nominee for judge was Hon. Levingstone McQuisition, who was opposed for the nomination by Everett L. Ralston and J. D. Marshall. At the election held in November James M. Galbreath was elected.

THE CATHERINE MILLER CASE.

For five years following the Mills case there were no murder trials in the courts of Butler County. On June 9, 1898, Mrs. Catherine Miller was indicted for the murder of her husband, John W. Miller, of Center Township. The case was called for trial on the 17th of June before Judge Greer and the defendant, through her attorney, J. D. Marshall, entered a plea of guilty of murder in the second degree, which was accepted by the court. She was sentenced to twelve years in the penitentiary, but only lived about six months after her sentence. The circumstances of the case are as follows: John W. Miller was a farmer, about seventy years of age, and lived with his wife, who was a few years his junior, on a small farm in Center township. One morning a neighbor called at the house on an errand and found Miller lying at the foot of the cellar stairs in a helpless condition, his head terribly cut and other marks of violence upon him. Miller died a few hours later from the effects of his injuries but before his death told that Mrs. Miller had pushed him down the cellar stairs. The arrest of Mrs. Miller followed and a court trial was avoided by the defendant entering a plea of guilty of murder in the second degree.

THE M'GRADY MURDER TRIAL.

A murder trial that attracted attention and created much sympathy for the defend-

ant was that of James McGrady in 1902. McGrady, who was a policeman in Butler Borough, shot John Miller while attempting to make an arrest in the Island district on the night of December 1, 1902. Miller, whose real name was John Bitte, died in the hospital the next day and McGrady was arrested on the charge of manslaughter. The case was called for trial December 10, 1902, and December 12th the jury returned a verdict of guilty. On account of extenuating circumstances in the case Judge Galbreath sentenced McGrady to serve two years imprisonment in the county jail.

THE HOFFMAN CASE.

One of the most peculiar cases ever tried in the county was that of Henry Hoffman, of Connoquenessing Borough, who was indicted on May 21, 1903, on the charge of manslaughter. Hoffman is a member of a religious sect which believes that disease can be cured by the laying on of hands and prayer, and that the services of doctors and the use of medicines are unnecessary. In May, 1903, several children in the Hoffman family were taken ill with scarlet fever, and on the 18th of the month Myrl, a son, aged two and a half years, died, it was alleged, without medical attention, the father contenting himself with the laying on of hands and prayer. The matter was reported to the county authorities who had Hoffman indicted and the case was called for trial on the 16th of September. District Attorney John R. Henninger represented the commonwealth and S. F. Bowser the defendant. Judge James M. Galbreath was on the bench. The case was stubbornly contested on both sides, and on September 19th the jury returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter, as indicted, and recommended the defendant to the mercy of the court. The same day Mr. Bowser, for the defendant, made a motion for a new trial and the arrest of judgment, pending the hearing of the motion. Hoffman was re-

leased on bail, and on the 4th of August, 1904, Judge Galbreath handed down an opinion refusing the new trial. Hoffman has never been called into court for sentence and the case remains open on the docket.

THE GROUND HOG CASE.

What is known as the Ground Hog Case in the criminal courts of the county originated in Venango Township. Newton Tannehill, Howard Rumbaugh and Fred Hall were out in the fields shooting at a mark with a rifle. Tannehill saw an object moving behind some bushes at a long range, which had the appearance of a ground hog, and fired at it. When the party went to look for their quarry, they found that the object they had seen was an Italian named Ajanto Isabella, and that he was fatally wounded. The shooting took place on the 5th of September, 1904, and the Italian died the same day. On the 9th of September the grand jury returned a true bill against the hunters on the charge of murder, and the case was called for trial on the 16th. It became apparent early in the trial that the shooting was purely accidental, and a verdict of acquittal was rendered.

A BRUTAL MURDER.

The murder of Mary Kreditch by her husband, Max Kreditch, was one of the most brutal crimes ever committed in Butler County. Mrs. Kreditch kept a boarding house in Lyndora and her husband spent his time drinking. On the night of December 20th, 1906, Kreditch became enraged because his wife reproved him for drinking and struck her a terrible blow on the head, killing her almost instantly. He displayed the greatest indifference when arrested and told the officers that the woman was his wife, and that he could do as he pleased with her. Kreditch was placed on trial March 16th, 1907, before

Judge Galbreath, and the same day the jury returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree. The case for the commonwealth was conducted by District Attorney Samuel Walker and the defendant was represented by William H. Martin, Harry L. Graham and Howard I. Painter, who were appointed by the court. The attorneys for the defendant in this case received a fee of fifty dollars each from the county, which was the first fee of the kind paid by the county under the act of Assembly, which provided that the commonwealth shall pay a fee of one hundred and fifty dollars to the attorneys for the defendant in a murder trial, where the defendant has no means to provide private counsel, and the court is obliged to appoint counsel to defend the prisoner. Since the trial of the Kreditch case the supreme court has declared the act unconstitutional. Kreditch was sentenced sixteen years to the penitentiary and received his sentence with the same stolid indifference that he displayed at his trial.

THE M'LAUGHLIN-HEMPHILL TRAGEDY.

The trial of John B. McLaughlin for the murder of William J. Hemphill in 1905 was one of the real tragedies of Butler County. The two men resided in Clinton Township on adjoining farms and were close neighbors. Both were prosperous farmers, useful citizens, and respected by the community in which they lived. Hemphill's farm buildings were separated from one of McLaughlin's fields by a public road, and it appears that the latter was greatly annoyed by his neighbor's chickens making a running ground of his field. On the morning of May 5th, 1905, McLaughlin went to the field and shot several of his neighbor's chickens that he found there. Hemphill was employed with several men repairing his house at the time, and when his attention was called to the shooting of his chickens, he left his work, crossed the public road into the field where

McLaughlin was. There were no eye-witnesses to the tragedy that followed. The men employed at the Hemphill house heard a shot fired, and looking toward the men, saw Hemphill lying on the ground and McLaughlin walking away, carrying a shotgun in his hand. Hemphill was carried to his home, where he died in a few hours from the effects of his wounds. McLaughlin did not wait to see the results of the shooting, but came directly to Butler and surrendered himself to Sheriff M. L. Gibson. The fact that both men were married and had families of small children made the tragedy the more deplorable.

McLaughlin was indicted on the charge of murder and on June 7th the grand jury returned a true bill. The trial of the case was postponed to the September term and on the 18th of September it was taken up before Judge Galbreath. The Commonwealth was represented by District Attorney Samuel Walker, S. F. Bowser and Levi M. Wise, and the defendant's counsel were Hon. John M. Greer, William Z. Murrin and Joseph B. Bredin. Every step of the trial was bitterly contested and not since the trial of Mills did a murder case attract so much public attention in the county. Two days were taken up in the selection of a jury and three days in the trial of the case. On September 24th the jury returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree and McLaughlin was sentenced to fourteen years in the penitentiary. The terrible ordeal he had gone through and the nervous strain he was subjected to during his trial, impaired McLaughlin's health and he died in prison within a year after his sentence.

THE SCHMIDT MURDER.

One of the most brutal and uncalled for murders in the county was committed on March 6, 1902, near Cabot Station, in Winfield Township. Henry B. Schmidt and his wife were an aged couple that resided

on a farm a short distance from the station. On the night mentioned, between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock, three masked men broke into the house, shot Mr. Schmidt in cold blood, bound and gagged Mrs. Schmidt, and ransacked the house for money. Mrs. Schmidt was found in a pitiable condition the next morning and while she was able to tell what had happened, she was unable to identify any of the murderers; though diligent search was made, the men who committed the crime have never been apprehended.

THE BENNET RIOT.

The Jerry Bennet affair forms an incident in the history of the county on account of the nature of Bennet's crime, and the serious consequences that followed. On the night of September 13, 1902, Bennet, who had a bad previous reputation, committed a criminal assault on the eight-year-old daughter of John H. Wagner of Butler. The scene of the crime was near the West Penn depot and the criminal was caught in the act. Cool-headed citizens prevented Wagner from killing Bennet on the spot, and with the aid of the police, Bennet was hurried to the county jail for safe keeping. The affair happened about eight o'clock in the evening, when there was a large crowd of people on the streets, who, fortunately for Bennet, did not know the nature of his crime. In a few minutes after Bennet was locked up an angry mob had surrounded the jail and gathered in the streets in front of the courthouse. Threats of lynching were made, and the leaders of the mob proposed battering down the doors of the prison, taking the prisoner out by force and hanging him to a lamp post.

Anticipating trouble, Sheriff Thomas R. Hoon prepared to resist the mob and protect the prisoner. By ten o'clock the mob was beyond the control of the local police and an assault was made on the residence part of the jail. The front door was bat-

tered down with a piece of heavy timber, used as a battering-ram, and every window in the front part of the building was broken by stones and brick-bats hurled by the rioters. Sheriff Hoon, who was a physical giant, displayed a courage possessed by few men as he stood in the doorway, unarmed, vainly attempting to persuade the rioters to disperse. He was hit with stones and roughly handled, but held his ground, and the mob did not get beyond the street entrance. A shot fired by one of the jail guards had the effect of dispersing the crowd, and in a few minutes only the curious and a small body of the rioters remained about the county buildings.

The attack did not last twenty minutes, but in that time the residence part of the jail was wrecked and several members of the sheriff's family had narrow escapes from serious injury. Fearing that the leaders of the mob would return and attempt to carry out their threat to blow up the prison with dynamite, Sheriff Hoon secured rifles and ammunition from the local military company and placed a strong armed guard about the jail. The rioters did not return and at midnight the streets were quiet. The guard remained on duty at the jail all night and the following day (Sunday), but no further attempts at violence were made.

Two days later, September 16th, Bennet went into court and entered a plea of *nolle contendere* to the charge made against him, and was sentenced to fifteen years in the penitentiary by Judge Samuel Miller, of Mercer, specially presiding.

THE BENCH.

Before the organization of Butler County, when, as previously intimated, her territory was attached to Allegheny County for judicial purposes, thus coming under the jurisdiction of the court of the latter county, the presiding judge of the District was the Hon. Alexander Addison, a native

of Scotland, who, in 1794, aided the authorities in quelling the "Whiskey Insurrection." In performing this service he made many enemies. Judge Addison was fearless and determined and in 1802 refused to permit an associate judge to charge the jury after he had delivered his address. For this offense he was summoned before the higher courts which dismissed the complaint against him. His enemies were not content, however, with the decision of the court and the matter was carried to the legislature. He was impeached by the House of Representatives, tried by the Senate, found guilty as charged and sentenced to removal from office. His enemies secured ample revenge as he was disqualified from again filling any judicial position in Pennsylvania. He died in Pittsburg November 27, 1807.

The successor of Judge Addison was the Hon. Jesse Moore, a native of Montgomery County, who was commissioned president judge of the Sixth Judicial District of Pennsylvania, April 5th, 1803. Previous to that time he had practiced law for some years at Sunbury, Penna. Judge Moore was said to be a solemn, dignified and austere man both in his official and private life. Dressing after the fashion of the colonial days, and punctilious in observing the old-time manner, he adhered to the old-time dress coat, knee-breeches, buckles and stockings as well as the powdered wig and buckled shoes which caused him to be long remembered by the early settlers of the county. He presided over the Courts of Common Pleas in Butler County from 1804 to 1818. His death occurred December 21, 1854.

Hon. Samuel Roberts was appointed president judge of the district including Butler County in 1818 and held the office until his death in 1820. He was born in Philadelphia, December 8, 1763, and was admitted to the bar in that city in 1793. He practiced in Sunbury, Pennsylvania, previous to his appointment to the bench.

Hon. William Wilkins was the successor of Judge Roberts. He presided in Butler County from April 2, 1821, until July, 1824.

Hon. Charles Shaler was commissioned judge of this district July 5, 1824. His term of office was marked by a large amount of litigation and his rulings, especially in land cases, disclosed an intimate knowledge of the intricacies of the law.

Hon. John Bredin was born in the town of Stranorlar, Donegal County, Ireland, in 1794. He came to Butler County with his parents in 1802 and at the age of sixteen, he went to Pittsburg and took a position as a clerk in a general store. He purchased a tract of wild land in what is now Summit Township, Butler County, when he was eighteen years of age, and in 1817 he was employed as a clerk in the prothonotary office in Butler. He began reading law under Gen. William Ayres and the year 1824 found him in the newspaper business with his brother Maurice, combining law and journalism until 1830. He was appointed president judge of the judicial district in 1831 and filled the position with marked ability until his death in 1851. His association as a student with General Ayres, who was a well-known lawyer and land owner, gave him an insight into the land business and an acquaintance with the early land laws that proved of great value to him, not only in his practice, but in the discharge of his duties on the bench. For more than a quarter of a century he was regarded as an authority in land title disputes.

He was married in 1829 to Miss Nancy McClelland of Franklin, Venango County.

The president judge of this district from 1851 to 1863 was Hon. Daniel Agnew, a son of Dr. Agnew, who was one of the early practicing physicians in Butler and at Harmony. Judge Agnew was afterwards associate justice and chief justice of the supreme court of Pennsylvania. He was a man of eminent ability as a lawyer and a jurist and his decisions were very rarely reversed on appeals. After his retirement

from the supreme bench he removed to Beaver, Penna., where he died.

Hon. Lawrence L. McGuffin was president judge from 1863 to 1874. His term was marked by a number of important criminal and civil trials, among which were the Addlington murder trial from Portersville in 1867, and the trial of Zachary Taylor Hockenberry for the murder of Nancy Ann McCandless in October, 1868. Judge McGuffin was deservedly popular, an able lawyer and made an excellent record on the bench.

Hon. Charles McCandless was born in Center Township, Butler County, November 27, 1834. He was educated in the common schools of the county and at the old Witherspoon Institute in Butler, which was then one of the leading academies in Western Pennsylvania, and after leaving school read law in the office of his uncle, Charles C. Sullivan. He was admitted to practice in June 14, 1858, and became a partner of his preceptor. This partnership continued until 1860 when Mr. Sullivan died and Mr. McCandless succeeded to his large practice. He was elected to the State Senate in 1862 for a term of three years and in 1872 was a delegate to the Republican national convention in Philadelphia which nominated Grant and Wilson. Under the constitution of 1873 Butler County became a separate judicial district with Lawrence County attached, and was entitled to an additional law judge. Judge McGuffin was president judge and Mr. McCandless was appointed by Governor Hartranft assistant law judge of the Seventh Judicial District to fill the vacancy. He was one of the Republican candidates for the office at the ensuing election but was defeated. He was appointed chief justice of New Mexico in February, 1878, by President James A. Garfield, but resigned in the following October and returned to Butler, where he continued to practice until his death, March 4, 1893.

Hon. Ebenezer McJunkin was born in Center Township, Butler County, March

28, 1819, and was the son of David McJunkin, a pioneer settler of that township. He was graduated from Jefferson College at Canonsburg in 1841 and began the study of law in the office of Charles C. Sullivan of Butler, being admitted to the bar September 12, 1843. He was a partner of his preceptor until 1849, when he was appointed deputy attorney general and began to practice on his own account. In politics he was first a Whig and afterwards a Republican, being one of the organizers of the Republican party in Butler County. He was a delegate to the national Republican convention in Chicago in 1860 and a member of the Electoral College in 1864. He was elected to Congress from this district in 1870 and was reelected in 1872. In 1874 he ran as an independent Republican candidate for the office of judge of the Seventh Judicial District and was elected, resigning his seat in Congress to accept that office. He drew lots with his colleague, Hon. James Bredin, for the president judgeship which he won, filling the position until January, 1885. After his retirement from the bench he devoted himself to the practice of his profession until failing health compelled him to retire. His death occurred in Butler, November, 1907.

Hon. James Bredin was a son of Hon. John Bredin and was born in Butler, Pennsylvania, May 9, 1831. He was educated at the local schools and at Washington College and in the Naval School at Annapolis. He participated in the naval operations in the Gulf of Mexico during the Mexican war and early in 1850, he resigned and returned to Butler, and began reading law in his father's office. After his father's death, in 1851, he continued his studies in the office of Hon. Ebenezer McJunkin and was admitted to the bar June 14, 1853. He did not at once begin practice, but engaged in the banking business with James Campbell, S. M. Lane and others and established a bank in Butler and a branch at New Castle. He returned to the profession, how-

ever, in 1855 and 1871 removed to Allegheny, where he practiced until 1874, when he was elected one of the judges of the Seventeenth District and served ten years. After his retirement from the bench in 1855 he removed again to Allegheny, where he continued to practice until his death, November, 1906. He was recognized as an able lawyer and was held in high esteem by the legal profession and the public, and his record on the bench in Butler County was an excellent one.

Hon. Aaron L. Hazen is a native of Shenango Township, Lawrence County, and was born February 19, 1837. He was educated in the district schools and in Beaver Academy and Jefferson College at Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, graduating from the latter institution in 1861. He enlisted April 19, 1861, in the Twelfth Pennsylvania Volunteers, but being disqualified from service in the ranks on account of deafness, he became a clerk in the paymaster's department in the army and served until the close of the war. He was admitted to the bar in New Castle in September, 1855, was elected district attorney in 1870, and reelected in 1873. He was elected one of the two judges of the Seventeenth Judicial District, then embracing Butler and Lawrence Counties, in 1884, and after his election took up his residence in Butler as president judge. Under the division of the judicial district in 1893, Lawrence became a separate judicial district and Butler County alone became the Seventeenth Judicial District. Judge Hazen then became president judge of Lawrence County and removed to New Castle. His term of office expired in 1895 and since that time he has engaged in practice of his profession at New Castle, and enjoys a large clientele as well as the confidence of the community.

Hon. John McMichael, a member of the Lawrence County Bar, was elected assistant law judge in 1884, and served until his death in 1892.

Hon. J. Norman Martin, a member of the Lawrence County Bar, was admitted to practice at the Butler Bar, September 3rd, 1889. He was appointed assistant law judge to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge McMichael, and served until January 1st, 1893.

Hon. John M. Greer is a native of Jefferson Township, Butler County, where he was born August 3rd, 1844. At the age of eighteen, in July 1862, he enlisted in the defense of the Union, and remained in the service until February, 1866, when he was mustered out. He taught school after his return from the army and read law in the office of Charles McCandless. He was admitted to practice September 23rd, 1867, and in 1868 was elected district attorney for a term of three years. He was elected state senator in 1876 and reelected in 1880. In 1882 he was nominated as secretary of internal affairs but suffered defeat with the entire Republican ticket that year. He was one of the two nominees of the Republican party for judge of the Seventeenth Judicial District in 1884, but failed of election, the candidates from the Lawrence County end of the district, both being successful. He was engaged from 1887 to 1891 as inspector and examiner of the Soldiers' Orphans' School, and in 1892, on the death of Judge McMichael, he was elected as his successor as additional law judge of the Seventeenth Judicial District. Under the operation of a special act of the legislature in 1893, Butler County alone became the Seventeenth Judicial District, and Lawrence County was erected into a new district, with Judge Hazen as president judge. Judge Greer then succeeded to the judgeship of the Seventeenth Judicial District and served until the expiration of his term in 1903. Judge Greer made an excellent record on the bench and was one of the most popular judges that have ever occupied that position. Since his retirement from the bench he has devoted his time to the practice of his pro-

fession and has associated with him his two sons, Thomas H. Greer and John B. Greer.

Hon. James M. Galbreath is the second son of Robert Galbreath and was born in Winfield Township, Butler County, September 27th, 1852. He received a common school education and subsequently attended Slate Lick Academy, Armstrong County, and Witherspoon Institute, Butler. He then entered Princeton College, where he graduated in 1880, and commenced reading law with W. D. Brandon, Butler. He was admitted to the bar, March 6th, 1882, and in 1884 he formed a partnership with James B. McJunkin, which was continued until 1901. He was elected president judge of the Seventeenth Judicial District in 1902 and has filled the position with marked ability.

THE BAR.

John Gilmore was prominent as a lawyer and politician in the early years of the county's history. He was a son of James Gilmore, a native of Ireland, who came to Sumerset County, Pennsylvania, prior to or during the Revolution, in which county John Gilmore was born in 1780. His youth and manhood were passed in Washington County, Pennsylvania. Admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-one years, he shortly afterwards began the practice of law in Pittsburg, and in 1803 came to Butler as deputy attorney general. He served several terms in the legislature from Butler County, was speaker of the House in 1821, and was prominent in the legal and political history of the county during the first twenty-five years of his existence. He died in 1845, after a long, useful and honorable career.

Col. John Purviance was born in Washington County, Penna., September 28, 1781. He came to Butler as a practicing attorney in 1804 and was among the first

attorneys admitted to the Butler Bar after the organization of the court of the county. He was the legal adviser of the Harmony Society from 1805 to 1815, with the exception of the time passed on the frontier as Colonel of the Second Pennsylvania Militia Regiment during the War of 1812. Col. Purviance was a brother-in-law of John Gilmore, having married an elder sister of Mrs. Gilmore. The family returned to Washington, Penna., in 1814, where Col. Purviance died December 28, 1820.

Gen. William Ayres came to western Pennsylvania in 1794 with the troops sent to quell "the whiskey insurrection" in the southwestern part of the state. He began the study of law in the office of Judge Breckenridge, of Pittsburg, and was admitted to the bar in 1809. When Butler County was organized Gen. Ayres was appointed to the office of prothonotary, which at that time included the duties of the clerk of courts and of registrar and recorder. He became a large land owner and a powerful factor in the political life of the county. Although a bachelor, he built for himself a comfortable and well-furnished home on the site now occupied by the residence of the late Judge Ebenezer McJunkin, on South Main Street, and lived in what was then considered an affluent and luxurious life. At his death in 1843 he left an estate valued at \$150,000.

John Galbraith, who was admitted to the Butler bar November 10, 1818, was also the pioneer newspaper man of the county. He studied law in Butler under Gen. William Ayres and after he was admitted to the bar he took up newspaper work and established the Butler *Palladium* and *Republican Star*, which was the first newspaper published in Butler County. In 1819 he removed to Franklin and became one of the prominent lawyers of Venango County. He afterwards removed to Erie, where he became president judge of the district.

Hon. Joseph Buffington began his career in Butler as editor of a weekly paper

called the *Repository*. He read law under Gen. William Ayres and was admitted to the Butler bar July 4, 1826. About a year afterwards he moved to Kittanning. He was elected to Congress in 1842 and served two terms. In 1849 he was appointed judge of the Eighteenth Judicial District and in 1852 was tendered, but declined, the chief judgeship of Utah. He was appointed judge of the Tenth Judicial District in 1855 to fill a vacancy, and was elected in 1856 and reelected in 1866. Owing to failing health he resigned in 1871, and his death occurred February 3, 1872. Judge Buffington took high rank as a jurist.

Col. Francis McBride, who kept a hotel where the Lowry House now stands, and who was sheriff of the county in 1830, studied law and became the partner of the late Louis Z. Mitchell. He lived for a while in the old Walter Lowry residence.

Hon. Samuel A. Purviance, who became a man of national note in his lifetime, was born in Butler, January 10, 1809, and was the son of Col. John Purviance. He was largely self educated and prepared himself for a professional career by reading law in the office of Gen. William Ayres, being admitted to practice October 2, 1827. He began his legal career in Warren County, Pennsylvania, where he was appointed deputy attorney general, but within a few years he returned to Butler County. He was a member of the convention that framed the Constitution of 1838, his colleague from Butler County being Gen. William Ayres. He was a member of the House of Representatives from Butler County in the General Assemblies of 1838 and 1839 and in 1844 he was elected a delegate to the Whig National Convention, which nominated Henry Clay for president. He was also a member of the first Republican National Convention held in 1852, and was recognized as one of the founders of the Republican party. He was elected to Congress from this district

in 1854 and reelected in 1856, and took a prominent part in the Kansas-Nebraska debates, opposing with his voice and his vote the attempt of slave power to extend its dominion over the western territory. After the expiration of his term in Congress Mr. Purviance moved to Pittsburg. He was chosen delegate to the Republican National Convention in Chicago in 1860, which nominated Abraham Lincoln. In 1861 he was elected attorney general of Pennsylvania and in the same year he was tendered an important diplomatic appointment by President Lincoln, but declined it. He was chosen delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1864 and aided in a nomination of President Lincoln for a second term, and in 1868 he was a delegate to the convention that nominated General Grant as presidential candidate of the Republican party. This convention also chose Mr. Purviance as a member of the National executive committee. In 1872 Mr. Purviance was prominently mentioned as a candidate for the nomination of vice president on the Republican ticket, and in 1873 he was chosen a member of the convention that framed the state constitution of that year. His public career closed with the discharge of his duties as a member of that notable assemblage, and his death occurred at his home in Pittsburg, February 14, 1882. From his first appearance in public life to the signing of the constitution of 1873 Mr. Purviance had given his native state over forty years of able, faithful and distinguished service and had secured the respect and esteem of her citizens. His widow died in Pittsburg in December, 1891.

George W. Smith was one of the early attorneys at the Butler bar who attained prominence in the west. He was born in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, in 1806, and he came to Butler to work in the woolen factory. He began to study law in the office of Gen. William Ayres and was admitted to the bar April 7, 1829. He

was elected to the legislature from Butler County in 1835 and in 1848 he was the Whig candidate for Congress in this district, but was defeated by that popular Democrat, Alfred Gilmore, of Butler, who carried the district by a very small majority. In 1855 Mr. Smith went to Kansas and subsequently became a prominent factor in the politics of that State, at one time being speaker in the legislature. He died in the city of Lawrence, Kansas, September 28, 1878.

Walter H. Lowrie, who was admitted to the bar July 6, 1830, was a native of Butler County and a son of Matthew P. Lowrie, of Allegheny Township. His grandfather, John Lowrie, was one of the pioneer settlers of the northeastern section of the county. Walter H. Lowrie was chief justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania from 1857 to 1863.

One of the ablest members of the Butler bar for many years was Hon. Charles Craven Sullivan. He was born in Franklin Township, Butler County, March 10, 1807, and was the son of Charles Sullivan, who was a native of Northumberland County, Virginia. After graduating from Jefferson College in 1828 Mr. Sullivan became a law student in the office of Gen. William Ayres and was admitted to the bar October 10, 1831. He was elected to the state Senate in 1841 and reelected in 1844. Mr. Sullivan was an able lawyer and a successful advocate and his legal practice grew to be very large. He died February 27, 1860. His widow is still living in the old Sullivan homestead on West Diamond Street.

David C. Cunningham, a brother of the Cunninghams who founded the borough of Butler, was admitted to practice in 1804, and was well known to the bench and bar of the earlier years of the county's history.

General John N. Purviance, who was prominent in the affairs of Butler County for more than fifty years, was the son of Col. John Purviance and was born in But-

ler, September 27, 1810. He was educated in the old schools of Butler and the Butler Academy and at the age of sixteen filled the position of clerk in Foxe's store on the Clarion River. After serving as clerk to the county commissioners, he completed his law studies in the office of Hon. John Bredin, and in 1832 was admitted to the bar. Mr. Purviance took an active interest in the early militia organization of the county, and in 1843 he was commissioned major-general of the military division comprising Butler, Mercer and Beaver Counties. In 1861 he was captain of the Butler Blues, which was mustered into the United States service as Company H of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and at the organization of the regiment in Harrisburg on April 25, 1861, he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel. He was auditor-general of the State from 1845 to 1851 as well as escheater-general and a member of the board of property. His death occurred in Butler in 1885.

Edward M. Bredin, who was regarded as one of the ablest advisers of the bar of Butler County in the middle of the last century, was a nephew of Hon. John Bredin and was born at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in 1819. He came to Butler when a youth, read law in the office of his uncle and was admitted to the bar of Butler County October 2, 1839. His death occurred August 9, 1887.

William Timblin, a native of Center Township, Butler County, read law in the office of Samuel A. Purviance and was admitted to the bar September 14, 1841. His death occurred in Butler in 1856.

John Graham was a native of Connoquenessing Township, Butler County, and was born in 1821. In 1842 he began the study of law in the office of Samuel A. Gilmore. He was admitted the bar in 1844, and in 1845 he was appointed deputy attorney general, making for himself a good legal reputation. His death occurred in 1860.

Louis Z. Mitchell was born in Dauphin

County, Pennsylvania, September 12, 1824, and came to Butler County when about ten years of age. He began the study of law in the office of Samuel A. Purviance about 1843 and was admitted to the bar February 11, 1845. For almost half a century he was one of the leading members of the bar in Butler County and won an excellent reputation both as advocate and counsellor. His death occurred in Butler August 28, 1904.

Colonel John McPherin Sullivan was born in Butler, August 9, 1822. He was educated at the Old Stone Academy at Butler, and at Jefferson College, graduating from the latter institution in 1843. After leaving college he became a law student in the office of Hon. Samuel A. Gilmore of Butler, and was admitted to practice in September, 1845. A few months later he formed a law partnership with his preceptor, which continued until 1855. He subsequently occupied many public positions, his official career closing about 1882, after he had filled the position of collector of internal revenue of the Twenty-third District for nearly fifteen years. He died in Butler in 1899.

Arcus McDermitt, a native of Butler County, studied law under C. C. Sullivan and was admitted to practice September 30, 1850. He moved to Mercer County, Pennsylvania, a few years later and in 1874 was elected judge of that district under the new Constitution.

Col. Archibald Blakeley was born in Forward Township July 16, 1827. He began life as a school teacher, read law with George W. Smith of Butler, and was admitted to the bar November 10, 1852. In 1853 he was elected district attorney, and in 1855 he was chosen delegate from Butler County to the first Republican state convention held at Pittsburg. During the Civil War he served as lieutenant colonel and colonel of the Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers for three years, and made an excellent war record. Upon his return to civil life he practiced law at Franklin, Pennsylv-

vania, from 1864 to 1868, when he removed to Pittsburg.

Hon. James Thompson, eminent in the legal annals of Pennsylvania, was born in Middlesex Township, Butler County, in 1805, being the youngest son of William Thompson. He entered the active duties of life as the first printer's "devil" in the office of the Butler *Palladium*, the pioneer newspaper of the county. In 1826 he began reading law under John Gilmore, at that time a leading member of the Butler bar, and he completed his studies at Kittanning under Thomas Blair, and was admitted to the Butler Bar April 9, 1828. He located later at Franklin, Pennsylvania, where he resided for thirteen years. He was elected to the general assembly in 1832, 1833 and 1834, and during his last term was chosen speaker of the House. In 1839 he was appointed judge of a special district, created to dispose of accumulated business, and in 1842 he removed to Erie, Pennsylvania. In 1844 he was elected to Congress and re-elected in 1848. He was elected on the Democratic ticket associate justice of the supreme court, in 1857, and served the last five years of his fifteen-year term as chief justice. With the beginning of his term on the supreme bench he took up his residence in Philadelphia, where he passed the remainder of his life. One of his sons, Samuel Gustine Thompson, succeeded his father on the supreme bench, retiring in 1893.

William G. Thompson was a native of Brady Township, Butler County, and a brother of the late Colonel John M. Thompson, of Butler. He read law under William Timblin, of Butler, and was admitted to the bar November 15, 1853. He moved to Iowa shortly afterward, settling in Linn County. During the Civil War he served as major of an Iowa regiment, and later represented his district in the Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Congresses.

Colonel William Blakeley was a native of Butler County, and was admitted to the bar March 24, 1856. He removed to Kit-

tanning the same year and was elected district attorney of Armstrong County in 1859. In 1862 he resigned his office to become lieutenant colonel of the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and in 1865 was brevetted brigadier general in recognition of his services. The same year he formed a law partnership with his brother, Col. Archibald Blakeley at Franklin, and in 1868 he removed to Pittsburg, where he became a leading member of the bar of that city. His death occurred in Butler October 2, 1899.

Hon. John H. Mitchell was a native of Washington County, Pennsylvania, where he was born June 22, 1835. When he was two years old his parents removed to Butler County, where young Mitchell grew to manhood. Completing his literary education at Witherspoon Institute, Butler, he entered the law office of Purviance and Thompson and was admitted to the bar March 22, 1858. In 1860 he went to the Pacific Coast and located in California. After a brief sojourn in that state he located permanently at Portland, Oregon, and soon took rank among the leaders of the bar of the northwest. He filled many important offices, and was a member of the United State Senate at the time of his death in 1905.

John H. Negley was a son of the pioneer John Negley and was born in Butler Borough February 7, 1823. He was educated at the old Butler Academy and at Washington College, Washington, Pennsylvania, and in 1843 he began the study of law in the office of Hon. John Bredin. He was admitted to the bar March 25, 1845, and three years later was appointed deputy attorney general for Butler County, and under the new constitution was elected district attorney in 1850. In 1855 he entered the field of journalism as editor of the *Herald*. In 1861 he was appointed enrolling officer of Butler County and in 1863 was elected a member of the legislature and was reelected in 1864 and 1865. He was en-

gaged in law practice from 1866 to April, 1869, when he resumed journalism as editor of the *Citizen*. In 1870 and 1871 he was assistant assessor of internal revenue for this county, which was the last official position he held. He retained editorial control of the *Citizen* until 1888, when his son, William F. Negley, became owner. After his retirement from newspaper work Mr. Negley resumed the practice of law, which he continued until a short time before his death, which occurred June 17, 1908.

Thomas Robinson was born in County Armagh, Ireland, July 4, 1825. Accompanied by his parents he came to America in 1832, and to Penn Township, Butler County, in 1835. He entered the office of George W. Smith of Butler as a student of law and was admitted to the bar September 25, 1855. Mr. Robinson was by nature a politician more than a lawyer and the greater part of his life was devoted to politics. At first a Whig, he afterwards became a Republican and was a delegate from Butler County to the first state convention of the Republican party in 1855. In 1860 he was elected to the legislature and for more than forty years was one of the local leaders of his party. In 1863 Mr. Robinson and Major Cyrus E. Anderson established the *American Citizen*, of which Mr. Robinson was political editor, and in 1870 he was one of the organizers and directors of a company that established the *Butler Eagle*. In 1871 Mr. Robinson became sole owner of the *Eagle* and remained in control until 1879, when he sold the paper to his son, Eli D. Robinson. He was appointed state printer at Harrisburg in 1893, a position which he resigned on account of ill health. Upon his retirement Mr. Robinson returned to Butler and took up the practice of law, which he continued until his death in 1907.

Col. John M. Thompson was born in Brady Township, Butler County, January 4, 1830, and was the eldest son of William H. and Jane (McCandless) Thompson.

After completing an academic course at Witherspoon Institute he read law in the office of Hon. Samuel A. Purviance and was admitted to the bar February 24, 1854. He became a partner in the office of Purviance and Sullivan and soon developed marked forensic ability and took a leading position in the bar. He was elected to the legislature on the Republican ticket in 1858, and reelected in 1859, serving as speaker pro tem. of the house at the latter session. He entered the army in 1862 as major of the 134th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was promoted to lieutenant colonel. He resigned his commission in the army in 1863 and returned to Butler to resume the practice of law. He was delegate to the Republican national convention at Chicago in 1868, which nominated General Grant for the presidency, and he was one of the presidential electors of Pennsylvania in 1872. In 1875 he was elected to Congress from this district to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. E. McJunkin, and he was again elected in 1876, for a full term of two years. Colonel Thompson was one of the ablest members of the Butler bar, and enjoyed a large and lucrative practice. His death occurred in Butler September 8, 1903.

John B. Gibson, who was one of the early attorneys of Butler Borough, registering here in 1804, was afterwards appointed to the supreme court bench of the state and became chief justice.

Hon. Samuel A. Gilmore, who was born in Butler Borough, January 21, 1806, and died in 1873, was the son of John Gilmore and was admitted to the bar in January, 1828. He was elected to the legislature from Butler County in 1836 and 1837, and filled the position of secretary of the Constitutional Convention of 1838. He was appointed judge of the district composed of Washington, Fayette, and Green Counties in 1845, by Gov. Shunk, and when that office became elective, he carried the dis-

trict and was its president judge at the time of his death.

Hon. Alfred Gilmore was a native of Butler Borough and a son of John Gilmore. He read law in the office of Samuel A. Gilmore, and was admitted to the bar March 15, 1836. He was elected to Congress from this district in 1849 and served four years. At the expiration of his term he became a citizen of Massachusetts, and afterwards of Scranton, Penna., where he died in 1890 or 1891.

John H. Hopkins was admitted to the Butler Bar October 10, 1822, and afterwards gave up the law for the ministry. He entered the Episcopal Church and at the time of his death was bishop of Vermont.

Moses Hampton, who practiced in Butler in 1846, removed to Pittsburg and became one of the judges of the district.

Jedediah Jack, who was admitted to the Butler bar in 1840, and was a well-known citizen of the town, went to Illinois and was there killed.

James W. Kirker, a native of Butler County, was admitted to the bar in 1856. He served one term as district attorney of the county, beginning in 1859, and was afterwards removed to Pittsburg, where he died in 1893. He was commissioned provost marshal of the Twenty-third District of Pennsylvania by President Lincoln, with the rank of captain of cavalry on the 18th of April, 1863, and served as such until the first of October, 1865, when he was mustered out of service by reason of the close of the war.

James Potts, a native of Butler, was admitted to practice law on the 11th of June, 1850, and afterwards removed to Johnstown, Cambria County, where he became president judge of the independent judicial district of which Johnstown was the center.

Alexander McBride, a native of Middlesex Township, Butler County, was admit-

ted to the Butler Bar September 15, 1841. He was considered a young man of culture and talent, but after he left Butler little was known about him.

Engene Ferrero read law in Col. Thompson's office and was admitted to the bar in September, 1855. He was elected district attorney in 1857, and county superintendent of the common schools in 1860. He then practiced law in Venango County for some time, after which he removed to Cincinnati. Mr. Ferrero was a gentleman of culture and scholarly attainments.

Walter L. Graham was born in Butler, Pennsylvania, October 25, 1831. He was educated at the old Butler Academy, Witherspoon Institute, and Jefferson College, graduating from the latter institution in 1854. He read law with Samuel A. Purviance and Charles C. Sullivan, and was admitted to the Butler County Bar in 1855. With the exception of a few years that he spent in California and a short time in Pittsburg, Mr. Graham continued the practice in Butler until the time of his death, November 1, 1900. He was a Republican in politics and was a delegate to the National Convention in 1860 that nominated Lincoln for President. During his lifetime he took a deep interest in local affairs, served several terms as president of the borough council, and held other offices of trust in the community. Mr. Graham enlisted in Company G, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Militia, that went out to assist in repelling Lee's invasion.

Robert M. McClure was a native of Prospect, Butler County, and read law with the late Louis Z. Mitchell. He was admitted to the bar in 1856, and his death occurred about 1882. Mr. McClure was a gentleman of culture and considerable native talent, but a brilliant career was ruined by an unfortunate taste for liquor, which he could not control. His death occurred under sad circumstances in Butler, and caused universal regret among his acquaintances.

Samuel P. Irvin, a native of Adams Township, Butler County, was admitted to the bar in January, 1858. Previous to his admission to the bar he followed school teaching for a number of years, and for many years he was one of the prominent characters in the oil country.

Edwin Lyon was born in Middlesex Township, Butler County, and was a son of T. H. Lyon of that township. He read law with Col. John M. Thompson and in 1862 he enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and became captain of Company K. He was wounded at the Battle of Fredericksburg, and was discharged for physical disability March 16, 1863. After his return home he took up literature and became quite a humorous writer. His health having become impaired, he accepted the consulship to a Mexican city, where he remained for a short time only to return home and die.

Isaac Ash, a native of Forward Township, read law in the office of Col. John M. Thompson, and was admitted to the bar in January, 1859. He practiced for some time in Butler and afterward located in Oil City, Venango County, where he continued in the practice of his profession until his death. Mr. Ash was a lawyer pure and simple and attained a leading rank in his profession in Venango County.

John Q. Sullivan was born in Prospect, Butler County, April 2, 1839. He was educated at Jefferson College and was admitted to the Butler bar in June, 1861. He was afterwards admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. He was actively engaged in the practice of his profession for about twenty-five years, but has now retired and is living in Winfield Township.

Lewis K. Purviance, a native of Butler, read law with his uncle, John M. Purviance, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1875. He removed to Bradford, Pennsylvania, where he is now practicing.

Hugh C. Graham, a native of Connoquenessing Township, Butler County, read law with Col. John M. Thompson, and was admitted to the bar in March, 1861. The same year he formed a law partnership with Hon. Chas. McCandless, which continued until August, 1863, when he enlisted in Company G, 137th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was mustered out with his regiment in 1863. After his return from the army Mr. Graham removed to Oil City, where he resumed the practice of law and became eminently successful in his chosen profession.

Thomas H. Lyon, a native of Middlesex Township, Butler County commenced the study of law with Col. John M. Thompson, of Butler and completed it with William G. Thompson (a brother of Col. John M. Thompson) of Lynn County, Iowa, where he was admitted to the bar in 1868. Returning to his native state he was admitted as a member of the Butler County bar in July, 1882, and practiced in Butler until 1895, when he removed to Middlesex Township, where he is now residing.

George A. Black, a native of Butler County, read law with Gen. John N. Purviance, and was admitted to the Butler bar in September, 1865. After practicing his profession in Butler for some time he removed to Kansas City, Missouri, where he practiced for several years, finally returning to Butler, where he died of consumption.

Moses Sullivan, a brother of Charles A. Sullivan, and a son of Charles Craven Sullivan, who was a distinguished member of the Butler bar, read law with Hon. E. McJunkin, and was admitted to the bar on the 14th of June, 1869. He commenced the practice of his profession in Butler, but afterwards moved to Bradford, Pennsylvania, where he is now one of the leading members of the McKean County bar.

Samuel H. Pearsol was born in Beaver County, Pennsylvania. After acquiring a classical and scientific education at

Mount Union College, Ohio, he read law with Hon. Ebenezer McJunkin and was admitted to the bar in Butler June 14, 1869. He was also admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court, Pennsylvania. Mr. Pearsol continued his practice in Butler until about 1899, when he removed to Pittsburg, where his death occurred in 1901.

Charles A. Sullivan, the eldest son of Hon. C. C. Sullivan, was born in Butler and received his primary education in the public schools of his native town, and later took a classical course at West Chester, Pennsylvania. He read law with Hon. James Bredin and was admitted to the bar March 15, 1870. He practiced in Butler until 1880, when he removed to Pittsburg.

Joseph Mitchell, a son of Louis Z. Mitchell, read law with his father and was admitted to the bar in June, 1870. He was a young man of good qualities, and at an early date death closed his career.

Harvey Snyder, a native of Brady Township, Butler County, was admitted to practice at the Butler bar from the 10th of June, 1870. He afterwards removed to Kittanning and became district attorney of Armstrong County for one term.

A. J. McCafferty was born in Fairview Township, Butler County, August 15, 1846. He was educated in Witherspoon Institute, Edinborough State Normal School and Allegheny College at Meadville, and was admitted to the bar in 1870. He was a young man of promise, but died of consumption 1876.

Michael McBride was the son of John McBride, one of the early settlers of Clearfield Township. He read law with Hon. E. McJunkin and was admitted to the bar in 1871. Subsequently he attended a course of lectures in the University of Michigan and from there went to Chicago, Ill., where he practiced until the great fire of October, 1871, which destroyed his library and effects and caused him to change his location to Paxton, that state. He returned to Butler County in 1874 and located at Chi-



BUTLER COUNTY COURT HOUSE,
BUILT IN 1807



PRESENT BUTLER COUNTY COURT
HOUSE



M. E. CHURCH, BUTLER



HOTEL NIXON, BUTLER



Y. M. C. A., BUTLER

cora, where he continued in practice until his death.

S. S. Avery was admitted to practice at the Butler bar on the 14th of June, 1872. He was a victim of consumption and died a few years later.

Walter G. Crawford, a native of Allegheny County, read law in Butler with his uncle, Walter L. Graham, and was admitted to the bar in January, 1874. He is now practicing law in the city of Pittsburg.

R. L. Maxwell was born in Butler County and was admitted to the bar on the 12th of January, 1874. He gave evidence of good legal attainments and was building up a fine practice when his death occurred from consumption.

Albert C. Johnson, a native of Adams Township, Butler County, read law with Hon. Charles McCandless, and was admitted to practice in the several courts of Butler County in March, 1874. He removed to Pittsburg in 1876 and has resided there ever since.

D. J. Kyle, son of Thompson Kyle, of Harrisville, was admitted to practice at the Butler bar in December, 1878.

John H. Thompson read law with Col. John M. Thompson, and was admitted to the bar in April, 1879. He is now practicing in Pittsburg.

Kennedy Marshall was born in Adams Township July 21, 1834. He graduated from Jefferson College in the fall of 1857, and the same year entered the law office of Marshall and Brown in Pittsburg, as a student of law. He was admitted to the Allegheny County bar in 1859, and in October, 1860, he was elected to represent Allegheny County in the state legislature and served one term. He was subsequently employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; his office was in Boston, Mass., and in 1872 he removed to Butler, where he became a member of the Butler bar. In 1904 he removed to Tulsa, Oklahoma, where he is now residing.

James M. Denny, of Winfield Township,

read law in the office of Col. John M. Thompson, and was admitted to the bar March 2, 1880.

John K. Kelley, son of Patrick Kelley, Esq., an early settler of Butler, read law in the office of Miller Brothers, and was admitted on the 2nd of March, 1880.

William M. Cornelius, a native of Worth Township, was admitted to practice at the Butler bar, March, 1880. He soon afterward located in Nebraska, where he still resides.

D. H. Jack, son of Joseph Jack of Butler, was admitted to the bar June 1, 1880. He is now in Bradford, Pennsylvania.

Joseph T. Timmony studied law under Hon. Charles McCandless, and was admitted to practice in April, 1874. After following his profession for several years in Butler he removed to St. Joe, where he has since resided.

L. G. Linn, a native of Butler County, and a son of Dr. George Linn, of West Sunbury, read law with Hon. Charles McCandless and was admitted to the bar on the 4th of December, 1874. After practicing in Butler for a number of years he moved to the west where he engaged in mining.

Edward McSweeney, who became prominent in legal circles in McKean County, read law in Butler with Louis Z. Mitchell and was admitted to the Butler bar on the 4th of November, 1875. During the oil excitement at Karns City and Petrolia he had an office at the latter place, and about 1880 he removed to Bradford.

Erman B. Mitchell was admitted to practice law in the Butler bar, October, 1875. He went west.

John M. Roth, of Prospect, was admitted to the practice of law at the Butler bar in November, 1875.

L. J. Clevis read law with Col. John M. Thompson, and was admitted to the bar June 13, 1876. He went to Colorado the same year.

Eugene G. Miller, a native of Butler,

read law with his brother, John M. Miller, and was admitted to the Butler bar in October, 1876. After practicing a few years in Butler he removed to Bradford, McKean County.

G. D. Hamer read law with Hon. Louis Z. Mitchell and was admitted to the bar June 6, 1876.

Frank S. Purviance, a son of Gen. John N. Purviance, read law with his father in Butler and was admitted to the bar March 19, 1878. He is now practicing in Philadelphia.

A. M. Cunningham, a native of Butler County and a son of Rev. Alexander Cunningham, deceased, read law with Miller Brothers, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1878. He was elected district attorney of Butler County in 1880, and after serving his term of office located in the west.

Samuel B. Snyder, a native of North Liberty, Mercer County, read law with Hon. J. D. McJunkin, and was admitted to the bar March 3, 1882. He was elected district attorney of Butler County, and after serving a term went to the west, locating in Omaha, Nebraska.

Charles A. McPherrin, a native of Butler County, was admitted to the bar March, 1883. He was elected district attorney in 1886, serving one term. In 1890 he removed to Pittsburg, where he practiced for a few years and then went west.

Capt. George W. Fleeger was born in Center Township, Butler County, March 13, 1839, and was the son of Peter and Mary (Rider) Fleeger. After honorable service in the Civil War as a member of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Reserve, he entered the office of Col. John M. Thompson as law student and was admitted to the bar in 1866. He was associated in practice with George A. Black until 1869, and from 1887 to 1889 was in partnership with James M. Moore. He was elected to the legislature in 1871 on the Republican ticket, was chairman of the **Republican**

County Committee in 1874, and was the delegate to the State Convention in 1882 and 1890. He was also Deputy Revenue Collector of this district in 1869. In 1884 Captain Fleeger was elected to the United States House of Representatives and served in the Forty-ninth Congress. His death occurred in Butler on June 28, 1904.

Newton Black, son of James and Nancy A. (Russell) Black, was born in Marion Township, Butler County, November 22, 1844, and died in Butler in 1902. He read law with the late Charles McCandless and Hon. John M. Greer, and was admitted to the bar in 1876. In March, 1864, he enlisted in Company I, 112th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until the close of the war. He was severely wounded in the head in the engagement at Fort Harrison, September 29, 1864, and this wound was the ultimate cause of his death. Mr. Black won his way to a leading rank in his profession and was one of the popular members of the bar. He was twice the choice of the Republicans of the county for Congress, but failed to get the nomination in the district conference.

William A. Forquer was born in Washington Township, Butler County, March 19, 1845, and was the son of William and Margaret (Murrin) Forquer. He began reading law in the office of Col. John M. Thompson in 1872. He was admitted to the bar in 1874, and in 1877 he was elected district attorney, a position he held for three years. A Democrat in politics he took an active part in the councils of his party and was county chairman in 1875. He was a delegate from this district to the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis in 1888 that nominated Cleveland and Thurman and was president of the Democratic Club of Butler in 1892. He was a member of the Town Council from 1889 to 1892 and was city solicitor for several terms. Mr. Forquer was attorney for the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg railroad and secured the right of way for

the company when the road was built through Butler County. He made the exceptional record of transacting the immense amount of legal business required without involving the railroad company in a single law suit in the Butler County courts. His death occurred April 9, 1902.

J. B. Clark, who was admitted to practice at the Butler bar in 1864, removed to Seattle, Washington, where he died March 3, 1907.

W. H. Colbert, a son of William S. Colbert, of Butler, read law with Hon. John M. Greer and was admitted to practice October 25, 1879. His death occurred in Butler in 1885.

Henry N. Marshall, a native of Portersville, Butler County, read law with his brother, John D. Marshall, of Butler, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1888. He practiced in Butler and Ellwood City, and in the latter part of the nineties went to Colorado.

Leslie Q. Maxwell, a native of Butler Township, was admitted to the Butler bar in 1878. He removed to Lincoln, Nebraska, about 1880 and he is now in Seattle, Washington.

O. G. McCandless read law with Hon. James M. Galbreath and was admitted to the bar in February, 1900. He did not follow his profession but engaged in farming in Clay Township.

A. B. C. McFarland was born in Bellaire, Ohio, June 20, 1852, and was the son of Andrew and Margaret (Marshall) McFarland. He was educated at Westminster College, New Wilmington, Peuna., and at Monmouth College, Illinois, graduating from the latter institution in 1875. He then attended Allegheny Theological Seminary, Allegheny City, graduating in 1878. The same year he was ordained and installed pastor of the United Presbyterian church at Fairview, Butler County, by the Butler Presbytery. He remained pastor of the Fairview church until 1889, when he entered the law office of Hon.

Charles McCandless of Butler. He was admitted to the bar May 25, 1891, and practiced until his death, in December, 1903.

Thomas M. Baker, who was admitted to the bar in September, 1888, gave up the law for the banking business and is now cashier for the Guaranty Safe Deposit Company, of Butler.

William A. Ralston, a native of Slippery Rock Township, read law with his brother, E. L. Ralston of Butler, and was admitted to the bar in 1894. He subsequently practiced in Pittsburg and in Wheeling, but finding the practice of law distasteful he gave it up and he is now farming in his native township, residing on the old Ralston homestead.

Joseph T. Donley, a native of Venango County, was admitted to the Butler bar April 29, 1874. He was elected to the legislature on the Republican ticket in 1882, his contemporary being Hon. Jacob Ziegler, a Democrat. After his term in the legislature he practiced in Butler until 1892, when he removed to Pittsburg, where he died about 1901. A few years previous to his death he published a book on "Land Titles," which had a large circulation.

Frank M. Eastman was admitted to the bar April 14, 1873. He served as clerk of courts from 1869 to 1872 and was court stenographer from 1875 to 1885, and in 1888 was appointed postmaster of Butler by President Cleveland. At the close of his term as postmaster he removed to Saluda, Middlesex County, Virginia, where he is engaged in farming.

Joseph B. Bredin was the son of Hon. John Bredin and was born in Butler. He was admitted to the bar in October, 1875, and practiced until his death October 17, 1907.

A. T. Black is a native of Harrisville, Butler County, and was admitted to the bar October 19, 1875. He practiced in Kansas City, Kansas, for a few years and

was in that state when the grasshoppers devastated the country. Seeing nothing in the country at that time but future prospects of howling desolation, Mr. Black returned to Butler and has built up a good practice in his native county.

James F. Brittain is the son of Joseph Brittain of Butler and was admitted to the bar in 1877 and practiced in Butler until the middle eighties when he moved to Tennessee.

Paul Cummings, a nephew of Hon. James Bredin, read law in Butler and was admitted to the bar in June, 1888. He spent a number of years in Chicago and in Denver in the practice of his profession and in 1903 he returned to Butler, where he has since resided.

N. W. Campbell, a native of West Sunbury, was admitted to the bar June 20, 1900. He died November 6, 1901, aged thirty-four years.

George A. Black, who was admitted to the bar in December, 1865, died in Butler July 5, 1881.

William H. Black read law with Capt. George W. Fleeger and was admitted to the bar June 14, 1869. He died in Butler in 1875.

B. L. Pollock was admitted to the bar June 11, 1877. After practicing in Butler for a few years he went to the west and is now in Denver, Colorado.

Joseph A. Humphry, a son of James Humphry, of Worth Township, read law with J. D. Marshall, and was admitted to the bar May 4, 1896. He taught in the Butler schools for several terms and is now practicing law at Ellwood City, Pennsylvania.

George C. Stewart, a native of Butler, was admitted to the bar August 22, 1899. After his admission he spent a few years in Denver, Colorado, after which he returned to Butler and engaged in the banking business. He was one of the organizers of the Guaranty Safe Deposit

Company of Butler, and is the present secretary of the company.

THE BAR IN 1908.

The Butler bar in 1908 consisted of eighty-one members, all of whom with a few exceptions are in active practice. The oldest member in point of continuous service is Hon. John M. Greer, who began to practice in 1867, and has continued since, with the exception of ten years spent on the bench in the county. He is now at the head of the law firm of The Greers, and has as his partners his son Thomas H. and John B. Greer.

William H. H. Riddle preceded Mr. Greer at the Butler bar three years, but he has since retired and is not now in active practice.

Hon. J. David McJunkin was admitted to the Butler bar in 1863, and is the oldest living member, but he practiced in Warren County for ten years before locating in Butler in 1873.

The bar of today compares favorably with the bars of any of the county courts of western Pennsylvania, both in the personnel of its members and in intelligence and ability.

Hon. J. David McJunkin is the oldest of the practicing attorneys of the Butler bar in 1908, having been admitted June 8, 1863. Mr. McJunkin was born September 3, 1839, on the old homestead in Center Township, and is the son of William and Priscilla McJunkin. His primary education was obtained in the common schools, and he subsequently spent four years at the Butler Academy, the Witherspoon Institute, and West Sunbury Academy, and pursued the study of law under the late Judge Ebenezer McJunkin. After his admission to the bar he went to Franklin, Venango County, where he was elected to the legislature in 1869, and reelected in 1870 and 1871. Returning to Butler in 1873, he resumed the practice of law.

Politically Mr. McJunkin was a Republican and in 1880 and 1882 he was the choice of the Republicans of Butler County for the Congressional nomination. He was also choice of his party in Butler County for the Congressional nomination in 1908, but was set aside by the political arrangement that was entered into when the district comprised of Butler and Westmoreland Counties was formed, which gave the latter county control of the district. During the Civil War Mr. McJunkin was a member of Company G, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Militia, which was called out to assist in repealing Lee's invasion of the State.

William H. H. Riddle, who is now retired, is next to Mr. McJunkin in point of membership at the Butler bar. He was born in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, December 11, 1840, and is the son of Samuel L. and Mary A. Riddle. He was educated in the public schools and at West Sunbury and Harrisville Academy, and read law with Col. John M. Thompson. He was admitted to the bar in 1864 and the following year was elected district attorney on the Republican ticket.

Washington D. Brandon was born November 1, 1847, on the Brandon homestead in Connoquenessing Township, Butler County, and is the son of John W. and Ruth A. Brandon. He was educated in the common schools, at Witherspoon Institute in Butler, and was graduated at Washington and Jefferson College in 1868. He commenced reading law with the late Judge E. McJunkin and was admitted to the bar in 1871. He continued to practice with Judge McJunkin for three years and was next in partnership with Clarence Walker, but since 1875 he has practiced alone and has built up a large legal business.

Robert P. Scott was born July 11, 1842, at Fairview, Butler County, and is the son of John Scott, who was sheriff of the county in 1860. After seeing service in the

army he became a student of the Witherspoon Institute at Butler, and subsequently read law with Col. John M. Thompson. He was admitted to the bar in January, 1869, and the following year formed a partnership with Colonel Thompson, which continued until 1881. He has been attorney for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for twenty years and has built up a large legal practice.

Levingston McQuistion was the fourth son of William and Mary McQuistion and was born in Butler Borough May 16, 1849. He was educated in the public schools and the Witherspoon Institute, and read law in the office of L. Z. Mitchell. He was admitted to the bar June 10, 1870, and for the past thirty-eight years has been engaged in the practice of his profession. Mr. McQuistion is a Democrat in politics and has taken an active part in the affairs of his party in Butler County and in the state. He was elected district attorney in 1874 and was twice the choice of his party in Butler County for Congress, and twice for president judge. In 1880 he was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention which nominated General Hancock for President, and in 1888 was delegate to Denver convention, which nominated William J. Bryan for President, and was leader of the Bryan Ring of the Pennsylvania delegation. Mr. McQuistion is recognized as one of the leaders of the Butler Bar and has built up a large and lucrative legal business. He has associated with him in his office his son C. L. McQuistion, who is a graduate of Bucknell University, and was admitted to the bar June 3, 1901.

S. F. Bowser was born February 11, 1842, near Kittanning, Armstrong County, and is the son of Matthias and Margaret (Williams) Bowser. He received his preparatory education at Columbia University, Kittanning, and graduated from Washington and Jefferson College in 1872. He read law with Thompson and Scott, in Butler and was admitted to the

Butler County bar in 1874. He has continued in active practice ever since, and has taken a leading rank as a counselor and an advocate. He has associated with him in his office his brother, A. L. Bowser, who was admitted to the bar September 1, 1883.

Theodore Chalmers Campbell was born in Butler in 1848 and is the son of James and Rebecca Campbell. He was educated in the public schools of the town and subsequently attended Witherspoon Institute in Butler and Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts. He commenced to read law with Col. John M. Thompson in 1866, and completed his studies under Hon. Samuel A. Purviance in Pittsburg, where he was admitted to the bar in 1869. He practiced in Pittsburg until 1872, and then located in Butler, where he has since engaged in the duties of his profession, being now recognized as one of the leading members, as well as one of the oldest attorneys, at the Butler bar.

James B. McJunkin is the son of Hon. E. McJunkin, and was born in Butler. He was admitted to the bar on the 11th of March, 1875, and has continued in the active duties of his profession with the exception of several years devoted to the oil business. He was associated with Hon. James M. Galbreath as a law partner from 1882 until 1901, and since then has been practicing by himself. He has been elected a member of the school board and of the city council from his ward, which is strongly Democratic, and in 1906 he was appointed attorney to the county commissioners.

Andrew G. Williams, attorney-at-law, was born in Richmond, Virginia, September 8, 1840, and removed with his parents to Etna, Allegheny County, in 1848. He saw service in the Civil War and after his return home pursued a course of studies in Duff's Commercial College in Pittsburg and also read law at home. For some years he was engaged in working at his

trade of nail-maker, which he had learned in Etna, keeping up his law study during the period. Mr. Williams came to Butler in 1875 and read law in the office of Hon. John M. Greer, and was admitted to the Butler bar the same year. Soon after he formed a law partnership with Alexander Mitchell, which is still in existence, and the firm of Williams and Mitchell has taken rank as one of the leading legal firms at the bar. Politically Mr. Williams is a Republican, and has taken a prominent and active part in public affairs. He filled the office of notary public from January, 1876, to 1891: was elected to the legislature in November, 1890, for one term, and to the State Senate in 1894.

Joseph C. Vanderlin is the son of Stephen and Eliza (Seaton) Vanderlin, and was born in Venango Township, Butler County. He commenced reading law in the office of L. Z. Mitchell of Butler in 1870, and was admitted to the bar in 1874. With the exception of a few years he has been in partnership with Levingston McQuiston and has continued an active practice up to the present time. Politically Mr. Vanderlin is a Democrat, and in 1894 was the Democratic nominee for Congress in the Twenty-fifth Congressional District.

Alexander Mitchell, attorney-at-law, is the eldest son of James Mitchell, who was associate judge in Butler County in 1861. He received a common school education and afterward attended the Witherspoon Institute in Butler. He was employed in the United States Revenue Department during the Civil War, and in 1864 he enlisted in Company A, Sixth Pennsylvania Artillery, and served until the close of the war. After his discharge in the army he entered the office of Charles McCandless of Butler, under whom he read law, and was admitted to the bar in 1869. He then accepted the position of cashier in the First National Bank, of Butler, which he filled until that institution went out of existence in 1879, when he formed a law

partnership with Andrew G. Williams, and resumed the practice of his profession. Mr. Mitchell is an ardent Republican, and takes a deep interest in the success of his party, but has never held any public office.

Henderson H. Goucher was born in Richmond, Ohio, May 9, 1847, and was admitted to the Venango County bar in 1873. In April of the same year he located in Butler, and with the exception of five years spent in the West, has continued in the practice of his profession. He has been admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, the United States District Court and many of the courts of the surrounding counties, as well as the courts of the state of Washington, where he resided for several years. He was appointed United States register in bankruptcy in 1878, which office he filled until 1883. Mr. Goucher has been in active practice for thirty-five years and has acquired a reputation as a sound lawyer and a safe advocate, and enjoys a lucrative practice.

Alexander M. Cornelius was born in Worth Township, Butler County, December 6, 1844. He was educated at the West Sunbury Academy and completed his studies at the Witherspoon Institute, Butler, and was admitted to the bar in 1880. Previous to his admission he was clerk in the prothonotary's office, and at the same time completed the study of law under W. D. Brandon. His death occurred in Butler, December 24, 1903.

William H. Lusk was the son of Dr. Amos and Agnes S. Lusk, and was born in Harmony, Pennsylvania. He was educated in the Butler schools of his district, and at the old Harmony Academy, and read law with W. D. Brandon in Butler. He was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1877. His death occurred in Butler, September 5, 1907.

Oliver D. Thompson, who was admitted to the Butler bar in June, 1880, is the son of Col. John M. Thompson, of Butler, and

was born September 24, 1855. He was educated in the common schools of Butler, Witherspoon Institute, Phillips Academy at Andover, Mass., and at Yale College, graduating at the latter institution in 1879. In November following his admission to the Butler bar he was admitted to the Pittsburg bar, where he is now engaged in practice. Mr. Thompson was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in 1883 and to the United States Court in 1893.

James N. Moore, attorney-at-law, is the son of Thomas and Mary Moore, and was born in Worth Township, Butler County, August 23, 1859. He was educated in the common schools of the county, subsequently entered Grove City College, where he graduated in 1880. He read law under the late Charles McCandless and was admitted to the bar in September, 1882. In 1887 he formed a law partnership with the late Capt. George W. Fleeger, which continued until 1889, and in 1896 he was associated with Levingston McQuiston in the practice of law. Mr. Moore has always been a staunch supporter of the Republican party, and has represented the party as a delegate in State and County Conventions and has been secretary of the county committee a number of times. He was elected to the legislature by the Anti-Quay Faction of the Party in 1894, reelected in 1896, and again in 1898. His last election was one of the historical political battles in Butler County, but Mr. Moore triumphed over his enemies by a safe majority. Mr. Moore was journal clerk of the House in the sessions of 1905 and assistant clerk in the session of 1907.

James B. Mates, attorney-at-law, is a native of Muddy Creek Township, Butler County, where he was born September 2, 1859. His early life was spent in Penn Township. He pursued the study of law under Charles McCandless, was admitted to the bar in 1883, and in 1886 he opened a law office in Butler where he has since

been engaged in the active duties of his profession. In 1890 he formed a law partnership with Elmer E. Young which continued until 1905. Mr. Mates is one of the leading Republicans of the county, has served his party as chairman of the county committee in 1887, and in 1890 was appointed census supervisor of the Tenth District, the duties of which office he discharged in a satisfactory manner. He was elected to the legislature in the fall of 1892 and reelected in 1900.

Alfred M. Christley was born in Cherry Township, Butler County, January 13, 1860. He read law in the office of Col. John M. Thompson of Butler and was admitted to the bar in 1888. He has since been engaged in the active duties of his profession and has built up a large practice. Mr. Christley is one of the active Republicans of the county, has served as chairman and secretary of the county committee, and has always given his earnest support to the candidates and measures of his party. He was elected district attorney for one term in 1896, and was chosen city solicitor of Butler Borough in 1905. Mr. Christley was one of the ardent supporters of President Roosevelt in 1908, and was the delegate from this district to the Chicago Convention, which nominated William H. Taft for President. Mr. Christley was one of the three delegates from the Pennsylvania Delegation who voted for President Roosevelt when the ballot was taken. The other two delegates who voted with him were Hon. Thomas M. Phillips of New Castle and Mr. Davis of Mercer.

James W. Hutchison was born in Parker Township, Butler County, June 17, 1864. He is the son of James G. and Susan (Daubenspeck) Hutchison and the grandson of William Hutchison, who was one of the early settlers of Parker Township. He received a common school education, entered North Washington Academy in 1879, and graduated from Westminster

College in New Wilmington, Pennsylvania, in 1887. The same year he entered the office of S. F. Bowser with whom he read law, and was admitted to the bar December 2, 1889; since that time he has been engaged in the practice of his profession. Mr. Hutchison is a Republican in politics and at present holds the position of referee in bankruptcy in this district.

John D. Marshall is the eldest son of James M. Marshall, and was born in Prospect, Butler County, June 20, 1860. He read law with W. D. Brandon at Butler, and was admitted to the bar in 1882. He has taken a leading rank among the members of the profession, and in 1908 was one of the leaders of the Butler bar.

William C. Findley was born March 23, 1864, in Clay Township, Butler County, and is the eldest son of Samuel and Sarah Findley. He read law with the late George A. Black and A. T. Black of Butler, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1878. He has taken an active interest in politics, was chairman of the Republican County Committee in 1888 and was delegate to the state convention in 1889.

Albert T. Scott was born in Kiskiminetas Township, Armstrong County, October 21, 1856, and is the son of Samuel and Mary S. Scott. He received a good education and in 1886 entered the office of McJunkin and Galbreath of Butler as a law student and was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1888. With the exception of a year which he spent in the service of the United States, he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession, and has a large clientage.

Elmer E. Young was born in Summit Township, Butler County, April 9, 1864, and is the son of Simon P. and Eliza Young. He began the study of law in 1887 in the office of the late Judge Charles MeCandless and was admitted to the bar in June, 1890. He continued in practice until 1905, when impaired health compelled him to give up legal work, and he retired to

the Young homestead in Summit Township, where he is now residing.

Aaron E. Reiber is the youngest son of Martin and Mary Reiber of Butler and a brother to Ferdinand Reiber. He was graduated at Princeton College in 1882, read law with T. C. Campbell of Butler, and was admitted to the bar in 1885. He was elected district attorney on the Democratic ticket in 1889 and served in that capacity until 1893. Since leaving that office he has devoted his attention to the practice of his profession and was one of the promoters and secretary of the Butler Passenger Railway Company, which began business in 1901.

Porter W. Lowry is the son of Alexander Lowry of Butler, and was born February 12, 1855. He read law with Hon. E. McJunkin and was admitted to the bar in 1876. He has since been engaged in the active duties of his profession. Mr. Lowry was chairman of the Republican county committee in 1894, and reading-clerk of the Senate in 1903.

Frank X. Kohler is a native of Butler and a son of Gabriel Kohler, deceased. He read law with Hon. Charles McCandless and was admitted to the bar in September, 1882. He has since continued in the active duties of his profession and has built up a large clientele among the German-speaking residents of the county.

John R. Henninger is a native of Penn Township, Butler County, and is the son of Frederick Henninger. He was admitted to the bar January 13, 1896, and in 1901 was elected district attorney on the Democratic ticket, a position which he discharged with acceptability to the people of the county and credit to himself, for three years. Mr. Henninger is now engaged in the active duties of his profession and is considered one of the rising attorneys at the Butler bar.

Capt. Ira McJunkin was born in Butler, February 13, 1860, and is a son of James C. and Martha McJunkin. After he ob-

tained a common school education and had attended Witherspoon Institute at Butler, he was appointed a cadet in the United States Naval Academy, at Annapolis, Md., by Col. John M. Thompson, who was then congressman from this district. He graduated from the academy in 1881, and after spending two years on the Asiatic Station in the United States Service, he was honorably discharged in 1883, and returned to Butler. He commenced the study of law the same year with Hon. E. McJunkin and was admitted to the bar April 10, 1886, since which time he has been engaged in the practice of his profession. He was elected district attorney of Butler County on the Republican ticket in 1892, and was elected to the legislature in 1906, and was one of the Republican candidates for reelection in 1908.

Clarence Walker is the son of Nathaniel and Sarah (Slater) Walker, and was born in Butler March 24, 1848. He read law with Hon. E. McJunkin and was admitted to the bar in 1871. He has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession and is one of the leading attorneys at the Butler bar.

Ferdinand Reiber, a son of Martin Reiber of Butler, was admitted to the bar in 1869. He was elected district attorney on the Democratic ticket in 1871 and filled the position for three years. He continued to practice law until 1881, when he went into the oil business in which he has since continued.

George R. White was born in the borough of Butler in 1848 and is the son of Rev. William White, deceased, who was a prominent Episcopal minister of Butler. He received a primary education in the public schools and completed his studies in the old Butler Academy. He read law with Hon. James Bredin and was admitted to the bar of Butler County in March, 1871.

Francis J. Forquer is a brother of the late William A. Forquer and was admitted

to the bar in 1879, having completed his legal studies under his brother's direction. He was associated with W. A. Forquer until the latter's death, and since then has been engaged in the active duties of his profession by himself.

William Z. Murrin is a native of Venango Township, Butler County, and the son of John and Mary (Fielding) Murrin. He was educated in the common schools of the county and Grove City College, and he then studied law under William A. Forquer, of Butler, and was admitted to the bar in March, 1891. With the exception of a short time that he practiced in Clearfield with his uncle, Francis Fielding, he has been engaged in the active duties of his profession in Butler. He formed a law partnership with Jacob M. Painter soon after his admission to the bar, which continued until 1902. In that year he formed a partnership with his brother, John Murrin, Jr., under the firm name of Murrin & Murrin. Mr. Murrin is a Democrat in politics and takes an active interest in his party organization. He has been elected a member of the school board and on the town council, has served as city solicitor, and has been prominently mentioned for higher political honors, which he has always declined.

Harry L. Graham is a native of Concord Township, and a son of Thomas Graham. He was educated at North Washington Academy and at the University of Wooster, Wooster, Ohio, read law in the office of S. F. Bowser, of Butler, and was admitted to the bar December 11, 1895. Mr. Graham is a Republican in politics, and has taken an active part in local affairs. He was elected school director of his ward and was secretary of the board in 1907 and 1908.

William C. Thompson is the son of the late Col. John M. Thompson, of Butler, and was admitted to the bar June 29, 1883. He was associated with his father in the practice of law until the latter's

death, but since then has devoted most of his time to manufacturing interests.

Everett L. Ralston is a native of Slippery Rock Township, Butler County, and the eldest son of John and Hannah (McCoy) Ralston. He received his primary education in the common schools of his native township and subsequently attended Mount Union College and Grove City College, graduating from the latter school in 1881. He read law with the late Judge Charles McCandless, was admitted to the bar in 1883, since which time he has been actively engaged in the duties of his profession. In 1887 he formed a law partnership with Hon. John M. Greer under the firm name of Greer & Ralston, which continued until Judge Greer took his seat on the bench in January, 1893. Soon after the election of Judge Greer to the bench, his son John B. Greer became a member of the firm under the firm name of Ralston & Greer. Politically Mr. Ralston is a Democrat and one of the active members of his party. He was prominently mentioned as a candidate for judge in 1902, but was defeated for the nomination by Levingston McQuiston. Since 1902 Mr. Ralston has been practicing alone and has a large clientele.

J. M. Painter is a native of Clay Township, Butler County, and a son of Simon P. Painter. After receiving a good preliminary education he followed school teaching for several terms and later took up the study of law in the office of Col. John M. Thompson. He was admitted to the bar in 1890, and in 1895 formed a partnership with William Z. Murrin, which continued until 1902. He is a Republican in politics, and in 1898 was elected district attorney, filling that office for one term, and in 1894 he was appointed attorney for the county commissioners for three years. Mr. Painter has associated with him in his office his brother, Howard I. Painter, but he is practicing by himself, and has built up a large clientele.

Howard I. Painter is the son of Simon P. Painter, of Clay Township, and was admitted to the bar in 1894. He had previously obtained a good education and was engaged in school teaching in Butler County for a number of years after his admission to the bar. He was elected county superintendent of the public schools in 1898, and reelected in 1901. Since his retirement from the county superintendent's office, he has devoted his time to the practice of law, and is taking a leading rank among the younger members of the bar.

George E. Robinson is a son of the late Thomas Robinson, of Butler Borough, and was admitted to the bar in 1895. He has also been admitted to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and has qualified to practice in the Department of Interior, at Washington, D. C. He inherits a taste for politics from his father, and takes an active interest in the organization of the Republican party in the borough and in the county.

Parker C. Purviance, who was admitted to the Butler bar in 1835, was afterward appointed deputy attorney-general for Butler County.

Stephen Cummings is a native of Butler borough, and a nephew of the late Judge James Bredin. He was admitted to the bar May 31, 1880, and has built up a large office practice. Mr. Cummings takes an active interest in the Democratic party, but has never aspired to any political preferment.

Samuel Atwell is a native of Butler County and a son of David Atwell, of Marion Township. He read law under Hon. James M. Galbreath and was admitted to the bar May 23, 1903, and Mr. Atwell is a Republican in politics, and was the choice of his party as district attorney in 1907, but was defeated in the political upheaval that occurred that year.

Frank H. Murphy is the son of Francis

Murphy and was born in Chicora, Pennsylvania. He was educated in the common schools of his district and at Allegheny College, Meadville, read law in the office of W. A. Forquer, and was admitted to the bar June 13, 1893. He has since taken a leading rank as a counselor and enjoys a large practice.

William B. Purvis is a native of Butler Borough, and is the son of the late Joseph L. Purvis. He was educated in the common schools of the city, at Washington and Jefferson College, and subsequently entered the office of Hon. James M. Galbreath as a student of law. He was admitted to the bar July 13, 1901. He has been secretary of the Butler Driving Park and Fair Association since 1906, and is rapidly building up a paying practice.

Albert C. Troutman was born in Butler Borough and is the youngest son of Adam Troutman, a well-known business man. He was educated in the public schools of the town, Washington and Jefferson College, and the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, and was admitted to practice at the Butler bar June 1, 1901. He at once took a leading rank among the younger members at the bar, and in 1907 was elected district attorney, on the Democratic ticket.

William H. Martin was born in Penn Township, Butler County, and is the son of John Martin, deceased, who was a well known resident of the county. He read law in the office of Frank M. Eastman, was admitted to the bar September 22, 1882, and practiced in Beaver and Westmoreland Counties and in West Virginia. Mr. Martin was a Democrat in politics until 1906, when he became affiliated with the Prohibition party of Butler County, and was chairman of the county committee in 1908.

Newton C. McCollough is a son of Peter McCollough and a native of Chicora, Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the bar November 5, 1896, having previously

served two terms as county superintendent of public schools, and taught in the schools of the county. In addition to his law practice Mr. McCollough is engaged in the real estate and insurance business with Leslie P. Hazlett, Esq., as a partner. He is also actively engaged in the oil business, and is one of the successful operators in the local oil fields.

Hunter E. Coulter is a native of Butler County and was admitted to practice at the Butler bar, January 21, 1888. Mr. Coulter is a Democrat in politics and for the past fifteen years has filled the office of secretary to the town council.

John W. Coulter is a native of Scrubgrass, Venango County, and the son of Rev. John R. Coulter, deceased, who was a well-known Presbyterian minister. He was admitted to the bar September 8, 1891, and has continued to practice since that time. He is a Republican in politics and has been a candidate for district attorney on several occasions, and run a large vote.

Samuel Walker is a native of Butler Borough and a son of the late Capt. Samuel Walker. He was educated in the common schools of the borough, at State College, and the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, and was admitted to the bar July 15, 1899. He at once took a leading rank among the younger members of the bar, and in 1904 was the choice of the Republican party for district attorney. His election at the fall election was a mark of his popularity and the esteem in which he is held by the citizens of the community.

Levi M. Wise was born in Jackson Township, Butler County, and is the son of Jacob F. and Sarah (Moyer) Wise. He was educated in the public schools and at Edinborough State Normal School and was admitted to the bar September 5, 1888, since when he has continued in the active duties of his profession. In 1903 Mr. Wise embarked in the newspaper enterprise and became part owner of the

daily and weekly *Eagle*, of Butler, and since has obtained entire control of that publication. He is first of all a lawyer, however, and gives nearly all of his time to his practice. He is one of the active Republicans of the county and has taken a leading part in the party organization for the last fifteen years.

John H. Wilson is a native of Harmony, and was admitted to the bar June 1, 1894. He has been associated with Livingston McQuiston and J. C. Vanderlin since that time, and in 1907 and 1908 was chosen city solicitor by the town council of Butler. He is a Democrat in politics and has been the choice of his party for district attorney and for the legislature, but was defeated with the rest of his party ticket.

Theodore C. H. Keck was born in Butler, Pennsylvania, and is the son of Jacob Keck, Esq. He was admitted to the bar February 26, 1900, and has taken a leading rank among the younger members of the bar.

John H. Jackson is a native of Butler Borough, and was educated at the public schools and at Washington and Jefferson College. He subsequently read law with Williams & Mitchell, of Butler, and was admitted to practice February 26, 1900.

John C. Graham was born in Butler Borough and is the son of the late Walter L. Graham. He was educated in the public schools and at Lafayette College, and was admitted to practice March 11, 1892. Mr. Graham has devoted most of his attention to real estate, and in 1908 was secretary of the Butler Board of Trade.

William McDowell was born in 1858 at Kirkmuirhill, Parish of Lesmahagow, Lanarkshire, Scotland. He came to this country with his parents when a young man, attended State College, Pennsylvania, and afterward the State University of Columbus, Ohio, and began life as a civil and mining engineer. Later he pursued his course of studies at the Normal University, Ada, Ohio, and in the law de-

partment of the University of Indiana, and was admitted to practice in the various courts of Indiana, June 20, 1900. Subsequently he pursued the study of law in the office of John L. McCutcheon, of Pittsburg, and took a post-graduate course at the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia. He was admitted to the Butler bar July 28, 1903, and has since taken a leading rank among the younger members of the bar.

Edgar H. Negley was born in Butler and is a son of the late John H. Negley, Esq. He was educated in the public schools, read law in the office of his father and was admitted to the bar in March, 1899. Previous to this he spent one year in the service of the United States in the Spanish-American War. Mr. Negley is one of the active Republicans of the borough and has served as a member of the school board from the Third Ward.

Lewis P. Litzinger is a native of Chicora, Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar December 24, 1902. He received a preliminary education in the common schools and later attended the Georgetown

University in the District of Columbia, graduating from the law department in 1902. The same year he was admitted to practice in the supreme court and the court of appeals in the District of Columbia, of which Washington City is a part.

The following attorneys have practiced at various times outside of Butler Borough: At Parker City, J. P. Coulter in 1872, Wallace Martin in 1874; Slippery Rock, Charles C. McCarns in 1890, Clarence G. McGee in 1900; at Greece City, during the oil excitement, J. K. Wallace in 1873; at Chicora, J. H. Bowman in 1878, Joseph H. Cunningham in 1874, Ezra Crossman in 1878, M. B. McBride in 1871, J. S. McKay in 1873, G. B. McCalmont in 1873, Mark G. McCaslin in 1873, Joseph M. McCracken in 1873, George J. Wolfe in 1877; at Harrisville, D. J. Kyle in 1878.

There have also been a few others admitted to the Butler County bar who have never practiced in the county, either removing soon after their admission to other localities, or entering into other businesses or professions, whose names may not be here mentioned.

CHAPTER VIII

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES

The first mention of public roads in connection with this county is found in the transactions of the county commissioners of Allegheny County under date of November 6, 1802. In December of the same year mention is made of a road that had been viewed and opened from Voris' cabin in Deer Township, Allegheny County, to Findley's cabin in the original township of Middlesex in Butler County. The second road mentioned is that built from Isaac Voris' house in Deer Township, Allegheny County, to Robert Galbreath's house on Big Buffalo Creek, in Butler County. This road was viewed in June, 1803. In November of the same year David Gilliland and four others were paid for laying out twelve miles of road from the east line of Butler County to the county seat.

From February, 1804, to May 1812, ninety-five petitions for roads were considered by the commissioners of Butler County. The first was for a road from Butler to Freeport on the Allegheny River and the last for a road from the point where the Pittsburg and Freeport Road crossed the Butler-Allegheny line to the line between Butler and Armstrong Counties near the mouth of Buffalo Creek. All of the ninety-five petitions were not granted, but a sufficient number of roads

were opened to connect the principal settlements with the county seat.

A strong plea for additional roads was made in 1805 by Dr. Detmar Basse Muller, the founder of Zelenople, who, it seems, had already gone to some expense on his own account in the matter. His petition to the commissioners, though published in a previous history of the county, is of interest, both as showing the attention that was then being given to this subject and also because of the improvements introduced or proposed at that early date by Dr. Muller—in particular his importation of fine cattle and sheep, said to have been the first of the kind in the county. The petition reads as follows:

“WOULD HUMBLY show, that your petitioner labors under great disadvantage for want of good roads to and from the town of Zelenople. I would further state that I have been at great expense in cutting roads and making large improvements for the best to this settlement. That I procured for this country with great difficulties Spanish sheep, which cost 100 dollars per head 700 miles from this place, also, the best breed of English cattle in the United States, and that it would be necessary to have roads for me to accomplish my enterprises as well as for the public in general as a people in this settlement, which is now increasing very fast and probably will soon be a town of very considerable circumstance. I have now a good sawmill built, and in case the road from Pittsburgh to Mercertown can be laid out, opened and made through Zelenople, I shall proceed to build a merchant mill and furnace. A furnace will be of great utility to this country, as it costs as much to transport the iron to this country as it cost to purchase the iron where it is made. Now it will not be possible to build

these works without roads. I am still willing to do myself more for the establishment of the road, by building a good and substantial bridge across the Connoquenessing Creek, opposite the town of Zelenople, at my own expense in case the road shall be laid out and made from Pittsburg to Mercertown through Zelenople. Now that the court will confirm this road or appoint some proper persons to lay it out as the law directs, for this your petitioner will ever pray."

Robert Morris also, prior to 1803, instructed his agent at Butler to give financial aid to road construction whenever possible. This led to the establishment, in 1805, of the state and county road leading by Cemetery Hill and known as the Graded Road. In 1821 the road passed into the control of the Butler and Pittsburg Turnpike Company. An easier route was selected and the state aided in the construction of the road from Butler to Erie, making it one of the great highways between the forks of the Ohio and the Great Lakes.

THE PITTSBURG AND MERCER ROAD.

The original Pittsburg and Mercer Road, called the Pittsburg and Mercertown Road, as shown by the Muller petition, was established in 1805. It passed through the western portion of the county through Zelenople and Harmony, and is the present Franklin Road. It was a favorite route with travelers going to the northwest from Pittsburg.

THE EBENSBURG STAGE LINE.

The Ebensburg and Butler Stage Line was established in May, 1825. W. W. Bell contracted to carry the mails between the two points by way of Indiana and Kittanning in eighteen hours, and guaranteed passengers close connection at Ebensburg with the Pittsburg and Alexandria Stage. In his advertisement, published in December, he assured prospective passengers that the clay turnpike over which his route lay was very much superior to the stone roads of the southern route. He made the trip between the two points once a week,

leaving Butler on Sunday and arriving the following Wednesday.

A CANAL PROJECT.

A canal convention was held at New Castle in May, 1826, which had under consideration the construction of a canal from Pittsburg to Erie. Butler County was represented in this convention by William Ayres and Jacob Mechling.

THE ALLEGHENY AND SUSQUEHANNA CANAL.

The question of connecting the Allegheny and Susquehanna Rivers by a canal came up in 1825, and on January 29 of that year a meeting was held at Neyman's Hotel in Butler at which John Potts presided, with Jacob Mechling secretary. The meeting appointed as a committee to draft a memorial to the legislature John Bredin, John Gilmore, John Neyman, John Gilchrist and William Beatty. This committee prepared a lengthy address to the legislature then in session, but there was nothing definite in its character. In March of the same year John Gilmore, Jacob Mechling, Hugh McKee, William Gibson and John Bredin were constituted a local committee for the purpose of appointing delegates to the state convention of internal improvement. John Gilmore and John Bredin were appointed and attended the canal convention held at Harrisburg in August of that year. This movement resulted in nothing so far as Butler County was concerned, and is referred to merely to show the thought of the time upon the important subject of internal improvements and upon means of communication with the great centers of commerce.

THE PITTSBURG AND ERIE MAIL ROUTE.

In 1827 A. McGill & Company operated a line of mail stages between Pittsburg and Erie, the route passing through Butler. The fare from Pittsburg to Butler

was \$1.50, from Pittsburg to Meadville \$4, and from Pittsburg to Erie \$6.50. The stage left Pittsburg every morning, arriving in Butler the same evening; it left Butler for Meadville the next morning at four o'clock, arrived at Meadville the second evening, and at four o'clock A. M. on the third day left Meadville for Erie, arriving at its destination about noon. The return trip was made on the same schedule, thus avoiding the dangers of night travel. These old stages were drawn by four and sometimes six horses, and their arrivals and departures were watched with as much interest as is displayed by the youngsters of the present day over the arrival of the steam cars.

The Butler and Kittanning Turnpike Road was completed in 1828, and opened a large territory for Butler's trade. The officers of this company were John Gilmore, president, and William Hagerty, secretary.

THE BUTLER AND FREEPORT PIKE.

A new era to the pioneers of Butler County was announced in 1828, when the first steamboat, which ascended the Allegheny River, landed at Franklin in Venango County and discharged its cargo of 150 passengers and thirty tons of freight. This boat was known as the "William B. Duncan" and was of eighty tons measurement. It touched Butler County only at Freeport and at Parker's Landing, but its arrival on the waters of the Allegheny was soon after followed by the establishing of a post route from Freeport to Butler. The Freeport and Butler route was established in May, 1828, and during the same year a route was established from Anderson's Creek to Kittanning, one from Lawrenceburg to Mercer, and one from Harrisville to Whitestown.

In March, 1830, the "Allegheny," the first stern-wheeler, steamed up the river to Franklin, where she arrived on the 18th of that month.

In March, 1849, McElwain & Company established a stage line between Butler and Freeport, placing two four-horse coaches on the route. The schedule of arrivals and departures at Freeport was arranged in accordance with that of the Pittsburg packet-boats.

In October, 1859, J. W. McKee established a line of coaches from Butler to Freeport, making connections at Freeport with the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and reducing the time of travel to Pittsburg to six hours.

The Butler and Freeport Turnpike was constructed in 1833, and in 1845 a turnpike was constructed from Butler to Brady's Bend (then called the Great Western), the commissioners being David Dougal and George W. Reed of Butler County and William Hart of Armstrong County.

THE NATIONAL ROAD CONVENTION.

The National Road Convention which favored the construction of macadamized roads from Cumberland west and south to the Pacific and Gulf coasts, was held at Butler January 21, 1844, and was attended by 500 delegates. Gen. John N. Purviance of Butler was chosen president. Conventions were also held at Butler in 1845 and 1846, but nothing of importance appears to have been transacted.

THE BUTLER AND ALLEGHENY PLANK ROAD.

The question of building a plank road from Butler to Allegheny was discussed as early as 1848, but not until February, 1849, was any definite action taken. At that time a meeting was held in Butler at which John Negley presided, with John Duffy and John McKee vice-presidents, and James Campbell and Louis Z. Mitchell secretaries. This meeting appointed a committee to provide for a charter for a company authorizing the building of a plank road from Butler to Allegheny. John Bredin, C. C. Sullivan, J. G. Camp-

bell, R. McNair, and George Miller were chosen members of this committee.

On April 5, 1849, the legislature passed an act authorizing the governor to incorporate the Allegheny City and Butler Plank Road Company. In May, 1850, the commissioners of Butler and Allegheny Counties at a meeting held at Bakerstown considered the matter under this act and ordered books to be opened at several points for receiving subscriptions for stock. In February, 1851, the citizens of Tarentum, Saxtonburg and Butler worked for the enterprise and by the close of the month the Allegheny and Butler Plank Road Company was organized with S. M. Lane, president; William Campbell, David Walker, T. H. Lyon of Butler, Charles F. Spang and T. W. Shaw, of Allegheny, managers, and James Jones, of Allegheny, treasurer. Ground was broken June 16, 1851, by contractor Walker of Butler, and the era of plank roads was introduced. John N. Purviance was elected president of the company in 1852 to succeed Mr. Lane, and Col. A. N. Mylert to succeed David Walker as manager. In November of the same year Dunlap McLaughlin of Butler was chosen treasurer and since that time the management of the road has been practically in the hands of Butler people.

The report of the commissioners appointed by the governor to inspect the road was filed July 7, 1856, and on the same date a charter was issued by Governor James Pollock and signed by John McPherrin Sullivan, Secretary of State. The commission that inspected the road was composed of John Duffy, Robert Carnahan, and Matthew White. The name of James Bredin first appears as secretary of the company in 1856, and he continued to hold that position until his death in 1906. During the last thirty years of his life he was treasurer and general manager of the company as well as secretary. The presidents that succeeded Mr. Purviance were William Campbell, Sr., R. M. Gibson, and

William Campbell, Jr. Upon the death of the latter in 1907, W. D. Brandon of Butler was chosen president and D. H. Sutton of Butler was elected secretary and manager to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Bredin. The Butler Savings and Trust Company is the present treasurer.

In the early days of the road about ten miles in Butler County was constructed of stone and about the same number of miles in Allegheny County was constructed of heavy flag stone similar to a pavement, while the plank part of the road was constructed of split logs that had been dressed with a hand axe. About 1880 the entire length of the road was rebuilt with sawed plank and placed in an excellent condition. The Allegheny and Butler Plank Road proved a success from its first year and has paid its stockholders a neat profit on their investment. It is now probably the oldest plank road in operation in the state. In 1905 the commissioners of Allegheny County purchased that part of the road from Etna to the Butler County line for \$65,000.00 and converted it into a macadamized county road. About the same time an effort was made to have the commissioners of Butler County purchase the road from Butler to the Allegheny County line, but this movement failed and the company still operates the division of the road in Butler County.

THE PERRYVILLE PLANK ROAD.

The Browington and Perrysville Plank Road Company was organized March 8, 1851, when subscription books were ordered to be opened. The signers of this order were Thomas H. Bracken, David Shannon, Jonathan Ransen, M. F. White, Joseph McElwain, Henry Buhl, Samuel Marshall, Alexander Graham, and John Fletcher. The organization was completed on the 2nd of July, when Samuel Marshall was elected president and Thomas H. Bracken vice-president. The legislature of

1852 authorized the construction of the Zelenople and Perrysville Plank Road and empowered the company to borrow \$20,000.00 to build it. This road was in use for many years but was abandoned after the advent of the Pittsburg & Western Railroad.

The Butler and Callensburg Plank Road Company originated in the meetings of March, 1851, and in the Fairview meeting of March 24 of the same year. Nothing was ever accomplished by this company.

The Centerville and New Castle Plank Road Company was incorporated in 1852, and in November of that year Abraham Ziegler was elected president, Francis Wallace treasurer, and John Levis secretary.

FIRST RAILROADS.

More than thirty-five years elapsed from the first agitation in Butler County on the question of railroads until a road was finally completed into the borough of Butler. As early as 1836 a survey of the Freeport and New Castle railroad was made, locating a line through Butler Borough, and crossing the county from east to west. The preliminary work of this survey was made by Dr. Charles T. Whipple, who performed his work in the field so well that his field notes were sought after in later years, when the Northwestern Railroad Company entertained the idea of building a road across the county.

The question of building a railroad from the Pennsylvania Central Railroad through Freeport, Butler and New Castle to connect with the Cleveland and Mahoning road near the Ohio line, was agitated in 1852 and culminated in a meeting held in Butler which was presided over by J. G. Campbell, Andrew Carns acting as secretary. A committee of correspondence was chosen, which was composed of C. C. Sullivan, John Graham, James Campbell, Samuel A. Purviance, and G. W. Smith.

THE NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

The Northwestern Railroad Company, which resulted in financial disaster and almost endless litigation, was chartered February 9, 1853, and the first meeting of the directors was held at Butler June 1, 1853, when W. Warner was chosen engineer. On August 16, the president of the company, was authorized to produce the Lawrence County subscription of \$200,000 and the Butler County subscription of \$250,000, the resolutions providing for the construction of a road from Blairsville to Freeport, thirty-five miles, thence to Butler, twenty-three miles, and thence to New Castle, thirty-one miles, a total of eighty-nine miles. On May 10, 1854, a contract was made with Malone, Painter, Clark and Gouder, which bound that firm to complete the whole line for \$3,800,000 before May 1, 1856. On June 1, 1856, only the grading and ballasting of the first division from Blairsville to Freeport was completed, and this failure to complete the whole line warranted the cancellation of the old contract. A new contract was made which was less favorable to the subscribers and by the close of 1856 the subscribing counties were in revolution, for their bonds had almost entirely passed out of official hands and there was little to show for the money expended.

Enthusiasm for this road was at a high pitch in Butler in 1854, when on the 22nd of February the news reached the town that the Common Council of the city of Philadelphia had appropriated \$750,000 for the construction of the road. So jubilant were the Butler people that they celebrated the event by a grand illumination of the town. Before the close of August, 1854, a showing was made on David Walker's contract of the Northwestern Railroad four miles west of Butler, in Center Township. The big cut which is still in existence is 3,000 feet long and 71½ feet deep. One hundred and ninety-seven men

and eighty-four horses were employed at this cut during 1855 and part of 1856, the whole force being under the superintendence of Smith Agnew. The entire excavation, part of which is in solid rock, was made by hand, and the material carted away to the dump in horse carts, a Herculean task that would now be accomplished with a steam shovel and a train of dump cars. In January, 1855, the Summit cut, five miles southeast of Butler in Summit Township, was being worked by Contractor Moorehead. Operations on both of these contracts ceased after 1856 and they resulted in financial disaster to all the parties concerned with them.

Col. A. N. Meylert, who was the first treasurer of the company, resigned in February, 1854, and D. Sankey, of Lawrence County, was elected. In October, 1854, a petition for an injunction against the payment of the Philadelphia subscription was filed in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and considered at the session held in Erie. Hon. C. C. Sullivan and John Graham of Butler represented the railroad company, and on their argument the petition was dismissed. The pent-up discontent of the people of Butler and Lawrence Counties about the management of the Northwestern Railroad Company found expression in the local newspapers, and the county commissioners were strongly urged to resist further payment toward the road. Prior to March, 1858, a sequestrator had charge of the company's affairs and in March the anxiously awaited report was issued which had the effect of increasing the discontent heard on all sides and determined those in authority to resist payment of the county bonds.

The trial of the Butler County Bond Case in the United States Circuit Court at Pittsburg was heard in May, 1859. The case is on the records as Jacob C. Curtis vs. The County of Butler. The county was represented by John N. Purviance, James Bredin, and John Graham, of Butler, and

Thomas M. Marshall and A. M. Brown, of Pittsburg. The point was made that the commissioners of Butler County agreed only to pay interest on the bonds until the railroad would be completed. The contract for construction made with Malone, Painter, Clark and Gouder in May, 1854, provided that the road was to be completed in June, 1856. Little or nothing was done in Butler County, so that in August, 1856, a new contract was made which provided that the contractors would return to the company \$331,000 in Butler and Lawrence County bonds, and take in lieu \$50,000 in cash, \$31,000 in the company's notes, and \$250,000 in first mortgage bonds. This extraordinary proceeding was denounced by the Butler men, but Lawrence and Butler Counties were compelled to pay the bills. The commissioners of Butler County finally compromised with the holders of the county bonds issued to the Northwestern Railroad Company, the consideration being sixty per cent. of the face value. Sixty-five thousand dollars' worth of bonds were thus disposed of, and in May, 1865, \$13,000 worth of these bonds were still outstanding. The county did not finally get free from the debt until about 1870.

THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

The advantages of railroad connection with the outside world were obtained in a limited way by the construction of the Allegheny Valley Railroad from Pittsburg to the mouth of the Kiskiminetas River. The company was organized February 12, 1852, and the road completed in October, 1855. The people of Butler patronized this road by using the old stage line from Butler to Freeport.

THE WEST PENN RAILROAD.

The Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company, commonly called the "West Penn," was incorporated March 22, 1860, and works under that and the special act of April 27, 1864, together with the sup-

plemental acts of March 9, 1865, March 22, 1865, April 17, 1866, April 10, 1867, February 25, 1870, and March 25, 1871. One of the provisions of the act of 1864 is of special interest to Butler County people and reads as follows:

"*Provided*, that the right to use and operate the road by said Western Pennsylvania Railroad between Freeport and Allegheny City shall not be enjoyed until contracts are entered into with responsible parties for the completion of a railroad from Freeport to the town of Butler; *And provided*, that said contract shall be entered into within one year and the road completed within five years."

The late John H. Negley of Butler, who was a member of the legislature in 1864-65 contributed some history in regard to the above quoted proviso a few years before his death. Butler County had been disappointed a number of times in regard to the building of the Butler branch of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, and the patience of the county's representatives in the legislature with Col. Thomas A. Scott, who was the political manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was well nigh exhausted. At the session of the legislature in the winter of 1865, Col. Scott wanted Mr. Negley and William Hazlett, the other representative from Butler County, to vote for some special legislation that was desired by the city of Philadelphia. It so happened that the two Butler County representatives were in a position to either pass or defeat the bill, and Mr. Negley was quick to see the advantage he was placed in. When Col. Scott approached him in regard to the Philadelphia legislation Mr. Negley called his attention to the above proviso in the act of 1864. Mr. Scott did not want to enter into a contract or agreement to build the Butler branch at once, and resorted to all kinds of subterfuges to avoid the issue. Negley and Hazlett "stood pat" and the reluctant railroad magnate finally came to their terms and signed his name to the agreement. The contract was carried out on the part of Col. Scott, and in September,

1869, twenty-one sections of the Butler Branch Railroad from Butler to Freeport were placed in the hands of contractors. Shortly after work began on the Freeport end, and in February, 1870, ground was broken at Butler. The work was prosecuted with vigor and the road formally opened January 18, 1871. The event was made the occasion of a great celebration in Butler and along the line of the road, the festivities lasting two days. An excursion over the road was indulged in, the number of excursionists leaving Butler being 180. At Saxon Station, the number of excursionists was increased to 200, and on the return of the train to Butler in the evening a banquet was given which was patronized by 134 subscribers. The proceeds of the banquet, including the sum realized from the sale of dishes, knives and forks, muslin, etc., amounted to \$622.98, the expenses being \$520.01. The remaining amount was distributed among the poor by Henry C. Heineman of Butler, who was appointed a committee for that purpose. The first train run into Butler consisted of five coaches, a baggage car, and locomotive. W. B. Thompson was the conductor in charge and Jack Adams was the engineer.

MOCK FUNERAL OF THE STAGE COACH.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of the festivities in Butler was the mock funeral of the Butler and Freeport Stage Coach. The leading spirit in this affair was D. L. Walker, the superintendent of the old stage line, and he was assisted by many of the well-known citizens of the town who acted as mourners and pallbearers. The old coach was draped in black, while the trappings of the horses were of the same character. The mourners were all dressed in black clothes, silk hats and wore white gloves, and the pallbearers were given the place of honor inside the old coach. Walker acted as driver and, escorted by the Butler militia, made

a round of the town. The old stage was deposited in a building in a back alley, where it remained for thirty years, and was finally resurrected in 1900 and took part in the civic parade in Butler held in commemoration of the centennial anniversary of the county. Alexander M. Hays, who was one of the drivers on the old stage line from Freeport to Butler, and is now one of the few surviving members of that interesting race of "Jehus" which long ago furl'd their whips and dismounted from the box forever, was a visitor at the centennial celebration and upon seeing the old stage coach, dedicated the following lines to its memory:

"It stands in the stable yard, under the eaves,
It leans to one side and is covered with leaves;
It once was the pride of the gay and the fair,
But it has now gone to ruin—that old stage there.

"It is battered and tattered, and it little avails
That once it was varnished and glistened with nails;
The varnish is cracked now, crooked and square,
Like canvas on top of that old stage there.

"See! Here is the thorough-brace, and here is the place
For the pole for the horses—but gone is their race.
It was cushioned with plush, it was wadded with hair,
As the birds have discovered in that old stage there.

"It was built in Troy. Here, under the seat
Is a nestful of eggs; 'tis the favorite retreat

Of an old speckled hen, who has hatched,
I dare swear,
Quite an army of chicks in that old stage there.

"I remember when I drove it on the Butler Plank Road,
The élite of Butler was often its load.
When we dashed o'er the bridge and on through the square,
All Butler Town welcomed that old stage there.

"Oh, the scandal it knows; oh, the tales it could tell
Of the young and the old, the rake and the belle!

But those tales of the times which would raise up your hair
Will ne'er be revealed by that old stage there.

"But here is a thing that remains to be said—
It deserves better fate than an old stable shed;
It should be painted and varnished with greatest of care,
And sent back to Butler—that old stage there.

"But as years roll around I suppose 'twill stand where
'Tis a home for the fowls and birds of the air;
But the mem'ry of the days when I drove it will e'er
Still cling, fondly cling, to that old stage there."

The construction of the twenty-one miles of this road cost \$400,000, and was carried out under the authority of the act of April 27, 1864, containing the proviso above quoted. In 1888 the road was leased to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for a period of forty years, and the latter company still continues to operate the line.

The completion of this railroad marked a new era in the history of Butler Borough and of the county, and was the beginning of a period of growth and improvement which has since been realized in a notable increase in population and many other evidences of progress and prosperity.

The only serious accident that has occurred on this line happened on August 16, 1889, when a wreck occurred one mile west of Sarver Station which resulted in the death of William J. Powers of Pittsburg, and Katie, a four-year-old child of Mrs. M. Farrell, of Butler. Twenty-four persons were injured, among whom were George Spang, Mrs. David Gosser, Joseph Gray, and Mrs. Helen McJunkin, of Butler.

THE CONNOQUEENESSING VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.

In March, 1865, bills were passed in the legislature chartering the Connoqueenessing Valley Railroad Company and the Bear Creek Railroad Company. The Bear Creek Road was to run from Sharpsburg on the Pittsburg and Erie road to Martinsburg in Butler County, and among the incorporators of the company were Messrs. Bredin and Kerr of Butler. The commissioners named in the act of March 22nd were J. G. Campbell, J. N. Purviance, J. G. Muntz, E. McJunkin, R. C. McAboy, Thomas Robinson, A. Lusk, J. Levis, A. Ziegler, W. Irwin, J. M. McKinney, W. G. Rose, S. Griffith, Vance Stewart, J. R. Hanna, D. L. Imbrie, J. J. Cuthbertson, J. Ferguson, and J. W. Blanchard. Work was commenced on this road in Butler County in the fall of 1872, when the right of way for twelve miles was cut through the forest. Operations were then abandoned and the road was never completed.

THE PARKER AND KARNS CITY ROAD.

The narrow-gauge railroad from Parker's Landing to Karns City was promoted by S. D. Karns, who was elected temporary

president at the meeting held August 20, 1872. The company was formally organized on the 27th of the same month, Mr. Karns presiding. At this meeting the committee on stock reported a subscription of \$22,750. By May, 1873, the stock was increased to \$100,000 and in August of the same year the work of construction was begun. Five miles of the road were graded by the end of October, five hundred men being engaged on grading the remaining five miles to Karns City. At this time the officers of the company were S. D. Karns, president, Charles P. Badger, superintendent, W. C. Mobley, secretary, and they, with Fullerton Parker, Robert L. Brown, and William Phillips, formed the directorate. The capital was increased to \$150,000 and contracts were made for the rolling stock. The high viaduct, four hundred feet long and seventy-five feet high, over the north branch of Bear Creek, was completed in December, and on Christmas day four passenger trains were run south to Martinsburg, and four north to the Parker junction with the Allegheny Valley Railroad. The road was opened to Karns City for regular traffic in April, 1874.

In April, 1876, the Karns City and Butler Railroad Company was organized by the same parties interested in the Karns City and Parker Road, the citizens of Butler and Millerstown subscribing for its bonds. This road was constructed and opened for business in November, 1876, and continued in successful operation until June 10, 1881, when with the Parker and Karns City Railroad, it was consolidated with the Pittsburg and Western Railroad. The old narrow-gauge road from Butler to Parker had a good patronage, paid its projectors a handsome profit upon their investments, and demonstrated the practicability of narrow-gauge railroads in the oil regions. Much sport was made of its rolling stock, and it was a common remark among the patrons of the

road that there was no danger of being hurt by the train leaving the tracks, as that part of the road never had a serious accident to its passenger trains, and never killed anybody.

THE PITTSBURG AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

The Pittsburg and Western Railroad Company was originally organized September 7, 1877, under the name of the Pittsburg, New Castle and Lake Erie Railroad. The original projectors of this road were Austin Pierce of Harmony, and Gen. James S. Negley, of Pittsburg. The road was opened between Etna and Zelenople in December, 1878, and was at first a narrow gauge. During the summer of 1879 the company became financially embarrassed on account of the general want of confidence in railroad enterprises and their inability to market their bonds and meet their obligations. The road was sold at sheriff's sale August 27, 1879, and purchased by Major A. M. Brown of Pittsburg, who organized the Pittsburg and Western Railroad Company, with James Callery of Pittsburg as its president. Under the new management the road was completed from Zelenople to Allegheny City and from Zelenople west to Wurtemberg.

In June, 1881, the Parker and Karns City, the Karns City and Butler, the Red Bank and Youngstown, and the Pittsburg East and West Railroads were consolidated with the Pittsburg and Western. James Callery was president of this company, Solon Humphreys, vice-president, A. J. Thomas, treasurer, W. K. Hyndman, manager, and W. C. Mobley, of the Karns City and Parker road, general agent. The road was extended from Wurtemberg to Youngstown, Ohio, and from Hiawatha Station, or Callery Junction, to Butler, in 1881, and the following year the main line from Youngstown to Allegheny City was changed to the standard gauge. In 1887 the branch from Callery Junction to But-

ler was changed to a standard gauge, and in 1904 the old narrow-gauge division from Butler to Foxburg was changed to the standard gauge. In the fall of 1881 the Pittsburg and Western was a link in the Wabash chain from Wurtemberg to Allegheny, and in 1882 the road was leased by the Baltimore and Ohio Company, and in 1893 the latter company secured complete control of the Pittsburg and Western system.

THE BESSEMER RAILROAD.

The Bessemer Railroad had its beginnings in the construction of the old Pittsburg, Shenango and Lake Erie Railroad, which was constructed from Shenango to Pardo in Mercer County in 1869, and completed to Harrisville in Butler County in July, 1872. The Pittsburg, Shenango and Lake Erie Company had its inception in the charter of the Bear Creek Railroad Company, which was granted March 20, 1865. The name was changed by a legislative act in April, 1867, to the Shenango and Allegheny, which name it bore until February 11, 1888, when a reorganization occurred and the title Pittsburg, Shenango and Lake Erie Railroad Company was adopted. Originally intended as a coal feeder to the Atlantic and Great Western, which ran north of Butler County, its purpose was to reach the coal field in the northern part of this county. In January, 1876, the road was extended to Hilliard in Washington Township, Butler County, and several branches were built in 1880, 1882 and 1883, tapping the coal fields in Butler and Mercer Counties.

In February, 1882, the Connoquenessing Valley Railroad Company was chartered to construct a road from Butler northward to the Shenango and Allegheny Railroad, connecting with the latter at Branchton. J. T. Blair, who was superintendent of the Shenango and Allegheny Railroad, was one of the principal promoters and stockholders of the new railroad, and he,

with Thomas P. Fowler and A. H. Steel, financed the enterprise. The contract for building the branch from a point within one mile of Coal Town to Butler was let to W. W. Reed in August, 1882, and the work was completed August 9, 1883. Reed's contract provided that he should complete the road before six o'clock on August 9th. His hopes were suddenly dashed to earth on the morning of that day by some thirty of his laborers striking and refusing to go to work. Other laborers were quickly pushed into the field, and the contract was completed on time. On August 27th an excursion train was run from Greenville to Butler, carrying about nine hundred passengers from various points along the line, who were given the freedom of the town and entertained by the citizens of Butler.

The Bessemer and Lake Erie Railroad was organized in 1897 and is the successor of the old Pittsburg, Shenango and Lake Erie, which was completed from Shenango to Butler in 1882. The financial backers of this road were the Carnegie interests of Pittsburg, which at that time were seeking an outlet from the mills at Homestead and Braddock to the ore docks at Conneaut Harbor on Lake Erie. After the old Shenango and Lake Erie Road had been purchased, the lines were extended from Girard, Pennsylvania, to Conneaut, Ohio, and the old line from Shenango to Butler was rebuilt, making it a double track road. At the same time an extension of the road was built from Butler to North Bessemer in Allegheny County, which is used principally as a freight road. The construction of the Bessemer road placed Butler on a through line from Pittsburg to the lake, and gave the northern portion of the county an outlet for its coal and limestone.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER AND PITTSBURG.

In 1899 the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad Company, which had pre-

viously been operating in Jefferson and Indiana Counties, invaded Butler County and extended their line from Mosgrove on the Allegheny River through Clearfield and Summit Townships to Butler. This company had made traffic arrangement with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to reach Pittsburg and New Castle, and under this agreement the Harmony cut-off was constructed which leads from Riebold Station on the Butler division of the road to Harmony Junction on the main line. This cut-off is used for freight traffic west and the passenger trains on the B. R. & P. R. R. use the B. & O. tracks from Butler to Pittsburg. The advent of the B. R. & P. Road marked an era in the internal improvements of the county, and gave the town of Butler the advantages of a trunk line road from east to west.

THE WESTERN AND ALLEGHENY RAILROAD.

Following the organization of the Great Lakes Coal Company and the taking up of a large amount of coal land in the northern part of Butler County and in Armstrong County, the Western and Allegheny Railroad Company was organized for the purpose of giving the coal company an outlet to the lakes. In 1903-4 the company constructed a road from Queens Junction on the Bessemer Railroad in Clap Township through Concord and Fairview Townships to the Butler County line at Kaylor, and thence to Brady's Bend in Armstrong County. Subsequently the line was extended from Queens Junction west to New Castle, following the Muddy Creek Valley to the county line. One of the principal promoters of the enterprise was Thomas Liggett of Pittsburg, who is vice-president of the company. This road opened up extensive coal fields in Concord and Fairview Townships, and also furnished an outlet for the residents of Brady, Franklin, Muddy Creek and Worth Townships that had previously been shut out from railroad communication.

WINFIELD BRANCH.

The Winfield Branch is a tributary of the West Penn Railroad and was first promoted about 1890 by Joseph Brittain, of Butler, who, at that time, was developing the limestone and other mineral deposits of Winfield Township. The road was constructed from Monroeville in Buffalo Township to West Winfield in Winfield Township. At the time the road was promoted West Winfield was known as Rough Run, and Butler parties were engaged in manufacturing salt and developing the limestone in that district.

THE ARGENTINE AND EAU CLAIRE ROAD.

On May 14, 1906, Harry A. Kinsey, Norman Sebrig, John Forsythe, and Edward Lloyd filed articles of association in the recorder's office of Butler County for the Argentine and Eau Claire Railroad Company, with a capital stock of \$30,000. The company proposed to build a road from Argentine in Washington Township to Eau Claire in Venango Township, a distance of about three miles. The purpose of the road was to reach the coal fields in the two townships, but nothing has been done towards its construction.

In 1903 the Pennsylvania Lines constructed a road from Volant in Lawrence County to Redmond Station on the John Tate farm in Slippery Rock Township. This line was built for a coal road and an outlet for the mines located at Redmond.

A branch of the Bessemer Road was constructed in 1907 to the Goff-Kirby mines in Venango Township, and in 1908 passenger trains were run on this branch to Degan Station, which is also the name of the postoffice at that point.

ELECTRIC PASSENGER RAILWAYS.

While many companies had been chartered for the purpose of building electric railroads in Butler County and in Butler Borough, nothing definite was accomplished until 1899, when J. V. Ritts, A. L.

Reiber, James B. McJunkin, Charles Duffy and John Berg, all Butler parties, formed an association to be known as the Butler Passenger Railway Company. In September of the same year the company was duly incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000. The following were the officers of the company: President, A. L. Reiber; vice-president, John Berg; treasurer, James B. McJunkin; secretary, A. E. Reiber. The above named officers and J. V. Ritts and Charles Duffy constituted the board of directors.

On the 3rd day of October, 1899, a franchise was obtained in the borough of Butler for its principal streets, and in the spring of 1900 construction was commenced on its tracks on Main Street and on Jefferson Street, which was completed and cars operated the first week of September, 1900. Extensions of track were made and continued until about five miles of track were laid within the borough limit. In 1903 the company purchased a tract of sixty acres of land about two miles west of Butler, and opened the resort called Alameda Park. In December, 1905, the company sold their plant to Pittsburg capitalists who are now operating the road.

THE PITTSBURG AND BUTLER ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

In 1905 Pittsburg capitalists organized and promoted the Pittsburg and Butler Railway Company and the same year began construction of a line in both Allegheny and Butler Counties. The road was completed from Etna to Butler in January, 1907, and cars were running as far as Etna the same month. By an agreement made with the Pittsburg Traction Company, the Butler cars are now run into Pittsburg and passengers are delivered on Penn Avenue and Sixth Street. The company built extensive car barns at Mars in Adams Township, and a large power plant at Renfrew in Penn Township, and has been the means of developing a vast

amount of real estate between Butler and Pittsburg.

In December, 1905, the Pittsburg and Butler Railway Company purchased the franchises and plant of the Butler Passenger Railway Company, and has been operating the local line since that time.

THE PITTSBURG, HARMONY, BUTLER AND NEW CASTLE RAILWAY COMPANY.

An electric railway system that has had much to do with the development of the southwestern portion of the county, brings Butler, New Castle and Pittsburg into close communication, and is one of the most important factors in the internal development and improvement of Butler County, had its inception at a meeting held in Pittsburg on the 9th of March, 1905. At this time the organization of the Pittsburg, Harmony, Butler and New Castle Railway Company was considered, and the officers and directors elected at that time were D. B. Magley, president; M. G. Hibbs, L. E. McKain, James K. Magley and S. C. Vickers, the latter being secretary. The promoters of this enterprise were principally Butler County men, the originators being W. A. Goehring and Edward Winters of Zelienople, and R. H. Boggs, of the Northside, Pittsburg, who is a member of the firm of Boggs & Buhl, of that city, and a native of Butler County. The Pittsburg, Harmony, Butler and New Castle Railway Company was chartered under the laws of Pennsylvania with the following officers: R. H. Boggs, president; Mark H. Hibbs, secretary and treasurer; W. A. Goehring, vice-president, and these with James Bryan, and Edward Winters constituted the directory. James Bryan is the chief engineer and Harry Ethridge, general superintendent. The same year the company entered into an agreement of consolidation and merger between the Pittsburg and Harmony Street Railway Company, the Thorn Hill Street Railway

Company, the Callery and Evans City Street Railway Company, the Evans City Street Railway Company, the Butler and Harmony Street Railway Company, the Ellwood City and Hazeldell Street Railway Company, the Wayne Electric Railway Company, the Ellwood City Electric Railway Company, and the New Castle and Harmony Street Railway Company. The Union Trust Company of Pittsburg became the guarantor of the bonds of the company and the work of construction was commenced in Allegheny County in the fall of 1905. Work was continued the following year along all the divisions of the line in Butler and Lawrence Counties, and in July, 1908, the Butler and New Castle division was completed and opened for traffic on the 26th of July. The division of the road from Evans City to Northside, Pittsburg, was not completed until November, and was opened for traffic about the 15th of the month. By an agreement with the Pittsburg Railway Company the P. H. B. and N. C. Co. reaches Sixth Street and Penn Avenue, Pittsburg, over the lines of the former, and delivers its passengers in the heart of the city.

The company erected a large power plant at Eidenau Station in Jackson Township, and also has car barns located at that point.

THE NORTH PITTSBURG REALTY COMPANY.

The North Pittsburg Realty Company, which was organized in 1905, controls twenty-five hundred acres of land along the lines of the Pittsburg, Harmony, Butler and New Castle Railway and controls a large block of land at Eidenau which has been laid out in building lots. Already a large number of houses have been erected at this point for the accommodation of the employes of the railroad. The officers of the North Pittsburg Realty Company are R. H. Boggs, president; Mark H. Hibbs, secretary and treasurer; W. A.

Goehring, vice-president; and these with James H. Moore and Edward Winters constitute the board of directors.

LEECHBURG AND TARENTUM ROAD.

The Leechburg, Freeport and Tarentum Street Railway Company, which was chartered November 7, 1901, filed an extension of route in Butler County the same year. This company proposed to build a line from the Freeport and Tarentum road in North Buffalo Township, Allegheny County, to Butler by way of Saxonburg and Jefferson Center. This branch line was to connect with the main line of the road from Tarentum to Leechburg. The main line was never built and the extension into Butler was abandoned.

THE COTTAGE HILL STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

The charter for the Cottage Hill Street Railway Company of Butler was granted June 4, 1903. This company proposed to build a line from the center of the town to the Cottage Hill Plan of Lots, which had been platted for sale by the Cottage Hill Land Company. The incorporators of the Street Railway Company were a number of Butler business men. John N. Muntz was president of the company and Charles Ritter, secretary. This line was never built.

THE CITIZENS' STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

A number of Pittsburg capitalists who were interested in the development of real estate at West Butler organized the Citizen's Street Railway Company, of which Joseph A. Langfit was president and C. A. Bailey was secretary. An extension of their charter was secured on September 18, 1903, and the company did a large amount of work grading the road on the Marshall farm west of the borough. This enterprise was backed financially by the Standard Trust Company of Butler and Pittsburg capital, and after the trust company went into the hands of a receiver, the road was abandoned. R. W. Harvey of Pittsburg was the superintendent of construction and had charge of the work done at West Butler.

THE SAXONBURG STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Butler, Saxonburg and Tarentum Street Railway Company was an enterprise promoted in 1907 by a number of Saxonburg citizens who filed articles of association and began the work of securing franchises and rights of way. The articles of association, which were filed on July 3rd, were signed by James Cirigliano, Emil F. Rudert, Edward C. Rudert, John E. Muder, and Otto W. Rudert, all of Saxonburg. The company failed to get the franchises they wanted and the enterprise was abandoned.

CHAPTER IX

AGRICULTURE

Pioneer Methods—Primitive Appliances—Butler County Farmers Progressive—Agricultural Societies—The Butler Driving Park and Fair Association—Millers-town Fair Association—Chicora Dairy Park and Fair Association—North Washington Agricultural Society.

Agriculture in the pioneer days required of its followers physical strength, great endurance and a sublime patience. Along with these qualities were combined a greater independence and self-reliance than is possessed by the husbandman of the present generation. These qualities were possessed, too, by the women and children of the pioneer homes in the forest to a certain degree, for disappointment and obstacles were always presenting themselves.

PIONEER METHODS.

To the farmer of the present day the clearing of the land of the primitive forest appears a Herculean task and a wilful waste of valuable timber. To the first settlers it was an ordinary duty. Felling the trees in winrows, logging and burning the piles of timber, was the work of this class of men, who were noted for their strength and giant physique. When the clearing had been made the work of cultivation began. Plows with wooden mold-boards were used at this time, and the harrow was an ordinary drag made by the farmer and supplied with wooden pegs for teeth until iron could be obtained from Pittsburg. The old "Western" plow with metal mold

board came into use in the middle of the century and another product made at the local foundries was called the "Bull" plow on account of the difficulty experienced in handling it and the amount of horse power it took to run it. These gave way in time to the chilled mold-board plow, the sulky plow, and the modern inventions that make this part of the farm labor comparatively easy. The old spike-tooth drag harrow has given way to the spring-tooth harrow and the rotary disk harrow, while a weeding machine, run by horse power, has taken the place of the old hand hoe in cultivating the corn and potato field.

In harvesting the crops the first settlers used the sickle to cut the wheat and rye and the scythe for the grass. Hand rakes were used and, in the harvest time, the women and children were obliged to work in the field and assist the men in putting up the crops. Then, the harvest season lasted from about the first of July until the first of September, and the long days were utilized from sunrise to sunset. The hand cradle for cutting grain was the first improvement in the way of harvesting implements, and may be seen at the present time, but is not in common use. Mowing machines and reapers were introduced into

Butler County about 1850, but were not in common use for many years, partly on account of their cost and partly because they could not be operated successfully in fields that were full of stumps. The last quarter of the century has seen marked changes, however. The fields full of stumps have disappeared; the old side-drop reaper has been replaced by the self-binder, and the two-horse hay rake, the hay tedder, and the hay loader are doing the work that was once done by hand. The potato crop is planted by machinery and harvested by machinery, and the old-time "husking-bee" that was once an event in the neighborhood in October, has gone the way of the harvest "frolic" and other industrial events that had social sides to them. The steam corn-husking machine has invaded the corn fields of Butler County, and a task that at one time was laborious and lasted several weeks, is now accomplished in a day or two.

No less marked is the advancement made in threshing the grain. In pioneer days and even in the middle of the last century, this task was saved for the winter months. The threshing was done with hand flails, or by using horses to tramp the grain out on a large threshing floor. This was followed by separating the grain from the chaff, which was done by winnowing and later by hand windmills. The old "chaff-piler" threshing machines were the first improvement in this line, and the name of the "Champion" and the "Bastian" are familiar to the older residents of the district. These were operated by treadle power run by one horse, the power being set on the barn floor alongside of the machine. The four and eight-horsepower machines came in a few years later and these have been supplanted by the modern thresher and separator operated by steam.

BUTLER COUNTY FARMERS PROGRESSIVE.

The farmers of Butler County adopted progressive and modern methods at an

early date and the use of machinery became general as the conditions of the county would permit. Agricultural societies, societies for the improvement of live stock, farmers' institutes and agricultural exhibitions were organized at an early day and exhibits of farm implements at the county fairs were made as early as 1850. Much sport has been indulged in over that three-cornered cereal called buckwheat, which was a staple crop in the early day and served a double purpose. It not only tamed the rank, virgin soil after the timber had been removed and prepared it for the raising of the more pretentious grains, but served as an excellent article of food. And on more than one occasion when other cereal crops had failed because of June frosts, or extended droughts, an abundant yield of buckwheat in the fall caused the Butler County farmer to smile at the expense of his more pretentious neighbors.

The growth of the county in cultivated farms and material wealth has been phenomenal and its present extent may be estimated from the statistics compiled in the county commissioner's office in 1908. The amount of cleared land returned for taxable purposes was 398,903 acres, divided into over five thousand farms. The amount of timber land in the county after all the years of destruction and waste amounts to 77,316 acres. The value of horses and mules is \$557,000, and that of cattle \$207,773. There are twenty-five thousand taxables in the county, 15,984 voters, and an estimated population of 79,000. The amount of money at interest returned in 1908 was \$6,500,000, which speaks wonderfully for the industry and thrift of the people of the community.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

The first society in Butler County having, in part at least, for its object the promotion of agriculture, was organized at Butler April 7, 1830. William Ayres presided, with John Parker and John Zieg-

ler, vice-presidents, and Alexander McBride and James Bovard, secretaries. The organization was termed "The Butler County Agricultural and Domestic Manufacturing Society," and a committee was appointed to prepare by-laws. Another committee, of twenty-eight persons—two from Butler and two from each township—was appointed to secure members and 100 subscribers were enrolled to assist the president in pushing forward the interests of the society.

The North Butler Agricultural Club, an organization of farmers, was founded in 1846, and was the successor of the old agricultural organization.

The Butler County Agricultural Society. In the spring of 1852, a meeting to organize an agricultural society was held at the home of Henry Kohlmeyer, being presided over by Samuel Anderson, of Venango Township, with John Say, vice-president, and Henry Kohlmeyer, secretary. A constitution was submitted by Samuel Halderman and T. J. Layton, in which the name "Butler County Agricultural Society" was used. This was adopted and signed by twenty-seven members. This organization accomplished very little, except to arouse an interest in the matter.

The Butler County Agricultural and Horticultural Society was founded March 30, 1853, on the ruins of the former one. John Murrin was chosen president; Samuel M. Lane, treasurer; Archibald Blakeley, William Campbell and Thomas Braeken, correspondents, and C. E. Purviance, secretary. There were twenty-six vice-presidents. The first fair was held at North Washington, October 13, 1853, at which prizes were awarded. The second fair was held at North Washington, in September, 1854, and, in one or other of the northern boroughs, fairs were held in 1855 and 1856. The fifth annual fair was held at North Washington, in September, 1857. The society, in November, 1857, elected Robert Ray, president; Allen Wil-

son, treasurer; Henry Kohlmeyer, correspondent; William C. Adams, recorder; and S. G. Meals, librarian. It struggled on some time, but the societies at the county seat won the battle for precedence.

The Semiconan Agricultural Society held the first annual exposition at Schoolhouse Number 1, East Connoquenessing, October 19, 1852. John Martin was then secretary. In 1853 the second fair was held, and in October, 1854, Prospect was honored with the third annual meeting. Soon after, the society merged into a broader organization.

The Butler Agricultural Association was organized in March, 1856, as the Fair Society, with John Anderson, president; James G. Campbell and George W. Crozier, secretaries; Archibald Blakeley, recorder; Eugene Ferrero, correspondent; James Campbell, librarian, and thirty-seven vice-presidents. This society held its first fair at Butler in September, 1856, and in December, Joseph Donthett was elected president, and J. B. McQuistion secretary.

The people of Butler borough and others from the southern townships held their second annual fair at Butler in September, 1857. In 1858 a successful meeting was recorded. During the war there was little attention given to such matters, so that from 1861 to 1863, inclusive, no fairs were held. The sixth fair was held October 4 and 5, 1864. The name of the society in November, 1866, was the "Butler County Agricultural and Stock Association." James Bredin was president, and H. C. Heineman, secretary, who held that position three or four years, or until its end.

"In 1866 the association leased five or six acres of the Thomas Steble farm, where fairs were held for several years, or until twenty-one acres, near the present fairgrounds, were purchased and fenced in. Fairs were held there for several years until the old society dissolved



THE WALTER AND GRAHAM MILL
(Photograph taken about 1875)



BUTLER ROLLER MILLS
(Geo. Walter and Sons)

and the land was sold by the sheriff. During the hey-day of this association, farmers' horses were entered for races, but no other horses were permitted to run. For several years there was no organization, and indeed, until 1877, there was no society.

"Prior to 1857 trotting horses were not considered in the community, although horse racing took place at intervals. It was the wild gallop in which the people delighted and on this gallop bets were offered and taken. The era of trotting matches in this county was introduced in May, 1857, when Thomas Fawcett, of Birmingham, and John Vensel, of Clarion County, bet \$300 each on their respective horses, 'Bobb' and 'Jack.' The course was the plank road from Stewartstown to Zimmerman's Inn (now the Willard), at Butler, a distance of twenty-seven miles, and the time made was two hours and ten minutes. This extraordinary race drew the attention of the people to trotting matches, and scarcely a year has passed since in which races of this description have failed to draw a large crowd."

The Emlenton Agricultural Society was organized March 27, 1858, by citizens living in the northern part of the county, with others from Venango, Clarion and Armstrong Counties. Among its members were many who had belonged to the old Butler County Agricultural Society of 1853. Henry Kohlmeyer, of Butler County, was elected president. The first fair, held at Emlenton in the fall of 1858, was successful, but interest in the project then subsided and the organization disbanded.

The Butler County Colonization Society was organized January 25, 1860, with Rev. Loyal Young, president; Rev. Isaiah Niblock, and Rev. William A. Fetter, vice-presidents; and John Graham, secretary. "Robert R. Reed, agent of the State Colonization Society, was the organizer, and the object was to obtain an appropriation of \$5,000 to be applied to the colonization

of free negroes in Pennsylvania, which it was believed would benefit the agricultural interests of the State, as well as the negro."

The Wool Growers' Association of Slippery Rock Township, was organized in April, 1866, with David McKee, president; Dawson Wadsworth, vice-president; John Bingham, secretary, and Lewis Patterson, treasurer. This organization soon merged into the Agricultural Society and lost its identity.

The Butler County Farmers' Club held its first meeting in April, 1869, when the following named officers were elected: John Q. A. Kennedy, president; John Q. A. Sullivan, recording secretary; Edwin Lyon, corresponding secretary; Hugh Morrison, treasurer; W. H. Black, librarian, and ten vice-presidents. The following year this organization was merged into the Farmers' Institute.

The Farmers' Institute held its first fair at Butler in September, 1870. The Institute succeeded the Farmers' Club and the officers were simply the men who would have been selected by the club had it continued its organization. John Q. A. Kennedy presided in 1870, with Herman J. Berg and A. Cuthbert, vice-presidents; W. H. H. Riddle, secretary; Edwin Lyon, correspondent; Hugh Morrison, treasurer, and G. W. Shaffer, superintendent. The Institute has, through the passing years, grown into a profitable and most deserving organization. It is an educational society, important in its aims and successful in its workings. Meetings are held at stated intervals to which all agriculturists are invited, and at which ideas relating to farms and farmers are expressed and discussed. W. H. H. Riddle is the founder of the Institute in this county.

The Connoquenessing Valley Agricultural Association was organized in 1874, with Abraham Moyer, president; Dr. Amos Lusk, secretary, and Ira Stauffer, treasurer. For many years fairs were

held regularly, and at length the association dissolved.

The Patrons of Husbandry attained great strength in this county during the seventies, Pomona Grange being the name of the county organization. A number of local granges exist in various parts of the county, though some of the earlier organizations have dissolved.

THE BUTLER DRIVING PARK AND FAIR ASSOCIATION.

The Butler Driving Park Association was organized October 15, 1877, with the following named officers: G. J. Cross, president; Joseph L. Purvis, James H. Tebay and G. A. McBride, vice-presidents; P. W. Lowry, recorder; W. P. Roessing, correspondent; Joseph L. Purvis, treasurer; L. M. Cochran, G. A. McBride, W. H. H. Riddle, and the president, treasurer and correspondent, directors. In October, 1877, this society leased a tract of twenty-three acres, just east of the old fair-grounds, from Mrs. Nancy Bredin, and transformed it into an excellent race track. In June, 1878, a race meeting was held, and a fair in the fall. The officers named, with J. S. Campbell and R. P. Scott, were the first stockholders. Under date, June 5, 1879, a motion providing for a fourth day races, and such telling references as "Dan Mace's Hopeful to beat 2:18 for \$500," recorded. Later in June, a resolution to hold a fair in the fall was carried, and the original idea of confining the business of the corporation to racing and trotting, without regard to farm exhibits, was found to lack support.

In November, 1879, W. P. Smith, of Center Township, was elected president; E. A. Helmbold, Samuel Bolton and G. J. Cross, vice-presidents; W. P. Roessing, secretary, and John S. Campbell, treasurer. The success of the fall fair and the election of a farmer as president, abolished the original idea, and, in May, 1880, the association was reorganized.

The Butler Agricultural Association adopted a constitution in May, 1880, but there is no minute of the election of officers. The fact that W. P. Smith was president, Joseph L. Purvis vice-president, and John S. Campbell, W. H. H. Riddle, J. H. Tebay and W. P. Roessing, directors, shows that changes were made in the board of the old association. Other changes were subsequently made from year to year.

In December, 1889, the lease of five acres from Charles Duffy and seven acres from H. C. Heineman was reported. The lease of five acres from the Thomas Stehle heirs, with the other leases, form the present grounds.

The officers of the association in 1895 were W. H. H. Riddle, president; Jacob Keck, vice-president; Joseph Rockenstein, vice-president; W. P. Roessing, secretary; John S. Campbell, treasurer. The only changes in officials made from that time until 1902, when the association went out of business, were in the office of vice-president. The last officers elected were chosen in 1901, and consisted of William H. H. Riddle, president; Jacob Keck and Joseph Rockenstein, vice-presidents; W. P. Roessing, secretary; and John S. Campbell, treasurer. The board of directors were Joseph L. Purvis, J. Henry Troutman, John S. Campbell, Jacob Keck, Dr. J. M. Leighner, Robert D. Stevenson, and Alfred Wick, the latter being superintendent of grounds for several years previous to the dissolution of the association. After the organization of the first association in 1877, the grounds were increased from the original fifteen acres to almost fifty acres. When the Standard Steel Car Company located in Butler in April, 1902, the land purchased by the company for the site of their big mill included the ground occupied by the Butler Agricultural Association and held by the latter under a lease. The association disposed of their lease and plant to the Standard Steel Car Com-

pany, and a month later the business affairs of the association were brought to a close and the organization disbanded.

The Butler Driving Park and Fair Association was organized in Butler August 4, 1903, when sixteen business men and horsemen of the town met at the Lyndora Hotel for the purpose of considering the advisability of organizing a driving club and building a race track at some point convenient to the town. The meeting was attended by Burgess William Kennedy, R. W. Hervey, Joseph Manny, I. J. McBride, Charles Wendell, James Maxwell, Christ Steichner, Charles H. Gies, W. D. Winters, D. A. Slater, William J. Marks, Leon Schloss, M. W. Mays, H. J. Connelly, George Schaffner, and A. J. Frank. William Kennedy presided at this meeting and A. J. Frank acted as clerk. A permanent organization was effected by the election of George A. Schaffner, president; A. J. Frank, secretary; and E. W. Bingham, treasurer; with the following board of directors: Wm. J. Marks, I. J. McBride, C. H. Gies, Christ Steichner, and D. A. Slater.

On the 17th of October a charter was secured under the title of The Butler Driving Park and Fair Association, capitalized at \$15,000.00, divided into six hundred shares of \$25.00 each. In the meantime sixty acres of land lying on the top of the hill west of the borough between the New Castle and Whitestown road, had been leased from Charles Duffy for a period of twenty years, dating from April 1, 1904, and a contract had been awarded to the Butler Construction Company, of Butler, for the construction of a half-mile track. This piece of work proved more expensive than was at first anticipated, and on the 1st of March, 1904, the association decided to increase their capital stock to \$25,000.00, and increase the membership of the board of directors from five to fifteen, and secured an amendment to their charter for that purpose. The addi-

tion of directors chosen to serve until the annual meeting were: Peter E. Duffy, D. F. McCrea, J. A. Klein, A. H. Sarver, Herman Leibold, Dr. W. C. McCandless, Dr. J. M. Leighner, John Younkings, John G. Jennings, and W. S. Dixon. On the 5th of May an executive committee was appointed consisting of J. M. Leighner, I. J. McBride, A. H. Sarver, John Younkings, and Dr. W. C. McCandless. About this time the association decided to hold an agricultural fair and race meeting in September, and for that purpose entered the Coal and Iron Fair circuit, securing on September 4-7 as the dates for their first fair. Dr. J. M. Leighner was appointed general superintendent, a position he still holds, and in June, Willis E. Rhodes and Joseph L. Purvis were elected directors to fill vacancies caused by the resignation of Peter E. Duffy and Christ Steichner. A. J. Frank resigned as secretary in the same month, and I. J. McBride was chosen to fill the vacancy. The race track, which was completed the 1st of July at a cost of over \$10,000.00, is considered one of the best half-mile tracks in the state, and the other improvements on the ground cost the association an additional \$15,000.00.

At the annual meeting held in December, 1904, the old officers and directors of the association were re-elected for 1905, and the only change in officials in 1906 was the election of John G. Jennings, vice-president in the place of William Kennedy. The board of directors for 1906 consisted of Jas. R. Kearns, W. M. Starr, W. S. Dixon, I. G. Smith, C. H. Gies, Frank Hildebrand, W. E. Rhodes, Dr. W. C. McCandless, D. F. McCrea, A. H. Sarver, G. A. Schaffner, John G. Jennings, J. M. Leighner, J. L. Purvis, and John Younkings. The executive committee for 1906 were J. M. Leighner, C. H. Gies, John Younkings, A. H. Sarver, and J. L. Purvis.

On December 4th, 1906, the death of Isaiah J. McBride, secretary of the association, is noted on the minutes, and Will-

iam B. Purvis, who had been acting as assistant secretary, for the previous six months, was elected secretary to fill the vacancy, a position which he still holds.

On the 29th of April, 1907, the minutes of the association note the death of Joseph L. Purvis, a member of the board of directors, and of the executive committee. At the same meeting W. M. Kennedy was elected a director to fill the vacancy, and I. G. Smith was chosen to fill the vacancy on the executive board. Joseph L. Purvis, whose death is noted above, was one of the organizers and directors of the old Butler Agricultural Association, and was a leading spirit in that society for twenty-five years.

With the exceptions of the changes above noted, the officers and official boards of the association were the same as for the previous year. The board of directors for 1908 is composed of George A. Schaffner, president; John G. Jennings, vice-president; D. F. McCrea, James R. Kearns, Dr. W. C. McCandless, Dr. J. M. Leighner, W. S. Dixon, William Kennedy, Frank Hildebrand, I. G. Smith, W. M. Starr, Marion Henshaw, John Younkins, L. M. Brown, and O. K. Waldron. William B. Purvis is secretary and E. W. Bingham treasurer. The executive committee is composed of John Younkins, Dr. J. M. Leighner, I. G. Smith, Frank Hildebrand, and W. M. Starr.

The association has been successful from its first year and now takes a leading rank among the agricultural societies of the state. The aim of the management has been to give the people of the county a good, clean exhibition, free from all objectionable features, and they have proved to the satisfaction of the public and their own pecuniary gain, that such an exhibition will be liberally patronized. The first two years the association expended the surplus earnings in improvements on the fair grounds, and in 1906 a dividend of

eight per cent. was paid to the stockholders, while in 1907 a dividend of fourteen per cent. was paid in addition to retaining a surplus in the treasury for improvements. The fair of 1908 broke all records in the county for attendance, and the dividend realized by the stockholders was equal to that of previous years. This is a record equalled by no fair association in western Pennsylvania.

While the association has paid particular attention to the agricultural display and stock exhibits at the annual fairs, they have also expended a large amount of money and effort on the race meetings, which are held in connection with the fairs. In addition to the annual meeting in August, matinee races have been held every year by the horsemen of Butler, and in 1908, three successful matinees were held.

On January 20, 1905, the representatives of the Coal and Iron Fair Circuit held a meeting at the Willard Hotel in Butler at which a new organization was effected and a schedule of dates fixed for the fairs in the circuit. In this schedule the Butler Fair was put back to the last week in August in 1905, and has held that date ever since. The new circuit was organized as the Coal, Iron and Oil Circuit, with the following towns represented: Punxsutawny, Kittanning, Butler, Brookville, Stoneboro, Tulaski, Clarion, and Rimersburg. The officers elected were: President, Ben. Record, of Punxsutawny; vice-president, J. S. Wood, of Tulaski; secretary, W. E. Noble, of Kittanning; treasurer, J. S. Laughlin, of Clarion.

The Millerstown Fair Association was the successor to The Millerstown Driving Park and Agricultural Association, which was organized in 1883, and chartered April 7, 1884, with a capital stock of \$5,000, divided into five hundred shares. The Millerstown Fair Association was chartered in 1888 for twenty years, and

succeeded the first organization. The permanent officers elected on March 11, 1884, were: S. D. Bell, president; Henry Moore, vice-president; W. A. Dennison, vice-president; H. J. Myers, acting secretary; P. A. Bell, permanent secretary; H. J. Hoyt, treasurer; C. H. Johnson, J. C. Nevills, Dr. Foster, Owen Brady, J. J. Westerman, R. K. Sutton, S. F. Showalter, H. C. Litzinger, and W. P. Turner, trustees. Fourteen acres of ground were purchased from Owen Brady and Fetzer and Myers at forty dollars an acre, and the improvements were made at once. A fair was held in the fall of 1884 and continued until 1891. Dr. S. D. Bell was elected president in 1885, William P. Turner in 1886, and C. H. Johnson in 1887. The association was reorganized and a new charter obtained in 1888, and C. H. Johnson was elected president. C. F. Pierce succeeded Johnson in 1889, and J. J. Westerman was president of the organization from 1890 to 1894. P. A. Bell was secretary in 1885 and 1886, but was succeeded by J. C. Gaisford in 1887, who filled the position until the association went out of business. The last agricultural fair was held on the grounds in 1890, and race meetings were held from time to time by the old association until 1907,

when the charter of the association expired.

The Chicora Driving Park and Fair Association. The charter of the old fair association having expired, a number of business men of Chicora organized in June, 1908, The Chicora Driving Park and Fair Association, with a capital stock of \$4,000, divided into eighty shares of \$50.00 each. The officers of the association are C. H. Johnson, president; C. C. Ferguson, secretary; G. J. Myers, treasurer; and they, with C. L. DeWolf and S. H. Kamerer, form the board of directors. The new association took over the grounds of the old association, and conducted several race meetings during 1908.

The North Washington Agricultural Association, composed chiefly of farmers and business men in Washington and the surrounding townships, was organized in the spring of 1908, and the first fair of the association was held in September of that year, at North Washington. The first exhibition of the association proved a success in every particular, and the society has decided to continue its organization. The officers of the association are J. P. Harper, president; and H. T. Stewart, secretary.

CHAPTER X

MILITARY HISTORY

Early Militia Organizations—Butler Invincibles—War of the Revolution—Butler County's Line of Descent—Military Organizations to which the First Settlers Belonged—Revolt of the Pennsylvania Line—A Hero of Stony Point—The Critchlow Brothers and Thomas Scott at Saratoga—War of 1812—Butler Volunteers at Erie—Organization of the Second Infantry—The 138th Infantry—Rough Treatment of a Tory—Mexican War—Civil War—The Various Commands—Bounty Act—Balaam Association—Jubilee Meeting—Soldiers' Monuments—Spanish-American War—Departure of 15th Regiment—Death of Private Watters—Patriotic Societies—Roster of Company E, 15th Regiment—Names of Volunteers—National Guard—Roster of Company L, 16th Regiment—Company G, 21st Regiment.

The pioneers of the county brought with them a military spirit that was kept alive after the Revolution by the organization of the militia of the various states, under the laws providing for their organization and equipment and discipline. Pennsylvania had an organized militia previous to the Revolution which did gallant service during the struggle for independence, both in the field and in protecting the border from Indian raids. Provision was made for the organization of the militia under the new government and they were expected to be ready at all times to take the field against a foreign foe or protect the frontiers against the Indians. The organization and discipline were crude compared with the compact organization of the National Guard of today; yet they were a most effective body of men, bringing with them into the ranks a skill with the rifle, and the craft of the woodsman,

hunter, and frontier scout that made them ideal soldiers.

Up until the Civil War muster days were appointed, when the soldiers of each district were required to meet for exercises and drill in the manual of arms and go through the evolutions of the company and battalion. These muster days are pleasantly remembered by the older citizens and were considered great events in the lives of the early settlers of the county. Fun, jollification, and hilarity generally, ruled; and the exercises of the drill manual were of minor consideration. The amusements often consisted of feats of strength, wrestling, and throwing the shoulder stone, and sometimes in a contest of physical endurance in which the contestants used bare fists and stripped to the waist. Rough and tumble rules governed these fights and they were conducted under an unwritten law of the land that was

absolutely fair to both sides of the contest. Sometimes these contests arose between rivals of the same community over real or fancied grievances, and sometimes a bully or a strong man from a neighboring town or township would "butt in." He was always given a chance to prove his prowess and, whether defeated or the victor, was treated magnanimously after the affair was over. The muster, which usually lasted two days, closed with a banquet, the tables groaning with good things eatable and drinkable and enough of the latter on the side to lend enthusiasm to a long list of toasts.

Since muster day ceased to be observed the country passed through a civil war which added to her citizenship a large body of veterans who acquired military training on hard-fought fields and who have fostered and kept alive the military spirit among the people, in their regimental reunions and the state and national encampments. Largely through their aid and influence the National Guard of today owes its existence. The state militia was re-organized after the Civil War, in 1874, as the National Guard, and its officers and enlisted men were composed largely of old soldiers. The first encampments by regiments were held in 1874, and while these encampments were a force in so far as military discipline was concerned, they served a good purpose. And from an organization that was at first cumbersome, undisciplined and ill-equipped there has been developed one of the best organized, the best equipped and most efficient bodies of citizen soldiers in the United States.

When the second war with Great Britain broke out in 1812, Butler County was included in the Sixteenth Militia District, commanded by Major-General David Mead, of Meadville. When the British fleet on Lake Erie indicated a purpose of the enemy to invade Pennsylvania, the militia of Butler County responded to the

call sent out by General Mead, and many of them subsequently enlisted in the volunteer regiment raised by Col. John Purviance of Butler.

A re-organization of the militia appears to have taken place in 1814, when Gov. Snyder commissioned John Duffy of Butler County a captain, on August 1st of that year. Captain Duffy commanded the third company of the Twenty-fourth Regiment. This commission is now in possession of Charles Duffy of Butler, a nephew of Captain Duffy.

In 1820 the officers of the Twenty-fourth Regiment met at the house of Captain Beatty in Butler to attend to regimental affairs. At this meeting Capt. Robert Storey and Capt. James McKee were appointed auditors to make a settlement of the quartermaster's accounts.

On April 12, 1823, the Butler Light Infantry, commanded by Capt. Robert T. Lemmon, assembled in Butler for training.

It appears that in 1823 Butler had a Volunteer Battalion commanded by Major Abraham M. Neyman, and the Second Battalion of the Twenty-fourth Regiment commanded by Major Jacob Mechling. The Butler Light Infantry assembled under Capt. Robert T. Lemmon "for training" on April 23d. In obedience to an order of Major Neyman, the Center Greens met for training at the house of John Timblin, on May 6th. Major Jacob Mechling ordered the Second Battalion, Twenty-fourth Regiment, to assemble at Butler on May 29th, 1823, for training. The Butler Rifle Company met in Butler, May 6th; they were commanded by Capt. William Beatty. On the 28th, 29th and 30th of May, 1823, the training at Butler was inspected by Samuel Powers, inspector of the First Brigade, Sixteenth Division, Pennsylvania Militia. Four companies appear to have been represented from the western part of the county.

The Butler Hornets were from Pros-

pect, the Harmony Blues were commanded by Captain Goll. The Connoquenessing Rangers were commanded by Captain Davis; and the Connoquenessing Rifle Company by Captain Boston.

In 1825 the Bonny Brook Artillery, organized April 25th of that year, was commanded by Capt. Abraham Bunker. The Butler Light Artillery was commanded by Capt. William Beatty, and the Center Greens by Capt. John Glenn. These companies were leading attractions at the fête held in Butler on July 4th of that year and joined in thirteen cheers by which the toast—"Our militia and volunteers—the only bulwark of the Nation," was received. The Harmony Blues met the same day at Beam's Tavern in Harmony, the Buffalo Rifle Company at the house of Phillip Burtner, the Connoquenessing "Republicans" at Martins.

A re-organization of the Twenty-fourth Regiment, First Brigade, Sixteenth Division, took place March 20th, 1829. Major Jacob Mechling had been promoted to colonel. The staff comprised James Thompson, adjutant; J. L. Maxwell, quartermaster; John N. Purviance, sergeant major; George Linn, surgeon; A. Spear and James Graham, assistant surgeons. The eleven captains commissioned were Alexander McBride, Jacob Doudhiser, Thomas Dodds, Johnson White, Samuel Dodds, George Frazier of the First Battalion, and Alexander Craig, John Wier, Thomas Jolly, J. B. McConnell and George Wolf of the Second Battalion. The first and second lieutenants commissioned at that time were Eli Balph, Thomas Sullivan, James Sutton, Isaac Robb, James Glenn, and Edward Kennedy.

In May following the First Battalion, commanded by Major Graham, met for drill at Prospect. The Second Battalion under Major Sumney, met at Butler, and the Volunteer Battalion under Lieutenant-Colonel Haggerty and Colonel Cobert at Butler. A battalion commanded by Colonel

Goll, of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment, drilled at Harmony. The same year the Washington Battalion, commanded by Major John Welsh, met at the house of John Davis in Middlesex Township. Patrick Graham was adjutant of this battalion.

The organized militia in 1845 consisted of The First Rifle Battalion of Prospect, the Washington Volunteers and the Lafayette Battalions, meeting at the house of William Logan; the McDonald Volunteers, Major Brewster, meeting at Shoemaker's Old Stand; the Union Volunteers of Harrisville, Major Harris; the Second Battalion, Second Regiment (formerly 115th Regiment) at Brownington's Cross Roads; the Marion Volunteers of North Washington, Major Adams; the Second Battalion of the First (formerly 24th) Regiment; the First Battalion of the First; the First Battalion of the Second Regiment, and the Jackson Volunteer Battalion meeting at Harmony. The Portersville Volunteer Battalion met at Portersville; the German Guards, Captain Wiseman; the DeKalb Greys, Captain Ziegler, and the Butler Cavalry, Captain Evans, met at Butler.

The militia elections held in 1854 resulted in the choice of James B. Donaldson of Zelienople for inspector of the First Brigade, Nineteenth Division; Thomas McLaughlin Brigadier-General, and George W. Reed, W. C. Adams, R. E. Graham, J. E. Cornelius and E. A. Helmbold, majors of the Butler, Marion, Jackson, Prospect and the Lafayette Battalions respectively. The brigade was composed of the Saxonburg Light Infantry, the Butler Hornets, the DeKalb Greys, Middle Lancaster Guards, Connoquenessing Whites, Jackson Greys, Clearfield Blues, Centerville Artillery, German Guards, Republican Blues, Portersville Guards, Marion Guards, Invincible Guards, Washington Cavalry, Venango Blues, Middlesex Guards and the Slippery

Rock Light Infantry, seventeen commands in all.

Under the new militia law the Butler Scott Guards was organized in May and June, 1858. The following year the companies voting for brigade inspector, June 6, 1859, were the Connoquenessing Whites, Prospect Guards, True Americans, Washington Rifles, Portersville Guards, Sunbury Blues, Jackson Greys, Venango Blues, Marion Guards, American Guards, Fairview Guards, Centerville Artillery, and Saxonburg Light Infantry.

The DeKalb Greys (new) was organized in June, 1859, with Samuel Coll, captain; Joseph B. Meehling and Prof. A. J. Rebstock, lieutenants; J. A. Sedgwick, John Lawall, John R. Denny, Benjamin W. Bredin were sergeants, and Samuel F. McBride, Hugh W. McBride, William Bowers, and Enoch Fields, corporals; John Cress and George Bowers, ensigns, and William Glenn, bandmaster.

In September, 1859, a new company known as the Butler Guards was organized, but its existence was short. These organizations kept alive the military spirit until the War of the Rebellion, when they were merged into the volunteer commands that went to the defense of the nation.

The last in the independent military companies was organized in 1865 with W. A. Lowry as captain; W. E. Moore, first lieutenant, Thomas F. Parker, second lieutenant, and J. T. Shirley, first sergeant. It was named the Butler Greys and its purpose was to go to the field as a volunteer company. The sudden termination of the war interfered with this plan, and the organization, which was composed of men who had seen previous service in the war, soon disbanded.

One of the prominent characters in the early history of the militia was Major George W. Reed, who was first captain, then brigade inspector in 1835, for Butler and Beaver Counties and in 1842 for But-

ler County alone. He was elected brigadier-general in 1848, and subsequently held commissions as major and adjutant of a battalion. Thomas Dodds, who was appointed captain of a company in 1829, was subsequently promoted to major.

BUTLER INVINCIBLES.

The Butler Invincibles, afterwards called the Butler Blues, were organized in 1833. A copy of the constitution signed by the original members is in the hands of Capt. A. J. Cumberland of Butler. There is no date to this document but the accompanying record sheets of the company show that on July 4th, 1833, Capt. James Potts issued a United States musket to each member and took a receipt for the same with bail for the return of the musket in 1835, when called for. The value of the musket was \$16.00. The articles of the constitution fixed the number of drill days at six for the year, the dates being selected by a majority of the company on the day of parade for the next. The fines imposed for failure to attend parades on public days were \$2.00 for a commissioned officer and \$1.00 for a non-commissioned officer or private. For non-attendance on training days the fine was one-half the above. The uniform prescribed for the company was a citizen's blue coat, red belt, white braid trimming on the coat, white pantaloons, a black stock or cravat, and a black citizen's hat, with white cords, black rosette at the left side and a white plume, with red top. John Potts, Anthony Fallor and William Truxall composed the board of appeals that sat in Butler on November 2, 1835, and heard the cases of twenty members who had been reported by First Sergeant R. D. McKee for failure to attend a parade of the company on the 10th day of September of that year. In 1836 John N. Purviance succeeded Capt. James Potts as captain.

WAR OF THE REVOLUTION

BUTLER COUNTY'S LINE OF DESCENT.

It may be of interest to the student of local history to study the line of descent of Butler County in order to fully understand the part that the early settlers took in the War of the Revolution. As has been stated in previous chapters, the first settlers of the county came from Westmoreland, Washington, Allegheny, Fayette and Lycoming Counties. Many of them had been soldiers in the frontier wars and in the War of the Revolution, and their family names are found among the military records of these counties. Originally there were only three counties in the Province of Pennsylvania. They were Bucks, Philadelphia and Chester, and were created in 1682. Lancaster County was created in 1729 from part of Chester; Cumberland County was created January 27, 1750, from Lancaster; Bedford was formed from part of Cumberland County March 9th, 1771; Westmoreland County from Bedford February 26, 1773; Allegheny County from Westmoreland and part of Washington September 24, 1788, and Butler County from Allegheny March 12, 1800. Chester County originally included all of the territory southwest of the Schuylkill River to the extreme limits of the province. As the settlements grew and the exigencies of local government demanded, new counties were formed on the west in the order named.

REVOLT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES.

When the Colonies declared their independence in 1776, Westmoreland County comprised all western Pennsylvania from Bedford County on the east to the Ohio line on the west. The territory north of the Ohio River and west of the Allegheny River was Indian lands and unsettled. Hence it is that Butler County has no military organization to the credit of the War of the Revolution, but the names of the

first settlers are identified with the First, the Second, the Sixth, the Seventh, the Eighth, the Ninth Pennsylvania Regiments, the Light Horse Troop, the Maryland, New Jersey and Delaware Regiments and the Bedford Rangers. Most of the Pennsylvania regiments belong to the Division of the Colonial Army known as the "Pennsylvania Line," and were commanded by Gen. Anthony Wayne. These soldiers are described by Thatcher as "hardy yeomen, frontiersmen, remarkable for the accuracy of their aim." That they were remarkable for their patriotism and loyalty to the cause of liberty is emphasized by the conclusion of the incident mentioned in history as the Revolt of the Pennsylvania Line. The condition of General Wayne's troops in camp at Morristown at the close of the year 1780 was most deplorable. The soldiers were wearied out with the year's campaigns and privations and indignant at their officers for not properly representing their situation to Congress. The fault, however, was with Congress and not the officers. To make matters worse the treason of Arnold and the execution of Major Andre had a depressing effect on the colonies. The Pennsylvania Line had enlisted under the ambiguous terms of "three years or during the war," and considerable discontent had taken place on account of deficiencies of clothing, arrearages of pay, and depreciation of the currency, which as yet extended no further than private complaints and murmurs. New Year's day, 1781, the soldiers, inflamed by rum, and their real and imaginary grievances, broke forth into outrage and disorder. All attempts to quell the mutiny failed and at length the "Line" left their camp and marched to Princeton, where they fixed their quarters.

Relying on the repeated statements of the mutineers that there was not the least tincture of disaffection or that they had any intention of deserting to the enemy,

General Wayne set about to discover the truth of the situation so that redress might be had if the complaints were well founded. A committee of sergeants—one from each regiment—was appointed, who met with General Wayne and represented the grievances of the mutineers. So fair were the proposals made by the committee of sergeants that General Wayne reported the whole matter to the Committee of Congress in Philadelphia and urged that immediate steps be taken to settle the unhappy affair. President Reed of the State and a Committee of Congress arrived at Princeton on the 6th of January.

TREATMENT OF SPIES.

In the meantime information of the mutiny had reached the British at New York, and there was great elation among the enemy. Four or five thousand troops were dispatched to New Jersey under the impression that the Line was only waiting the opportunity to join them. A spy from New York, attended by a guide, appeared before the board of sergeants with a letter intimating that if the Line would march toward North River, the British troops would be ready to receive them and promising large emoluments to every soldier who would desert his country's cause. No sooner did the emissary make his errand known but the board of sergeants rejected the proposal and sent the spy and his companion under arrest to General Wayne, with a reserve, however, that they should be re-delivered to the board, if demanded.

The correspondence between the Board of Sergeants and the Committee of Congress lasted several days. The substance of the final agreement being: That no soldier should be detained longer than the time for which he had voluntarily enlisted.

That auditors would attend as soon as possible to settle the depreciations of pay with the soldiers and give them certificates. Arrearages of pay to be made up as soon as the circumstances would admit.

A pair of shoes, overalls, and shirt should be delivered to each soldier in a few days. Those who were discharged would receive the above articles at Trenton.

Pursuant to the order of General Wayne of January 2nd, "no man was to be brought to trial or censured for what had happened on New Year's day, but all matters were to be buried in oblivion."

Upon the conclusion of the articles of agreement General Wayne informed his Excellency, President Reed, that he had promised the two soldiers who conducted the British spies a reward of fifty guineas each for their fidelity. He accordingly sent for the men and offered them the gratuity. This, the two soldiers refused to accept, saying that they had only obeyed the orders of their superiors, the Board of Sergeants. The hundred guineas were then offered to the Board of Sergeants, who returned this remarkable answer: Agreeably to the information of two sergeants of our board who waited on your Excellency, that in consideration of the two spies, they informed the remainder of the board that your Excellency had been pleased to offer a sum of gold as a compensation for our fidelity; but as it has not been for the sake of or through any expectation of receiving a reward, but for the zeal and love of our country, that we sent them to General Wayne, we, therefore, do not consider ourselves entitled to any other reward, but the love of our country, and do jointly agree that we shall accept no other."

The two spies were tried on the 10th of January and, being duly convicted, were executed on the 11th, agreeable to their sentence.

Following the above incidents, the commissioners appointed by Congress settled with the discontented troops, man by man, and carefully inquired into their enlistments. Those whose time had not expired remained with their regiments, while the

remainder almost to a man re-enlisted and served with General Wayne's army in the battles of the South up to the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS WHO SETTLED IN BUTLER.

Many of the sturdy men who fought in the Pennsylvania Line and in other regiments during the Revolution became settlers in Butler County and they proved no less true to the duties of manhood in the pursuits of peace than in battling for liberty and independence. Among these men and their descendants have been found citizens that have reflected honor upon Butler County, and have contributed to her upbuilding in every department of human effort, and have given her a high place among the counties of the Commonwealth.

Among the names that are familiar to the student of local history are the following:

William Spear, the ancestor of a notable family of that name in western Pennsylvania and in Ohio; enlisted five times during the War of the Revolution and was with the army at Valley Forge.

John Harbison, whose wife, Massy Harbison, was captured by the Indians in 1792, and after terrible suffering escaped from the savages. He was a noted scout and spy and served under St. Clair against the Indians in 1791.

William Harbison served in Colonel Hand's regiment, later Broadhead's, and in 1779 served in Captain Jack's company, Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment.

John Galbreath, a native of Ireland, served in the Pennsylvania Line. He settled in Center Township in 1796 or 1797.

John Rankin served in William Huston's company of Colonel Watts' Rifle-men, from Cumberland County.

John Slator was a pioneer of Donegal Township. He was a soldier in the army of Count de Rochambeau; arrived with

the fleet off Rhode Island in 1780; was in the battle of White Plains; was present at the surrender of Cornwallis and honorably discharged at Wilmington, Delaware, May 19, 1783.

John Johnston enlisted in Boston in Colonel Craine's Artillery and served until the surrender of Cornwallis.

John Ransom enlisted in 1776 in Captain Talbot's company of the Sixth Pennsylvania Regiment and served three years. In 1779 he was ensign in the Seventh Pennsylvania Regiment.

Samuel Porterfield served eighteen months in the troop of Light Horse of the Second Pennsylvania Regiment.

Andrew Dunn enlisted in Captain Morgan's Company of Virginia troops under Col. John Gibson in 1777 and was discharged at Pittsburg in 1783.

James Burnside served in the Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment in Captain Lloyd's company, under Colonel Bayard.

Hugh Murrin of Venango Township served in a New Jersey regiment.

Daniel Graham Sr. enlisted in the Cumberland Valley in Capt. Francis Negley's company, Ninth Pennsylvania Regiment, Col. Richard Butler. His discharge papers bear the signatures of General Butler and General Wayne.

Jacob Rudolph served as a ranger under Capt. Matthew Jaek in 1779, and aided in destroying the Indian towns at Muncie in 1780. He was stationed for nine months at Kittanning and subsequently enlisted in the Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment.

John Bell enlisted in 1777 in the Sixth Maryland Regiment in Captain Giesland's company and was discharged at the close of the war.

George Dobson of Slippery Rock Township, enlisted in the Continental Army in 1777 in Virginia under Captain Yates. In 1781 he joined the Bedford County (Penna.) Rangers under Captain Walker and Colonel Davis and served until Sep-

tember, 1781. The command was employed against the Indians.

James Glover, one of the first settlers in Adams Township, served in a New Jersey regiment during the entire war.

Thomas McKee, who settled in Butler Township in 1797, served in Captain Cluggage's company, First Regiment, Pennsylvania Line.

Peter Peterson settled in Butler Township in 1800. He was one of the six survivors of a company of eighty men who were in the hottest of the fight at Braddock's defeat in 1753. He served in the Revolution in one of the western regiments. His daughter, Jane, married David Pierce and became the founder of one branch of the Pierce family in the county.

William Gill, of Mercer Township, served under Gen. Anthony Wayne and was wounded at Paoli.

Andrew Cruikshank, a native of Ireland, came to America prior to the Revolution and served in an eastern regiment. He died in Butler County in 1824.

John Kennedy, a native of Ireland, served in the Colonial Army and afterwards settled in Winfield Township.

Thomas Watson, a native of Ireland, was taken prisoner at Brandywine while fighting in the ranks of the Colonial Army. He settled in Clinton Township.

John Green, a native of Ireland, enlisted in Colonel Hartley's regiment, Pennsylvania Line, in 1776 and was discharged at Sunbury, Penna., in 1781.

Nathaniel Stevenson, who was a resident of Center Township in 1827, served in Captain Rippey's company of Colonel Irwin's Pennsylvania regiment.

John Jameson, of Parker Township, served in Colonel McCoy's Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment. He enlisted at Hanafostown, Westmoreland County, and was discharged at Pittsburg in 1779.

Peter McKinney, for whom the town of Petersville was named, was a fifer in Captain Black's company, Eighth Pennsylv-

ania Regiment. He entered the army as a mere boy and served six years and six months. He settled in Forward Township in 1792 and was probably the first settler in the Connoquenessing Valley.

Charles Sullivan, the ancestor of the Sullivan family in Butler County, served under Washington in the Continental Line and was with the army at Valley Forge.

Alexander Bryson, a native of Ireland, and a soldier in the Revolution, settled in Butler Township.

George Byers served in Colonel Cook's Pennsylvania regiment.

Philip Hartman, of Donegal Township, served in Colonel Ogle's regiment.

John Pierce, who settled in Butler Township in 1796, served in the New Jersey Line.

Among the other soldiers of the Revolution who became residents of the county may be mentioned:

Michael O'Hara, who served under General Anthony Wayne.

Andrew Orr, John Vanderlin, Patrick McDowell, James Shields, Luke Covert of Brady Township, and William Carson of Marion Township saw service in the Continental Army. James Critchlow, James Byrne, who came to Butler County in 1800; Abram Leasure, who settled in Winfield Township; John Allen, who settled in Allegheny Township; Enoch Varnum, who was in St. Clair's army, settled in Washington Township; John Moser, who settled in Oakland Township; William Elliott, who served two years in the militia and five years in the Continental Army; David Russell, a pioneer settler of Butler County; William Spear, who settled in Franklin Township; and Jacob Hilliard, who settled in Washington Township. General Campbell, who settled in Marion Township.

Joseph Snyder, of Worth Township, served in the Pennsylvania Line.

Thomas Martin, a native of Ireland,

served from 1776 to 1781; settled in Middlesex Township.

Abdiel McClure, served in the Colonial Army from Westmoreland County. He came to Connoquenessing Township in 1796. He served as a wagonmaster in the War of 1812.

Enos Graham, who settled in Connoquenessing Township about 1800, served in the Continental Army in a Delaware regiment.

John Welsh, a pioneer of Connoquenessing Township, served in the Seventh Pennsylvania Regiment under Colonel Greer. At the battle of Brandywine he was shot through the abdomen by a musket ball and thought to be fatally wounded. The surgeons drew a white silk handkerchief through the wound as a test for perforation of the intestines. The test was satisfactory and Welsh was given a chance to get well. Students of antiseptic surgery would stand aghast at such a proceeding today.

CAPTURE OF STONY POINT.

John McCleod, another pioneer of Connoquenessing Township, enlisted in Captain Patterson's company, Second Regiment of the Pennsylvania Line. He was an aide-de-camp on the staff of Gen. Anthony Wayne at the battle of Stony Point and was with General Wayne at the battle of Fallen Timbers. The assault at Stony Point was made a little after midnight. Muskets were unloaded, flints taken off, and bayonets fixed; not a shot was fired. The conflict was short, sharp and decisive. General Wayne was wounded on the head and was carried to a place of safety by McCleod. Happily for the cause of liberty, General Wayne's injury consisted of a scalp wound that bled profusely, but was not dangerous.

One of the frontier commands that were noted for their daring, bravery and the deadly accuracy of their aim, was Col. Daniel Morgan's Sharpshooters. At the

battle of Saratoga, General Gates' men were much annoyed by the skillful manoeuvring of one wing of the British troops under the direction of an officer, who could be seen stationed on a knoll that gave a commanding view of the firing lines. General Gates requested Colonel Morgan to pick this officer off with his Sharpshooters. General Morgan detailed six men for this duty, among whom were James Critchlow, William Critchlow and Thomas Scott. These men chose a position in an abandoned house, but were still out of effective firing range. The ground lying between the knoll and the Sharpshooters was covered with a rank growth of weeds almost as high as a man's head. Resolving on a desperate move, William Critchlow crawled on his hands and knees until he was within easy range of the British officer and his staff. Waiting his opportunity Critchlow arose and fired. There was a commotion on the knoll and a regiment of infantry fired into the patch of weeds, but Critchlow made his escape back to his command without injury. After the battle it was learned that the officer shot by Critchlow was General Frazier, who was second in command to General Burgoyne.

James and William Critchlow and Thomas Scott, above mentioned, were among the first settlers of Connoquenessing Township, and many of their descendants still reside in the county.

Henry Kuhn, of Center Township, was with the Continental Army at the battle of Bunker Hill.

James Maxwell, of Jefferson Township, one of the early sheriffs of the county, was a soldier of the Revolution.

David Studebaker, who came into Worth Township as early as 1890, had been an Indian captive for years, when a boy. He served under General Washington in the Revolution and died in Butler County in 1815.

Thomas Cross, another pioneer of

Worth Township, was at the battle of Lexington.

Thomas Clark Sr., a pioneer of Worth Township, served from 1777 to the close of the war. He died in Butler County at the age of ninety-five.

Christopher McMichael, a Scotch-Irish man, was taken prisoner at the battle of Brandywine, while in the Continental Army. After his release he served as a scout in the Indian wars.

Thomas Martin, who first came to Middlesex Township in 1793, and was driven off by the Indians, was a native of Ireland. He saw service in the Revolution and became a settler of Middlesex Township in 1797.

Silas Miller, who was a pioneer of Middlesex Township, came originally from New Jersey. He served in a Westmoreland County regiment in the Revolution and in a Butler County command in the War of 1812.

John Shira came to Washington Township from Berks County in 1798. He served three terms of enlistment in the Continental Army.

Thomas Means, a Revolutionary soldier from Westmoreland County, settled in Franklin Township at an early date.

Samuel Robb and John Lowe, early pioneers of Oakland Township, were soldiers of the Revolution.

Robert Stewart was a corporal in Captain Evans' company, Third Pennsylvania Regiment, in Westmoreland County. He came to Butler County in 1796 and took up a large tract of land near the present town of Portersville.

Stephen Brewer, who was an early settler in Clinton Township, served in the Indian wars under General Wayne, and was a scout and frontiersman.

William Kiskaddon, an Irishman by birth, served seven years and six months in the Colonial Army. He settled in Buffalo Township near Monroeville, about 1797.

Philip Hartman, the progenitor of the Hartman family in Donegal Township, enlisted in Captain Ogle's company from Westmoreland County. His brother, Michael, served in the Continental Army and settled in Armstrong County.

In 1830 the Pennsylvania legislature refused a contribution to James Elliott, above mentioned, although his claims to recognition were strongly urged by William Purviance, of Butler, who was then a member of the House. In 1852 the legislature granted a pension of \$40 a year to James McElvain, a soldier of the Indian War, and to Catherine Monks, widow of another soldier of the war. In 1840 there were twenty-six revolutionary pensioners residing in Butler County.

THE WAR OF 1812.

Smarting for thirty years over the loss of her North American colonies, England precipitated a second war by sending a fleet to our Atlantic coast and Great Lakes and threatening to invade the northern frontier with her army. The pioneers of Butler County were yet engaged in subduing the wilderness to the uses of civilization, but the call to arms aroused the patriotic sires of 1776 and their no less patriotic sons and they forsook the paths of peace to take up arms against the invader. In the ranks of the Butler County companies were found the survivors of many a hard fought field in the Revolution under General Wayne and in the Indian wars under St. Clair, and their sons proved their value on many a bloody field in the war that followed. It is not an uncommon thing to find on the muster rolls of the county in the War of 1812 the name of a father, followed by two, three, four and five sons. The struggle that followed was brief and forever settled the supremacy of the United States on this continent.

In July, 1812, the appearance of British and Indian forces off the harbor at Presque Isle, now Erie, caused alarm

along the border, and under an order of the governor of the state dated July 15th, the Sixteenth Division of the State Militia was organized by General Kelso. This Division included Butler County. In his message to the legislature, December 3rd, of the same year Governor Snyder made use of the following language: "In the War of the Revolution our fathers went forth, as it were, with a sling and with a stone, and smote the enemy. Since that period millions of her sons have grown to manhood, and, inheriting the principles of their fathers, are determined to preserve the precious heritage which was purchased by their blood and won by their valor."

Acting on the suggestion of Governor Snyder, the legislature passed an act for an additional monthly allowance to the Pennsylvania militia, and energetic efforts were made to place Lake Erie in a state of defense.

In the spring of 1813 Commodore Perry was building his fleet at Erie harbor and the third detachment of 1,000 Pennsylvania militia was ordered to the defense of the Union, to protect the vessels of war building at Erie. At this time the British evinced a determination not only to destroy Commodore Perry's unfinished fleet but to invade Pennsylvania. Appreciating the gravity of the situation, Commodore Perry sent a courier to Meadville for reinforcements, and Gen. David Mead, commander of the Sixteenth Division of the State Militia, ordered his command to report at Erie with all possible haste. Butler County furnished her full quota of men for this expedition and they assisted in protecting public property and in getting the squadron over the bar at the mouth of the harbor and in the events that preceded the famous engagement of September 10th of that year.

Shortly after war was declared Col. John Purviance of Butler raised a regiment which was known as the "Second

Regiment of Infantry," and formed part of the brigade commanded by Gen. Adamson Tannehill. Five companies of this regiment were recruited in Butler County. Under the call of 1813 the men of Colonel Purviance's regiment re-enlisted and served at Erie and northern posts. In 1851 Gen. John N. Purviance, a son of Col. John Purviance, secured from the War Department at Washington, D. C., copies of the roster of this regiment, which were published in the *Democratic Herald* of that year.

During the struggle Pennsylvania soil was never invaded by hostile foot, yet at one time, the state had more militia and more volunteers in the service than were at any time from any other state in the Union. A noteworthy fact that Pennsylvania's sons may remember with pride is that when General Van Rensselaer's brigade of 4,000 New York militia arrived at Buffalo in 1814 they refused to cross the line into Canada on the pretext that they were not obliged to, even to fight their enemies. Two days later General Tannehill's brigade of 2,000 Pennsylvania militia arrived at Niagara, promptly crossed the line and gallantly met the foe.

Pennsylvania militia also helped man Commodore Perry's fleet, and for this service were awarded silver medals by the legislature of the state. Among those who served in Commodore Perry's command was John Waldron, a pioneer of Forward Township.

It is a matter of history that the war of 1812 met with a lukewarm support for a time in some of the New England states, especially those bordering on Canada, but such lukewarmness cannot be attributed to Western Pennsylvania. The pioneers were ardent patriots and had no time nor use for Toryism. An illustration of this is given in the treatment of Andrew McClure, at Zelienople, in 1812. McClure was accused, unjustly, however, of having Tory affiliations, and was taken out one

night by a party of militiamen, who poured tar over him and then gave him a coat of feathers.

There were five full companies that went from Butler County to the War of 1812, forming a part of a regiment of twelve companies raised in the district by Col. John Purviance and known as the Second Regiment of infantry. The five companies above referred to were those of Captains Abraham Brinker, Robert Storey, Robert Thompson, Samuel Jordan, and James Stewart. The Second Regiment formed a part of the brigade commanded by Brigadier-General Adamson Tannehill and saw service at Erie and other posts in Northern Pennsylvania. In response to a call issued in July, 1813, the men of Colonel Purviance's regiment re-enlisted.

In addition to the companies above mentioned there was also Captain Martin's company, which formed a part of the battalion commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Miller, known as the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Regiment.

MEXICAN WAR.

Butler County had no regular military organization in the war with Mexico. The Slippery Rock Guards, one of the militia organizations of the county, assembled at the house of Lieut. John Brackney at West Sunbury on June 13, 1846, and on motion of Capt. John Loudon tendered their services to the Governor of the State as a rifle company. A similar tender of services was made by the Washington Cavalry of Butler February 13, 1847. The quota of volunteers having been filled, the offers of these organizations were not accepted. A number of young men from the county enlisted in various commands and served through the war.

So far as known the only survivor of the Mexican War in the county at this writing is James Graham of Butler. Graham is a native of Butler County, but enlisted at

Pittsburg, in Company G, Eleventh Pennsylvania Infantry, which was organized at Carlisle and was on its way to the front. Mr. Graham also served three years in the Civil War and is probably the oldest living veteran of the two wars in the state.

Charles Hoffman, who died recently in Saxonburg, enlisted in Pittsburg in the DeKalb Greys and served during the war. He was also a veteran of the Civil War.

Henry Hartung and Casper Hartung, two brothers of Butler Township, enlisted at Pittsburg and served during the war.

John Hoffman of Connoquenessing Township, enlisted from Beaver County and served in an artillery regiment.

Andrew G. Marshall, Richard Crozier and George L. Glenn returned to their homes in Butler from the war in 1848 and met with a warm welcome by their friends.

E. G. Smith, a returning soldier, en route to his home in Crawford County, died on the Pittsburg-Butler stage, and was buried in Butler with military honors, July 31, 1848.

Lafayette Sullivan, of Butler County, was a sergeant in Company E, Eleventh United States Infantry, of General James Shields' brigade. He died at the City of Pueblo, Mexico, in January, 1848.

James Bredin, ex-judge of this district, served on the U. S. Ship Ohio along the Mexican coast and was in the actions at Vera Cruz and Suspan.

Lafayette Kerr, of Slippery Rock Township, died on the field of honor.

James Reed of Oakland Township, was a wagonmaker in the employ of the Government.

John Kirkpatrick, a resident of Clinton Township, was killed in battle.

Samuel Patterson, who died in Butler in January, 1903, served in the Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment through the war. He also served in a West Virginia artillery regiment through the Civil War.

THE CIVIL WAR—1861-1865.

The first organization to take the field during the War of the Rebellion was The Butler County Blues, a company organized in Butler, April 22, 1861, at a public meeting held at the court house. The commissioned and non-commissioned officers chosen were: John N. Purviance, captain; Alexander Gillespie, first lieutenant; John G. Vandyke, second lieutenant; John B. McQuiston, first sergeant; Edwin Lyon, second sergeant; Oliver C. Redie, third sergeant; Samuel Mucket, fourth sergeant; Thompson Campbell, Jr., Andrew Carns, John P. Orr and Joseph B. Mechling, corporals.

Leaving Butler on the forenoon of April 22nd, the company proceeded to Freeport and thence to Pittsburg, arriving at the latter point the same evening. It remained at Pittsburg until April 24th, when, with other volunteer companies, and General Negley in command of the battalion, it proceeded to Harrisburg. On the 25th of April, the Butler County Blues were mustered into the United States service for three months by Capt. S. G. Simmons, and became Company H of the Thirteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. In the regimental organization Thomas A. Rowley was commissioned colonel, and Capt. John N. Purviance, lieutenant colonel. Jacob Ziegler was elected captain of Company H, to succeed Captain Purviance, promoted to lieutenant colonel. Captain Ziegler resigned, however, on the 11th of May, and First Lieutenant Alexander Gillespie was promoted to captain, and George W. Smith to first lieutenant.

On the 26th of April the regiment proceeded to Camp Scott, near York, Pennsylvania, and went into camp for instruction, remaining there until June 4th. The command then moved to Camp Rowley, near Chambersburg, and on the 11th of June to Camp Brady, about three miles

south of Chambersburg, where it reported to Col. Dixon S. Miles, commanding the Fourth Brigade, First Division, Patterson's Corps. Two days later the regiment was fully equipped, and, with five days' cooked rations and forty rounds of ammunition, started on the march southward. The first stop was at Camp Lee, two miles south of Greencastle, Pennsylvania, and on the 15th of June, the regiment proceeded to Camp Riley, a point two miles north of Williamsport, Maryland. The following day the Thirteenth was assigned the advance of the column and passing through Williamsport, crossed the Potomac River, camping that night on Virginia soil at a point called Camp Hitchcock, three miles from the river, thus being the first northern men to reach Virginia on this line.

From the 18th of June to the 2nd of July, the Thirteenth Regiment was engaged on the Maryland side of the river in constructing field work or redan for the use of Captain Doubleday's battery and repelling the attacks of enterprising bodies of the enemy on the picket lines. When Patterson's army of 20,000 men crossed the Potomac on the 2nd of July, the Thirteenth and the Eighth Regiments were left to garrison Williamsport. The next duty performed by the Thirteenth was to escort the Rhode Island battery of Colonel Burnside's command to Martinsburg, Virginia, on July 4th. This was followed by two weeks of picket and fatigue duty, when the regiment joined the main column and moved to Bunker Hill village, and on the 17th proceeded to Charleston, where it remained until the 21st, the day the First Battle of Bull Run was fought. From Charleston the regiment proceeded to Harper's Ferry and thence to Hagerstown, Maryland, arriving at the latter place on the morning of July 23d. On the 25th of July the command proceeded by rail to Harrisburg and thence to Pittsburg, arriving at its home station the

morning of July 28th. The citizens of Pittsburg handsomely entertained the returning soldiers, and on the 6th of August, the regiment was mustered out of the service by First Lieut. John B. Johnston, of the Third United States Cavalry. The only other change made in the commissioned officers of Company H was the appointment of Second Sergeant Edwin H. Lyon to be first lieutenant.

Immediately after the muster out of the Thirteenth, Colonel Rowley set about the reorganization of his regiment for the three-year service and a full company was organized in Butler County. Many of the men who served in the old Thirteenth re-enlisted, and the new organization became known as the One Hundred and Second Pennsylvania Volunteers. This change in number happened through a dispute between Colonel Rowley, who wanted to retain his old regimental number, Thirteen, and the adjutant general, who positively declined to use the "hoodoo" number. When the dispute was settled, all the numbers under 102 had been taken, and that became the number of Colonel Rowley's new regiment.

When Company H, Thirteenth Regiment, was mustered out many of the members re-enlisted in other volunteer organizations that were leaving for the field in the summer of 1861, and made gallant records.

FOURTIETH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
(ELEVENTH RESERVE.)

Under the first call for troops in April, 1861, three full companies were organized in Butler County, but only one had been accepted—Company H, Thirteenth Regiment—when the quota for the county was filled. The other two companies preserved their organization and were mustered in as Companies C and D, Eleventh Pennsylvania Reserve, in May, 1861. Company C was recruited at West Sunbury, this county, in April and May, and was

named the Dickson Guards in honor of Rev. W. T. Dickson, who was principal of the West Sunbury Academy at that time. A large number of the members of this company were students of the academy, and were fired by the patriotic zeal of their teacher, who followed the command to the front, and served as chaplain of the regiment from August 28th, 1861, to November 28th, 1862. The first captain of this company was John Loudon.

Company D was organized in the western part of the county as the Connoquenessing Rangers by Capt. William C. Stewart. On June 10th the two companies reported at Camp Wright, near Pittsburg; on July 1st, the regimental and staff officers were elected and on July 29th the regiment was mustered into the United States service for three years at Washington, D. C. To rehearse the story of the arduous campaigns and hard fought battles of the Eleventh Reserve, is to repeat the deeds of the Army of the Potomac, and the fallen heroes of the two Butler County companies were left on the great battle fields in Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania. During its three years of service the regiment participated in the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Hill, Charles City, Cross Road, second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Falling Waters, Culpeper, Bristoe Station, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, and Bethesda Church.

Of the 108 men whose names appear on the roll of Company C, twenty were killed in battle; forty-three were wounded; nine died from disease, two of whom died in prison, and from disease contracted while in prison. Eighteen were discharged on account of wounds and thirteen on account of disability.

Company D paid almost as heavy a toll. Of 125 men on the roll, eighteen were killed in battle; fifteen died from wounds

received in battle or from disease; two were missing after battle, and thirty were discharged because of wounds or disability on surgeon's certificates.

THE SEVENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

The Seventy-eighth Regiment was organized at Camp Orr, Kittanning, in August and September, 1861. William Sirwell of Armstrong County was its colonel, Archibald Blakeley of Butler County, the lieutenant colonel, and Augustus Bonaffon of Allegheny County, major. Company H was recruited in Butler County under Captain William S. Jack. The regiment was brigaded with the Seventy-seventh and Seventy-ninth Regiments, and Muehler's battery under Brig. Gen. James S. Negley at Pittsburg, and proceeded at once by boat to Louisville, and thence to Nolan's Station on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, where it was attached to Gen. A. McDowell McCook's Division of the Army of the Cumberland. From that time until August, 1862, it was engaged in guarding lines of communication in Tennessee and Kentucky, and was engaged in a number of skirmishes with guerrillas and cavalry. From August to December of the same year it was on garrison duty at Nashville with General John F. Miller's Brigade of Negley's Division. On October 17th the regiment assisted in the routing of Anderson's rebel camp, and the capture of the Thirty-second Alabama Regiment. Subsequently the regiment engaged in the battles of Stone River, on December 3, 1862, and January 1, 1863; at Chickamauga, September 19-20, 1863, and at Lookout Mountain, November 23-24 and 25, 1863. During the Atlanta Campaign in 1864, it participated in the engagements at Tunnel Hill, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Dallas and Kennesaw Mountain.

At the battle of Stone River the regiment lost 190 men in killed and wounded. Among the mortally wounded was Capt.

William S. Jack, Company H, who died in the hospital at Nashville, February 5, 1863. In this battle the flag of the Twenty-sixth Tennessee Regiment became the trophy of the Seventy-eighth.

Company H of this regiment was composed entirely of Butler County men. William S. Jack was its captain. After his death, February 5th, 1863, Hugh A. Ayres was promoted from first lieutenant to captain. The lieutenants were Joseph B. Meehling, Samuel J. McBride, and Frederick F. Wiehl.

On October 17th the time of the regiment expired and it was ordered back to Pittsburg to be mustered out. On the way home through Tennessee it was mounted and sent in pursuit of Wheeler's rebel cavalry. After more than three years of service the regiment arrived in Pittsburg on November 4th, 1864, and was mustered out.

Many, however, re-enlisted and new companies were organized to serve until the close of the war. Among these was Company E, recruited in the southwestern section of the county. Its captain was Robert I. Boggs, and the lieutenants were Alexander Gillespie and Lewis Gansz. In addition to Company E, about twenty men from the eastern section of the county enlisted in Company F.

In April, 1863, Colonel Sirwell was promoted to brigade commander and Lieutenant Colonel Blakeley was made colonel of the regiment.

The final muster out of the regiment took place September 11th, 1865, several months after the surrender of Lee's army at Appomattox.

The chaplain of the regiment was Rev. Richard C. Christy, who was at the outbreak of the war pastor of St. John's Roman Catholic Church, at Coyleville, in Clearfield Township. He resigned his pastorate to accept the commission as chaplain of the Seventy-eighth Regiment, and he was tireless and fearless in the dis-

charge of his duties. He not only ministered to the sick and wounded in the camp and the hospital, but where the battle raged the hottest he was found speaking words of comfort to the wounded and the dying, and encouraging all by word and example. Because of his courage and devotion he was known throughout the Army of the Cumberland as the "Fighting Chaplain." His portrait occupies a place of honor in the Hall of Encampment, Number 45, U. V. L., of Butler.

ONE HUNDRETH REGIMENT—"ROUND HEADS."

The One Hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers was recruited in the southwestern counties of the state, with the exception of one Company, C, which was recruited in Butler County. The captains of this company were James E. Cornelius, of Porterville, afterwards promoted to colonel, David Critchlow, and George W. Fisher. The lieutenants were: Philo S. Morton, Robert W. Weller, Matthew Stewart, Isaac W. Cornelius, and William Smiley. The regiment was sworn into the United States service at Camp Wilkins, August 31, 1861, and on September 2nd proceeded to Washington, D. C., where Company L was transferred to the 105th Regiment.

From the fact that the make-up of this regiment was principally the descendants of Scotch-Irish Covenanters, and of the Round Heads of the English Revolution, it became known as the "Round Head Regiment."

The field and staff officers of the regiment were: Colonel, Daniel Leasure; lieutenant colonel, James Armstrong; major, David A. Leckey; chaplain, Rev. Albert Audley Brown; quartermaster, H. H. Leslie; surgeon, Horace Ludington; assistant surgeon, Abraham Maas; adjutant, George Leasure.

At Washington the "Round Heads" were brigaded with the Eighth Michigan

and the Fiftieth Pennsylvania, and the Seventy-ninth New York Highlanders, with Colonel Leasure as commander of the brigade, and ordered to South Carolina as part of the land forces sent against Port Royal. The regiment participated in the battles of Port Royal, Port Royal Ferry, and in the unsuccessful attempt to take Charleston in June, 1862. In July, 1862, the regiment was assigned to the Ninth Corps of the Army of the Potomac, and participated in the battles of Second Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, and Fredericksburg. In March, 1863, the Round Heads were transferred to the Department of the Ohio, and in June assisted in the siege and capture of Vicksburg. They also participated in the battles of Jackson, Miss.; Blue Springs, Campbell's Station, and the siege of Knoxville, in Tennessee.

In January, 1864, all of the regiment, with the exception of twenty-seven men, re-enlisted for a second term of three years and were granted a veteran furlough. Upon their return to the field the Round Heads were again assigned to the Army of the Potomac, and participated in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Mine Explosion, Weldon Railroad, Poplar Grove Church, Hatcher's Run, Fort Steadman, and the final assault on Petersburg. After a service of nearly four years the regiment was mustered out of service July 24th, 1865. The record of the Round Heads is one of valiant service and brilliant achievements, both officers and men distinguishing themselves by great personal bravery.

ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND REGIMENT.

Immediately after the Thirteenth Regiment was mustered out in 1861, Col. Thomas A. Rowley began recruiting its members for the three years' service. The dispute that arose over retaining the old

number, Thirteen, was not settled until all the numbers up to one hundred and two had been taken, and that became the number of the new regiment. The old number stuck, however, and the regiment was known throughout its service as the "Old Thirteenth." Company H of this regiment was a Butler County company. Its captain was Thomas McLaughlin, who was promoted to major, June 1, 1863. His successor was Robert W. Lyon, who was commissioned major, June 25, 1865, and promoted to brevet lieutenant colonel.

The lieutenants were William Crooks, Charles Bartley, Armstrong Renison, Addison J. Brinker, and Isaac C. Stewart. The company was mustered into the service August 20, 1861, one hundred and thirteen strong. From 1861 to June 28, 1865, two hundred men served in its ranks. Of this number thirty-eight were killed or mortally wounded in battle, seventy-two were wounded, and twelve died of disease.

The regiment was engaged in the advance on Richmond, and the advance on Fort Magruder. It was afterwards engaged in the battles of Seven Pines, Fair Oaks, Chantilly, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Mary's Height, Salem Church, Rapahannock Station, Mine Run, Westminster and Funkstown. Early in 1864 the regiment veteranized by re-enlisting and was given thirty days' furlough. The same year it was again in the field and took part in the engagements at Petersburg, Opequon, Winchester, Five Forks, Sailor's Creek and Appomattox. The total losses of the regiment were one hundred and seventy-one killed in action, a much larger number wounded; eighty-two died from disease, and one hundred and forty reported captured or missing.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD REGIMENT.

The One Hundred and Third Regiment was recruited in January, 1862, and embraced two full companies from Butler

County and a part of the third. Company E was recruited in the western part of Butler County. Its captains were Samuel Martin and Eli G. Cratty. The lieutenants were Christian M. Otto, Robert R. Bryson and Peter Weisenstein.

Company I was recruited in the north-western section of the county, and had for its captains, William C. Maxwell and William Fielding. The lieutenants were W. C. McCrum, W. H. Kiester and G. K. Crawford.

Company B was recruited from Butler, Armstrong, Clarion and Venango Counties. The captains of the company were: George W. Gillespie, Joseph Rogers and Daniel Coe. Captain Gillespie was killed in the battle of Fair Oaks and Captain Rogers resigned.

The regiment was organized at Harrisburg, February 24, 1862, with T. F. Lehman, colonel, and Wilson Maxwell (captain of Company I) as lieutenant colonel.

This regiment participated in the siege of Yorktown, where it lost eighty-four in killed and wounded at Fair Oaks and in the entire Peninsular campaign. In the latter campaign it lost fifty per cent. of its original members. After Foster's expedition in North Carolina the regiment went into camp on the Neuse River. In 1863 the regiment accompanied Wessell's Brigade to Plymouth, where the Confederates attacked by land and sea, compelling the surrender of the Federal troops on the 20th of April. The horrors of the Andersonville and Florence prisons followed, and of the one hundred and thirty-two men of this command who died in these prisons, thirty-four were from Butler County. During the months of March and April, 1865, eight new companies were added to the regiment, but they were carried on the rolls as unassigned men. When the command was mustered out June 25, 1865, but eighty-one of the original men were present.



VIEW OF EVANS CITY



OLD PEOPLE'S HOME, ZELIENOPLE



ORPHANS' HOME, ZELIENOPLE



M. E. CHURCH AND PARSONAGE,
CONNOQUENESSING



BARNHART MILL, CHICORA



PUBLIC SCHOOL, ZELIENOPLE

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

This regiment was organized at Camp Curtin under a call issued in July, 1862, by Governor Curtin for men for nine months' service. The organization was mustered into the United States Service in August following with the following officers: Matthew S. Quay, of Beaver County, colonel; Edward O'Brien, of Lawrence County, lieutenant-colonel; and John M. Thompson, of Butler, major. Colonel Quay resigned early in December, and on the 8th of that month Lieutenant Colonel O'Brien was promoted to colonel, Major Thompson was promoted to lieutenant-colonel, and Capt. William H. Shaw was promoted to major. Alfred G. Reed, who went out as lieutenant of Company C, was promoted to adjutant, and on February 17, 1863, Capt. Cyrus E. Anderson was promoted to major. Alfred G. Reed was wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, December 13, 1862, and died fourteen days later. Alfred G. Reed Post, G. A. R., of Butler, was named in his honor. Sergeant Major George Purviance was promoted to adjutant on January 1, 1863, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Reed. This regiment participated in the battle of Fredericksburg, and in the battle of Chancellorsville, and was mustered out at Harrisburg May 26, 1863. Among those who were killed at Chancellorsville was Capt. John Brant, of Company B. The loss of the regiment during its term of service was thirty-eight officers and privates killed, and sixty-seven who died from disease.

Four companies of this organization were recruited in Butler County. The first company recruited was Company C, which had for its Captains Cyrus E. Anderson, and John F. White. The lieutenants were Alfred G. Reed, and Peterson P. Brown. Captain Anderson's company was one of the largest taken from the county during the war. The well known character of the

leader brought in recruits from all over the county and by the time the organization reached Harrisburg they had many more men on the roll than the quota required for a company.

Company F was recruited in Butler County, and its captains were W. O. Breckenridge, and Winfield M. Clark. The lieutenants were John J. Kelley, Samuel Hilliard, and James Timblin.

Company G, recruited in Butler County, had for its captains Alfred G. Riddle, and James M. Clark. The lieutenants were Sterns E. Tyler, and James P. Hall.

Company K, recruited in Butler County, had for its captains, Edwin Lyon, and William O. Campbell. The lieutenants were J. A. Millinger, Daniel McMillen, and William B. Lyon.

H. W. Koonce of Butler County served in Company H of this regiment, and William Curry, Robert Richeal, and William J. Stoner, as privates in Company B.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

In addition to the four companies furnished for the 134th Regiment, Butler County furnished three companies for the 137th Regiment, which was organized at Camp Curtin, at Harrisburg, August 22, 1862, with the following officers: Henry M. Bossert, of Clinton County, colonel; Joseph B. Kidder, of Allegheny County, lieutenant-colonel; and Charles B. Wingert, of Clinton County, major. The regiment entered active service September 12, as a member of Smith's Division of Hancock's Brigade, and was soon after engaged in the battle at Crampton's Gap in the South Mountain. It was present at the battle of Antietam, and later was sent in pursuit of J. E. B. Stewart, the rebel cavalry general, who had made a raid into Pennsylvania. It took part in the Burnside's second campaign, and subsequently went into camp at Belle Plain. In April,

1863, it crossed the Rappahannock at Franklin's crossing under a heavy artillery fire, and was present at Chancellorsville, where it was assigned the extreme right of the line. Its terms of enlistment having expired, it was ordered to Harrisburg and mustered out on the 25th of May, 1863.

Company D of this regiment was organized in Butler County, and had George W. Hays for its captain. The lieutenants were William Harvey, John B. McNair, and Matthew N. Greer.

Company F was recruited in the western part of the county by Capt. Henry Pillow. The lieutenants were Origen G. Bingham, Cyrus O. Kingsbury, and John Lemmon.

Company G was recruited by Capt. Allen Wilson, and has for its lieutenants Robert Storey and David Conn.

George H. Graham of this company was promoted to quartermaster of the regiment August 28, 1862. W. H. McCandless of Butler County served in Company B of this regiment.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT,
(FOURTEENTH CAVALRY.)

The Fourteenth Cavalry was recruited in August and September, 1862, as a three years' service regiment, and was mustered into the United States service November 24th, with James M. Schoonmaker, colonel; William Blakeley, lieutenant-colonel; Thomas Gibson, Shadrach Foley, and John M. Daily, majors. The regiment consisted of twelve full companies, Company L being recruited in Butler County. The captains of this company were William H. Tibbles, R. M. Kiskaddon, and Saml. D. Hazlett. The lieutenants were David C. Beale and Robert Wilson. Captain Tipples resigned November 14, 1862, and Captain Kiskaddon resigned March 18, 1865.

At the close of December, 1862, the Fourteenth Cavalry formed the advance

post of General Kelley's Division in the Shenandoah Valley. It rendered valuable services in Virginia from that time until June 11, 1865, when it was ordered to proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where it was consolidated into a six-company battalion. On August 24, five companies were mustered out and Company A remained at Leavenworth until November 2, 1865, when it was mustered out.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Butler County furnished one company for the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment, which was recruited by Capt. John G. Bippus, and was mustered into the United States' service as Company E. The lieutenants of this company were Frederick Burry and James M. White. The organization of the regiment was completed November 28, 1862, with the following field officers: Lewis W. Smith, of Allegheny County, colonel; Emanuel W. Wickenshaw, of Allegheny County, lieutenant colonel; and William Smyth, of Butler County, major. This regiment was called out for nine months' service and was mustered out July 27, 1863. This organization was known as drafted militia. On the 1st of December the regiment started for Washington and upon its arrival was ordered to Fortress Monroe, where it reported to General Dix. On the morning of the 7th it was sent to Yorktown and the following day to Gloucester Point. Near the close of the month it was transferred to Fort Keyes, which it garrisoned and in addition performed picket duty in its front. On the 9th of July, 1863, the regiment was removed to Washington, and thence marched through Frederick City and Boonsboro to Funkstown, Maryland, where it reported to the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac on the 14th of July, and was assigned to the Eleventh Army Corps. The regiment joined in the pursuit of Lee's army after the battle of Gettysburg, and made a forced march to

Williamsport, Maryland, where it arrived in time to receive a few parting shots and see the last rebel baggage wagon disappear on the Virginia side of the Potomac. A few days later it proceeded to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, where it was mustered out on the 27th of July, 1863.

TWO HUNDRED AND TWELFTH REGIMENT,
(SIXTH ARTILLERY.)

The Sixth Artillery of the Two Hundred and Twelfth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers was organized at Camp Reynolds, near Pittsburg, in August and September, 1864. The organization was recruited in western Pennsylvania and contained many veterans who had served in other regiments during 1862-3, and had been discharged on the expiration of their enlistments. The organization was completed on the 15th of September by the selection of the following field officers: Charles Barnes, colonel; Joseph B. Copeland, lieutenant-colonel; Robert H. Long, Joseph R. Kemp, and Frank H. Wite, majors. The regiment left Pittsburg on the 17th of September for Washington, D. C., and was assigned to the Second Brigade of De Russey's Division. On the 29th of September it was detailed to guard the Orange and Alexandria Railroad over which supplies were transported for Sheridan's army, and in November it was ordered back to Washington. Up to this time the regiment had served as infantry, but it was afterwards drilled and detailed for duty as an artillery regiment. It served at Forts Marey, Renno, Craig, Ward, Albany, Lyon and others, and was mustered out at Fort Ethan Allen, June 13, 1865. The loss of this regiment was slight, being two men killed, while forty-four died from disease. Batteries A and B were almost wholly recruited by Butler County men. The captain of Battery A was William R. Hutchison, and the lieutenants, Thomas H. McElvain, William H. McCandless, James Harvey, and Milton

Wolford. The captain of Battery B was Gustavus L. Braun, and the lieutenants, W. H. H. Wason, John M. Kelsey, Robert O. Shira, and William C. Rudyard.

Butler County men served in other batteries in this regiment, as follows: Reuben Campbell, Battery C; James Atkinson, Felix H. Negley, Gottfried Reinhold, Samuel Schaffner, and William Watson, Battery D; John W. Brown, Battery H; William Lutz and Alexander C. Weller, Battery I; John Day, Battery K; Amos McCamant, John A. Hutchins, and Robert Hutchins, from Butler County, also served in this regiment.

FOURTEENTH MILITIA REGIMENT.

After the second battle of Bull Run, when General Lee threatened an invasion of Pennsylvania, an emergency was created which made it necessary to call into the service a force of the state militia to cooperate with the troops already in the field in repelling the invader. Butler County's response to this call was prompt. A company organized at Butler was mustered into the Fourteenth Militia Regiment as Company G, and was one of the first to report for duty. Many of the leading citizens of Butler Borough and of the county were members of this organization, and by reason of the large number of lawyers who joined, it was known as the "Blackstone Guards." Two Butler men were also numbered among the field and staff officers of the regiment. These were Major Charles McCandless and Assistant Surgeon Newton J. McCandless.

The Fourteenth Regiment was organized September 12 and 16, 1862, its colonel being R. B. McComb. It was immediately sent to the front to perform such services as might be demanded of it, but the battle of Antietam fought on September 16-17, resulting in the defeat of General Lee and his retreat into Virginia, relieved Pennsylvania from the danger that threatened her borders. The further services of the

emergency men were not needed, and they were accordingly mustered out September 26 and 28. The captain of Company G was James Gilmore Campbell, and the lieutenants, Ebenezer McJunkin and Charles Duffy.

EIGHTEENTH MILITIA REGIMENT.

The Eighteenth Militia Regiment was also organized to meet the emergency arising from Lee's threatened invasion of Pennsylvania. It was with the army at South Mountain and Antietam, though it did not actively participate in those battles. It was mustered out of the service September 27, 1862, after the defeat of Lee at Antietam. Company C of this regiment was recruited in Butler County by Capt. William R. Hutchison, and the lieutenants were John Brown and Henry Flick.

FIFTY-SIXTH MILITIA REGIMENT.

The second advance made by General Lee's army and the threatened invasion of the state in 1863 created an emergency for which the state militia were called out in June of that year. The Fifty-sixth Regiment was mustered in from June 27th to July 5th for the defense of the state and served until August 13th, when the command was mustered out. Company F was recruited in Butler County by Capt. William R. Hutchison, who had recruited a company the previous year, and the lieutenants were Baxter Logan and John Brown.

FIFTY-EIGHTH MILITIA REGIMENT.

This command was organized in July, 1863, and mustered into service the same month under Col. George H. Bemis. On the 24th of July at the time of Morgan's raid, the regiment, with others, was ordered to hold the fords on the Ohio River between Steubenville and Wheeling, the Fifty-eighth occupying La Grange, opposite Wellsville. The watchfulness of this regiment led Morgan to seek a way of es-

cape through Salineville, where he was attacked by Michigan cavalry and lost about three hundred of his men in killed, wounded and captured. The Fifty-eighth then took charge of the prisoners until they were placed in the Ohio penitentiary. After this duty was performed the regiment returned to Pittsburg and was mustered out August 14th and 15th, 1863. Company G of this regiment was raised in Butler County by Capt. Alexander Gillespie. The lieutenants were James G. Guthrie and John S. Brown. Company I was also recruited in Butler County by Captain William M. Clark, the lieutenants being William E. Moore and S. L. Daubenspeck.

THE FOURTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.

The Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry was organized in October, 1861, and served until July 1, 1865, when it was mustered out. This regiment saw some of the hardest service of the war and lost ninety-eight men killed in action, while two hundred and sixty died from disease. Butler County did not have a full company in this regiment, but a number of men were in its ranks.

MISCELLANEOUS COMMANDS.

In addition to the foregoing companies and parts of companies credited to Butler County, a large number of her citizens and young men claiming the county as their home enlisted in other counties of Pennsylvania and in regiments raised in other states.

Col. James Cooper McKee, M. D., of Butler, was appointed and commissioned assistant surgeon of the United States Army in 1858. At the second battle of Bull Run he served as assistant medical director of Pope's army, and at Antietam as assistant medical purveyor of the Army of the Potomac. In 1863 he was promoted to captain in the regular army and placed in charge of Lincoln United States Hospital at Washington, D. C., in which position he

continued until the close of the war. After the war he was transferred to New Mexico, serving there as chief medical officer of the army, and afterwards as medical director of the Department of Arizona. He also served in the same capacity at Vancouver Barracks, Department of Columbia. In 1891 he was retired from active service, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, by reason of injuries received in the discharge of his duty.

Dr. Samuel Graham, of Butler, after serving three months in Company H, Thirtieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, completed a course of medicine in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and entered the service as assistant surgeon of the One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was subsequently appointed surgeon of the Eighty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers.

BOUNTIES AND DRAFTS.

In the early days of the war patriotism ran high in Butler County and the enlistments were rapid. Later on, though there was no diminution in the patriotic spirit, the burdens of war began to be heavily felt. The county was drained of its young men and extraordinary taxes were levied in order that the war might be prosecuted to a successful issue. The men in the field had to be encouraged and made to feel that the people at home were back of them and that the call for more troops would be promptly responded to. This imposed a duty of vital importance on those at home, demanding many sacrifices, and much patriotism in order that the county might acquit itself with credit to the state, and with honor to the Union cause.

When more troops were needed enlistments were encouraged by the aid of bounties and other inducements. In 1862 a relief tax amounting to \$3,154.00 was collected, and in 1863, \$9,752.18 were paid in bounties. The same year, under the draft of July, the county furnished 323 men.

Many of those drafted furnished substitutes. The plan adopted in Butler County appears to have been for a number of those subject to draft to subscribe to a fund to pay substitutes, and after the requisite number of substitutes had been secured, to divide up the surplus, if any, among the subscribers.

In January, 1864, Capt. Henry Pillow, a United States recruiting officer, announced the extension of the time for paying bounties, and asked for volunteers. At this time the quotas required from the counties comprising the Twenty-third district were published, showing the quota of Butler County to be 316, to be secured from 2,320 men of the first, and 1,317 men of the second class. The borough of Butler furnished fourteen recruits, and was clear of the draft. In order to accomplish this object, the local committee collected \$3,070.00, of which \$1,770.00 was paid for the fourteen substitutes. The sum of \$35.00 was charged to the expense account, leaving \$1,265.00 to be returned to the subscribers. Under the call of February 1, 1864, for 500,000 men, Butler Borough filled its quota and had a surplus of money to return to the subscribers.

BOUNTY ACT OF 1864.

A call for two hundred thousand men was made March 15, 1864, and the general bounty was paid until April 1, 1864. On the 14th of April an act providing for the payment of bounties in Butler County was approved by Governor Curtin. Power was given to the school directors to levy a tax sufficient to pay a bounty of \$300 to each volunteer enlisted and credited to the school district making the levy. They were also empowered to levy a per capita tax not exceeding \$25 from each taxable citizen subject to the draft, and to repay to subscribers moneys advanced to aid in raising volunteers.

A prompt response was made to the call of March 15, 1864, and when the draft was

made, June 3rd, only nine districts in the county were behind with their quotas. In those nine districts, ninety-one men were called out by the provost marshal. A supplemental draft was ordered for June 27th, when sixty-five men were called out. Ten of the ninety-one men drafted on June 3rd failed to appear. Forty-four paid a commutation of \$300 each, thirty-three were exempted, and two were reported dead. A call for another draft was made July 18, 1864, and it took place September 19th. On the 30th of November the number of men subject to draft in the county was placed at 2,780, which estimate included a large number of soldiers who had served two years or more, and had received their discharges.

The drafts of 1864 were made necessary chiefly for the reason that during that year the terms of a large number of those who had enlisted in 1861 for three years had expired, and new men had to be obtained to fill their places. It should be borne in mind that a majority of these men re-enlisted in the field and that volunteers were constantly coming forward in every township.

THE BALAAM ASSOCIATION.

While so large a portion of the sturdy manhood of the county was at the front battling for the preservation of the Union, an urgent duty devolved upon those at home to care for the dependent widows and orphans of those who had fallen in battle, and also a necessity to care for the sick and wounded in the hospitals and in their homes. For the former purpose a relief tax was ordered in addition to the voluntary contributions. For the latter purpose a society was formed in 1864 known as "The Balaam Association," which had active working members in the different townships.

PITTSBURG SANITARY FAIR ASSOCIATION.

Butler County people became liberal

contributors to the Pittsburg Sanitary Fair Association and in the spring of 1864 committees to solicit subscription of money and clothing were appointed in each township in the county. On June 1, 1864, the collections amounted to \$2,606.51 in cash, including \$160.00 received from the Balaam Association. Clothing and provisions were also contributed to the amount of \$736.14.

JUBILEE MEETING.

The success of the Union cause, as announced by the fall of Richmond and the surrender of the Confederate forces under General Lee, and the final return of peace, caused much rejoicing throughout the North. In Butler the joy of the people found voice at a "Jubilee Meeting" held at the court house, April 7, 1865. This meeting was presided over by Hon. Lawrence L. McGuffen, the vice-president being Capt. Samuel Loudon, William Campbell and William Stoops, and the secretaries Col. John M. Thompson, Capt. George W. Fleeger, Jonathan Clutton, and James Bredin. After a number of patriotic speeches were delivered the following resolution, offered by John Negley, was adopted:

"Resolved, That we learn with irrepressible joy of the success of the armies of the Union; the downfall of the rebel capital, and the surrender or capture of the rebel hosts. Victory and peace have come through war, and, God be praised, the Republic lives."

These exuberant manifestations of joy were interrupted by the sad news of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. For the purpose of giving fitting expression to their sorrow, a meeting of the people of Butler Borough was held on the afternoon of Wednesday, April 19th, 1865. Gen. John N. Purviance was chosen president, James Gilmore Campbell, William Stewart, Charles McCandless, E. McMinkin, and E. M. Bredin, vice-presidents, and Wm. S. Ziegler, Thos. Robinson and James Bredin, secretaries of this meeting. Ad-

dresses in English were delivered by Rev. White, Tibbes, Niblock and Limberg, and in German by Rev. Myser. William Stewart, the chairman of the committee on resolutions, reported a preamble and a series of resolutions expressive of the general sorrow of the community.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENTS.

A suggestion for the erection of a monument to the memory of the Butler County soldiers who had fallen in battle or died in the hospitals or prisons of the South, was made not long after the close of the war, but owing to a lack of organized effort, the matter failed at that time to take a practical form. It was not until September 15, 1892, that any practical step was taken, when a meeting of soldiers and citizens was held in Butler at the suggestion of Col. John M. Sullivan. A board of directors was appointed at this meeting and in order to give it the proper authority, it was duly incorporated as the Butler County Monument Association, and a board of directors was elected, of which G. D. Swain of Harmony was chairman; I. J. McCandless, of Butler, secretary; and Charles Duffy, of Butler, treasurer. This board named committees to solicit funds in each voting district in the county, and in December of 1892, the collections had so far advanced that the board deemed it safe to advertise for bids and the presentation of designs. The contract was subsequently awarded to Campbell and Harrigan, of Pittsburg, for \$3,500.00. The monument was completed, placed and ready for the dedication by July 4, 1894. The dedicatory ceremonies which took place on that day were appropriate and impressive, and were participated in by the old soldiers and citizens from all parts of the county. An address turning over the monument to the old soldiers and to the people of Butler County was delivered by G. D. Swain, president of the Monument Association.

The address accepting the monument was delivered by Capt. George W. Fleeger, of Butler.

The monument is of Barre granite, twelve feet square at the base and forty-eight and one-half feet high. The shaft is surmounted by an infantry soldier in full dress standing at ease. On the sides of the shaft are emblazoned crossed muskets, sabers, cannon, and one anchor, representing the four branches of the service, and at the base are these words: "Our Silent Defenders." The monument stands on the public park facing the court house, and is one of the first objects that attract the attention of the visiting strangers.

The soldiers' monument at Evans City was dedicated August 29, 1894. It was erected to the memory of the brave men who went into the service from Jackson, Forward, Commonwealth, Lancaster, Cranberry, Adams, Middlesex and Peem Townships, who sleep in unknown and unmarked graves in the South. The project was started by Capt. William Stewart Post No. 573, G. A. R., of Evans City, in 1892. The committee appointed to take charge of the work consisted of D. B. Douthett, John Rohmer, Dr. Wm. Irvine, Edward Dumbaugh, Enos Barkey, Capt. J. P. Boggs, H. C. Boggs, and George Marburger. On December 6, 1893, the contract for the erection of the monument was let to J. B. Evans of Evans City, and cost when completed about \$1,400.00. The monument stands in the center of a plot donated to Stewart Post, G. A. R., by the Evans City Cemetery Association. It is of Quincy granite, nineteen feet three inches high, and is surmounted by the figure of an eagle standing on a globe. On one side is a wreath and crossed swords, and on the four sides of the die are inscribed the names of the dead whose memory the monument is designed to perpetuate, the number forty-five in all. There is also inscribed on one side these solemn and appropriate lines:

The muffled drum's sad roll has beat
 The soldier's last tattoo;
 No more on life's parade shall meet
 That brave and fallen few.
 On fame's eternal camping-ground
 Their silent tents are spread,
 But glory guards, with solemn round,
 The bivouac of the dead.

From first to last Butler County sent into the field twenty-five full companies, besides parts of companies. In addition to the organizations that are identified as belonging to the county, a large number of men claiming Butler County as their home enlisted in other volunteer regiments of the state and in other states, as well as in the United States regiments. The names of Butler County men are found on the muster rolls of fifty of the regimental organizations of Pennsylvania, and seventeen representing other states in the Union. For the roster of the Butler County companies reference may be had to Bate's History of the Pennsylvania Volunteers, which gives a record of each man enlisted.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

STIRRING SCENES OF 1898.

Butler County had but one military organization when war was declared against Spain in 1898—Company E, Fifteenth Regiment of the National Guard. Upon the first call for troops this organization promptly tendered its services and was accepted with the other National Guard companies of the state. For three days before the departure of the command for the point of mobilization the military spirit of the town rivaled that of 1861, when the first company left for the front in the Civil War. Blue-coated guardsmen on the street were the admiration of the girls and the envy of the less fortunate boys who wanted to enlist but did not have the opportunity. On Sunday, April 24th, the services in all of the churches partook of a patriotic nature and were attended by many soldiers in uniform. A mass meeting was held in the Y. M. C. A. hall in the afternoon which

was attended by the old soldiers and the members of Company E, and a patriotic address was made by Col. John M. Thompson, who had delivered a similar address to the first company that left Butler for the front in 1861.

DEPARTURE OF THE FIFTEENTH REGIMENT.

The greatest military pageant in the history of the town took place on Wednesday, April 27th, when the entire Fifteenth Regiment passed through Butler on the way to the point of mobilization of the state troops at Mt. Gretna, and were the guests for three hours of the citizens of Butler. The train left Erie at 10 o'clock a. m. with Companies A and C, picking up Company B at Meadville; regimental headquarters and Company K at Greenville; Company F at Grove City, and arriving in Butler at 5 o'clock p. m. At this point Company E of Butler, Company D of Clarion and Company G of Sharon were picked up.

The regiment was met at the station by a committee of citizens, the G. A. R. and the U. V. L., and escorted to the court house, where lunch was served to the men by the young ladies of the town and the regimental officers were entertained at one of the hotels. At 7 o'clock the regiment formed at the court house and marched to the train. The line of march for more than half a mile was one continuous ovation, the entire population of the town turning out to wish the departing soldiers godspeed.

The command arrived at Mt. Gretna about noon on April 28th and remained in camp there until the 11th of June. In the meantime Lieut. A. T. Scott and Sergeant O'Donnell returned to Butler early in May and enlisted twenty-six recruits and the company was mustered into the United States Volunteer Service along with the other companies of the Fifteenth Regiment on the 10th and 11th of May. At this time the muster roll of the company contained seventy-five enlisted men and three officers, which was later increased to 106 en-

listed men and three officers. Three of the men who left Butler with the original company were sent home by the examining surgeons because of physical disability, and one on account of sickness in his family. Two of these men assisted in the organization of the Butler Volunteers, one enlisted in another volunteer command and the fourth enlisted later in the United States regulars and was killed in action in the Philippines.

On June 19th the Fifteenth Regiment proceeded to stations at Sheridan Point, Virginia, and Ft. Washington, Maryland. Regimental headquarters and four companies were stationed at Sheridan Point and four companies, including Company E, under Lieut. Col. William T. Mechling, were stationed at Ft. Washington. Company E was assigned the care, preservation and drill of Emplacement C, having two ten-inch guns mounted on disappearing carriages. The inspection drill given by the company at Emplacement C was highly commended by Major Crozier and Major Greenough of the regular army, who were the inspecting officers.

The signing of the Protocol August 12th, 1898, destroyed any hope the Fifteenth Regiment had of getting into the field and the service performed thereafter was garrison and camp duty. On September 9th the regiment was united and proceeded to Camp George S. Meade at Middletown, Penna., and was assigned to the First Brigade, Second Division of the Second Army Corps. The regiment did provost guard duty until October 7th and participated in the Peace Jubilee at Philadelphia October 27th. Company E proceeded with the regiment to Camp Haskill, at Athens, Ga., on November 11th, and remained in camp there until mustered out of the volunteer service January 31, 1899.

DEATH OF PRIVATE WATTERS.

During the service of nine months Company E lost but one man—Private Charles

A. Watters, who died from typhoid fever in the hospital at Ft. Washington, August 9th, 1898. Private Watters had the distinction of being the only colored soldier enlisted in the Pennsylvania volunteer regiments. He was born in Liberty Township, Maryland, in 1860, and had been associated with Company E, Fifteenth Regiment, National Guard, since 1881.

The body of Private Watters was brought to his home in Butler and on August 12th was buried with military honors. Funeral services were held at the Methodist Episcopal Church, and that large auditorium could not hold half of the people who assembled to pay their respects to the dead soldier. All of the ministers in town were present and many from the country. The funeral pageant consisted of the Germania Band, A. G. Reed Post, No. 105, G. A. R.; Camp 45, U. V. L.; Company G, Twenty-first Regiment National Guard; ex-members of Company E, Fifteenth Regiment National Guard, and members of the Fire Department. He rests in the North Cemetery, on a beautiful hillside facing the Southland which he loved, and there awaits God's reveille when he shall answer the last roll call with his comrades in arms.

PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES.

Patriotic feeling ran high in Butler County after the departure of the troops for the field and immediate steps were taken to sustain the troops in the field and look after the comfort of the soldiers in camp and of their families at home.

Among the first organizations was the Butler Volunteers, mentioned in the militia chapter.

On May 28th, under the auspices of the W. C. T. U., a meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Levi M. Wise on North Main street for the purpose of making comfort bags for the soldiers and providing literature for their use in camp. The committee appointed consisted of Mrs. Levi M.

Wise, Mrs. O. M. Russell and Mrs. C. A. Bailey. These good women did work that was much appreciated by the boys in camp.

Meanwhile the Men's Patriotic League was formed for the purpose of looking after the material needs of the families of the soldiers in the field.

The general committee met on May 31st and elected Alex. Mitchell, president, and William C. Findley, secretary. Ward committeemen were named as follows: First ward, D. H. Sutton; Second ward, J. D. Jackson; Third ward, William H. Ritter; Fourth ward, A. B. Richey; Fifth ward, James N. Moore.

The following composed a finance committee: J. V. Ritts, Chas. Duffy, William Campbell, Joseph L. Purvis, L. C. Wick, H. H. Boyd, Major R. J. Phipps, Geo. J. Stamm, J. J. Leidecker, W. C. Thompson, Wm. G. Douthett and Calvin G. Christie.

An event of importance on June 25th was the presentation of a handsome silk field flag to Company E, Fifteenth Regiment, at Ft. Washington. The flag was the gift of the people of Butler, who were represented on the occasion by Wm. C. Thompson and a delegation of Butler ladies.

Flag raisings were events throughout the community and were attended by masses of people, school children and the patriotic societies.

The news that the Pennsylvania Volunteers had been mustered out at Athens, Ga., January 31, 1899, caused gladness throughout the land and Butler got ready to give the members of Company E a rousing reception. The company was met at the railroad station the morning of February 2nd by a reception committee of representative citizens, members of the Grand Army, the Union Veteran Legion, Company G, Twenty-first Regiment, National Guard, and the Germania Band. The route of the parade to the court house was lined with thousands of people, who braved zero weather to welcome the soldier boys

home again. In the evening at the opera house an address of welcome was delivered by Col. John M. Thompson, and responded to by Capt. Ira McJunkin. Secretary J. B. Carrothers, representing the Y. M. C. A., presented each soldier with a free membership ticket for one year. The events of the day closed with a banquet tendered the members of the company in the armory.

The services performed by Company E in the Spanish War has none of the glory of the battlefield and is without any event of importance. But to the young men of the county who so promptly offered their services at the call of their country must be given the credit of a faithful performance of every duty assigned them and patriotic zeal that is the lasting heritage of a great nation.

ROLL OF COMPANY E, FIFTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

Captain—Ira McJunkin.
 First Lieutenant—George S. Mechling.
 Second Lieutenant—Albert T. Scott.
 First Sergeant—Isaac Andrews.
 Quartermaster Sergeant—Horatio S. Vanderlin.
 Sergeants—John W. Alexander, Charles Collins, Francis J. O'Donnell, Joseph F. Moore, John J. Matrin, Charles A. McElvain.
 Corporals—William J. Jackson, Frank D. Pierce, William J. P. Collins, Elmer P. Kuhn, Hardie H. Hepler, Thomas McK. McKee, Howard C. Hazlett, Oscar C. McClung, Joseph A. Heineman, Clifford W. Penton, Harry G. Krag, William H. Reburn (company clerk), Clyde C. Green.
 Musicians—John A. Kelley, Alfred E. Black.
 Hospital Corps—Harry A. Cook.
 Artificer—Harry H. McFann.
 Wagoner—Vance Stroup.
 Privates—Robert J. Adams, Charles A. Allshouse, Cullen Armstrong, Lewis L. Beatty, Harry H. Boston, John M. Brown, Charley J. Burkhalter, Roy I. Burtner, Verne F. Caldwell, Charley L. Campbell, John H. Christy, Harry E. Cox, Charles A. Cummings, Harry S. Dersheimer, Walter R. Duncan, Samuel V. Eckelberger, Russell C. Eekman, Carl M. Eisler, Charles C. Elliott, David H. Ensminger, Harvey A. Evans, Ernest C. Faber, William G. Faber, Charles F. Fisher, William X. Foulis, Clarence E. Graham, Thomas D. Greer, Charlie E. Harrington, Rufus D. Hindman, John F. J. Heselton, John H. Jackson, Charles E. Kalb, Marcus B. Livingston, Marcus B. Mechling, Harry W. Metzgar, Charles E. Miller, Ralph H. Minks, James T. Morgan, Augustus S. Morrison, Ira A. Murphy, Josiah M. McCandless, James R. McClymonds, Walter F. McCormick,

Henry F. McCullough, Louis A. McDonald, Laurence H. McDowell, Robert K. McIntyre, Edgar H. Negley, John A. Pierce, George A. Rae, Walter S. Reynolds, Jacob A. Rimer, William H. Ritter, Jr., Fred T. Roessing, Charles E. Sankey, Samuel S. Scott, George W. Shaffer, Oscar A. Shaffer, Frederick E. Shetter, Charles E. Smith, James L. Smith, Paul P. Smith, Neal Strawick, Harry E. Sumney, William D. Sutton, Edward F. Thomas, Andrew J. Thompson, Earl D. Thompson, George W. Thompson, Milton S. Tyler, Walter V. Tyler, James C. Vogley, Charles A. Watters, Aubrey R. Williams, Benjamin R. Williams, John G. Williams, Charles H. Wilson, Charles M. Wise, Alphons Wanlin, Thomas W. Watson.

Private Frederick E. Shetter was promoted to First Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster and was mustered out with the regiment.

Lieut. A. T. Scott performed the duties of regimental ordnance officer in addition to his duties in the line.

In addition to the roster of Company E the following volunteers from Butler County served in other commands:

In addition to the roster of Company E, the following volunteers from Butler County served in other commands:

William T. Mechling of Butler served as lieutenant-colonel of the Fifteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Harry H. Morrison of Company D, Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

James L. Barton of Butler in Company H, Eighteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Robert M. Little of Butler in Company A, Eighteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

William A. Caldwell of Butler in the Seventeenth Regiment U. S. Infantry.

William E. Double in Company L, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry.

William A. Wade of West Sunbury in Company F, Fifteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Bert L. Wiseman of Butler in Company H, Fifth Ohio Volunteers.

Peter Cummings of Butler in Company H, Fifth Ohio Volunteers.

Harley McClellan in Company G, Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

William J. Curley in Company H, Ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Fred Wigton in Company K, Sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Cameron G. Brandon in Company F, Fifteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Edward McKnight in Company I, Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Fullerton Parker in Company H, Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

George Gibson of Glade Mills in Company B, Eighteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Fleming Hepler of Clinton Township in Company B, Eighteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Joseph C. Hutcheson of Butler in Company H, Eighteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Charles H. Otterman of Zelenople in Company C, Eighteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

William E. Stevenson of Harrisonville in Company B, Eighteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Claude C. Ziegler of Butler in Company C, Eighteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

William J. Sterritt of Downieville in Company B, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

William H. Miller of Parkers Landing in Company C, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Charles E. Bartley of Mars in Company B, Sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Howard C. Harper of Butler in Company B, Sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Alton G. Say in Company G, Sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Peter Dunkle in Company G, Sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Bernard Gallagher of Butler in Company G, Eighteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Martin L. Walters of Clinton Township in Eighteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Edward Westerman of Clinton Township in a United States regiment in the Philippine service.

Fred Diekey of Butler in the Forty-first U. S. Volunteers Philippine service.

George A. Gill of Monroeville in Light Battery B, Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Alfred Jennings of Petrolia in the Fourth U. S. Artillery.

Charles Henry of Butler in the Rough Riders.

Hale T. Planie in Company G, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

William Hunter of Butler in the Seventeenth U. S. Infantry.

Frank Killen of Butler in the Fourth U. S. Artillery.

Wallace O. Rimer of Butler in the Fourth U. S. Artillery.

Ira A. Murphy of Butler served two years in a United States regiment in the Philippines.

The following were enlisted in Company F, Fifteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers:

Sergeant—Clarence Imbire, Harrisonville.

Privates—Edward Christley, Slippery Rock; L. M. Daubenspeck, North Washington; E. P. Storey, Evans City; James Orr, J. H. Irwin; G. F. Thompson, Harrisville; Frank Bovard, Harrisville; Joseph H. Bovard, Harrisville; Wilbur L. Brandon, Butler; Charles B. Fuhrer, Harrisville; Robert W. Friskoen, Evans City; James Love, Butler; Herman Pond, West Sunbury; John M. Roth, Prospect; Charles C. Starkey, Zeno; John B. Storey, Baldwin.

Ernest Koen of Butler served as a private in Company C, Fifteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Hugh C. Sproul of Boyer served as a private in Company C, Fifteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Charles A. Cummings, who served as a private in Company E, Fifteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, was commissioned First Lieutenant in the Forty-seventh U. S. Volunteer Regiment and served in the Philippines.

William S. Barr of Butler, who volunteered with Company E, Fifteenth Regiment, National Guard, enlisted in Company C, First U. S. Infantry, in the Philippine service and was instantly killed on the firing line in one of the battles in which the regiment was engaged.

William A. Teague of Butler served as a private in Company G, Fifteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, in the war with Spain, and enlisted in Company B, Twenty-eighth United States Volunteers in the Philippine service.

George R. Graham of Butler served as a private in the Fourth United States Artillery.

William C. Faber of Butler enlisted in the Philippine service and served in one of the regular regiments.

NATIONAL GUARD.

Following the independent commands after the Civil War came the organization of the National Guard of Pennsylvania. In 1873 Butler Borough had two military organizations, Captain George W. Fleege's company, and Captain John M. Greer's company, the latter organization being known as the Aaron Sullivan Guards.

Some rivalry existed as to which organization would be taken into the new guard, and in 1874 F. A. Cochran of Apollo, who was on the staff of General Harry White, came to Butler and inspected the companies. On his recommendation the Aaron Sullivan Guards were selected for a place in the new organization, and were mustered in the state service as Company A, Thirteenth Regiment, Eighth Brigade, of the Ninth Division. The officers of the company were John M. Greer, captain; William Burton, first lieutenant; John Rosenberg, second lieutenant. In 1877 the officers of the company were: Captain J. B. Storey; first lieutenant, William H. Ensminger; second lieutenant, William A. Stein. The same year the company did service at the riots in Pittsburg.

Following the riots a reorganization of the National Guard took place and the Butler Company was transferred and became Company E, of the Sixteenth Regiment. Captain Storey was promoted to major and later to lieutenant colonel. William H. Ensminger was promoted to captain of the company; William T. Mechling to first

lieutenant, and Eli D. Robinson to second lieutenant. This arrangement lasted until 1882, when the Butler company was again transferred and became Company E, Fifteenth Regiment of the Second Brigade. William T. Mechling was promoted to captain; Eli D. Robinson to first lieutenant, and John B. Brown, second lieutenant. The company went to the Homestead riots in 1892 with Ira McJunkin as captain; Alexander Borland first lieutenant, and George S. Mechling second lieutenant. Captain William T. Mechling had been promoted to lieutenant colonel and John W. Brown to battalion adjutant.

When President McKinley called for volunteers for service in the war against Spain in 1898, every man on the roll of Company E volunteered—a record equaled by but one other company in the state. The command left Butler on the 27th of April for Mt. Gretna and on the 10th and 11th of May were mustered into the United States volunteer service. The officers of the company were Ira McJunkin, captain; George S. Mechling, first lieutenant; Albert T. Scott, second lieutenant.

For roll of company, see muster roll of Company E, Fifteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, Spanish War.

When the volunteer organizations returned from the war in 1899, they were assigned their old places in the National Guard. At the reorganization of the Fifteenth Regiment, William T. Mechling of Butler was elected colonel. Captain Ira McJunkin was promoted to regimental adjutant, and Ben R. Williams to first lieutenant and battalion adjutant. The company officers were J. E. Moore, captain; John J. Martin, first lieutenant, and Oscar MeChung, second lieutenant.

The following year, 1900, there was another reorganization of the guard which affected the Butler company. The Fifteenth regimental headquarters at Butler were disbanded and the officers placed on the retired list. Companies A, B, E, F,

and K were transferred to the Sixteenth Regiment and the other companies were mustered out of the state service. In the new organization the Butler company is designated as Company L, Sixteenth Regiment. In 1901, John J. Martin was elected captain of the company, Thomas M. McKee first lieutenant, and Arda J. Cumberland second lieutenant. Captain Martin resigned in 1902 and James A. McKee was elected to fill the vacancy. On the 7th of October of the same year the company was ordered to the anthracite coal regions and did duty for twenty-eight days at Mt. Carmel and Shenandoah. The present officers of the company are: Arda J. Cumberland, captain; Andrew J. Thompson, first lieutenant; Roy J. Burtner, second lieutenant.

In the thirty-five years of its existence the company has been called out into the service of the state three times and into the United States service once, and on each occasion has responded with a full quota of men in record-making time. It has been recognized as one of the most efficient commands in the state by the inspecting officers, and has taken both regimental and brigade honors. In 1907 it led the regiment in the number of expert rifle men.

ROSTER OF COMPANY L, SIXTEENTH REGIMENT, NATIONAL GUARD.

First Sergeant—William J. P. Collins.

Quartermaster Sergeant—Robert A. Brookhart.

Sergeants—William M. Teague, James F. Pollock,

William A. Cappean, James E. Fisher.

Corporals—Merrill W. Shawky, Earl R. Ellenberger, Charles R. Harling, Lewis F. Euby, Lewis M. Cumberland.

Musician—George Brookhart.

Artificer—Oliver B. Holt.

Company Clerk—Harry L. Kelley.

Cooks—Samuel McCullough, Daniel A. Kamerer.

Privates—Joseph T. Black, Claire Burtner, Arthur Deimling, Fred F. Eichelberger, Grover C. Fredey, Howard H. Hutchison, Arba A. Humes, William C. Jackson, George Kelley, Lewis C. Kelley, William C. Lampton, Frank Montgomery, Samuel J. McCall, Cecil N. McCandless, William C. McCandless, Raymond McCullough, Wilbert McCullough, John R. McCracken, David M. Orr, Paul R. Robb, Ben P. Sherman, Frederick Shoupp, Harry A. Smith, Eddie E. Starr, Don R. Urquhart, Edward Zimmel, James W. Wilson, Frank O. Wilson, Clyde Ramsey, Raymond S. Anchors, Findley E. Bartley, Harry

L. Condon, Charles A. Mattern, Earl Ralston, Harry Mosher, Frank Renshaw, R. Bracken, Leo Bradley, Emory D. Baker, William L. Walker.

Captain—Arda J. Cumberland.

First Lieutenant—Andrew J. Thompson.

Second Lieutenant—Roy I. Burtner.

THE SIXTEENTH REGIMENT BAND.

About the first of July, 1903, Col. Willis J. Hulings of Oil City, commander of the Sixteenth Regiment, National Guard, found that he had no regimental band for camp that year. He communicated with the Germania Band of Butler through Capt. James A. McKee, who was in command of Company L, Sixteenth Regiment, at that time, with the result that the local musical organization was recruited up to twenty-eight men and mustered into the state service a few days before the annual encampment of the guard. The organization at once took a leading place among the military bands of the state, and has been highly commended by both the state and regular army officers. The officers are: Principal musician, Eugene Morrison; chief musician, A. Judson Bowser; drum major, Ben Christley.

COMPANY G, TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

When Company E, Fifteenth Regiment, left for the war with Spain the patriotic spirit ran high in Butler County. It was understood at the beginning that only the organized militia would be taken in the 100,000 volunteers called for by the President, and that when the National Guard companies were fully recruited the quota of Pennsylvania would be filled. Few, indeed, thought there would be no further call for troops. Capt. Ira McMakin, commander of Company E, urged several former members of the company to organize a second company, so that there would be no delay in furnishing troops if further calls were made. On April 27th, 1898, after the departure of Company E, and the Fifteenth Regiment from Butler for the point of mobilization at Mt. Gretna, a mass

meeting was held in the armory to organize a military company. Fifty-two names were enrolled that night and at a meeting held two nights later the number had been increased to 103. The company was named the Butler Volunteers. James A. McKee was elected captain; James M. Maxwell, first lieutenant, and John C. Graham, second lieutenant. All of the officers had served six years in the ranks of Company E, Fifteenth Regiment, of the National Guard. Drilling was commenced at once and the services of the company tendered to the governor of the state and the War Department. When the second call came, the new organizations were taken from counties which had no representation in the Guard previous to the war, and the Butler Volunteers were placed on the waiting list.

The efficiency of the Butler organization was recognized by the military authorities of the state, however, and it was tendered a place in the provisional guard, organized to take the place of the old organization. The company was mustered into the state service July 8th, 1898, by Major John Penny, of the staff of General Charles Miller, as company G, Twenty-first Regiment, Col. E. V. D. Seldon. During its short existence the company furnished many drilled recruits to the organization in the field, both volunteer and regular, and in the Philippine

service. It passed two creditable inspections and was mustered out of the state service March 9, 1900, along with the other companies of the provisional guard, to give place to the old guard, which had been promised reinstatement upon their return from the volunteer service. The career of Company G was short and the service inglorious, but its members are entitled to the consideration of having prepared themselves for active field service at a time when it was thought that their services would be needed. The roster of the organization is as follows:

Captain—James A. McKee.
 First Lieutenant—James M. Maxwell.
 Second Lieutenant—John C. Graham.
 Sergeants—Alex. G. Kelley, William F. Parker.
 J. O. Mitchell, Clarence Kelley, William F. Parker.
 Corporals—John G. Dunn, Arda J. Cumberland, William R. Eastman, F. E. Kelley, Philip Coulter, Hazard H. Jackson, Hermann Liebold, James A. McDowell.
 Company Clerk—Alfred J. Weigand.
 Privates—Robert J. Allen, Joseph M. Atchison, Plummer L. Bellis, William M. Briner, Edward B. Black, William B. Bowser, William E. Bathgate, Albert Bowers, Jacob Bowers, Ira Benninger, Phillip Coulter, Andley Campbell, Horace G. Christy, Harry Cumberland, E. E. Campbell, William Dufford, Michael L. Davis, William J. Dunbarr, John H. Dickey, Albert Duwell, Fred Deckey, Alfred Fullerton, Theodore Fair, George Fredley, J. B. Floyd, William Hunter, Samuel Jackson, Eckart W. Kalb, Warren E. Kirk, Frank Killen, Albert G. Kettirer, William J. Lee, Frank Lewis, William J. Manny, Joseph M. Miller, John C. Murtland, Harry Mangel, Edward Mahood, Robert M. McCullough, Stewart J. McMarlin, William McCall, Charles Maxler, E. L. Marshall, Paul Osterling, Patrick Rabbit, Wallace Rimer, J. L. Ralston, Charles W. Stromp, George B. Slentz, William V. Smith, Cornelius Snodgrass, A. B. Swaney, H. G. Smith, John D. Sharp, Miles F. Weaver, Ira A. Wilson, Elmer E. Wise, John W. Zeigler.

CHAPTER XI

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION

The Old Doctor—Some Borough and County Physicians—Homeopaths—Osteopathy—Registered Physicians—Butler Medical Association—Typhoid Fever Epidemic—Relief Society Organized—Ladies' Auxiliary Committees—Dr. Batt's Work—Hospital Established—Supply Rooms—Diet Kitchen—Clara Barton's Visit—Relief Fund—History of the Water Supply—Financial Report—Butler County General Hospital—Nurses' Training School.

The first physicians to come within the limits of Butler County were those connected with the Rapp settlement at Harmony in 1705. Previous to that the leech or the "blood letter" was the physician of the community, and in fact for many years after, the practice of bleeding for many ailments was common among the people and was not despised by the old-time physicians as late as the middle of the last century. Midwifery was then practiced by the women, though in serious cases a doctor would sometimes be called from Greensburg or Pittsburg.

The pioneer physician was an educated man for his day, but he was illy equipped with instruments and the remedies he used were few and simple. In waging an unequal war against disease he was compelled to depend largely upon his common sense, thereby establishing an individuality that was always marked and occasionally peculiar and eccentric. He learned to know the people and to treat their complaints with as fair a degree of success as could be expected, and he left behind him when he died an honorable name as the principal heritage of his descendants.

THE OLD DOCTOR.

No better pen picture of the "Old Doctor" could be given than is contained in the following sketch taken from a paper read by Dr. A. M. Neyman, retired, of Butler before the Butler County Medical Association at the annual banquet in 1900. Dr. Neyman is now in his eighty-third year and as he knew personally nearly all of the doctors of the old school, as well as those of the new, mentioned in this work, he is speaking as an old-time doctor about the doctors of 1830 to 1850.

"The 'Old Doctor' of my earliest recollection—of sixty to seventy years ago, as I remember him—was quite in contrast with the medical man, even with the old doctors, of to-day. Different in appearance, manner, and especially in methods.

"I hope to be altogether impersonal or uncritical in anything I may say of him, as the remembrance of his general demeanor compares very favorably with the average physician of the present, and as I might myself be considered as 'dragging my slow length along' in professional work to an unreasonable extent.

"He was almost universally a general

practitioner—physician, surgeon, dentist, obstetrician. Specialists were rare in those days. In appearance he was not so particular as to personal adornments as in dignity of manner. He had usually enough clientele and was not tempted to resort to unprofessional terms to increase it.

“He spent much of his time on horseback, and was usually an expert horseman. The country being thinly populated, wheeled vehicles were few and often impracticable. Everybody got about on horseback; even the women showed expert horsemanship, and captivated many a heart among the sterner sex by their management of a proud charger. The doctor’s horse was bred for the saddle; high withers, short back, round barrel, compact in loins, pliant neck, ears well set up on bony head, and pasterns long and elastic. They were often from strains of Rappahannocks, bred in Virginia or Kentucky. When a doctor mounted a horse of this kind, with saddle-bags of the pattern of the day, open on one side, laced with a leathern strap, leggings enveloped his nether limbs down to the toes, spurs at heels, and a top coat rolled up like a knapsack on the saddle cloth, he commanded the admiration of the whole community.

“In manner the Old Doctor was more dignified than his successor of to-day. The age required it. He was an educated man usually, and was accorded a high place in the community. His department in the sick room would perhaps be considered brusque in the present day.

“I have known him, off and on, for some seventy years; have sympathized with him and hated him periodically all these years. I began to know him most thoroughly when about five years old, and when ill with the croup. He was invited in, and like doctors of to-day, ever ready to obey such invitations, he promptly appeared. Short, stout and active, Kris Kingle-like with a portmanteau, but not suggestive of Christmas things at all. His appearance and

manner impressed and helped my breathing somewhat at once, and when he put me into a tub of hot water and stirred a large yellow powder in a cup of warm water with a thick, dumpy finger and forcibly assisted me in swallowing it—I felt sick, paid tribute in fact, until there was no more croup or anything else. I became deeply impressed with the thoroughness of his methods. The next time I met him was some years later when I had a tooth to pull. I found him, the doctor, this time a fine-looking gentleman, easy and quiet in manner. After investigating the tooth he went in the same easy manner to a drawer and secured a piece of iron armed with a cant-hook at one end and a cork-screw handle at the other, and—my toothache was gone. He insisted, however, on my seating myself on the floor while he, sitting behind me, his knees clasping my head, forced the hook on the offender and twisted it out. If there be any sudden torture equal to that, language fails me.

“His methods and medical armament were in that day crude, comparatively. We now wonder how he got along with his calomel and jalap, emetics and clysters, blisters and lancets. Blood flowed in those days and invalids who rose from under his care felt that they had been having “a spell of sickness.” And they often did rise to commence life anew, and indeed everything in them had to be made new. All the vitalities went to work so vigorously that convalescence from acute attacks was hastened and pronounced. In fact, I think a little of the ‘old doctor’s’ decisive method, if applied to-day in some medical matters, might be of benefit. But it would be unfair to criticize him in his day in comparison with the practitioners now. He had no sugar-coated pellets or alkaloids—not even morphine; no fluid extracts, nor elixirs, nor other desserts. Drugs were in bulk in his time, pharmacy was in its infancy; hence doses were large and often nauseous. He had no cocaine to relieve

pain; no hypodermic syringe; no anesthetics, no ether, no chloroform. Sickness is a comfort now compared with then. Doctors of medicine now extract the active principles of the old crude materia medica, and prescribe them in diminutive pellets, sugar-coated, or they cover up the objectionable qualities with the aromatics to suit the modern taste, as the doctors of divinity now talk of doing with the old Westminster Confession of Faith.

"In one characteristic, however, the Old Doctor resembled the medical man of today. He never, or rarely, accumulated wealth—rarely acquired more than a good living for himself and family through all his toilsome life. His life work educated him away from money-getting. He lived too constantly at the hearth-stone of the sick and distressed. His mind was too constantly occupied with the emotional and sympathetic side of life to study finance or Wall Street.

"As one grows old he grows far-sighted—presbyopic, as oculists call it; that is, he sees more clearly objects at a distance. So in his mental eye the Old Doctor is inclined to be far-sighted, and loves to recall the incidents that came into his former life."

SOME BUTLER COUNTY PHYSICIANS.

The pioneer physician of the county outside of those who came to Harmony with the Rapp community, was Dr. George Miller. He was the son of Prof. Samuel Miller, who filled the chair of mathematics and natural sciences at Jefferson College in Canonsburg. Dr. Miller graduated from Jefferson College in 1813 and immediately began the study of medicine under Dr. Letherman of Canonsburg, a man of acknowledged ability in his profession. Having completed his studies he came to Butler and is said to have been the only physician in Butler County at the time of the agrarian troubles on the Maxwell farm, which took place in 1815. In October of

that year, when Maxwell was wounded, Dr. Miller came to his aid, while a messenger was sent to Pittsburg for Dr. Agnew, who arrived the evening of the day of the tragedy. Dr. Miller practiced in Butler about eight years, removing in 1823 to Ohio, where he died prior to 1830. He married Martha, daughter of William Anderson, who resided near Warren, Trumbull County, Ohio, who with four children survived him. After the death of Dr. Miller his family returned to Butler and lived here many years. Dr. Miller was a member of the first Borough Council in 1817, and was treasurer of the old Butler Academy.

HENRY C. DEWOLFE was second resident physician of Butler and a native of Hartford, Conn. He was a graduate of Yale College, and shortly after coming to Butler in 1817 or 1818 he married Miss Jane McQuiston. He was chosen trustee of the academy in 1821 and treasurer of the borough in 1825, and filled many other offices of trust during his long residence here. His death occurred July 24th, 1854, in his seventy-third year. His son, T. R. DeWolfe, practiced here from 1851 to August 24th, 1859, when death removed him in his thirty-fifth year. He was born in 1824 and was a graduate of Jefferson College and the Cleveland (Ohio) Medical College.

Dr. GEORGE LYNN came to Butler from Mercer County in 1823 and was one of the two physicians here that year. He married Elizabeth Gibson in 1825 and was making rapid progress in his profession when called away by death in 1833. He was one of the pioneers of the temperance movement in Butler County.

Dr. JAMES GRAHAM came here soon after the death of Dr. Lynn and shared the patronage of the people with Dr. DeWolfe until his death in 1845. Dr. Graham was a native of Ireland and studied medicine before coming to this country. Shortly after his arrival here he opened school in a building on McKean Street, opposite what

has been known as the Rink, and on the site of the residence of Captain Thomas Hayes. He brought with him from the old country some of the old methods of school teaching, and it is said that he was a past master in the use of the cat-o'-nine-tails. He was, however, a thorough physician and a scholar and in his sober hours was popular, but the use of drink led to his death.

Some other physicians who practiced here between the periods of 1834 and 1835 were Drs. Donnell & McQuaid, partners, Dr. George W. Gettys, and Dr. Goodall.

DR. GOTLEIB MILLER, a graduate of Marburg University, Germany, came to Butler in 1841, and enjoyed a prosperous practice until his death, which occurred in 1849.

H. C. LYNN, a nephew of Dr. George Lynn, began to practice in Butler in 1833. In 1835 he removed to West Sunbury, where he practiced until 1878, when he returned to Butler and entered the drug business.

DR. ISAIAH McJUNKIN began to practice in Butler in 1844. He was born in Center Township, Butler County, in 1817 and received his education at the old Jefferson College at Canonsburg. He studied medicine under Dr. O. D. Palmer of Zelenople, in 1841, and later in the Louisville Medical College. He removed in 1860 to Chicago, and at once took a leading place among the physicians of that city. His death occurred in 1863.

DR. AGNEW practiced at Butler for a short time as the partner of Dr. McJunkin. He practiced at Harmony after the Rapp community left and afterwards removed to Zelenople. He was the father of the late Judge Daniel Agnew, who was president judge of the district in 1851 to 1863, and who in later years filled an honorable career on the Supreme Bench of the State.

DR. CHARLES STEIN, a graduate of the University of Bonn, Prussia, practiced in

Butler and at West Sunbury from 1850 to 1870. In the latter year he removed to Wheatland, where he died in 1876, at the age of seventy-one years.

DR. THEODORE FRICKENSTEIN practiced in Butler from 1864 to 1868. He removed to Brooklyn, N. Y., where he died recently.

DR. CHARLES EMMERLING, who was one of the ablest members of the profession in western Pennsylvania, came to Butler about 1854 and remained until 1865. He attained a large practice, but was even more successful in Pittsburg, where he went from Butler.

DR. GEORGE M. ZIMMERMAN, who practiced in Butler from 1869 to 1900, was the son of John Michael and Mary Barber Zimmerman, and was born in Butler November 18, 1842. He graduated from Jefferson College, now Washington & Jefferson College, of Washington, Penna., in 1867, and read medicine with Dr. Stephen Bredin. He attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City during the winter of 1867 and 1868 and the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia the winter of 1869 and 1870. After his graduation he practiced in Winona, Minn., for a short time and in Hubbard, Ohio, removing from the latter place to his native town in 1872, where he continued to practice until his death.

DR. A. M. NEYMAN, who is now living in Butler, is in his eighty-third year, and is the oldest living physician in the county. He was the son of Abraham Markel and Eleanor (McCleary) Neyman, and was born in Butler February 6, 1826. He received his education in the old Butler Academy under the late Rev. William White, who was at that time considered one of the finest linguists in the State. Subsequently he taught school in the country and clerked in the office of justice of the peace, but conceiving a fondness for the study of medicine, he went to Zanesville, Ohio, in 1845 and began reading medicine with Dr. Washington Morehead of

that place. In 1847 he returned to Butler and again resorted to school teaching and other occupations to sustain himself and provide means for future study. In 1849 he was associated with Rev. William White and taught the English branches in the old Butler Academy. In the spring of 1850 he again resumed the study of medicine under Dr. W. J. Randolph, who was then a successful physician of Butler. He attended the Western Reserve Medical College of Cleveland, graduating from that institution in 1853. Immediately after his graduation he returned to Butler and opened the practice which he has followed very successfully until a few years ago, when the infirmities of his advanced age compelled him to retire. There is perhaps no member of the medical profession in Butler County with a wider reputation than Dr. Neyman, as his many years of practice has made him known to every household. What he has done in the several branches of surgery and medicine cannot be detailed here, but one case that is worthy of mention, and has been little heard of is told with his permission. It was Cæsarean section done by Dr. Emmerring and him in the summer of 1860, both mother and child surviving. It was the first authenticated operation of its kind west of the Allegheny Mountains, with a result of which any surgeon might feel justly proud. Dr. Neyman is a doctor of the old school, but has kept thoroughly abreast of the times, not alone in medicines, but in the arts and sciences; a thorough gentleman, his code of professional ethics is, and always has been, above reproach; modest, honest, dignified and just in all his dealings with all his fellow men, his daily life and acts are surely worthy of emulation.

DR. SAMUEL GRAHAM practiced in Butler from 1865 to 1897. He was born in Butler, January 31, 1836, and was the son of John B. and Sarah (Gilkey) Graham, and grandson of Robert Graham, one of the

first settlers of the borough. He was educated in the public schools and in the old Witherspoon Institute, Butler. He commenced the study of medicine with Dr. L. R. McCurdy, of Butler, and entered the National Medical College of Washington, D. C., where he remained two years. In 1861 he answered the call of his country and enlisted in Company H, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served three months. He then entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which he graduated in March, 1862. He again entered the service of the United States as assistant surgeon of the 174th Pennsylvania Volunteers, with which he remained until 1863. In 1864 he joined the United States Medical staff in Emory Hospital, Washington, D. C., and was subsequently appointed surgeon of the Eighty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, with which regiment he remained until the close of the war. Dr. Graham was president of the County and State Medical Society and a member of the U. S. Pension Board in this district for ten years previous to his death, June 10, 1897. While Dr. Graham was a skillful physician, he was preëminently a surgeon, in which branch he acquired a greater popularity than usually comes to the life of the all-around doctor. His death was lamented by a large clientele, and he is missed by the profession, not only for his professional attainments, but for his amiable and happy influence in councils.

DR. W. J. RANDOLPH was one of the successful surgeons in Butler from 1850 to 1853. He was afterwards in the army and when the war closed engaged in cotton raising in North Carolina, where he resided until his death.

DR. DUPANCHELL, a French physician, was here in the thirties. He is said to have been a polished and learned gentleman, a skillful physician and surgeon. One of the stories told about his skill in surgery concerned a hostler employed at Patrick Kelly's hotel, who was of somewhat

deficient mental powers. It is said that Dr. DuPanchell trepanned the hostler's skull with success as to render him a sensible mortal.

Dr. JOHN COWDEN, the founder of a family that was noted for the number of its physicians, was a native of Butler County. He read medicine in Ohio and established himself as a physician at Portersville as early as 1818. After a labor of fifty years among the first settlers of the northwestern township and their children and grandchildren, he removed to Allegheny City, where he died February 15th, 1880, in his eighty-third year.

Dr. WILLIAM R. COWDEN, of Middle Lancaster, was the son of Dr. John Cowden above mentioned, and was born in Portersville in 1820. He graduated from Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia in the spring of 1846 and began practicing in his native town. With the exception of three years spent in West Sunbury and a few years in Worth Township, he was engaged in active duties of his profession for nearly fifty years at Portersville, removing to Middle Lancaster about 1893, where he died in April, 1897.

Dr. WILLIAM RUSH COWDEN and Dr. JOHN VICTOR COWDEN of Butler are sons of William R. Cowden, M.D., above mentioned. William R. is a graduate of the Kentucky School of Medicine at Louisville in the class of 1894. He practiced at Zelenople and Renfrew before he came to Butler. Dr. John Victor Cowden is a graduate of West Penn Medical College of Pittsburg, in the class of 1899, and the Philadelphia Polyclinic in 1902, and practiced at Middle Lancaster and Renfrew before moving to Butler in 1902.

Dr. GLEASON, a Philadelphian, attained some prominence as a lecturer on medical and sanitary subjects, and was here in the forties.

HENRI DECOLIERE was a French physician who located in Butler in the forties and obtained much notoriety. He had his

office on Main Street, adjoining Anthony Rockenstein, and near the Col. John M. Sullivan residence, now occupied by the Schultis and Koch buildings. A fire in 1859 destroyed the Rockenstein building and the one occupied by Dr. DeColiere, and when it became known that the French doctor had his property heavily insured, many looked upon him as the incendiary. Owing to his fondness for using the knife he was generally feared by the people, though he was believed to be a skilled physician and surgeon. Owing to this propensity he was once placed on trial for manslaughter, but escaped the jail. On another occasion he was called to attend a case of delirium tremens in Butler. After diagnosing the case, he declared that the patient would die "in three minutes" and it was said that, to make his prediction good, he administered a poison which killed the man within the time specified.

Dr. GEORGE K. McADOO began the practice of medicine in Butler County in 1892. He was the son of W. F. and Maria (Dumars) McAdoo of Sugar Grove, Mercer County, Penna., and was born July 21, 1866. He was educated at Thiel College, Greenville, and Grove City College, and graduated from the West Penn Medical College, Pittsburg, in the class of 1892. He practiced at Anandale and at Slippery Rock from 1892 to 1898, when he removed to Butler. He went to Europe in 1900 and took a post-graduate course and was engaged in special work in Butler when his death occurred on December 23, 1903, from typhoid fever, being one of the victims of the epidemic in Butler that year.

Dr. JOHN E. BYERS was born in Summit Township, Butler County, June 15th, 1848. He was educated at Witherspoon Institute, Butler, and entered the office of Dr. A. M. Neyman as a student of medicine in the early seventies. He graduated from the Medical University of New York City in 1878 and located in Butler the same year. He was a member of the County Medical

Society, the State Medical Society and the National Association of Railway Surgeons. At the time of his death he had been surgeon for the Pennsylvania Railroad at Butler for over twenty years. When the typhoid fever epidemic broke out in Butler in the winter of 1903-1904 Dr. Byers was a member of the Butler Board of Health. Although suffering from impaired health he performed Herculean labors in taking care of the sick and the distressed in the dark days of November and December and literally died at his post of duty. While visiting a fever patient on February 8, 1904, he suddenly collapsed and in a few hours a life of noble sacrifice had ended.

DR. JOHN F. TURNER of Hooker registered in Butler County in 1893. He is now in charge of the Government Sanitarium for the care of Indians in South Dakota.

DR. FRANK CRAWFORD was born in Cranberry Township, Butler County, and was the son of Dr. Elder Crawford, who is now a resident of Mars. He graduated from the West Penn Medical College of Pittsburg, in 1896, and practiced at Glade Mills, Allegheny City and Mars. His sudden death in 1906 cut short a promising career and caused genuine sorrow in the community.

DR. McCURDY BRICKER was born in Buffalo Township, Butler County, on April 2, 1868, and was the son of John Bricker. He began the study of medicine in the Western University of Pennsylvania at Pittsburg and completed his studies at the Medical College at Indianapolis in 1894. He became associated with Dr. A. M. Hoover of Butler, the same year, and a year later opened an office himself. At the time of his death January 10, 1908, he had a large practice and was one of the leading physicians of Butler.

DR. SYLVESTER D. BELL was one of the leading physicians of Butler at the close of the last century. He was born in Armstrong County in 1847 and was the grandson of Samuel Bell, an early settler of

Washington Township, Butler County. His parents were Samuel S. and Margaret (McClymonds) Bell. His preceptor in the study of medicine was Dr. T. M. McMillan of Fairview Township, and he graduated from the Western Reserve Medical College at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1874. He practiced at Chicora (Millerstown) until 1890 when he removed to Butler and continued his practice until 1901, when he removed to Prescott, Arizona, where he died January 14, 1902. Dr. Bell was a member of the Butler County Medical Association and the State Medical Society. He was vice-president of the latter society for one term, president of the Butler County Medical Society for one term, and secretary and treasurer for three successive terms. He was a Republican politically, and was elected to the State Legislature on the Republican ticket in 1881. He served one term as county chairman and was one of the presidential electors in 1892.

DR. HARRY A. BELL was born in Chicora (Millerstown), Butler County, and was the son of Dr. Sylvester D. Bell of Butler. He received his preliminary education in the high schools of Butler and in Washington and Jefferson College, graduating from the latter institution in 1894, and from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1897. He succeeded to the practice of his father in Butler and continued to practice here until 1902, when he removed to Arizona, where his death occurred November 17th of that year.

DR. C. F. MCBRIDE, a native of Butler, graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1875. He practiced at Butler, Harrisville and Fairview until 1882, when he removed to Youngstown, Ohio.

DR. STEPHEN BREDIN, second son of Hon. John Bredin, began the practice of medicine in Butler in 1861. He had graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia in 1856 and practiced several years in the

west before locating in Butler. He continued practicing in Butler until 1885, when he removed to Franklin, Penna. He is now living in New Jersey.

DR. WALTER SCOTT PATTERSON was born in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, and is a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in the class of 1901, and of the Ada (Ohio) School of Pharmacy in the class of 1898. He located in Butler in 1902 and has built up an extensive practice. He takes an active interest in political affairs, and was elected county coroner on the Republican ticket in 1905. He has associated with him, in his practice, his wife, Dr. Ella A. H. Patterson, who is a physician of recognized ability.

DR. FRANK L. HAZLETT was born in Connoquenessing Township, Butler County, April 24, 1878, and is a son of Leslie P. Hazlett, Esq., of Butler. He was educated at Grove City College, class of 1898, and at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, graduating from that institution in 1903. He practiced in Butler from 1903 until 1906, when he removed to Bruin, Butler County, where he died on July 24, 1907.

DR. LESLIE R. HAZLETT is the son of Thomas Hazlett, of Butler, and was born in Butler Township September 1, 1868. He graduated from Edinboro (Penna.) Normal School in the class of 1890, and followed the profession of school teaching for several years before taking up the study of medicine. He graduated from the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia in the class of 1896, and the same year located in New Galilee, Penna., where he practiced for six years. After completing a post-graduate course in Philadelphia in 1902, he located in Butler. He has built up a large general practice, besides a line of special work, and is one of the leading physicians of the town.

DR. JOHN WESLEY FLICK MOORE was a native of Armstrong County. He graduated from the Jefferson Medical College in 1894 and located in Butler in the same

year. He was a man of exceptional social qualities and an able physician. On June 14, 1903, he met with an accident which caused his death.

DR. WARREN E. HIGH was a native of Reading, Penna., and a graduate of the medical department of the Western University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, in the class of 1894. He entered the United States Navy and saw service in the Spanish-American war and in the Philippines. Ill health caused him to leave the navy and he registered in Butler as a practicing physician in 1906. His death occurred in Butler in May, 1907.

DR. NICHOLAS N. HOOVER, who is now a resident of Butler, was born in Armstrong County in 1836, and is the son of David and Mary (Myers) Hoover, who were both descendants of German families of the eastern part of the State. He was educated at the old Freeport Academy and began the study of medicine with Dr. Thomas McGill of Freeport. He attended lectures at the Cleveland Medical College in 1860-1861, and the summer of 1861 found him enlisted in his country's defense and a private soldier of the Sixty-first Regiment of Ohio Volunteers. He served with much credit until the expiration of his time in July, 1864, having participated in various campaigns and battles through the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Georgia. During the battle of Wau Hatchie, Ga., fought at night between General Hooker's troops and the rebel General Bragg's, he was slightly wounded. With the close of his first term of military service, he again turned his attention to medical work and attended a course of lectures at Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, graduating from that institution in March, 1865. He was immediately commissioned assistant surgeon of the Eighty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and at once assumed his duties, remaining in the field until the close of the war. In the fall of 1865, he located at

North Washington, where he practiced until 1888, when he removed to Butler. He continued in the active duties of his profession until 1903, when ill health compelled him to retire.

DR. JAMES COOPER MCKEE, lieutenant-colonel and surgeon of the United States army, was born in Butler Borough May 18, 1830, and died at his residence in Butler, December 11, 1897. He was the son of Hugh McKee, a pioneer manufacturer of Butler, and the grandson of Thomas McKee, a soldier of the Revolution, who settled in Butler Township in 1777. He was educated at the public schools and at the Butler Academy and in 1848 he attended Duquesne College at Pittsburg. He began the study of medicine under Dr. William Thompson, of Indianapolis, and attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, graduating from that institution in 1852. Dr. McKee began practice at Altoona, where he continued until 1856 and for the next year he practiced in Hollidaysburg. He was commissioned assistant surgeon in the United States army in 1858, and his first duty was in charge of a body of recruits across the plains from Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas, to Ft. Union, New Mexico, a march of 800 miles. He participated in the campaign against the Navajo Indians in New Mexico in 1858 and 1859, and in the campaign against the Apache Indians in Arizona in the winter of 1859 and 1860. In September, 1860, he was ordered into the Navajo Indian country under Gen. Canby, a winter campaign ensued, and the party did not get back to Fort Fillmore until the following June. The Rebellion having broken out, Dr. McKee was taken prisoner by Major Baylor, who commanded the Texas militia, was paroled and returned to Fort Leavenworth, and thence to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. He was soon afterward relieved from parole by exchange and was assigned to duty in the army. He was ordered to Fort Wayne, Ind.,

thence to Camp Butler, Illinois, where he had charge of the rebel prisoners of war. He was next ordered to Chester, Penna., where he organized a hospital; thence to join Gen. Pope's army at Second Bull Run, where he served as assistant medical director of the army. At the battle of Antietam he was made assistant medical purveyor and was stationed at Frederick City, Maryland, after the battle. He was next sent to Baltimore and to Pittsburg, where he established hospitals, and in 1863 he was promoted to the rank of captain and placed in charge of Lincoln United States Hospital, Washington, where he remained until the close of the war.

Dr. McKee was next ordered to New Mexico, where he served as chief medical officer. Subsequently he was medical director of the department of Arizona and of the department of the Columbia, with headquarters at Vancouver Barracks, Washington. He was also stationed at Fort Wadsworth, New York Harbor, and at Watertown Arsenal. He was finally retired in 1891 for disabilities received in the line of duty, with the rank of lieutenant colonel. Colonel McKee was a man of dignified character, fine literary tastes, and a skillful surgeon. While on the frontier he performed the first operation on the peritoneum recorded by the medical department of the army. The case was that of a young soldier who had swallowed a shingle nail and the piece of iron had lodged in the groin. Colonel McKee was the author of a pamphlet giving the details of the surrender of his command at Fort Fillmore, which ran through several editions and was highly prized by military men. At the time of his death Colonel McKee had a valuable library, which he left to the high school of Butler.

HON. JOSEPH B. SHOWALTER was born in Fayette Township, Penna., February 11, 1851, and is the youngest in the family of Levi and Elizabeth Showalter. He obtained his education in the public school

and at Georges Creek Academy at Smithfield. When sixteen years of age he began teaching school in Preston County, W. Va., and followed this vocation for several years in West Virginia, Indiana and Illinois. He came to Millerstown, now Chicora, with his brothers in 1873, and began operating in the oil field. These operations were extended through various fields until the Showalter brothers were rated among the extensive producers of the state. While teaching he began reading medicine and spent the year of 1883 at Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y. Later he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Md., where he was graduated March 4, 1884. He at once commenced practice at Chicora and continued his professional duties until 1890, when he retired. Dr. Showalter was elected to the legislature on the Republican ticket in 1886, and to the State Senate in 1888, and served his constituents with ability and fidelity. While he was in the Senate, he was chosen chairman of the committee on health and sanitation, and introduced and secured the passage of the Medical Examination Bill, for which he received a vote of thanks from the Pennsylvania State Medical Society.

By the death of Congressman J. J. Davidson of Beaver County, January 2, 1897, a vacancy occurred in the Twenty-fifth District, and at a special election held April 20, 1897, Dr. Showalter was elected to fill the unexpired term. He was re-elected for the full term in 1898 and again in 1900. The reapportionment of the congressional districts in 1901 placed Butler in the district with Westmoreland County and at the succeeding election Col. George F. Huff was elected to succeed Dr. Showalter. Upon his retirement from his public duties in Washington City in 1904, Dr. Showalter removed to Butler, where he resided until 1907, when he removed to Pittsburgh.

DR. THOMAS M. MAXWELL is a son of Dr.

J. K. Maxwell of Worthington, Armstrong County, and was born April 19, 1878. He graduated from Grove City College and from West Penn Medical College in 1903 and located in Butler the same year. He is a member of the Butler County Medical Association and the present secretary of the society. He is also a member of the State Medical Society, secretary of the Board of Health of Butler Borough, and local registrar of vital statistics for the district composed of Butler, Center, Summit, Clearfield and Penn Townships and Butler Borough. He is assistant examiner of the State Tuberculosis Dispensary No. 15, located in Butler. Dr. Maxwell was married June 2, 1904, to Miss Mary B. Claypool, daughter of James E. Claypool of Worthington. They have one daughter, Elizabeth. The family are members of the Second Presbyterian Church.

DR. HARVEY D. HOCKENBERRY was born in Centerville, Butler County, October 17, 1850. He received his primary education in the public schools and took an academic course at the West Sumbury Academy, after which he attended lectures at the medical department of the Wooster University, Cleveland, Ohio, and afterwards took a post-graduate course at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. He located in West Sumbury in 1879 and has continued in the active duties of his profession. Dr. Hockenberry is a member of the State Medical Society, and of Butler County Medical Society, of which he was president in 1893 and in 1899. He is medical examiner of the State Tuberculosis Dispensary No. 15, and county inspector for the State Board of Health. Since locating in West Sumbury he has built up an extensive practice, and is one of the well-known physicians of the county.

DR. GEORGE H. SCOTT was born in Butler, April 3, 1879, and is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Presley Scott, of this city. He received his education in the high schools of Butler, and at Lafayette Col-

lege, Easton, Penna., and was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia in June, 1902. He was commissioned first lieutenant and surgeon of the medical corp of the United States army, September, 27, 1902, and promoted captain, September 27, 1907. He saw three years' service in the Philippines and is at present located at Port Logan, Colo. He is a successful physician and surgeon and has a bright outlook for the future.

DR. GEORGE D. THOMAS began practicing medicine in Chicora in 1890 and continued until 1908 when he removed to Meadville, Penna.

DR. HARRY M. DAVIS is a son of I. H. Davis and was born in Franklin, Penna. He graduated from West Penn Medical College in Pittsburg in 1897 and took a post-graduate course in the New York Post-graduate College in 1905. He practiced in New Lebanon, Mercer County, for seven years, and at Cochranton, Crawford County, for two years coming to Butler in July, 1908. He succeeded to the practice of the late Dr. McCurdy Bricker.

DR. JAMES C. BOYLE was born at New Hope, or Bovard's Mills, Butler County, November 14, 1864, and is the son of Thomas and Jane (Stoughton) Boyle. His boyhood days were spent in Worth Township, where he attended the public schools of the district, and subsequently he attended Edinboro State Normal School, graduating from the latter institution. He taught in the public and graded schools of the state for eight years and at the same time pursued a course of studies in medicine, graduating from the West Penn Medical College at Pittsburg in 1892. He first practiced with Dr. Beatty at Leeper, Clarion County, and for a short time at Marionville, Jefferson County, and then established himself at Taylorstown, Washington County, Pennsylvania, where he remained for four years. Dr. Boyle located in Butler in 1896 and at once built up a

large private practice. In 1902 and 1903 he took a special course in the Philadelphia Polyclinic and College for graduates in medicine, and in 1905 he attended the Royal London Ophthalmic and Westminster Ophthalmic Hospitals, and the Central London Ear and Throat Hospital, of London, England, where he made a special study of the eye, ear, nose and throat. Upon his return to Butler he gave his entire time to special work, and in 1908 established an eye and ear hospital in Butler, which is the first institution of the kind in Butler County. The hospital is thoroughly equipped and has a capacity of ten to fifteen beds. Dr. Boyle was married in 1894 to Miss Kathleen McNair of Butler and they have one son, James C., Jr. The family are members of the Episcopal Church. Dr. Boyle is a member of the Masonic order, the Maccabees, the Protected Home Circle and the Home Guards of America. Politically he is an independent Republican.

DR. R. L. MCCURDY, who recently died in Freeport, was a well-known physician in Butler in the sixties. His son, Dr. Redick Coulter McCurdy, practiced in Butler in 1885.

COUNTY PHYSICIANS.

HARRISVILLE.

DR. JAMES OWENS. The first resident physician of Harrisville was Dr. James Owens. He came from New York State and after about ten years' practice went West about 1850. Dr. James McConnell practiced in Harrisville in the early fifties. He sold his practice to Dr. Ellrick and went to California, where he died.

DR. JACKSON McMILLAN, who was regarded as a very competent physician, practiced in Harrisville from about 1845 to 1860 when he went to Kansas, where he died.

DR. J. H. ELRICK located in Harrisville in 1856 and practiced until the latter part

of the eighties, when he retired to private life. He is still living in Harrisville, and is probably one of the oldest physicians in the county.

The physicians practicing in Harrisville in 1908 were Dr. Walker W. McConnell and Dr. Wilbert B. Campbell.

BREAK NECK, OR EVANS CITY.

The first physician at Break Neck, now Evans City, was Dr. Sample, who located there in 1844, but left in 1845. He was succeeded by Dr. William Sterrett, who practiced from 1848 until 1855, when he moved to Allegheny County, where he died a year later.

DR. WILLIAM IRVINE. The successor of Dr. Sterrett at Evans City was Dr. William Irvine, a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, in the class of 1855. He was the son of Samuel Irvine, an early settler of Adams Township, and was born in 1828. From 1855 to 1868 he was the only practicing physician in the village. He was examining surgeon in 1862 and in 1876 was a member of the State Legislature.

The contemporaries of Dr. Irvine at Evans City were Dr. Theodore Kirsting, who located there in 1867, Dr. Joshua M. List in 1875 and Dr. Floyd B. Brooks in 1877.

The resident physicians in 1908 were: Dr. V. F. Thomas, Dr. Leo A. Dombart and Dr. Harry M. Wilson.

WEST LIBERTY.

DR. ALBERT A. KELLY was the first settled physician at West Liberty. He was a graduate of the Cleveland Medical School in 1873 and came to Butler County in 1876.

DR. EDWIN C. THOMPSON located in West Liberty in 1891.

The first physician at Mechanicsburg was Dr. George Kirkpatrick, who also kept a general store at that place for six years. He died at North Liberty in 1841, and was

succeeded by one Dr. Steen, who was a "water doctor."

DR. ABERNATHY was one of the physicians in Mechanicsburg community in 1872. He was a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, and also of the School of Medicine in New York City.

CHICORA.

Among the early physicians of Chicora were Dr. Marks, who remained but a short time; Dr. McLaughlin, who lived in the borough about two years; and Dr. Gettes, who remained about an equal length of time.

DR. JOSIAH McMICHAEL, a native of Meadville, began the practice of medicine in Venango County when twenty-six years of age. He located at Chicora in 1858 and was prominent in professional and local affairs until his death January 12th, 1880.

DR. R. L. PATTERSON located at Chicora about 1872. He was a native of Mercer County and was born in 1852. He graduated from Allegheny College at Meadville and from the Cleveland Medical College in 1872. After his graduation he engaged in the hospital practice in Cleveland for six months and then attended a course of lectures in the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia. He began to practice at Greece City, then a flourishing oil town, and following up the oil excitement, changed his residence to the now defunct village of St. Joe, where he practiced but a short time until he again changed to Chicora. Dr. Patterson was numbered among the successful physicians in the county, and the reputation was worthily bestowed.

PETROLIA.

During a period of ten years, from 1872 to 1882, the town of Petrofia had as many as fifteen physicians. The first was Dr. Lyman Willard, who located in the town in 1872 and removed to New York State in 1878.

Dr. F. C. CLUNTON, a man of education and an accomplished gentleman, succeeded Dr. Willard, and removed to Bradford, following the oil excitement in 1880.

Dr. J. H. SUTHERLAND, originally of Canada, practiced in the town from 1874 to 1881. He went to Richsburg, N. Y.

Dr. E. P. SQUIRE was a partner of Dr. Sutherland from 1876 to 1880 and in the latter year removed to New York State.

Dr. STEWART, now of Bradford, came to Petrolia during the first oil excitement and remained until 1878.

Dr. G. RENO, Dr. JOHN MECHLING and Dr. DEITRICK were among those who practiced from one to three years between 1872 and 1880.

Dr. W. C. FOSTER located in Petrolia in 1876. He was a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1874, and practiced two years in New Bethlehem, Clarion County, before coming to Butler County.

Dr. C. C. RUMBERGER, who practiced for ten years in the community, was the son of Col. W. F. Rumberger, and was born in Slippery Rock Township, Butler County, in 1851. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia in 1872, and first practiced at Buena Vista, where he remained until 1881, when he removed to Petrolia. Subsequently he gave up the practice of medicine and entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

KARNS CITY.

The members of the medical fraternity who practiced at Karns City in the days of the oil excitement were Dr. S. H. Pettigrew, who located there in 1872 and removed to DuBois, Penna., in 1881; Dr. Blinckard practiced about one year, commencing about 1874, and Dr. William F. F. Mahueke for two years, commencing in 1878.

Dr. DAVID HARPER, a graduate of the University of Michigan, located in Karns

City in 1873 and practiced for about ten years.

BRUIN AND FAIRVIEW.

The early physicians of Bruin were Dr. Samuel Wallace and Dr. Goe, both of whom were residents of Armstrong County. The first resident physician was Dr. David Fowler, who moved to that place from Fairview about 1845. Dr. Fowler also practiced in North Washington and Harrisville.

Dr. B. E. DENNISON located in Bruin in 1872. He was educated at Hiram College, Ohio, under President Garfield, and subsequently graduated from Harvard University. He graduated from the Louisville Medical College in 1860 and at the breaking out of the rebellion was practicing in Missouri. He entered the Union Army as a surgeon and in 1864 and 65 was one of the staff of the assistant surgeon general at Louisville, Ky.

Among those who have practiced in Bruin from one to three years each since 1872 have been Dr. S. H. Pettigrew, Dr. J. W. Kelley, Dr. A. Bryan, Dr. C. M. C. Campbell, Dr. S. H. Kerr, Dr. Thomas, and a Dr. Adair.

Dr. H. C. BURCHARD, who was a graduate of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, practiced in Fairview in 1873.

Dr. J. W. BEATTY, who settled in Fairview in 1855 or 1856, practiced in that field until his death in 1881.

HENRY BULLARD, who died in Fairview in 1850, was a contemporary of Dr. Beatty and Dr. Fowler and of Dr. A. Barnhart, who began to practice in that community in 1840.

FARMINGTON.

The physicians located at Farmington in the last quarter of the century were Dr. T. B. Rhodes, from Ohio, who began practicing in 1875, and Dr. Albert Richey, who began in 1881.

DR. R. J. McMICHAEL, who is one of the present physicians, is a native of Clay Township, Butler County, and began to practice at Sumbury in 1879. He located in Farmington in 1881.

HARMONY AND ZELIENOPE.

The first physician to practice at Harmony and Zelenople after the departure of the Rapp community was Dr. Agnew. He was succeeded by Dr. J. McHenry, who practiced from 1815 to 1823. Dr. McHenry was a man of literary tastes and the author of several books, mostly novels and poetry. He was the father of the McHenry who was a well-known railway magnate in the eighties. He removed to Philadelphia in 1823 and died in that city.

DR. ORIN D. PALMER practiced in Zelenople from 1836 to 1860. He was a worthy representative of the medical profession and was esteemed both in his professional capacity and as a citizen.

DR. LORING LUSK, who practiced in Harmony and Zelenople at various times from 1823 to 1878, was born in Ontario County, New York, in 1799. He studied medicine in Mercer, Pennsylvania, with his brother-in-law, Dr. Cossett, and married Miss Smith, daughter of Joseph Smith of Mercer. He practiced in Harmony from 1823 to 1829 and then went to Beaver County, where he remained for a few years. He next became an extensive contractor on the state works on the Ohio River to Lake Erie, and was thus engaged until 1844, when he returned to Harmony and resumed practice. In 1854 he went to Cannon, Missouri, and was practicing in that place when the Civil War broke out in 1861. He was elected surgeon of the Twenty-first Regiment of Missouri Volunteers, and after serving one year, he returned to Zelenople and engaged in the drug business. His death occurred in 1878.

DR. JOSEPH S. LUSK was born in Harmony in 1826 and was the son of Dr. Loring Lusk above mentioned. He received

his education at the Mercer Academy, and graduated from the Western Reserve Medical College, Cleveland, Ohio, in 1850. The same year he began to practice at Harmony and continued until 1887, when he removed to Butler, and practiced until his death, February 3, 1889. Dr. Lusk was especially a physician, a medical adviser of high order, and commanded the respect and admiration of his fellows of the profession. He was elected a member of the Legislature on the Republican ticket in 1870 and served in the session of 1871-74-76.

DR. AMOS LUSK began practice in his native town in 1849. He was the son of Dr. Loring Lusk and a brother of Dr. Joseph L. Lusk, before mentioned. He located at Zelenople in 1851 and in 1853 was appointed in charge of the United States Marine Hospital in Pittsburg. He moved to Missouri in 1857 and returned to Zelenople in 1861, where he practiced until his death, November 17, 1891. Dr. Lusk attained eminence in the profession for his learning and successful management of disease. He studied many languages and was a lover of books. It has been said that he had mastered thirty-five languages.

The code of ethics prohibiting a physician from advertising was not in force in 1828. If it existed at all it was not observed by Dr. Beriah Magoffin, who settled at Harmony in that year. In the "Repository" of 1829, Dr. Magoffin publishes a card in which he offers his services in the various branches of his profession, setting forth that he had studied both at Europe and Transylvania, Kentucky. His office was at the house of John Flemming, Esq., of Harmony. Dr. Magoffin afterward removed to Mercer where he built up a large practice.

MIDDLE LANCASTER.

The first practicing physician to locate at Middle Lancaster was a Dr. Brothers, who located there in 1853. He removed to

Ohio some four years later, and was succeeded by a Dr. White and a Dr. Acre. None of these remained more than five years, Dr. White removing to Harlensburg, where he was practicing in the latter part of the eighties.

Dr. A. H. METZ was a native of Middle Lancaster and a graduate of Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. He practiced in the village from 1871 to 1875, when he left the county.

Dr. GEORGE A. McCANDLESS, a native of Center Township, Butler County, and a graduate of the Louisville Medical College, succeeded Dr. Metz at Middle Lancaster.

WHITESTOWN.

In the Whitestown settlement the first doctor was Dr. Andrew Spear and his brother, Matthew W. Spear, both of whom practiced in Prospect later. After the death of Dr. Andrew Spear there was no settled physician in Whitestown until the arrival of Dr. Wilson N. Clarke, who settled there in 1867. Dr. Clarke was a native of Meadville, Pa., and a graduate of the University of Michigan and the Cleveland Medical College. Dr. Clarke was succeeded in 1883 by Dr. Thomas Dunn McConnell, who is now practicing in Prospect.

PROSPECT.

Dr. MATTHEW W. SPEER, who studied medicine with Dr. Andrew Spear of Whitestown and Dr. DeWolfe of Butler, began practicing in Prospect about 1830 and was the first resident physician of that place.

Dr. B. H. B. BROWER, who was a member of the legislature from Butler County in 1849-50, settled in Prospect as a practicing physician in 1838. He was burgess of the borough, captain of the military company and an orator of no mean ability. He was a man of literary and scholarly tastes and was the editor and publisher of the *Pros-*

pect Record which was published for six months and then moved to New Brighton. Dr. Brower removed to Danville, Penna., where he resided until the time of his death. After leaving Prospect Dr. Brower established twelve newspapers in various parts of the state.

Dr. JAMES P. ALCHORN, a native of Indiana County, practiced at Prospect for five or six years and removed to Ohio.

Dr. WALTER BARBER practiced in Prospect in 1883. The resident physicians of the town in 1908 were Dr. THOMAS D. McCONNELL and Dr. JAMES B. THOMPSON.

SAXONBURG.

Dr. F. SCHMIDT was the pioneer physician of Saxonburg. He arrived early in the thirties but left the settlement prior to 1840. His successor was Dr. AUGUST KOCH, who practiced in the village for ten years or more and then removed to Missouri. The next physicians to locate in that community were Drs. SWEET and BLEIHOLDER. All of these physicians were Germans and were educated in their native country before coming to America. Their successors in the seventies were Dr. J. H. KING, who located in Saxonburg in 1872, Dr. E. N. B. MERSHON in 1877, and Dr. H. L. MERSHON in 1880.

Dr. W. W. LASHER, the present physician of Saxonburg, located there in 1893.

CONNOQUENESSING BOROUGH.

Dr. GEORGE WELSH was the first settled physician in Connoquenessing. He came in 1853, remained a few years, and then went to Saxonburg, where he practiced for three or four years. He returned to Connoquenessing where he died in 1852. His successors at Connoquenessing were Dr. N. M. RICHARDSON and Dr. COVERT, who each practiced for a short time. Dr. PORTER succeeded to the practice of Dr. Welsh but only remained for a few years when he removed to Prospect.

The next physician to practice in Connoquenessing was Dr. C. A. McCaskey

who was succeeded in 1877 by Dr. J. L. Christy, who is the present physician of the town. Dr. Christy was born in Concord Township, Butler County, and received his education at the old Wither-spoon Institute in Butler and at the Pine Grove Academy, now Grove City College. He graduated from the Miami Medical College at Cincinnati in the spring of 1877 and began practicing the same year.

PROSPECT.

Dr. N. M. RICHARDSON began his professional career in Prospect in 1859. He was born in Connoquenessing Township, Butler County, in 1830, and studied medicine with Dr. O. D. PALMER of Zelenople. He graduated from the Jefferson Medical College in 1853. For fifty years he was one of the most successful physicians in the western part of the county.

Dr. DAVID FOWLER practiced in what is now Washington Township and at Martinsburg in 1845. He removed to Englewood, Ill.

SLIPPERY ROCK.

Dr. LYMAN L. HOWARD, a native of Ithaca, N. Y., located at Slippery Rock about 1835, but a year later removed to Harrisville, where he practiced until 1854 when he removed to Indiana. Dr. Howard's contemporaries at Harrisville were Dr. JAMES OWENS, who left the settlement for the western country the latter part of the fifties, and Dr. JAMES McCONNELL, who moved west in 1856.

Dr. SAMUEL MARKS, who died at Slippery Rock about 1855, located in that place in 1847. Dr. McMillian practiced in the same place in 1874.

Dr. G. W. COULTER, a native of New Lisbon, Ohio, located in Slippery Rock in 1862, where after eleven years of successful practice, he died in 1873. He was secretary of the County Medical Society at the time of his death.

Dr. ELI G. DEWOLFE moved from Ohio to Slippery Rock in 1825. He married Miss Sarah A. Harris of this county, and for over twenty-two years was one of the most progressive men of the village. His death occurred in 1847.

Dr. BENJAMIN PEARSON, a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, began to practice in Slippery Rock in 1862, where he remained until 1866, in which year he removed to Tionesta, Penna. In 1868 he returned to Slippery Rock, where he has been engaged in continuous practice for the past thirty-eight years.

Dr. A. M. PATTERSON was the successor of Dr. Coulter and began to practice in Slippery Rock in 1873. He was educated in Butler and Sunbury Academies and graduated from the medical department of the University of Wooster at Cleveland in the year in which he began to practice.

Other physicians who practiced in the village at an early date were: Dr. Dodds, Dr. Gamel, Dr. Gettis, Dr. James B. Livingstone. They covered periods from 1850 to 1872. A Dr. Smith was in practice with Dr. Coulter for a short time and also with Dr. Livingstone.

UNIONVILLE.

Dr. JOSIAH McCANDLESS was engaged in the practice of medicine in Center Township from 1839 to 1875. He was the son of William and Nancy (Fish) McCandless and was born in Center Township, Butler County, March 6, 1816. He pursued a course of studies for three years under Dr. J. Whittaker of Allegheny City, after he began to practice in his native township and some ten years later moved to Unionville, where he remained until his death January 5, 1875. His son, Dr. William C. McCandless practiced at Glade Mills, Butler County from 1881 to 1895, when he removed to Butler and is now one of the leading physicians of the county seat.



C. H. BARNHART'S HOUSE AND SHOP, BUTLER



ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, SUGAR CREEK, DON-EGAL TOWNSHIP



CONCORDIA HOME, MARWOOD



BEAM HOTEL, ZELIENOPLE



STORE OF CHARLES R. BORLAND,
HARRISVILLE



BUTLER GENERAL HOSPITAL, BUTLER

DR. MARY E. HARPER. The first woman physician to register in Butler County was Mrs. Mary E. Harper, who located in Bald Ridge, now Renfrew, in 1883.

DR. ELIJA GROSSMAN was the next. She registered in 1890 and was associated with her husband, Dr. R. J. Grossman, in Butler, until her death.

DR. LOUISA M. SHRYOCK, a native of Butler County, graduated from the University of Wooster, Ohio, and the West Penn Medical College of Pittsburg, in 1893. She first practiced at North Hope, Butler County, and later moved to Butler where she continued to practice until her death.

DR. JASMINE McALPIN was born in Welland, Ontario, and is the daughter of the late Dr. Volney McAlpin, deceased, of Butler, who was a prominent dentist. She graduated from the Woman's Medical College of Baltimore, Md., and began to practice in Butler in 1896.

DR. MARY LOUISE JONES is a native of Pittsburg and a graduate of the class of 1903 of the Woman's Medical College of Baltimore, Md. Dr. Jones was associated with Dr. McAlpin for three years, and moved to Pittsburg in 1907.

DR. ELLA AVERILL HACKETT PATTERSON is a native of Washington, D. C. She is a graduate of the Philadelphia Normal and the Women's Medical College, of Philadelphia, in the class of 1901. She registered in Butler County in 1903 and is associated with her husband, Dr. Walter Scott Patterson of Butler, in an extensive practice.

DR. NANNIE BELL DRAKE, a native of Lawrence County, registered in Butler County in 1907 and is practicing at Portersville. She is a graduate of the Ohio Medical University.

The school of Homeopathy does not have a large representation in the county, although physicians of that school of medicine have been practicing here for many years.

DR. P. S. DUFF appears to have been the first doctor of the new school who

practiced in Butler County. He located in Jefferson Township in 1863 and was practicing at Great Belt as late as 1890. He was a man of education, a successful physician and a useful citizen.

DR. E. N. LEAKE, son of Rev. D. N. Leake, a prominent Methodist Episcopal minister, located in Butler in 1881. He was born in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1855, and graduated from the New York Homeopathic College in 1880. He was successful as a physician and surgeon and had a large practice. He went to Nebraska in 1897, where he is still practicing.

DR. W. R. TITZEL located in Butler in 1888 but only practiced for two or three years.

DR. JESSE E. MANN, a graduate of the Hahnemann Medical College in Chicago, came to Butler in 1890 and was associated with Dr. Leake until 1897, when he went to the West.

DR. WILLIAM H. BROWN was born in Penn Township, Butler County, and was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Adam K. Brown. He graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College, of Chicago, in 1893 and located in Butler in 1894. He continued his practice in Butler until May, 1904, when he was compelled to relinquish his work on account of failing health. Dr. Brown was one of the medical fraternity who did noble work in Butler during the winter of 1903 and 1904, made memorable by the typhoid fever epidemic. The exposure of the winter brought on a fatal disease that caused his death in June, 1905.

DR. EDWARD H. HARRIS is a native of Bellefonte, Penna., and a graduate of the Hahnemann Medical College, of Philadelphia, in the class of 1900. After a year's work in St. Luke's Hospital, Philadelphia, he located in Butler and has built up an excellent practice.

DR. OLIN A. WILLIAMS is a native of Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, and a graduate of the Hahnemann Medical College, of Chicago, Ill., in the class of 1890.

He practiced in Union City Penna., until December 21, 1897, when he removed from Butler and succeeded to the practice of Drs. Leake and Mann. Dr. Williams has a large practice and is one of the most successful physicians in western Pennsylvania.

DR. JOHN C. SUTTON was born in Butler, Pennsylvania, and is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Sutton. He graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College in Philadelphia in 1903 and practiced in Butler for a short time. He is now in New Brighton, Penna.

Like all teachers of a new philosophy, the pioneer osteopaths of the county were much scoffed at. With the exception of one or two itinerant practitioners, who remained but a short time, there were no recognized osteopaths in the county until 1901, and the first to enter the field was Dr. Smith, the first teacher at the Kirksville school. There are now four recognized osteopaths in the borough of Butler and the community has turned out a number of students who are successful practitioners in other localities.

DR. WILLIAM SMITH. The pioneer practitioner of Osteopathy in Butler County was Dr. William Smith, a graduate of a regular school of medicine in Scotland. He came to America to take up the practice of medicine, but instead became interested in Osteopathy, and became the first teacher of Anatomy, Physiology and Surgery in the first school of Osteopathy in Kirksville, Missouri. He subsequently lectured at the American School of Osteopathy, and at the Atlantic School of Osteopathy at Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, until the early part of 1901, when he came to Butler and opened an office for general practice. He only remained in Butler a few months, when he gave up his work here for the lecture room and is now a member of the faculty of the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Missouri. Dr.

Smith was the first recognized osteopath to practice in the county.

E. H. MERKLEY, D. O., was born in Kingston, Ontario, Canada, and graduated from the American School of Osteopathy, Kirksville, Mo., in 1900. He came to Butler in 1901 after Dr. Smith left and was the real pioneer osteopath of Butler. Pioneer work was no obstacle to him, however, for he soon needed an assistant, who came in the person of his brother, Dr. W. A. Merkley. In June, 1902, Dr. E. H. Merkley sold his practice to Dr. Julia E. Foster and removed to Pittsburg, Penna.

W. A. Merkley, D. O., was born in Kingston, Ontario, Canada, and graduated from the American School of Osteopathy, at Kirksville, Mo., in 1901. He came to Butler as assistant to his brother, Dr. E. H. Merkley, in 1901, and in the following year went to New York city, where he is now practicing.

DR. R. B. POWEL and Dr. Anna H. Powel graduated from the American School of Osteopathy in 1900 and first located in Colorado. They came to Butler in 1902 and practiced here until September of that year, when they returned to Colorado. They are now located in Denver.

DR. JULIA E. FOSTER was born at Royalton, Vermont, and graduated from the Atlantic School of Osteopathy, in 1902. She came to Butler the same year to succeed to the practice of the Drs. Merkley. She now has a suite of offices in the Stein building and has a large clientele. In 1903 she was assisted by Dr. C. M. Lowe, and since 1906 her assistant has been her son, Dr. J. C. Foster.

DR. CLARA E. MORROW was born at Branchton, Butler County, and is the daughter of George Morrow of Slippery Rock Township. After completing the course of study in the common schools of the county she attended Slippery Rock State Normal School at Slippery Rock, Penna., and subsequently taught in the

common schools of the county. She went to Providence, Rhode Island, in 1897, and entered a training school for nurses, and after completing the course she entered the Boston School of Osteopathy, graduating in 1902. She came to Butler in September of the same year and succeeded to the practice of the Drs. Powel. She is now located in the Boyd Building and has an extensive practice in the town and county.

DR. E. E. HARDEN was born in Meadville, Crawford County, Pennsylvania, May 25, 1875, and after completing his education entered a business career at Comeaut, Ohio. He gave up a paying business to enter the American School of Osteopathy, where he graduated in June, 1904. He first located in Columbia City, Indiana, where he practiced until April, 1905, when he removed to Butler and located in a suite of rooms in the Younkens Building on South Main street, where he still has an office. While a resident of Comeaut Dr. Hardin married Miss Lida Sharpe, of that place, on August 23, 1897.

DR. GRACY F. PURVIS was born in Butler, Pennsylvania, September 6, 1882, and is the son of Samuel L. Purvis, of West Pearl street. He was educated in the Common and High schools of Butler and at the Staunton, Virginia, Military school, and graduated from the Atlantic School of Osteopathy (a branch of the American School) in February, 1906. He located in Butler the same year and continued to practice until July, 1907, when he removed to Buffalo, New York, where he is engaged in his chosen work. Dr. Purvis was married July 26, 1907, to Miss Florence Leidecker, of Butler.

DR. J. C. FOSTER was born at Royalton, Vermont, February 3, 1884, and came to Butler with his parents in 1902. He graduated from the Butler high school in the class of 1904 and went directly to the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Missouri, where he graduated in the class of 1906. After completing his studies

he returned to Butler and took up active practice in the office with his mother, Dr. J. E. Foster, in the Stein Block, on South Main Street. He lives at the family home on North Main Street.

DR. RAYMOND W. BAILEY was born in Chicora, Butler County, in July, 1882, and is the son of Charles A. Bailey. His boyhood days were spent in Butler, where he attended the common and high schools, graduating from the latter in the class of 1902. He graduated from the Atlantic School of Osteopathy in 1904 and the same year located in Butler, where he practiced for six months. He then removed to Philadelphia, where he is now practicing.

REGISTERED PHYSICIANS.

The physicians registered in the prothonotary's office of Butler, as required by the law of June 8, 1881, together with the location at the time of the registration and the date of beginning practice, are as follows:

- George G. Aitken, Great Belt, 1871.
- S. D. Bell, Chicora, 1874.
- H. C. Birchard, Fairview, 1855.
- Stephen Bredin, Butler, 1861.
- Floyd V. Brooks, Evans City, 1877.
- John E. Byers, Butler, 1878.
- C. L. Campbell, Brownsdale, 1876.
- C. M. C. Campbell, Bruin, 1881.
- George H. Chandler, Karns City, 1865.
- J. L. Christy, Petersville, 1877.
- William E. Cowden, Portersville, 1846.
- W. N. Clarke, Whitestown, 1807.
- Elder Crawford, Mars, 1878.
- B. L. Davis, Petrolia, 1863.
- A. V. Cunningham, Zelenople, 1863.
- John Deitrick, Petrolia, 1870.
- B. E. Dennison, Bruin, 1860.
- W. L. DeWolfe, Coalville, now Chicora, 1879.
- P. S. Duff, Great Belt, 1863. (H)
- Andrew J. Edmunds, Martinsburg, 1873.
- Joseph Eggert, Parker Township, 1848.
- George L. Eggert, Parker Township, 1881.
- J. H. Elrick, Harrisville, 1856.
- Robert Everett, Prospect, 1879.
- William C. Foster, Petrolia, 1876.
- Samuel Graham, Butler, 1862.
- David Harper, Karns City, 1870.
- B. A. Henlon, North Washington, 1875.
- Harvey D. Hockenberry, West Sunbury, 1879.
- James A. Holman, Unionville, 1879.
- Albert Holman, Unionville, 1881.
- N. N. Hoover, North Washington, now in Butler, 1865.
- William Irvine, Evans City, 1853.

Albert A. Kelly, West Liberty, 1872.
 Clinton S. Kerr, Byron Center, 1876.
 Theodore Kersting, Evans City, 1867.
 John H. King, Saxouburg, 1872.
 E. N. Leake, Butler, 1850. (H)
 H. C. Lynn, Butler, 1833.
 Joshua M. List, Evans City, 1875.
 Amos Lusk, Harmony, 1849.
 Joseph F. Lusk, Harmony, 1850.
 C. F. McBride, Fairview, 1877.
 George A. McCandless, Middle Lancaster, 1877.
 W. C. McCandless, Glade Mills, 1880.
 C. A. McCaskey, Chicora, 1874.
 Samuel E. McLymonds, Portersville, 1877.
 W. B. Marquis, Glade Mills, 1881.
 Samuel H. Matheson, Slippery Rock, 1854.
 E. B. Mershon, Saxouburg, 1877.
 Homer L. Mershon, Saxouburg, 1878.
 A. N. Neyman, Butler, 1851.
 Asa M. Patterson, Slippery Rock, 1873.
 R. L. Patterson, Chicora, 1872.
 Benjamin Pearson, Slippery Rock, 1862.
 Raymond H. Pillow, Whitestown, now in Butler, 1876.
 O. P. Pisor, Harrisville, 1881.
 Thomas B. Rhodes, Farmington, 1875.
 C. C. Rumberger, Petrolia, 1872.
 J. M. Scott, Cabot, 1871.
 S. O. Sterritt, Valencia, 1880.
 S. L. Strain, Harrisville, 1858.
 D. J. Washbaugh, Anandale, now in Grove City, 1876.
 David W. Webster, Harrisville, ———.
 Adam Weiser, Zelenople, 1848.
 H. R. Wilson, Portersville, 1873.
 W. R. Wilson, Portersville, 1881.
 Frank Winters, Zelenople, 1878.
 George M. Zimmerman, Butler, 1870.

Those registered in 1882 are:

James M. Blaine, Sarversville.
 Oroville A. Rhodes, West Sunbury.
 B. L. Davis, Petrolia.
 T. W. Hopkins, Millerstown.
 David J. Jones, Forestville.
 H. S. George, Cabot.
 James E. Montgomery, Clinton Township.

Those registered in 1883 are:

Thomas Dunn McConnell, Whitestown, now in Prospect.
 Walter Barber, Prospect.
 N. M. Richardson, Prospect.
 Thomas Hayes Donley, Mars.
 Mrs. Mary E. Harper, Renfrew.

Those registered in 1884 are:

Joseph C. Irvine, Forward Township.
 Samuel M. Bippus, Butler.
 J. B. Showalter, Chicora, now in Pittsburg.
 A. J. Pyle, Zelenople.

Those registered in 1885 are:

Harry Navigo, Karns City.
 G. W. Sloan, Butler.
 J. C. Barr, Mars.
 Rediek Coulter McCurdy, Butler.

Those registered in 1886 are:

Daniel W. Fiedler, Harmony.

Edward P. Logan, Saxouburg.
 George W. Beane, Butler.

Those registered in 1887 are:

John F. Moore, Butler.
 Andrew Edmunds, Bruin.
 William Linnenbrink, Zelenople.
 D. Elmer Wiles, Butler.
 Charles T. W. Seidel, Harrisville.

Those registered in 1888 are:

M. B. Cullinan, Petrolia.
 W. R. Titzel, Butler. (H)
 Walker W. McConnell, Harrisville.
 George M. Silvers, Evans City.
 John Charles Hoye, Jacksonville.

Those registered in 1889 are:

John Calvin Cort, Renfrew.
 W. J. Kelly, Parker Township.
 M. E. Headland, Zelenople, now in Butler.
 W. H. McCafferty, Sarver Station.
 Robert W. Waterston, Zelenople.
 Samuel E. Ralston, Harmony.
 Joseph L. Campbell, Chicora, now in Renfrew.

Those registered in 1890 are:

Charles L. Tilton, Evans City.
 William H. Wallace, Butler.
 George D. Thomas, Chicora.
 Jesse E. Mann, Butler. (H)
 J. L. Astell, Chicora.
 Lysander Black, Butler.
 V. F. Thomas, Fairview, now in Evans City.
 Mrs. Eliza E. Grossman, Butler.
 George J. Peters, Butler.
 Arthur Foster, Saxouburg, now in Pittsburg.
 Levi M. Reinsel, Butler.

Those registered in 1891 are:

Harry M. Wilson, Evans City.
 Joseph Forrester, Butler, now in Chicago.
 Joseph W. Miller, Butler.
 Albert G. Price, Evans City.
 Horace S. McLymonds, Brownsdale.
 George G. Shoemaker, Butler.
 Edwin C. Thompson, West Liberty.

Those registered in 1892 are:

William J. Grossman, Coaltown.
 James B. Thompson, Prospect.
 Charles J. Stein, Zelenople.
 Edwin J. Fithian, Portersville.
 Thomas H. Newcome, Karns City.
 George K. McAdoo, Anandale.
 M. C. Smith, Zelenople.
 J. C. Wilson, Evans City.

Those registered in 1893 are:

William R. Cowden, Middle Lancaster, now in Butler.
 Walter N. Humphrey, Portersville.
 James A. Wallace, Petrolia, now in East Brady.
 R. Lee Brush, Slippery Rock.
 W. W. Lasher, Saxouburg.
 Charles E. Beck, Middle Lancaster.
 George L. Fife, Saxouburg.
 William Plummer McIlroy, Butler.

John Franklin Turner, Hooker, now in Dakota.

Physicians registered in Butler County in 1894:

Simeon N. Andre, Petrolia.

Benjamin Harris Brewster, Euclid.

McCurdy Bricker, Butler.

William H. Brown, Butler. (H)

Those registered in Butler County in 1895:

John Wesley Flick Moore, Butler.

Adam Clark Davis, Buffalo Township.

Louisa May Shyrock, Butler, North Hope.

Joseph James Schultis, Butler.

Lawrence H. Stepp, Glade Mills.

Joseph Clarence Caldwell, Emlenton, now in Butler.

William Griffith Pennyhiel, Slippery Rock.

Thomas Kerr McKee, Chicora.

H. G. Deane, Butler. (H)

Charles R. B. Hunt, Butler.

L. A. Barber, Mars.

George B. McClelland Reese, Glade Mills.

Those registered in Butler County in 1896:

Charles S. Shoaff, Jacksonville.

Jasmine McAlpine, Butler.

James Clyde Boyle, Butler.

William Plummer McIlroy, Allegheny City.

Leon Vance Grove, Annandale.

Robert Henderson Warnock, Portersville.

A. A. Bancroft, Butler.

Robert J. Greer, Eau Claire.

Jesse L. Black, Sarversville.

Those registered in Butler County in 1897:

Harry A. Bell, Butler.

W. F. Hall, Butler.

Everett Miner Baker, Brownsdale.

A. L. Howe, Petrolia.

Willard B. Campbell, Harrisville.

William Rush Hockenberry, Slippery Rock.

Charles Stewart McClelland, Glade Mills.

William Beame Clarke, North Hope, now in Butler.

Frank Hamilton Crawford, Glade Mills.

George W. Kennedy, Portersville.

Olin A. Williams, Butler. (H)

Those registered in Butler County in 1898:

R. J. McMichael, West Sunbury.

James Ambrose Osman, Harmony.

J. C. Atwell, Butler.

Walker W. McConnell, Harrisville.

Elgie L. Wasson, Callery Junction, now in Butler.

Harry E. Gray, Zelenople.

Boyd B. Snodgrass, Butler.

Edward A. Russell, Butler.

Robert J. Greer, Eau Claire.

Those registered in Butler County in 1899:

John Victor Cowden, Middle Lancaster, now in Butler.

John L. Halstead, Clinton Township.

Robert J. Grossman, Cherry Township, now in Butler.

Those registered in Butler County in 1900:

Robert Todd Post, Slippery Rock.

Charles S. McGeorge, Mars.

George Thomas McNish, West Winfield.

Those registered in Butler County in 1901:

Samuel A. Kamerer, Butler.

Harry S. Lake, Portersville.

Those registered in Butler County in 1902:

Nicholas Dombart, Evans City.

Herman H. Dight, Middle Lancaster.

Edward H. Harris, Butler.

Leslie R. Hazlett, Butler.

Harry R. Wilson, Callery.

Charles L. DeWolfe, Chicora.

Alfred E. Ewing, Lyndora.

Walter S. Patterson, Butler.

Those registered in Butler County in 1903:

Robert B. Elrick, Petrolia.

Mary Louise Jones, Butler.

Frank Hugh Smith, Kaylor.

Roy L. Stackpole, Butler.

Ella Averill Hackett Patterson, Butler.

Leo Fink Elstein, Butler.

Thomas McVay Beatty, Butler, now in Chicora.

Arthur W. Heilman, Butler.

Frank L. Hazlett, Butler.

John C. Sutton, Butler. (H)

Raymond A. Thompson, Butler.

William McCurdy Scott, Cabot.

C. D. B. Eisman, West Moreland County.

Thomas McCollough Maxwell, Butler.

Those registered in Butler County in 1904:

James H. Ralston, Harmony.

L. Leo Doane, Butler.

Robert Spear Lowry, Butler.

Those registered in Butler County in 1905:

Richards Shields Keiler, Butler.

Franklin N. Straub, Butler.

Arthur H. Straub, Chicora.

William C. McCord, Mars.

Ernest Hugh Snyder, Portersville.

Francis W. Halstead, Butler Township.

Francis Wallace Cunningham, Zelenople.

Those registered in Butler County in 1906:

Arthur E. Allen, Mars.

Russell A. Reid, Zelenople.

Charles B. Painter, Bruin.

Charles F. Perry, Butler.

Warren E. High, Butler.

Guy A. Brandenburg, Butler.

E. E. Campbell, Butler.

John Fife McCullough, Lyndora.

Henry Swartz Crouse, Butler.

John S. Campbell, West Sunbury.

James F. Minter, Lyndora.

Harrison Allen Kitchen, Butler.

Those registered in Butler County in 1907:

Harry P. St. Claire, Butler.

Francis E. Long, Hilliard.

Charles C. Ross, Sarver Station.

Nannie Bell Drake, Portersville.

Alfred H. Zeigler, Butler.

George Hoskins Scott, Butler.

Those registered in Butler County in 1908:

Harper Ansel Wright, West Winfield.

James Rhea McDowell, Sarver Station.

THE BUTLER COUNTY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Butler County Medical Association was organized November 3, 1866, to cooperate more effectually with the State and National Associations in the work of advancing the knowledge of medicine and the status of the physician. The first officers were Amos Lusk, president; A. M. Neyman, vice-president; Stephen Bredin, secretary; William Irvine, treasurer; W. S. Huselton, corresponding secretary; W. R. Cowden, Joseph S. Lusk, Josiah McMichael and William Irvine, censors; W. R. Cowden, Amos Lusk, Stephen Bredin, N. M. Richardson and A. M. Neyman, committee on constitutions.

The Articles of Association, dated January 3, 1867, were signed by the following physicians: J. B. Livingstone and G. W. Coulter of Slippery Rock, E. F. Anderson of Coultersville, S. H. Matheson of Saxonburg, T. J. Blackwood of Glade Mills, Theodore Frickenstein of Butler and N. M. Hoover of North Washington.

The first Act of the new Association was the adoption of a Fee Bill.

The presidents of the society since its organization are as follows: Amos Lusk, 1867; Stephen Bredin, 1868; W. R. Cowden, 1869; Stephen Bredin, 1870 to 1875; Samuel Graham, 1876; S. D. Bell, 1877; W. N. Clarke, 1878; David Harper, 1879; Josiah McMichael, 1880; Joseph S. Lusk, 1881 to 1883; William Irvine, 1884 to 1885; R. H. Pillow, 1886; W. L. DeWolfe, 1887; F. V. Brooks, 1888; John E. Byers, 1889; N. M. Hoover, 1890; A. M. Neyman, 1891; J. C. Barr, 1892; H. D. Hockenberry, 1893; Samuel Graham, 1894; J. L. Christy, 1895; G. D. Thomas, 1896; A. Holman, 1897; M. E. Headland, 1898; H. D. Hockenberry, 1899; A. C. Davis, 1900; J. W. F. Moore, 1901; George J. Peters, 1902; J. E. Byers, 1903; W. Rush Hockenberry, 1904; E. L. Wasson, 1905; J. C. Atwell, 1906; R. B. Greer, 1907; R. J. Grossman, 1908.

The office of secretary has been filled by the following named physicians: Stephen

Bredin, 1867; A. M. Neyman, 1868; G. W. Coulter, 1870; S. S. Towler, 1875; S. D. Bell, 1876; C. F. McBride, 1877; R. H. Pillow, 1878-79; John E. Byers, 1880; J. L. Christy, 1881-89; S. D. Bell, 1890-94; Joseph Forrester, 1894-96; George J. Peters, 1897-99; J. C. Atwell, 1900-02; W. B. Clarke, 1903-04; T. M. Maxwell, 1905-08.

THE TYPHOID FEVER EPIDEMIC.

The typhoid fever epidemic during the winter of 1903 and 1904 has gone down in history as the greatest epidemic of typhoid, in point of numbers according to population, of which we have any record. From the 1st of November to the 29th of January 1,348 persons were stricken and 111 died, according to the official report made to the State Board of Health. The number of cases recognized by the relief committee from November 1 to April 1 when the work was closed was 1,587 and the number of deaths 127.

Previous to 1903 the town had but few cases of typhoid fever, as the record of vital statistics will show. From January 1 to October 1, 1903, two cases had developed in the town and seven deaths had occurred, the latter being of persons who had been infected elsewhere. During the latter part of October forty-seven persons sickened, but no serious alarm was felt and the local physicians were in some doubt as to whether it was really typhoid. During the first week of November new cases developed to such an extent that the attention of the Board of Health was called to the matter and these officials began to look for the cause. The idea that the source of water supply of the town might be polluted with typhoid fever germs was scoffed at by some people and statements were published in the daily papers to the effect that the water was up to the standard of purity. A meeting of the Board of Health was held on Saturday

night, November 7, at which the situation was talked over and before daylight the next morning Health Officer Robert B. Fowser, and Dr. John E. Byers, county inspector, made a trip to the Thorn Run dam and inspected a house where typhoid fever had been reported. Here they found three cases of typhoid fever and also that the drainage of the house and yard ran into Thorn Run and thence into Connoquenessing Creek.

It was also found that the water for the town was at that time being taken from an intake on the creek above the pump station. Subsequent inspections of the water sheds of the Thorn Run and Boydstown dam revealed the fact that in the summer of 1903 eight or nine cases of typhoid had developed in the Connoquenessing Valley north of Butler, and below Boydstown. An adjourned meeting of the local board of health was held on Sunday afternoon, the 8th of November, which was attended by Dr. M. E. Headland of the First Ward, Dr. J. C. Atwell of the Second Ward, Dr. J. M. Lieghner of the Third Ward, Bernard Kemper of the Fourth Ward, and Robert B. Fowser of the Fifth Ward. The report of the inspecting officers was heard and on the following day the board issued an official proclamation advising the citizens of the town to boil all water used for domestic purposes.

From November 10 to November 20 516 cases were reported and by the end of the month the number had increased to the astounding proportions of 976. During the worst period of the epidemic 710 cases were reported to the relief committee in seventy-two hours. By this time the alarm was widespread. Bacteriological tests of samples of water taken on the 8th of November showed the existence of typhoid germs and settled the question of the cause of the epidemic. Worse things were in store for the people of Butler. The work of the Board of Health was interrupted by the illness of Health Officer Fowser, who

was stricken with fever, and every member of the board had one or more cases in his family. In this dilemma the local board called on the State Board of Health for assistance, which was readily granted. On the 23rd of November the school board closed the public schools and they remained closed until the first of January. A canvas of the different wards was made to ascertain the number of cases and the necessities of the families where fever existed and the situation was found to be truly appalling. At least one house in every five on every street in the town had from one to five cases of fever. The infected houses were not confined to any particular street or district. The First Ward, however, was the one that was the least effected. The local doctors were working night and day and it was found that there was general suffering from the lack of medical attention, proper nursing, and sick-room necessities, and even necessities of life among families who were under ordinary circumstances considered among the well-to-do classes. In many instances the bread winner of the family was stricken and along with him three or four children or probably the mother. It was not unusual to find four or five cases of fever in a house of four rooms, and even two and three cases in one room. In one instance the committee found a grandmother almost eighty years of age trying to nurse her sick son and his wife, and at the same time cook for a family of small children. Rev. Father Carroll of St. Paul's Catholic Church called for volunteer nurses from among his people, and for financial assistance, which was met with a prompt response; and similar efforts among the other churches were made to relieve the suffering and destitute among their own people.

While the Board of Health, the School Board, and the state authorities were investigating the causes of the fever, active steps were taken to relieve the suffering

and the destitute, and to this end a mass meeting was called at the courthouse on Sunday, November 28, at which a plain statement was made by those who conducted the investigation, and the temporary organization of a relief society was effected. At this meeting subscriptions were called for and the contributions to a relief fund amounted to \$7,100.10.

The Executive Committee met the following day and began the relief work, which was continued until the last of March in 1904. The General Relief Committee had headquarters in the council chambers in the Duffy Block, and the ward committees and the ladies' auxiliary committees reported to the General Committee every day. Those were dark days that followed the inauguration of the work of the Relief Committee. It will be seen from the list published below that there were 115 people connected with the relief association, who gave of their time and services voluntarily and there was probably not one of the entire number that did not have sickness in their own family. Many of the committeemen after laboring night and day for weeks succumbed to the dread disease themselves, and their places were filled by others. Night after night the members of the general and executive committees held their meetings and received reports at which some of their personal friends or some member of the committee perhaps was reported ill or dying. People who were afraid of the fever and could get away left the town. Strangers traveling avoided the place as though it were in the grasp of a pestilence equal to the black plague. Indeed, so many exaggerated stories were published throughout the land about the nature of the epidemic in Butler, that it was not much wonder a stranger was afraid to enter the gates of the city. Business houses in the town were practically paralyzed and the whole community had the appearance of being smitten with a blight from which it would never recover.

The wealth of sympathy and the generosity of the American people for a sister town in distress soon made itself manifest, in the contributions to the relief fund that poured in from towns and cities and private individuals all over the country and in the voluntary assistance that came in the way of physicians, trained nurses, and others who gave of their time without remuneration. The relief committee employed from first to last two hundred and eight trained nurses, and forty-eight domestics, while the number of physicians who came here voluntarily and rendered assistance cannot be estimated.

The kindness of the people in the surrounding towns made itself noticeably felt at Christmas time, which was probably the most gloomy period of the epidemic. Part of the work of the ladies' auxiliary committee was to make personal visits to the homes of families where fever existed and to provide any of the comforts and necessities needed, and to look after the sick children. A day or two before Christmas, contributions of such articles as make the hearts of the children happy during the holiday season began to pour in from all sources, and by Christmas eve there was a sufficient supply on hand to provide a Christmas present for every sick child in the town, as well as many others whose parents were left in such a position by the epidemic that they were unable to supply Christmas reminders for the little ones. One of the most notable contributions to this purpose was a box from a wholesale house in Pittsburg containing several gross of dolls. There were big dolls and little dolls, dolls that could talk, and dolls that opened and shut their eyes, and they were distributed without favor until every little girl whose family was numbered among the fever victims, was the recipient of one of these beautiful presents.

RELIEF SOCIETY ORGANIZED.

On Sunday afternoon, the 28th of



RESIDENCE OF J. C. KELLEY, BUTLER



RESIDENCE OF E. E. ABRAMS, BUTLER



RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM B. McGEARY, BUTLER



THE REIBER HOME, BUTLER



SULLIVAN RESIDENCE, BUTLER

November, a mass meeting was held at the courthouse at which the relief society was organized. Rev. L. A. Carroll, assistant pastor of St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, called the meeting to order. C. M. Heineman was elected chairman pro-tem, and Harry T. Rattigan and Raymond Locke, secretaries, and T. J. Shufflin, treasurer. An executive committee was chosen as follows: I. G. Smith, C. M. Heineman, E. G. Caughey, Marion Heushaw, Hon. A. G. Williams, Rev. L. A. Carroll, Dr. R. B. Greer, Hon. James N. Moore, Alexander Mitchell, J. V. Ritts, William F. Rumberger, Hon. James M. Galbreath, Harvey H. Boyd, Isaac Hauck, and W. A. Cowan. To the above list of members of the Executive Committee, the following gentlemen were elected from time to time: T. J. Shufflin, W. H. Pape, John W. Brown, Charles H. Oliver, Dr. Wilbur R. Batt (state quarantine officer), Blair Hooks, J. D. Jackson, Dr. J. E. Byers, Dr. J. M. Leighner, Dr. J. C. Atwell, Dr. M. E. Headland, Bernard Kemper, and R. B. Fowser.

The chairmen of the ward committees were as follows:

First Ward, Blair Hooks; Second Ward, W. Z. Murrin; Third Ward, E. H. Negley; Fourth Ward, A. W. McCollough; Fifth Ward, T. C. H. Keck.

Finance Committee: A. C. Troutman, John H. Jackson, W. H. Pape, Charles A. Douglass.

The Ministerial Committee consisted of all the clergymen of Butler.

From time to time changes were made in the ward committees, and new chairmen were substituted as follows: Second Ward, Theodore D. Pape, in the place of Mr. Murrin; Fourth Ward, George A. Evans, in the place of A. W. McCollough; Fifth Ward, Ed. McShane succeeded Mr. Keck who was stricken with fever, and Robert Lowry succeeded McShane. The ward chairmen were assisted by the following: Thomas Robinson, Jr., First Ward; J. D.

Jackson, Second Ward; James Hayes, Third Ward; A. W. McCollough, Fourth Ward; Charles Reiber, Fifth Ward.

The first meeting of the Executive Committee was held in the council chambers at seven o'clock on the evening of November 29, at which time the actual work of relief began. James N. Moore was chosen chairman of the General Relief Committee, Richard H. Broadhead was elected secretary, Miss Louise DeHaven stenographer and typewriter, and T. James Dodds, Andrew Williams, Jr., and James O. Campbell clerks. I. G. Smith was elected treasurer.

THE LADIES' AUXILIARY COMMITTEES.

The chairmen of the ward committees appointed the following Ladies' Auxiliary committees in the different wards: First Ward, chairman Mrs. O. H. Heiner, Mrs. M. L. Armstrong, Miss Adelaide Robinson, Mrs. George Lambert, Miss Joe Harper, Mrs. William Sloan, Mrs. G. A. Spang, Miss Charlotte Heiner, Mrs. Richard H. Wick, Miss Maud Hooks, Miss Frances Harper.

Second Ward: Chairman Miss Isabel White, Mrs. Charles Abrams, Mrs. Charles Duffy, Mrs. C. N. Boyd, Mrs. Samuel Woods, Miss Loretta Murrin, Mrs. Rev. Barlow, Mrs. J. W. McKee, Mrs. J. J. Donaldson, Miss Madge Douglass, Mrs. W. J. McDowell, Miss White.

Third Ward: Chairman Mrs. William Campbell, Mrs. James Hayes, Mrs. Vogan, Mrs. Clara Starr, Mrs. J. W. Wagon, Mrs. V. K. Phillips, Miss Catherine Stewart, Miss Mary Bowser, Miss Eleanor G. Graham.

Fourth Ward: Chairman Miss L. E. Young, Miss Mary McBride, Miss Lizzie Evans, Miss Vera Younkins, Miss M. S. Smith, Miss Clara Mitchell, Mrs. J. S. McKee, Mrs. C. E. Herr, Mrs. J. D. MeJunkin, Mrs. E. E. Abrams, Mrs. Laverne Butler.

Fifth Ward: Chairman Miss Frances G.

Wick, Mrs. George Enterline, Mrs. Isaac Hauck, Mrs. James Miller, Mrs. McClure, Mrs. James Thompson, Mrs. W. A. Slater, Mrs. Speilman, Mrs. Matthews, Miss Blanche Wick.

On the 11th of December the ladies were called together and arrangements made for assigning workers to the different portions of the wards they represent. As the relief work progressed additional committees were authorized as follows:

Committee on Supplies: C. G. Christie, T. J. Shufflin, I. G. Smith.

Case Committee: James N. Moore, I. G. Smith, W. A. Rumberger, C. N. Boyd, A. W. McCollough, Richard H. Broadhead.

Coal, Water and Domestic Committee: Charles H. Olliver, chairman.

Laundry Work: John W. Brown, C. Ball, Carl Ihlenfeld.

Supply Room: Harry Grieb, manager; Miss Maude Sutton, Miss Fay Thompson.

Manager of supplies for Red Cross of Pittsburg: Miss Mabel Graham.

Ambulance drivers: James Stewart and Robert Girard.

Ambulance physician: Dr. Sullivan.

Committee on Nurses: James N. Moore, C. G. Christie, T. J. Shufflin.

Nurses in charge of dispensary: Miss Lydia E. Betz and Miss Jennie Randall.

The total number of workers connected with the Butler Relief Association was 115. Number of nurses employed, 208; number of domestics, forty-eight.

DR. BATT'S WORK.

Dr. Wilbur R. Batt, quarantine officer at large, came to Butler on the 1st of December, and with the other officers of the State Board of Health assisted the local board in taking care of the epidemic. Under the direction of the State board, Dr. Batt installed a destructor for the destruction of typhoid fever excreta at the Butler County General Hospital, and built three sedimentation or filtration beds at the outlet of the sewage system of Lyndora. He

also established a dispensary in rooms in the Duffy Building at the corner of Main and North streets, where a complete supply of disinfectants and chemicals was kept, and a skilled nurse was placed in charge to instruct the people how to use them. These supplies were distributed free of charge. Dr. Batt remained in Butler until the close of January, 1904, when his services not being needed longer, he returned to Philadelphia. He was assisted from time to time by Dr. Thomas N. McKee of Kittanning, Dr. Adams of Philadelphia, and other members of the State board.

HOSPITALS ESTABLISHED.

Six hospitals were established and in operation from December 1 to March 1. Five of these hospitals received and cared for typhoid fever patients, the sixth confined its work to the preparing of delicacies of all kinds which were distributed gratuitously and for furnishing sleeping quarters for homeopathic nurses only.

The City of Brotherly Love Hospital was established through the generosity of Earl D. Clinton, proprietor of the Standard Hotel, on Fairground Avenue, who volunteered the use of his property, and through the Citizens' Permanent Relief Society of the city of Philadelphia, who sent Doctors French and Houston, Miss Lane as head nurse, and twenty-five other nurses, five from each of the five principal hospitals of Philadelphia. The local Relief Committee furnished all the supplies, paid all the domestics and employes connected with the hospital with the exception of the doctors and nurses sent by Philadelphia. This hospital was in operation forty-five days, from December 3 to January 18, during which period forty typhoid patients were received and treated, and four other patients, not typhoid, making a total of forty-four. When the hospital was closed by Drs. McKinney and Fox, all medicinal supplies sent by the Philadelphia

Relief Society were donated to the Butler County General Hospital.

The Wagner Hospital was established through the generosity of the Misses Bertha and Lena Wagner, who volunteered the use of their residence on South McKean Street. This hospital was put into actual operation on December 1, and closed on March 28. Twenty-nine patients were received and treated, ten of whom were nurses. The Relief Committee furnished the supplies and paid all the nurses, who were under the leadership of Miss Durkin. On account of being centrally located, this hospital was of the greatest possible benefit, and was the last institution to be closed when the epidemic had run its course.

The Emergency Hospital was donated through the kindness of the county commissioners, who turned over all of the available room in the County Home to be used for hospital purposes. The county authorities furnished one nurse and the Relief Committee three nurses in this institution. The portion of the County Home utilized as an emergency hospital was opened December 6, 1903, and closed February 27, 1904. The number of patients admitted was twelve.

The Lyndora Hospital was established through the individual efforts of Mr. E. G. Caughey, who was then assistant general manager of the Standard Steel Car Company. This hospital was used almost entirely for the care of the employes of the Standard Steel Car Company, and received the personal attention of Mr. Caughey. The hospital was opened November 28, 1903, and was closed January 16, 1904. The doctors in attendance were R. B. Greer and E. L. Wasson. Seventeen patients were received and treated at this institution.

The Homeopathic Nurses' Home was established on East Jefferson Street through the efforts of Mr. J. C. Say, and the Homeopathic Hospital of Pittsburg, assisted by Mrs. Dillworth and Mrs. Will-

iam Thaw. It was the intention of Doctors McClellan and Willard and Mr. Childs of the Pittsburg Hospital to establish a homeopathic hospital, but on account of their being so few homeopathic doctors and nurses in Butler, the project was abandoned, and the Say Building on East Jefferson Street was used as sleeping quarters for homeopathic nurses. It was also used for the preparation of delicacies for the sick which were distributed by the nurses in charge, and for the distribution of supplies which were furnished by the ladies of the Homeopathic Hospital of Pittsburg.

The importance of a well established and well equipped hospital was demonstrated in the early days of the epidemic. The Butler County General Hospital had opened wide its doors to the Relief Committee before the emergency hospitals were established, and in all forty-nine relief committee patients were treated free at this institution, including the services of staff physicians. Sixty-nine cases were treated from December 1, 1903, until the close of March, 1904.

THE SUPPLY ROOMS.

The basement of Snaman's furniture store on North Main Street was rented by the Relief Committee as a supply room. Here was received an endless variety of clothing for men, women, boys and girls, bedding of all kinds, eatables, etc., which were contributed by people and societies from towns and cities from all over the country. One of the most acceptable donations of this kind was received the first week of December from the people of New Castle, who sent a carload of woolen blankets and bedding. As the weather was extremely cold there was in many cases suffering caused by the lack of proper bedding in families where there were several cases of fever to be taken care of. This department was in charge of Harry

Grieb, who was assisted by Miss Fay Thompson, Miss Sutton and Miss Stewart.

The Pittsburg Red Cross Society represented by Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Jones, and Mrs. Vandergrift, also contributed a large amount of supplies which were stored in the basement of the Snaman building in part of the room occupied by the Relief Committee, which was in charge of Miss Mabel Graham. The records of the society show that a total of 4,038 pieces were distributed by the Red Cross, and 9,600 pieces by the Relief Committee. The Relief Committee received a total of 12,200 pieces, four-fifths of which were donated. The balance of these articles at the close of the epidemic were donated to the proper officers of the Children's Aid Society of Butler.

HISTORY OF THE WATER SUPPLY.

On the 1st of December, 1903, Dr. Wilbur R. Batt, quarantine officer at large, on duty in Pittsburg, investigating the outbreak of the smallpox in that city, was directed by the State Board of Health to come to Butler and investigate the water supply at this place. He was accompanied by Dr. John W. Adams, veterinarian to the State Board of Health of Philadelphia, who investigated the milk supply, and Dr. Thomas N. McKee, quarantine officer of Armstrong County, who is a member of the State Board of Health. These officers met with the members of the local board of health, the representatives of the School Board and representatives of the Town Council, and a thorough investigation was made of the water sheds at Thorn Run and Boydstown.

The water supply of Butler at this time was obtained from two sources. The Mutual Water Company of the Southside supplied a large area in the First Ward from five wells which were drilled at the top of the hill south of the town, in 1891. The main supply for the old part of the

town was obtained from the Butler Water Company, which had a storage dam at Boydstown, and was then constructing a second storage dam on Thorn Run in Oakland Township. A brief history of the water supply of the town was given by Dr. Batt in his report on the typhoid fever epidemic at Butler, on the 31st of January, 1904, and may be of interest.

Previous to 1877 the water supply of the town was obtained entirely from drilled wells. The Butler Water Company was chartered November 1, 1877, and built a reservoir at the top of the hill near the old St. Paul's Orphans' Home property, which had a capacity of 3,000,000 gallons of water. The supply was taken from an intake on the Connoqueussing Creek near the pump station. In 1896 the water company experienced some difficulty on account of salt water pollution, which was caused by pumping oil wells along the Connoqueussing Creek Valley below Boydstown. In order to obviate this pollution of the water, the water company built the Boydstown dam, which has a drainage area of 9,000 acres. In July, 1897, the Butler Water Company disposed of their plant to the American Water Works and Guaranty Company, who are the present owners. During the summer of 1903 the company purchased a large tract of land on Thorn Run in Oakland Township and built the Thorn Run Dam, which was completed the last of October.

The consumption of water in the town increased from one and a quarter million gallons in 1901 to three million gallons daily in 1903. This sudden increase in consumption was caused by the erection of the Standard Steel Car Plant and the rapid increase in population that followed. In 1902 the Water Company installed a large filter plant at the pump station, and the consumers were thereafter supplied with filtered water. A succession of heavy rains and consequent high water destroyed the Boydstown dam on the 28th of August, 1903, and from that time until the 15th of November the water supply of the town was taken from an emergency intake on the creek above the pump station. This water was filtered and was of a fairly good quality until about the 20th of October, when the filter beds were out of commission for a few days on account of repairs. During this time the water supply was taken from the creek and pumped into the reservoir unfiltered. The officers of the State board found on examination of the water sheds of the Boydstown dam, the Thorn Run dam, and the valley of the creek below the Boydstown dam, that a number of typhoid fever cases had existed in farm houses and that the excreta from these dwellings was thrown into the runs that were tributary to the creek. It was also discovered that during the few days that the water supply had been taken from the bed of the creek, unfiltered, the water had been sufficiently contaminated with typhoid fever germs to cause the fearful epidemic that began about the first of November.

As further evidence of this fact Dr. Batt shows in his report that from 1876 to 1896

the water supply of the town was taken from the Connoquenessing Creek and pumped into the reservoir unfiltered. From July, 1896, to July, 1897, the supply was obtained from Boydstown dam unfiltered. From July, 1897, to December, 1897, the supply again was taken from the Connoquenessing Creek unfiltered. From July, 1902, to August 28, 1903, the supply was taken from Boydstown dam and filtered. From August 28, 1903, to October 20, 1903, the supply was taken from the emergency intake on the Connoquenessing Creek and filtered. From October 20 to November 2 the supply was taken from the Connoquenessing Creek and the filter beds being out of commission at this time the water was furnished to the consumers unfiltered. From November 2 to November 15 the supply was taken from the creek and the filter beds having been repaired the water was filtered before it went to the consumers. On November 15, the Thorn Run dam, which had been completed, was placed in commission and the supply was taken from that source and the water filtered before it was pumped into the reservoir. The result of the investigation proved the contention of the local board of health that the fever was caused by contamination of the water supply.

The conclusion of Dr. Batt's report on the subject of pollution of the water is as follows:

"That following the destruction of the Boydstown dam August 28, 1903, the water for distribution to the people of Butler was taken from Connoquenessing Creek through an emergency intake. An examination of the water of the creek showed that it maintained a fairly constant evidence of pollution and that at various periods the operation of the filter plant was particularly or entirely suspended and that as a result of this polluted water being used for domestic purposes, 1,348 persons were stricken with typhoid fever between October 1, 1903, and January 29, 1904, with 111 fatalities."

The previous records of typhoid fever epidemics were broken at Butler. In 1885 a similar epidemic occurred at Plymouth, Pennsylvania, a town of 8,000 population. The number of cases reported at that time

was 1,104, and the deaths 114. At Ithaca, New York, an epidemic occurred, in May, 1903, in which there were 1,300 cases reported, and seventy-eight deaths, among a population of 13,000 people.

George R. Harlow, of Philadelphia, engineer and inspector of the State Board of Health, made an official visit to the Boydstown dam and water shed on the 12th of December, 1903, and reported that eight cases of typhoid fever had been located in the vicinity of Boydstown from the first of August to the date of his visit in that year. This inspection confirmed the belief that the fever epidemic was caused by polluted water, and that the cause of the pollution came from the infected houses along the creek valley north of Butler.

In justice to Superintendent M. F. Wright and the American Waterworks & Guaranty Company it is recorded that the company, through its officials in Butler, did everything within its power to assist the State and local boards of health, and spared no expense in their efforts to remedy the evils that existed at that time, and to safeguard the health of the community in the future.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

The financial report of the executive committee of the Relief Society which was audited and filed with the other reports of the epidemic show that the committee received from first to last a total of \$65,567.48. The total amount expended by the Relief Society was \$58,415.90. The balance of \$7,151.58 was turned over to the Butler County General Hospital when the Relief Society closed its books. To the above amount may be added the donations of grocers, and other supplies by merchants amounting to \$1,039.41, and a large amount of clothing, bedding and other supplies on which no value was placed, but which approximates \$10,000 or more.

In addition to the above amounts must be considered the report of Burgess Will-

iam Kennedy. The Burgess received from all sources \$12,021.28. Of this amount \$9,527.20 was turned over to the Relief Society, and the balance of \$2,494.08 was disbursed by him on vouchers, a report of which is on file in the office of the secretary of the town council. This makes the total amount of cash contributions \$68,061.56. No account is taken in the financial statement of the \$3,038 in the hands of the Mayor of Pittsburg, which the Relief Society did not receive, nor is any account taken of the discounts on bills allowed by the grocerymen, the merchants, and the gas companies. Nor is any account taken of the discount amounting to 33 1-3 per cent. allowed by the real estate owners on rentals paid by the relief committee.

THE DIET KITCHEN.

On November 29 the use of the kitchen and dining-room of the Second Presbyterian Church was offered by the pastor as a place in which food might be prepared for fever patients. This idea was abandoned when it became known that there was some difficulty in providing meals for the professional nurses who had come from various parts of the country in response for help, and under the direction of the Relief Committee this work was undertaken at the church. The supervision of the work was committed to the pastor Rev. E. R. Worrall, Hon. Thomas Hayes, a member of the session, Mrs. C. E. McIntire, president of the Ladies' Aid Society, and Miss Maude Hayes. About one hundred and forty ladies of Butler participated in this work and all the necessary help was gratuitous with the exception of the cook and errand boy, who were paid by the committee. Meals were served to nurses at the church during a period of seventy-three days, from December 4, 1903, to February 14, 1904, during which time the average number of meals served daily was seventy-one. The average for the first week was fifty-three, and the third

week, one hundred and eighteen, which was the highest average during the time the institution was open.

CLARA BARTON'S VISIT.

On the 14th of December, 1903, Butler was visited by Miss Clara Barton, of the National Red Cross Society, accompanied by Gen. W. H. Sears, J. B. Hubbell and Dr. A. W. Hitt. She was also accompanied by Mrs. J. L. Anderson and Mrs. Mary Chalfant McKee, of the Pittsburg Red Cross. Miss Barton and her staff made a thorough examination of the hospitals, the diet kitchen, the supply department, and the method of conducting the relief work by the relief committee, and expressed themselves so well pleased with the work being done that they thought it was not necessary for the officers of the Red Cross Society to remain in the field. Miss Barton was especially complimentary on the manner in which the relief work was organized in Butler, and said it was the equal of the work done at Galveston and other places where the National Red Cross Society had taken charge.

THE RELIEF FUND.

Acting on the advice of Miss Clara Barton, who said that it would probably take one hundred thousand dollars to meet the expenses of the Relief Committee, the Executive Committee held a meeting on the night of December 15, and prepared a statement which was given to the Associated Press and published in all the newspapers in the United States the following day. As the result of this appeal for aid, the committee received from all sources the sum of \$65,567.48. Money poured in from all parts of the country, from towns and cities, from lodges and benevolent societies, and from private individuals. The smallest donation was ten cents from a private individual at Tacoma, Washington, and the largest was \$5,000 from a gentleman who had been a former resident of Butler County, but withheld his name.

On January 11, 1904, a meeting of the general relief and executive committees was held at which a complete and exhaustive discussion relative to the funds received up to that time, took place, and a second statement was given to the Associated Press for publication stating that the relief committee felt satisfied that with the funds received up to that time they would have sufficient money to pay all debts contracted for, and which might be incurred thereafter, providing no unforeseen contingencies occurred; and that further contributions on the part of the public would be unnecessary.

About the time the second statement was given out setting forth that the Relief Committee had sufficient funds in hand to finish the relief work in Butler, there remained in the hands of the Mayor of Pittsburg, \$3,067.20, which had been sent to him as custodian of the Butler Relief fund, and which had not been forwarded to Butler. About this time the frightful disaster at the Harwick mines in Allegheny County took place, in which one hundred and seventy men lost their lives. At a meeting of the executive committee, a motion was unanimously adopted instructing the secretary to wire the Mayor of Pittsburg as follows:

"Hon. W. B. Hayes, Mayor of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania:

"I have been authorized to wire you as follows: That it is the sense of this executive committee and the general relief committee that the officers of both committees, while still claiming their legal and moral right to the balance of the funds in your hands, we now request that it be transferred to the proper authorities for the benefit of the Harwick sufferers; and in addition we wish to say to you that, notwithstanding the fact that we are still in the throes of the typhoid fever epidemic here, this relief committee and the citizens of Butler generally stand ready to aid in any way they can in this disaster of our sister county." Signed, R. B. Broadhead, secretary.

The work performed by the Relief Society of Butler in connection with the epidemic of typhoid fever was of such great importance and so effective in its results as to play a very important part in securing the rapid abatement of the disease as

well as relieving suffering and want. The work was of such magnitude that the details cannot be given here. The manner in which the affairs of the Relief Society were administered testify eloquently to the intelligence and integrity and the unselfishness of those who devoted both of their time and substance to the relief of the stricken fellow towns-people.

Nor should the personal sacrifices of individuals be passed unnoticed. Dr. John E. Byers, county medical inspector, had an extensive practice in Butler. While visiting a fever patient in January, 1904, he was stricken with cerebral hemorrhage and died in a few hours. Dr. William H. Brown contracted a disease from exposure during the winter that caused his death in June, 1905. Miss Gertrude Vanderlin, daughter of Attorney J. C. Vanderlin, of Butler, who was one of the first volunteer nurses, attended a poor family where there were four children ill with fever. She became infected with the disease and died in December when the epidemic was at its height. For performing deeds of valor on the field of battle and in time of war, men and women have had their names written on marble and bronze. The men and women who faced the Grim Reaper during the long weeks of the epidemic, nursing the sick and comforting the dying to be themselves stricken and finally give up their lives, are of heroic mould, and their memories will long be cherished by a grateful people. Of them it can be written: "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends."

BUTLER COUNTY GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The movement to build a hospital in Butler as a public charity and also for the care of private cases, had its inception in the fall of 1896. The deaths of two young men from fever under circumstances that were particularly sad, and a number of serious railroad accidents of the previous

summer, attracted public attention to the matter of taking care of the sick strangers in our midst and enlisted the sympathies of the women of the town who were engaged in charitable work. As in every good cause, the women were the first to make a move. Mrs. Elizabeth McCandless, now deceased, Mrs. Harriet Cooper and Mrs. T. J. Steen prepared a letter setting forth the needs of the town, which they sent to Andrew Carnegie, and was the means of securing from him the promise of a check for \$1,500.00 for the building of a hospital whenever the people of Butler showed their good faith by affecting an organization and raising a fund for the enterprise. Following this a meeting of the women of the town who were interested in the hospital movement was held in the Y. M. C. A. building on November 17, 1896, at which Mrs. W. D. Brandon presided, with Mrs. C. E. Herr as secretary. This meeting was attended by about eighty women, representing all of the churches of the town, and the various women's societies. Mrs. M. S. Templeton, Mrs. J. B. Black, and Mrs. W. C. Thompson were appointed a committee to prepare a constitution and by-laws, and present them for adoption at the next meeting.

At a meeting held on the 24th of November a regular organization was affected by the election of Mrs. W. D. Brandon, president; Mrs. J. S. McKee, vice-president; Mrs. C. E. Herr, secretary; and Mrs. John S. Campbell, treasurer. A committee on finance was appointed consisting of Mrs. John S. Campbell, president; Mrs. N. B. Jacobs, Mrs. R. P. Scott, Mrs. William Aland, Mrs. J. V. Ritts, Mrs. William Cooper, Mrs. H. W. Christie, Mrs. Alfred Wick, Mrs. W. C. Thompson, Mrs. A. W. McCullough, Miss Allie Collins, and Miss Mary McKee.

At the same time a board of management was elected, consisting of two representatives from each of the churches in the town. This board was as follows:

Baptist Church—Mrs. W. H. Collins.
St. Paul's Catholic Church—Mrs. Charles Duffy, Mrs. Joseph Vanderlin.

St. Peter's Catholic Church—Mrs. Harry Grieb, Mrs. William Aland.

Church of God—Mrs. J. W. Davis.

Grace Lutheran Church—Mrs. Eli Miller.

Free Methodist Church—Mrs. L. C. Wick.

First Presbyterian Church—Mrs. D. B. Campbell, Mrs. R. C. McAboy.

United Presbyterian Church—Mrs. Jos. L. Purvis, Mrs. R. H. Pillow.

St. Peter's Episcopal Church—Mrs. J. B. Black.

First English Lutheran Church—Miss Lena Reiber, and Mrs. Elizabeth Smith.

St. Mark's Evangelical Lutheran Church—Mrs. Theodore Vogeley, and Mrs. Jacob Lawall.

Bethany Reformed Church—Mrs. T. Klingensmith.

St. Paul's Reformed Church—Mrs. D. N. Harnish.

Members at large—Miss Isabelle White, Mrs. J. M. Greer, Mrs. J. H. DeWolf, Mrs. J. S. McKee, Mrs. J. Henry Troutman, Mrs. J. S. Campbell, Mrs. Chas. E. Herr.

Committee on site—Mrs. J. Henry Troutman, Mrs. R. C. McAboy, and Mrs. L. O. Purvis.

The title adopted was the Ladies' Hospital Association.

There have been few changes in the officers of the association since its first organization. Mrs. R. P. Scott was appointed donation secretary after the hospital was opened, and Mrs. J. B. Black succeeded Mrs. C. E. Herr as recording secretary. In 1908 the association had over fifty members who were working for the interests of the hospital through the various committees. The officers were as follows:

President, Mrs. J. Henry Troutman; vice-president, Mrs. C. G. Christie; donation secretary, Mrs. B. C. Huselton; recording secretary, Mrs. J. B. Black.

The following committees were fully organized and doing excellent work:

Executive committee: Mrs. R. C. McAboy, Mrs. R. P. Scott, Miss Isabel White.

Purchasing committee: Mrs. R. C. McAboy, Mrs. N. M. Hoover, Mrs. W. D. Brandon.

Entertainment committee: Mrs. Jno. S. Campbell, Mrs. R. P. Scott, Mrs. C. N. Boyd.

Flower committee: Mrs. W. H. Goehring, Mrs. W. C. Thompson, Mrs. Frank Beidenbach, Mrs. W. H. Miller, Mrs. J. B. Black, Miss Anna White.

Needle-work committee: Miss Isabel White, Mrs. Louis B. Stein, Mrs. Chas. E. Herr, Mrs. T. C. Campbell, Mrs. Alfred Wick, Mrs. J. D. McJunkin, Mrs. Jas. Heydrick, Mrs. W. H. Heydrick, and Miss Allie Harper.

The first advisory board consisted of L. O. Purvis, John S. Campbell, Alfred Wick, Joseph Hartman, J. M. Galbreath, W. T. Mechling, Dr. A. M. Neyman, L. R. Schmertz, and Daniel Younkins.

In January, 1897, a joint meeting of the Ladies' Hospital Association, the advisory board, and others interested in the project was held in the Y. M. C. A. Building at which an organization was formed, the object of which was to maintain a general hospital, as a public charity at Butler, Pennsylvania, to be known as "The Butler County General Hospital." In order to carry out the purposes and object of the corporation, it was decided to apply for a charter, which was granted on the 18th day of January, 1897, and the following board of directors was named for the first year: William T. Mechling, president; Thos. J. Shufflin, vice-president; J. V. Ritts, treasurer; A. E. Reiber, secretary; and L. O. Purvis, Amos Steelsmith, Jos. W. Aland, Watt Tait, L. R. Schmertz, Mrs. Theodore Vogeley, Mrs. C. D. Greenlee, Mrs. N. M. Hoover, Mrs. T. J. Steen, Mrs. Harry Grieb, Mrs. J. Henry Troutman.

In addition to the above directory, the following committees were appointed: Executive committee, A. E. Reiber, W. F. Tait, Amos Steelsmith, Mrs. J. Henry Troutman, Mrs. N. M. Hoover.

Finance committee, J. V. Ritts, L. R. Schmertz, T. J. Shufflin, Mrs. C. D. Greenlee, Mrs. T. J. Steen.

Auditing committee, Jos. W. Aland, Mrs. Theodore Vogeley, Mrs. Harry Grieb.

Building committee, L. O. Purvis, A. E. Reiber, Mrs. J. H. Troutman.

At the annual meeting held on January 20, 1898, the above named committees were continued, and in 1899 T. J. Shufflin succeeded W. T. Mechling as president, and Mrs. J. Henry Troutman was elected president. The secretary and treasurer were continued. There were no changes in officials until the annual meeting of 1901, when W. F. Rumberger was chosen secretary to succeed Mr. Reiber. In July, 1905, Mr. Rumberger resigned as secretary and L. B. Stein acted as secretary until the annual meeting in 1906, when Jos. W. Aland was elected.

In 1908 the board of directors consisted of T. J. Shufflin, president; Mrs. J. H. Troutman, vice-president; Louis B. Stein, treasurer; Jos. W. Aland, secretary; and Miss Isabella White, Mrs. N. M. Hoover, Mrs. J. S. Campbell, Capt. Thos. Hays, A. E. Reiber, J. V. Ritts, L. S. McJunkin, and M. F. Wright.

In 1897 the building committee secured a site from the John Muntz estate south of the Connoquenessing Creek at the foot of Main Street, and the contract was let for a two-story brick building that would meet the needs of the time. The building was erected and equipped at a cost of about \$25,000. With the exception of the donation made by Andrew Carnegie, the money for this purpose was contributed by the people of Butler and Butler County. For several years after the hospital was opened it was maintained by the benevolence of the people of the community, but

in 1902 State aid was secured and the legislature of 1907 made an appropriation of \$10,000 for building purposes, and a similar amount for maintenance for the two succeeding years.

When the building was ready for occupancy the Masonic order of Butler furnished and equipped the dining-room, and the four private rooms were furnished by the B. P. O. E., the Woodmen of the World, the I. O. O. F., and the C. M. B. A., respectively.

The hospital takes a leading rank among the public institutions of the State, and has performed a noble work in the community. During the typhoid fever epidemic of the winter of 1903-4 the institution received and cared for sixty-five patients from November until the first of March. At the time of the explosion at the carwheel foundry on the night of October 8, 1907, forty-one of the victims were taken to the hospital and properly cared for, although the capacity of the institution was only twenty beds.

On the anniversary of this catastrophe in October, 1908, the Standard Steel Car Company through their treasurer, Mr. Gillespie, sent the Hospital Association a check for \$5,000 as a donation in appreciation of the services rendered at the time of the accident at the mill.

The first matron and superintendent of the hospital was Miss Emma Walker; she was succeeded by Miss Emma Limberg; and Mrs. A. M. Reinhardt, the present superintendent, came to the institution in November, 1902. Miss Cook and Miss Anderson filled the position of matron for short periods during 1901 and 1902.

THE NURSES' TRAINING SCHOOL.

The training school for nurses was established in 1901, and the first class was graduated in 1903. The graduates that year were Miss Elizabeth Ammon, and

Miss Lue Donaldson. The latter died during the winter of the epidemic in Butler.

The class of 1904 was composed of Miss Anna Pifer, Mrs. Jennie Murphy, Miss Mabel Campbell, and Miss Florence Halderman.

The class of 1905 consisted of Miss Jessie Ray, Miss Amy Pifer, and Miss Sara Kline.

The class of 1906 was composed of Miss Margaret Walter, Miss Susan Borford, Miss Carrie Kline, Miss Stella Campbell, Miss Emma Fuhrer, Miss Rachel Zufall, Miss May Soper. The class of 1907 was composed of Miss Anna Brown, Miss Alice McQuillan, Miss Stella Gilson, Miss Rose Whitney and Miss Phoebe Pasch.

Eleven nurses were in training in 1908 of whom five were on probation.

The alumni association was formed in October, 1908, with eleven members and the following officers: Mrs. Jennie Murphy, president; Miss Florence Halderman, secretary; Miss Amy Pifer, treasurer; and Miss Stella Campbell, vice-president.

The official staff of the hospital in 1908 was composed of Mrs. A. M. Reinhardt, superintendent; Miss M. E. Foster, head nurse; Miss Ruth Woodworth, dietician; and Miss Margaret Annaeaker, of Pittsburg instructor in massage.

The location of large industrial plants in Butler and the increase in population since 1902 has caused a corresponding increase in hospital cases, and has created the necessity of enlarging the building. In 1904 a two-story brick addition was built. The first floor is used as a laundry, and the second floor as living apartments for the help. In 1908 the south wing was erected at a cost of about \$15,000, which increased the capacity of the hospital to about sixty beds. The Hospital Association has in contemplation the erection of a west wing, that will further increase the capacity of the institution to about one hundred beds.

CHAPTER XII

BANKS AND BANKING

First Banking Institution—First National Bank—John Berg & Co.—Butler Savings Bank—Butler Savings and Trust Co.—Butler County National Bank—Farmers' National Bank of Butler—Guaranty Safe Deposit & Trust Co.—Standard Trust Co.—First National Bank of Harrisville—First National Bank of Zeligople—Citizens' National Bank of Slippery Rock—First National, Slippery Rock—Mars National Bank—First National Bank of Bruin—Citizens' National Bank of Evans City—Lyndora National Bank—Harmony Savings Bank—Commercial Bank of Harmony—Prospect Savings Bank—Millerstown Savings Bank Association—Millerstown Deposit Bank—Butler County Bank—Fairview Banks—Argyle Savings Bank, Petrolia.

There were no banking institutions in Butler County previous to 1854. The merchants did a credit business, or issued scrip and the people throughout the country districts often had difficulty in getting ready cash for their immediate uses. The merchant, mechanic, doctor, and preacher were paid in the product of the farm, and they in turn, were compelled to trade for the things they needed. If there was any balance coming to the farmer when he had completed his trading with the merchant, he received the merchant's scrip or due bill, but rarely any money, or at the most he would receive half cash, and the balance would be taken in trade at some future date. The currency issued by the state banks of that day had an uncertain value and the correction of the bank note list in the newspapers was one of the features of the financial columns that was closely watched by the dealers and merchants. The insecurity of the bank notes made gold and silver the only safe money for

the people in the country districts to handle, and this was hoarded in old stockings and various places of security about the farm house. Bank notes were looked on with suspicion, as the possessor usually had to refer to the latest published list to see whether the note was good, and then take chances on the institution failing, which often happened, before the paper could be presented to the bank of issue for redemption. This condition of things made the country people naturally suspicious of banks in general, and for many years after banks had been established in Butler Borough and elsewhere in the county, the country people preferred trusting their savings with their local merchant to depositing their money with the banks. This custom led to private banking in the smaller towns, which prevailed to a considerable extent until the beginning of the present century.

From 1854 to 1867 the only banks in the county were in Butler Borough. In the

latter year a bank was organized and established at Harmony, and in 1872, banks were established at Fairview and Petrolia. The following year two banks were established at Millerstown, which was then a booming oil center, and in 1874 a bank was organized and established at Prospect. A year or two later the Prospect bank went into private hands and it has been continued as a private bank since that time. In 1892 but one of the oil country banks remained, and that was the Millerstown Deposit Bank, which is still in existence, but under private management. Private banking enterprises were carried on in the last decade of the nineteenth century by W. Henry Wilson at Slippery Rock, J. H. McClure at Prospect, James M. Marshall at Portersville, Jacob and Edward Dambach at Evans City, and the Gelbach brothers at Zelenople, but these concerns with one or two exceptions have given way to the national banks that have been organized during the past ten years. In addition to the three banking houses and two trust companies in Butler Borough in 1908, there were nine national banks and two private banks doing business in the county. The combined capital of these institutions is about \$2,000,000.00, and they are rated among the leading financial institutions of western Pennsylvania.

THE FROST BANKING INSTITUTION OF BUTLER.

The transactions of the county commissioners during the first half of the century show that the moneys of the county were kept in Pittsburg banks, and the merchants of Butler and other points in the county were compelled to do their banking business in that city. A good deal of uncertainty surrounded dealings with outside banking concerns, so that in the year 1854 James Campbell, James Bredin, Samuel M. Lane, Dr. Isaiah McJunkin and A. N. Meylert determined to found a bank here. James Bredin was selected president or

manager, and Isaac J. Cummings as cashier. A year later Mr. Cummings became sole owner, and continued so down to the organization of the First National Bank in 1864. Besides attending to his duties as a banker Mr. Cummings was financial editor of the Butler newspapers, and corrected the bank note list weekly.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BUTLER.

The First National Bank of Butler was chartered January 27, and organized February 2, 1864, with the following officers: James Campbell, president, I. J. Cummings, cashier, John Berg, Jr., Louis Stein, John N. Purviance, H. Julius Klingler, James Bredin, E. McJunkin, John M. Thompson, R. C. McAbby, and James Campbell, directors. Charles McCandless, Charles Duffy, Thomas Stehle, Jacob Ziegler, John M. Zimmerman, Mary A. Reed, John A. Graham, Christian Seibert, Jacob Walter and William Campbell, were unofficial stock-holders. The business of the institution was carried on in the old building, later the property of Thomas Stehle, until 1875, when the bank was removed to their new building on the corner of Main and Jefferson Streets, now occupied by John Berg & Company. Some years previous to this event Charles McCandless succeeded James Campbell as president and filled that position until 1878, when he resigned to accept the appointment of chief justice of New Mexico, and Charles Duffy was elected his successor as president. Mr. Duffy was succeeded as president by W. H. H. Riddle, who filled the office when the bank closed its doors in 1879. Edwin Lyon succeeded I. J. Cummings as cashier and he in turn gave place to John Berg, Jr. In 1870, Alexander Mitchell who had previously been teller of the bank was elected cashier, which office he held until the bank was closed by Examiner Hugh Young July 18, 1879. The receiver appointed was Henry C. Cullom, who served until January, 1880, when he

was succeeded by John N. Purviance. Notwithstanding the depreciation of securities Mr. Purviance succeeded in winning for the depositors a large percentage of their money.

THE PRODUCERS' BANK OF BUTLER COUNTY.

This bank was established in Butler May, 1873, and about the same time a branch was opened at Greece City, which was then a booming oil town. The officials of the company were J. W. Irwin, president, J. E. Ray, cashier, of Butler; H. Howe, assistant cashier; J. Stambaugh, James Adams, William Miller, Samuel A. Woods, H. McWalters, Lewis P. Walker and the above officials, were the directors. The business was conducted until 1875, when J. W. Irwin appears to have purchased the stock and later entered the Butler Savings Bank as a stockholder.

JOHN BERG & COMPANY.

The banking house of John Berg & Company was established in 1870 by John Berg, Sr., and John Berg, Jr., and was carried on by them until the death of the senior partner in 1884. By the terms of the will of John Berg, Sr., the title and system of business were to be observed for five years or until 1889. In that year the company was re-organized with John Berg, Henry A. Berg and Louis Berg as partners under the style and title of John Berg & Company. John Berg, Jr., died in November, 1906, and since that time the business has been carried on by Henry A. Berg and Louis Berg. The first banking office was at the corner of Main and Cunningham Streets, and in 1883 the firm purchased the First National Bank building on the corner of Main and Jefferson Streets, where for the past twenty-five years they have transacted a large and constantly increasing business.

THE BUTLER SAVINGS BANK.

The Butler Savings Bank was organized

January 29, 1868, and opened its doors for business February 3d of that year, with James Bredin, president, Edwin Lyon, cashier, Adam Troutman, J. C. Reddick, Eugene Ferrero, William Dick, E. A. Heubold, Gabriel Etzel, R. A. Mifflin, David Kelly, and Samuel Marshall, trustees. The company received a state charter by a special act of May 20, 1871, and under that charter John M. Thompson was elected president October 30, 1871, and served until February 21, 1877, when William Campbell, Sr., was elected as his successor. The latter served until February, 1880, when J. W. Irwin was elected. William Campbell, Sr., was again chosen president January 12, 1886, but resigned December 27, 1887, when Joseph L. Purvis was elected to fill the vacancy. Mr. Purvis continued as president until 1901, when he resigned and William Campbell, Jr., was elected president. At the same time Louis B. Stein, who had been teller, since 1885, was promoted to cashier.

Edwin Lyon, the first cashier of the bank, resigned in 1871, and William Campbell, Jr., was appointed and filled that position until 1901, when he was elected president, and Louis B. Stein, who had been appointed teller in 1885, was chosen cashier to succeed Mr. Campbell. In January, 1891, the bank was re-chartered for twenty years, to date from May 20, 1891. In the summer of 1902, the company was reorganized under the title of the Butler Savings and Trust Company, and the capital stock increased from sixty thousand to two hundred thousand dollars. A charter was granted on the 4th of September, 1902, and the old Savings Bank as an institution went out of existence on the 31st of December of that year. The Savings Bank was dominated largely by the Campbell, Stein and Troutman families of Butler and had on its board of directors the most conservative business men of the town and county. It was the main support of many of the public improvements of the town,

among which were the electric lighting system of the town and the Home Natural Gas Company, and was one of the principal factors in the organization of the Standard Plate Glass Company. It was also instrumental in bringing the Standard Steel Car Works to Butler, which inaugurated a new era in the commercial and industrial growth of the town.

THE BUTLER SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.

The Butler Savings and Trust Company is the old Butler Savings Bank reorganized under a new charter. The company was organized in 1902, the charter granted September 4th of that year, and its doors were open for business on January 1, 1903, in the building formerly occupied by the Butler Savings Bank. The first officers of the company were William Campbell, Jr., president; J. Henry Troutman, first vice-president; W. A. Stein, second vice-president; Louis B. Stein, secretary and treasurer; U. E. Cronenwett, assistant treasurer; W. D. Brandon, solicitor; and the following Board of Directors: Wm. Campbell, Jr., J. Henry Troutman, W. D. Brandon, W. A. Stein, John S. Campbell and Louis B. Stein.

William Campbell, Jr., died on July 27, 1907, and J. Henry Troutman was elected president, a position which he still holds. John S. Campbell was elected first vice-president to fill the vacancy, and Dr. R. H. Pillow was chosen a member of the board of directors to fill the vacancy. The other officers of the institution are Gardner C. Lowry, general bookkeeper; John W. Brandon, C. DeWitt Breaden, H. S. Ehrman, Frank W. Christy, individual bookkeepers; J. Hervey Murland, corresponding clerk.

The company conducts a general banking department, savings department and trust department, and the business is conducted along the safe and conservative line established by the founders of the old Savings Bank and successfully carried on

for forty years. The statement of the resources and liabilities of the institution shows a capital of \$200,000.00, a surplus of \$200,000.00, undivided profits of \$158,639.59, and deposits of \$1,562,056.13. The amount of trust funds invested and uninvested are \$261,404.17.

BUTLER COUNTY NATIONAL BANK.

From 1879 to 1890 Butler was without a National bank and the only banking institutions in the town were the Butler Savings Bank and John Berg & Company. Several bankers and capitalists had proposed from time to time the organization of a new bank, but nothing definite was done until early in 1890, when J. V. Ritts, a banker well known in Western Pennsylvania, representing a number of business men, joined R. B. Taylor, E. E. Abrams, C. D. Greenlee, I. G. Smith, O. M. Russell, and others, in promoting the enterprise and held a formal meeting in the office of Mr. Abrams April 1, 1890. The title selected was "The Butler County National Bank," and upon application to the comptroller of the currency, a charter was granted July 19, 1890. The bank was opened for business on August 18th of the same year, under the following organization: R. B. Taylor, president; J. V. Ritts, vice-president; David Osborne, cashier, and Charles A. Bailey, assistant cashier.

Including the president and vice-president, the directory was composed of the following: Leslie P. Hazlett, E. E. Abrams, O. M. Russell, C. D. Greenlee, I. G. Smith, C. P. Collins, and Henry McSweeney.

Mr. Taylor resigned the presidency on September 3d, 1890, and Mr. Ritts assumed that position until the election of Hon. Joseph Hartman on September 30th following. Mr. Hartman continued in the office of president until his death in 1904, when Leslie P. Hazlett was elected to fill the vacancy, and at the next annual meeting of the stockholders and directors, he was re-elected and continues to hold that

position. Mr. Osborne resigned his position as cashier about one year after the bank began business, and C. A. Bailey was promoted to the position of cashier, and John G. McMarlin to assistant cashier. In 1900 Mr. Bailey resigned to accept a position with a new bank then being organized, and Mr. McMarlin was promoted to the position of cashier, which he now holds. At the same time, Albert G. Krug was appointed to the position of assistant cashier.

The original capital of the bank was \$100,000.00, which was increased in 1900 from \$100,000.00 to \$200,000.00, and in 1904 the capital was again increased from \$200,000.00 to \$300,000.00. At the close of 1908 the bank had a full paid up capital of \$300,000.00, and surplus and undivided profits amounting to over \$475,000.00. The bank at present is the largest in Butler County, and has assets aggregating \$2,500,000.00. It has always maintained full currency payments without notice, and in addition to doing a general banking business conducts a savings department, which is also backed by the bank's large capital and surplus. It pays interest on time deposits, compounded semi-annually, and carefully looks after the interests of its patrons in this branch of the business.

The first home of the Butler County National Bank was in a three-story brick building, purchased in 1890, that occupied part of the site of the present building. In 1902 the bank purchased the property of John H. Negley and Col. John Thompson on Diamond Street and the McQuiston property on Main Street and began the erection of the present six-story banking and office building, which was completed and occupied in August, 1903. The total cost of this improvement was about \$200,000.00. One of the features of the equipment of the banking room is the safe deposit vaults which are considered among the best in this part of the country.

The following constitute the board of directors in 1908: Leslie P. Hazlett; Al-

phonse Krause; Harry Heasley; Joseph Hartman, Jr.; Dr. W. C. McCandless; H. C. Litzinger; H. McSweeney; Blair Hooks; A. E. Russell; C. P. Collins; W. H. Larkin; H. C. Keasey; A. L. Reiber; T. P. Mifflin; Dr. J. J. Schultis; I. G. Smith; Marion Henshaw; M. N. Heinzer; R. A. Marks; and J. V. Ritts.

The officers of the bank are: Leslie P. Hazlett, president; A. L. Reiber, vice-president; T. P. Mifflin, vice-president; J. V. Ritts, vice-president; John G. McMarlin, cashier; Albert C. Krug, assistant cashier; W. S. Blakslee, assistant cashier; W. A. Ashbaugh, assistant cashier; George W. Hazlett, general book-keeper; W. A. Rittsteller; S. R. Hill, proof clerk; R. H. McClester, corresponding clerk; G. K. Hazlett, individual book-keeper; George D. Smith, individual book-keeper; J. H. Forelt, discount clerk; J. H. Stewart, collector.

The bank has been prosperous, aggressive and progressive and has had a phenomenal growth from its first year. It is the largest banking house in Butler County and is rated one of the most solid institutions in western Pennsylvania. It has always taken an active interest in the promotion of the industrial welfare of the town and county, and has been the financial backing of a number of the most important business enterprises that have been established in this district in the last eighteen years.

THE FARMERS' NATIONAL BANK OF BUTLER.

The Farmers' National Bank of Butler was organized early in 1900, with a capital of \$100,000.00, and began business July 2d of that year in the building now owned by the company on South Main Street. The first officials of the company were John Younkins, president; John Humphrey, vice-president; Charles A. Bailey, cashier, and the following directors: Daniel Younkins, Henry Miller, E. E. Abrams, Thomas Hays, Levi M. Wise, D. L. Cleeland, W. F.

Metzger, D. B. Campbell, C. N. Boyd, A. H. Sarver. In 1905, A. H. Sarver was elected vice-president to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John Humphrey, and John Henninger was elected to fill the vacancy on the board of directors. In 1903, C. A. Bailey resigned as cashier to accept a position with another banking institution and E. W. Bingham was promoted to cashier. In 1906, James F. Hutzler was elected cashier to succeed Mr. Bingham, who had resigned, and R. W. Dixon was promoted to the position of assistant cashier. With the exceptions of the change in the vice-presidency and in the board of directors above mentioned, the officials of the bank are the same as when it was first organized. The officers in 1908 are John Younkens, president, A. H. Sarver, vice-president, James F. Hutzler, cashier, R. W. Dixon, assistant cashier, A. R. Williams, teller, C. B. McMillen, book-keeper, and Robert P. Scott, clerk. This institution has always conducted a safe and conservative business, and has won a leading rank among the financial institutions of western Pennsylvania. The following statement of the condition of the bank was made September 23d, 1908.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts.....	\$453,081.97
United States bonds.....	104,000.00
Banking House and other real estate.....	24,952.62
United States treasurer.....	5,000.00
Cash and due from banks.....	221,757.53
	<hr/>
	\$808,792.12
LIABILITIES.	
Capital.....	\$100,000.00
Surplus and profits.....	86,423.90
Circulation.....	100,000.00
Deposits.....	522,368.22
	<hr/>
	\$808,792.12

GUARANTY SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY.

The pioneer trust company in Butler County is the Guaranty Safe Deposit & Trust Company of Butler, which began business in Butler July 1, 1903. The promoters of the company were A. E. Reiber,

J. V. Ritts, Daniel Younkens, and W. D. Brandon, all of Butler. A. E. Reiber was president of the first organization and W. D. Brandon, secretary. A charter was granted by the State department on the 19th of April, 1901, and the company opened offices in the old Park Theatre building on East Diamond Street. George C. Stewart succeeded W. D. Brandon as secretary and treasurer, and Wayne Walker was chosen for the position of book-keeper. On September 15, 1902, the capital stock of the company was increased from \$125,000.00 to \$250,000.00. The company purchased the business block owned by J. F. Balph on South Main Street, and had it remodeled and fitted for a banking house. The building is equipped in modern style, provided with metal furniture, and in all respects is one of the most complete buildings of its kind in western Pennsylvania. The doors were opened for business on July 1, 1903, and the company has continued to conduct a general banking business, savings department, trust department, and real estate department. The officials of the company are A. E. Reiber, president; W. D. Brandon, first vice-president; W. G. Douthett, second vice-president; George C. Stewart, secretary; T. M. Baker, treasurer; Wayne Walker, assistant treasurer; W. F. Rumberger, manager of the real estate department; Plummer Beighley and Nettie Frazier, clerks. The official board of directors are A. E. Reiber, W. G. Douthett, J. V. Ritts, A. L. Reiber, William Watson, W. D. Brandon, T. M. Baker, George A. Schaffner, W. H. Larkin, Daniel Younkens, and George C. Stewart. The company has been successful from the start and has won a leading rank among the institutions of its kind in western Pennsylvania. It has paid 6 per cent. dividends on its capital stock from the first year, and its last statement of resources and liabilities shows a capital of \$250,000.00, surplus and profits amounting to \$123,792.49; deposits of \$505,406.81; and

investments of \$80,000.00. The trust department shows trust funds held to the amount of \$181,487.40, and the corporate trusts amount to \$2,437,000.00. Among the institutions financed by this company is the T. W. Phillips Oil and Gas Company for \$1,500,000.00.

The first treasurer of the company was Louis Berg, who resigned July 1, 1904, and was succeeded by T. M. Baker, who is the present treasurer.

THE STANDARD TRUST COMPANY.

During the early part of 1903 a number of Pittsburg promoters who had real estate interests in Butler organized The Standard Trust Company, and applied for a state charter, with the following named officers: C. D. Greenlee, formerly of Butler, president, W. D. Wiley, of Pittsburg, vice-president, and Charles A. Bailey, of Butler, secretary and cashier. These officers with J. A. Langfit, and R. W. Hervey, of Pittsburg, composed the board of directors. The capital stock was \$150,000.00 and the stockholders comprised a number of Butler citizens as well as Pittsburg capitalists. The company secured quarters in the Wm. A. Forquer building on South Main Street, and began business in May, 1903, and continued to do a general banking and trust business until March 23d, 1904, when it was closed. Harry A. Stauffer of Butler was appointed temporary receiver, and on the 31st of March he was continued as a permanent receiver. Mr. Stauffer made a record never before equalled in the state in closing up the affairs of the company. In four months' time he had collected all the assets of the company, and inside of nine months from the date of the appointment of the receiver, all the depositors and other creditors were paid in full with interest. Mr. Stauffer applied for his discharge as receiver in March, 1905, but at the solicitation of some of the stockholders, who were dissatisfied

with the way the directors had managed the affairs of the company, the court continued Mr. Stauffer as receiver, and he is still holding that position. Suits were instituted in court by the receiver at the instance of the dissatisfied stockholders against the directors of the company, and some of these suits are still pending.

HARRISVILLE.

The First National Bank of Harrisville was organized and began business in 1903, with a capital stock of \$25,000.00. The officers of the company are Robert L. Brown, president; Dr. W. B. Campbell, vice-president; and J. M. Elrick, cashier. The board of directors including the above officers are E. E. Wick, J. H. Morrison, E. W. Humphrey, W. W. McConnell, T. V. Porter, and J. V. Ritts. The company has transacted a safe and conservative business, and is one of the prosperous country banks. Its statement issued at the first of the year shows a surplus of \$20,890.27, deposits amounting to \$2,520,646.70, and loans, bonds and securities amounting to \$200,000.00.

ZELIENOPLE.

The First National Bank of Zelicenople is the successor to the private bank established by M. Dambach & Son in 1881. The Dambach bank was succeeded by Amos Lusk & Son, and they in turn by Lusk & Gelbach in 1887, and in 1888 the business was conducted by Gelbach Brothers. The First National Bank which took over the business of Gelbach Brothers was organized in 1902, with the following officers and official board of directors: J. A. Gelbach, president; Edwin Meeder, vice-president; W. H. Gelbach, cashier; H. Klossenstein, assistant cashier; Josie E. Gelbach, bookkeeper. The directors were A. Sitler, C. S. Passavant, P. D. Gelbach, J. A. Fraenheim, H. M. Wise, S. O. Wright, and C. B. Harper. In 1904 the company erected a

handsome brick block on Main Street, in which they have a banking room that is complete in all its equipments, and which is a credit to the enterprise of the directors and an ornament to the town. The bank is one of the conservative and well conducted financial institutions of the county, and has made an excellent record. It has paid four per cent. dividends semi-annually since its organization, and its surplus at the close of 1907 was \$22,000.00. Ira S. Ziegler succeeded J. A. Gelbach as president. He has recently been succeeded in that office by H. M. Wise, with Fred Zehner, C. S. Passavant, and C. B. Harper, vice presidents; W. H. Gelbach, cashier; and H. Kloffenstein, assistant cashier.

Believing that there was a field for a second banking institution in Zelenople, a number of business men organized the People's National Bank in 1904, with the following officers and directors: C. J. D. Strohecker, president; W. J. Lamberton, vice-president; A. B. Crawford, cashier; and E. P. Young, assistant cashier; J. S. McNally, W. C. McKee, William Eicholtz, N. B. Duncan, J. G. Lamberton, A. Seaton, A. B. Crawford, J. H. Shiever, directors. The institution is capitalized at \$50,000.00 and its statement in 1908 showed handsome earnings and a surplus of \$6,000.00. The men at the head of the institution are among the progressive and enterprising element of the Connoquenessing Valley, and the People's National Bank has a bright outlook for the future. The present officers are C. J. D. Strohecker, president; W. J. Lamberton, vice-president; A. B. Crawford, cashier; and E. P. Young, assistant cashier.

SLIPPERY ROCK.

The Citizens' National Bank of Slippery Rock was organized in 1904 with a capital of \$25,000.00. The officers are William Humphrey, president; B. Pearson, vice-president; and H. R. Smith, cashier. This bank is doing a good business and is one

of the progressive financial institutions of the county.

The First National Bank of Slippery Rock is the successor to the private bank of W. Henry Wilson, which was established in 1887. The First National was organized in the latter part of 1902, and began business January 1, 1903. The officers and directors are W. Henry Wilson, president; J. E. Bard, vice-president; J. A. Aiken, cashier; Ray P. Wilson, assistant cashier; and the directors are, J. E. Bard, J. V. Ritts, J. A. Gelbach, W. Henry Wilson, and John Aiken. The capital of the company is \$25,000.00, and the statements published in 1908 show a surplus of \$15,000.00.

MARS.

The Mars National Bank was organized and began business November 7, 1900. S. J. Irvine of Evans City was one of the promoters, and the first president of this bank. The officers of the bank are Christ Gelbach, president; J. E. Hosack, vice-president; E. P. Sutton, cashier; and the following directors: L. H. Hamilton, William Fowler, P. D. Gelbach, and H. W. Sutton. The bank is capitalized at \$25,000.00 and has paid six per cent. dividend since the first year. The financial statements published in 1908 show that the institution has a surplus of \$27,000.00; deposits of \$243,000.00; cash on hand, \$42,000.00; and loans, bonds and securities amounting to \$259,000.00. It is one of the staple institutions of the southern part of the county and is making an excellent record.

BRUIN.

The town of Martinsburg or Bruin was without banking facilities until 1908, when the First National Bank was organized and opened its doors for business the 1st of January. The officers of the institution are, J. F. Shiever, president; C. M. Myers, vice-president; and M. M. Lockwood, cashier.

LYNDORA.

The *Lyndora National Bank* was organized and began business in 1907 at Lyndora with a capital of \$25,000.00. The officers are Frank X. Kohler, president; O. K. Waldron, vice-president; and Elias Ritts, cashier. This bank is doing a prosperous business in the little steel town just outside of Butler Borough, and at the close of 1908 had adopted plans for a handsome brick and stone banking house, which will be erected early in the coming years. The board of directors is composed of O. K. Waldron, I. G. Smith, J. V. Ritts, F. X. Kohler, Andrew Christianson, and W. J. McKee.

EVANS CITY.

The *Citizens' National Bank of Evans City* was organized in 1897 with a capital of \$50,000.00 and is the successor of the private banking establishment of Jacob Dambach and Son, which was established in 1880. Jacob Dambach, who was the pioneer banker of the town, opened an office about the year above mentioned and about two or three years thereafter formed a partnership with his son Edward and John Rohner. This partnership lasted until 1894, when they with some others took out a charter for a state bank and called it "The Citizens' Bank of Evansburg." The officers of this bank were Edward Dambach, president, and John Rohner, cashier. Mr. Rohner died in 1897 and S. J. Irvine, who had been employed by Edward Dambach at his planing mill in Evans City as office man, was elected cashier. Mr. Edward Dambach's health failed, and he died in California, May 25, 1905.

On the 3d of September, 1907, the bank surrendered its charter as a state bank and entered the national system by conversion and took the title of "The Citizens' National Bank" of Evans City. The officers of the institution are Dr. J. M. List, president; Dr. H. M. Wilson, vice-president; S. J. Irvine, cashier; and C. H.

Behm, assistant cashier. The board of directors are Dr. J. M. List, Dr. H. M. Wilson, Jacob Dambach, P. D. Gelbach, J. D. Fowler, L. N. Burry, and S. J. Irvine. The financial statement published in September, 1908, shows a capital of \$50,000.00; circulation and undivided profits, \$47,604.00; circulation, \$25,000.00; and deposits amounting to \$238,296.00.

Jacob Dambach, the pioneer in the banking business in the southern part of the county, still lives in Cranberry Township, and although past eighty years of age takes an active interest in the affairs of the bank, of which he is a director.

HARMONY.

The *Harmony Savings Bank* was incorporated in 1867, and organized a few months later, in 1868, with Alfred Pearce, president, R. H. Palmer, treasurer; George Beam, George Enslin, Henry Goehring, Joseph Schwartz, J. C. Scott, and the officials named, as directors. In 1877 Henry Goehring was elected president and George Beam treasurer. They, with Messrs. Pearce, Goehring, Enslin, Jacob Sleppy, David Ziegler, E. F. Winter, and J. C. Scott, were the directors. William Wilson presided in 1882, with H. M. Wise, cashier, who held the office from 1878 to 1884. Ira Stauffer, Abraham Stauffer, and Alexander Stewart served on the board of directors subsequent to 1884, while Henry Goehring served as president of the institution.

The *Harmony National Bank* was organized in 1876, with W. H. H. Riddle of Butler, president, and H. J. Mitchell, cashier. John Dindinger was one of the promoters of this bank, and for a long time the principal stockholders and directors were Butler men. Edward Mellon was elected president of the bank in 1882, and a few years later the institution closed its doors and quit business.

The last banking enterprise promoted in Harmony was *The Commercial Bank es-*

published by S. E. Niece, March 1, 1892. Mr. Niece was one of the early oil operators in Harmony and well known in banking circles, and the new bank was established for the accommodation of the oil operator and the business men of the community, but it only lasted for a brief period.

PROSPECT.

The Prospect Savings Bank was open for business May 1, 1874. David Marshall was president and J. M. Leighner, cashier. The directors were David Marshall, George Beam, John Enslin, William Dick, William R. Riddle, John Martineourt, and Joseph Allen. They carried on the institution for a number of years, when J. M. Leighner became the sole owner and conducted it as a private bank. He was succeeded in 1893 by J. H. McClure, who is the present proprietor.

MILLERSTOWN.

The Millerstown Savings Bank Association was organized June 6, 1873, with Charles Duffy, president, G. W. Stoughton, vice-president, J. C. Scott, cashier, and the following directors: Andrew Barnhart, Martin Hoch, Henry L. Westerman, Charles McCandless, John M. Thompson, and W. G. Stoughton. The stockholders were the foregoing officers and Andrew Barnhart, Jacob and Henry Frederick, W. H. Riddle, John G. Myers, B. B. Seibert and G. F. Fetzer. During the year 1874, John Walker was appointed cashier, and he held that position until the German National Bank was established.

In 1875 the Savings Bank Association was reorganized under a charter dated May 1 of that year, and the new organization was given the title of "The German National Bank." In the busy oil days of the Millerstown field, the weekly deposits of this bank averaged three hundred thousand dollars, and the institution became

famous throughout the State and well known in American banking circles. Charles J. Westerman was the first teller, holding the position until 1880, when Henry J. Myers succeeded him. Myers was promoted to cashier and when the bank went into voluntary liquidation in 1885, he was appointed liquidating officer by the National bank commission.

The Millerstown Deposit Bank was organized in 1887 by John G. and Henry J. Myers, with the latter as cashier, and Charles L. Myers, teller. It is the successor of the old Savings Bank, and until 1907 was the only banking institution in the northeastern part of Butler County. It is conducted as a private bank, and does a good and safe business.

The Butler County Bank was organized at Millerstown in 1873, with John Satterfield as president, George G. Stiles, cashier, and H. J. Hoyt, teller, under the firm name of H. L. Taylor & Company. Six years later H. J. Hoyt took the place of Stiles as cashier, and E. C. Evans, who died in April, 1894, was appointed teller. In 1880, Patrick and Thomas Dorsey, H. J. Hoyt, and others, purchased the interest of H. L. Taylor & Company, and on August 1st of that year assumed control with Thomas Dorsey, president, H. J. Hoyt, cashier, and C. A. Bailey, teller. With the stockholders named were Hon. Joseph Hartman, A. H. Simpson, and Owen Brady. The bank was quite prosperous for several years, and finally H. J. Hoyt purchased all the stock and became sole proprietor. He conducted the business until January 29, 1892, when he assigned it to Francis Murphy, and the business was suspended. John Satterfield, who was the first president of this bank, was a member of the firm of Satterfield & Taylor, who were prominent oil operators in the Millerstown field in the seventies. He died in Paris, France, in April, 1894.

The Fairview Deposit and Savings Bank

was established in August, 1872, by Ralston, McQuade & Company, to transact a general banking and exchange business. The firm had also an office at Karns City and transacted business at both places for some time, with D. A. Ralston, president, and R. W. McKee, cashier. During the busy days of the oil excitement about Karns City and Fairview, the bank did a good business, but later it met with financial reverses, and on March 15, 1882, the concern closed its doors, leaving nominal assets and liabilities aggregating \$225,000.00, which represented the savings of a

thousand people, and the capital of many oil operators and merchants.

PETROLIA.

The Argyle Savings Bank was an institution established August 22, 1872, at Petrolia. The company completed an office building at Petrolia in 1873, and for several years transacted a large business with H. A. Taylor as president and E. A. Taylor as cashier. The firm transferred its interest to a new company in the latter part of the seventies, under whose management the institution suspended.

CHAPTER XIII

THE PRESS

Newspapers and Editors of the Past and of the Present.

Journalism had its inception in western Pennsylvania July 29, 1786, when John Scull founded *The Pittsburg Gazette*, which was the first newspaper published west of the Allegheny Mountains. Butler County had not then been organized and there were no settlers within its limits. North of Pittsburg the first newspaper enterprise was the Crawford County *Weekly Messenger*, published at Meadville, in 1805, and this was followed three years later by *The Mirror* at Erie, which was founded by George Wyeth. *The Western Press* was founded in 1811 at Mercer by Jacob Herrington, and it probably had some circulation in the northern part of Butler County. After a checkered career of almost one hundred years, the *Press* is still in existence, and is one of the leading weekly papers of Mercer County. Its present editor is Captain Whistler, who is one of the well-known journalists of western Pennsylvania.

The pioneer newspaper of Butler County—the *Butler Palladium and Republican Star*—was issued in 1818. Previous to this time the transactions of the county commissioners show that Butler County depended on Pittsburg for enlightenment on current events and political information, and that all the legal notices of the county were published in the Pittsburg papers.

Journalism in the early days was a precarious way of earning a living and a thorny path to public favor. The men who entered the profession did so from the love of it and a strong adherence to principles for party, and they usually impressed their individuality on the journals they published. Thus it happened that the patrons of the old time weekly newspaper often subscribed for it because it was "Uncle Jake's" paper, or Tom Robinson's paper, or Clark Wilson's journal, and they wanted to know what these particular editors had to say on the political questions of the day, whether they belonged to the same party or not. Some of the pioneer editors and those who came on the scene fifty years later, are worthy of special mention in this chapter. John Galbraith, who was the pioneer editor of the county, afterwards gave his attention to the law, and at the time of his death in 1860, was president judge of the courts of Erie County.

Joseph Buffington, who was associated with William Stewart in the publishing of the *Sentinel* in 1824, afterwards removed to Kittanning, became a prominent lawyer, and filled the position of judge of the court in that district. George W. Smith, who was a lawyer of local reputation in 1830, was associated with Parker C. Purviance

in the publishing of the *Sentinel*, and afterwards went to Kansas where he took an important part in the political affairs of that state.

James W. Thompson, who learned the printer's trade and was the first printer's devil in the office of the old *Butler Palladium* in 1818, afterwards became chief justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Jacob Ziegler entered the office of the old *Democratic Herald* as printer's devil in September, 1831, and from that time until his death in 1888 he was identified with the publication of the *Herald* as printer, editor and manager, with the exception of a few years that he was engaged in public duties. Mr. Ziegler was born in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, September 19, 1813, son of George and Gertrude Elizabeth Ziegler. Subsequently the family removed to a farm some three miles from Gettysburg, where he assisted his parents in the work on the farm. Finding agricultural pursuit ungenial, he concluded to seek his fortune elsewhere, and leaving home without his parents' knowledge, and with a capital of but \$1.12 in his pocket, he went to Gettysburg, thence to Pittsburg, and from the latter city came to Butler, traveling the whole distance afoot, and living on the scantiest of fare during the journey. He arrived at William Beatty's Tavern on Main Street, on the evening of August 21, 1831, with only twelve cents of his capital left. William Beatty, the proprietor of the hotel, became interested in the young traveler, and after learning the circumstances, gave him his supper and a night's lodging. During the evening he met David Agnew, an old school-mate, and the following day he took up his abode at Mr. Agnew's home. About a month later he entered the *Repository* office for the purpose of learning the printer's trade. James McGlaughlin, one of the editors, asked him to take the place just made vacant by the death of his former apprentice,

Neil McBride, and in his personal biography Mr. Ziegler says: "I agreed to do so on condition that I was to eat at the same table with the family. He said, 'Certainly, but I would find the victuals d——n poor.'"

He remained faithful to his agreement, served his full time, and continued to work in the office as a journeyman. About this time his parents learned of his whereabouts, and came to see him. His father was so well pleased with the record that the young man had made, that he purchased an interest for him in the office. In May, 1842, he became a partner of McGlaughlin and established *The Democratic Herald*, which was the successor of the old *Repository*, and which in later years became widely known as *Ziegler's Herald*.

In the meantime Mr. Ziegler became prominent in public affairs, and began to wield a great influence in the councils of the Democratic party. From 1835 to 1838 he served as clerk of the board of county commissioners, and in the latter year he was appointed prothonotary by Governor Porter. The office of prothonotary becoming elective in that year he was elected his own successor at the October election, and served for three years. During this period he had studied law under Hon. John Bredin, and was admitted to the bar April 18, 1836. He practiced for a few years, after his admission, but soon gave up the law for his chosen profession of journalism and politics. In 1843 he was chosen transcribing clerk of the state senate, serving in that capacity for two years, and afterward was chosen assistant clerk of the same body for one year. In 1847 he was elected a member of the legislature, served one term, and was then appointed a clerk in the pension department at Washington, D. C. Civil service had not then been established in the departments in Washington, and when General Taylor became president, Mr. Ziegler's head was one of the first that fell under the official

ax. He returned to Pennsylvania and in the spring of 1849 joined the Argonauts, and went to California where he spent fourteen months in the mines of the Golden State. Returning to Pennsylvania in 1851 he was appointed chief clerk in the office of the secretary of the commonwealth, and served in that capacity during the administration of Governor Bigler. He was appointed assistant clerk in the House of Representatives in 1857, and served as chief clerk from 1850 to 1860. In 1861 he was again elected chief clerk of the Senate and served one term. While acting as chief clerk of the House Mr. Ziegler wrote a book on Parliamentary Law, which embraced the rules and laws governing the general assembly and various other matters of interest. This work became known as "Ziegler's Manual" and was the foundation of what is now "Simml's Legislative Hand Book." He was a recognized authority on parliamentary law and few men of his time possessed so thorough knowledge of the rules governing legislative bodies.

It may not be generally known that Mr. Ziegler was the originator of the Credit Mobilier, and that from his fertile brain sprung the plan to raise funds for the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad. So wide was Mr. Ziegler's reputation for some years succeeding the rebellion that the *New York Herald* once mentioned his name among the prospective presidential candidates. He was again elected to the legislature in 1882 and was the recognized leader of the Democratic party in the House. Mr. Ziegler was a fluent and forcible speaker, a celebrated story teller, and the life of every political and social gathering. For fifty years he was connected in various ways with the public life of the community and state and had acquired a knowledge and acquaintance with the leading men in state and national politics that gave him a reputation that was almost international.

His title of captain was derived from his connection with the DeKalb Grays, a celebrated military company of Butler County prior to the Rebellion. He organized, equipped and drilled this company and was its leading spirit during its existence. When Fort Sumter was fired on, Captain Ziegler took a firm stand in the defence of the Union and became a voluntary recruiting officer in raising men for the service and did all in his power to assist the government during the four long years of civil strife. Upon his return to Butler he served as Burgess several terms and also in the borough council. In 1867 Captain Ziegler became the owner of the *Herald* and took his son Alfred G. Ziegler into partnership. He continued as editor and publisher to the time of his death, which occurred at Butler June 19, 1888, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. As a distinguished mark of respect, all places of business in Butler were closed during the funeral, and the whole town assumed an appearance of mourning. His sterling character endeared him most to those who knew him best, while the affectionate and familiar title of "Uncle Jake" given to him by young and old alike was but another tribute to his kindness of heart and fatherly bearing from the people among whom he had lived for more than half a century.

Captain Ziegler was married June 30, 1835, to Sarah Brinker, a daughter of Capt. Abraham Brinker, a pioneer tavern-keeper of Butler, and later an honored resident of the Bonny Brook settlement in Summit Township, now East Butler. He and his wife were the parents of three sons and four daughters, namely: Amelia; George W.; Julia E.; Annie L., wife of W. A. Lowry; Mary A.; Alfred G.; and Henry. All are now dead excepting Mrs. Lowry, who resides in the old Ziegler homestead on East Diamond Street, and George W., who is a resident of California. The family were zealous members of St.

Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church and for many years Mr. Ziegler was a vestryman and warden in that society.

William Hazlett, who was a contemporary of "Uncle Jake" Ziegler, was one of the well known newspaper men of the county. He established the *Butler County Whig* in 1846 and in later years was connected with *The Butler American* and *The Butler County Press*. He was also prominent in local politics and was elected to the legislature in 1844 and to the state senate in 1849, and again in 1863.

Dr. D. H. B. Brower, who established the *Record* at Prospect in 1853, afterward removed to the eastern part of the state and engaged in newspaper enterprises and before his death had established twelve newspapers.

Rev. A. S. Thorne, who was principal of the West Sunbury Academy in 1872, established the *Hem* at Greece City, and a paper under the same name at Karns City during the oil excitement, and also established the *Review* at Millerstown. None of these enterprises were successful, and Rev. Thorne finally removed to Kansas where he became one of the pioneer publishers of that state.

Col. Sam. Young was one of the well known characters in the newspaper field in Butler County for more than a quarter of a century. He founded *The Reporter* at Fairview, in 1872, when Fairview was a booming oil town and subsequently went to East Brady where he established a paper and remained for a few years. His last newspaper work was at Zellenople where he established the *News*, which is now the leading weekly of the Connoquenessing Valley.

George N. Ifft is one of the Butler boys who has made good in the field of journalism in the present generation. He was born in Butler, received a preparatory education at Witherspoon Institute and subsequently entered college at Lancaster, Pennsylvania. After completing his col-

lege course he entered a university at Heidelberg, Germany, and took up the study of political science. He subsequently attended lectures on the same subject at Paris, France, after which he returned to America and engaged in newspaper work. He was employed as Washington correspondent of the *Pittsburg Gazette* for a time, and then went to the west where he became part owner and manager of the *Times*, an evening paper of Salt Lake City. He disposed of his interests in Salt Lake City and removed to Pocatello, Idaho, where he became owner and editor of a tri-weekly paper, which he published until about 1903. While in the latter place he became identified with the political interests of Senator Duboise and later took a prominent part in the Republican politics of that state. About this time he received an appointment to the consular service, and was sent to Canada and later to Germany, where he is now residing.

The Butler Palladium and Republican Star was the pioneer paper of the town and county and was first issued August 17, 1818, by John Galbraith. Old copies of this journal still in existence show it to have been a four-page folio of four columns to the page. The local news is confined almost exclusively to the advertising columns and the foreign news is from a month to six weeks old. The subscription rate per annum was \$2 in advance, or \$2.50 if paid within the year, and the advertising rate \$1 per square for three insertions.

John Galbraith, the founder of the *Palladium*, was a son of John Galbraith, Sr., a native of Ireland, who served in the War of the Revolution as a soldier in the Pennsylvania line, under General Wayne. The family came to Butler County in 1796, where the sons, John, Alexander W. and James, became well-known pioneers. The mother was a daughter of Matthew White, after whom Whitestown in this county is named, and brought from Huntington County a female slave who became free

before the emancipation act of Pennsylvania was passed, but remained with the Galbraith family until her death. John Galbraith read law with William Ayres, and was admitted to practice November 10, 1818. Having established the *Palladium* he devoted his attention to his newspaper until his removal to Franklin, Venango County, in 1819. He soon afterward married Amy Ayres, a daughter of Rev. Robert Ayres, an Episcopal minister of Franklin. He was elected to Congress in 1832, and reelected in 1834. Previous to his election to Congress he served four years in the state legislature, beginning in 1828. He removed to Erie in 1837, and in the following year was again elected to Congress from that district. In 1851 he was elected president judge of the Erie district, a position he held until his death, June 15, 1860.

The successor of the *Palladium* was the *Butler Centinel*, which was established in October, 1820, by Moses and John Sullivan, who were the editors and owners. This journal espoused the cause of the Federalist party, and in 1824 was intensely anti-Jacksonian. The editors of the *Centinel* adopted, as the motto of their journal the following phrase of Washington: "Watching with zealous anxiety for the preservation of your National Union, and discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned." The Sullivans who were prominent factors in the pioneer history of Butler County published the *Centinel* for about four years and made the journal a fair newspaper for the time and place. The *Centinel* was the same size as its predecessor, being a folio of four pages of four columns each and printed in old time small pica. The news was generally foreign and little attention was given to local matters.

William Stewart and Joseph Buffington bought the plant in the fall of 1824 and changed the name to *Sentinel*; they en-

larged the paper and extended its line of news. Joseph Buffington retired from the firm on the 14th of April, 1826, and Stewart continued the publication. In his salutatory he says: "Taught from the cradle to revere those principles for which the fathers of the Revolution pledged their lives and sacred honors; educated where alone Republicanism in its purity is to be found, in the *cabin*; it need not nor will it be thought strange that my predilections are strongly in favor of the Democratic party."

In May, 1826, the office was moved to the house then occupied by Rev. Isaiah Niblock, formerly used as a printing office by John Sullivan, on the corner of Washington and West Streets. The prices which Stewart paid for type and printers' supplies in 1829 form an interesting comparison with the prices of the same material in 1908.

In 1830 Parker C. Purviance and George W. Smith purchased the *Sentinel*, cleared the office of all Democratic tendency, and being true Whigs gave battle without quarter to the Democrats. The Anti-Masonic movement which had been gathering some force throughout the country had reached Butler in February of 1830 and found Smith among its strongest advocates. The new editors of the *Sentinel* not only made their paper strongly Whig, but also fiercely opposed the Masonic order. The *Sentinel* finally discontinued publication in 1840.

The Repository. March 14, 1823, Maurice and John Bredin established a newspaper in Butler called *The Repository*. The publishers as Democratic Republicans claimed the right of expressing their opinion on public men and affairs, but declared that the columns of *The Repository* should be open to the opinions of all. The journal was issued every Friday at the rate of \$2 per year. In size and make-up it compared with its contemporary, *The Sentinel*, and in addition to the usual European and Asiatic news, which occu-

pied nearly two pages, a half a page or more was devoted to state politics. The spirit of rivalry and competition was at work even at that early date, as appears in the following editorial item under date of December 3, 1824:

"We have understood that Messrs. Stewart and Buffington, to whom the *Butler Sentinel* has been transferred, have enlarged their paper. Although the support that a new country like this can afford a newspaper will scarcely meet the expenses incident to the publication of a paper on a super-royal sheet, yet, being desirous that our readers shall have no reasonable cause of complaint, as to the size of our paper, we will make arrangements immediately for publishing *The Repository* on a larger sheet, and expect that in two or three weeks at farthest *The Repository* will appear in a new dress."

The promise was carried into effect on December 17, 1824, when four five-column pages printed in long primer were presented to its readers. With the exception of four advertisements and the announcement of the enlargement of the paper, the new issue did not contain a reference to Butler County affairs.

John Bredin was commissioned judge of the new Seventeenth Judicial District in 1831, and his retirement from journalism took place the previous year. Maurice Bredin also retired at the same time, and the office became the property of James McGlaughlin and John McClelland who appear to have carried on *The Repository* until June, 1835, when it bears the imprint of McGlaughlin and Ziegler. Shortly after David Shannon and John Little became owners and they carried on its publication down to May, 1842, when *The Repository* sunk its identity in the new *Democratic Herald*.

The Butler Herald. George W. Smith, who was a member of the bar and one of the publishers of *The Sentinel*, in July, 1829, issued the prospectus of a new paper to be called *The Butler Herald*. He proposed to make the new journal the organ of the anti-Masonic and anti-intemperance people of Butler, as well as of the colonizationists. The editor designed it as a semi-monthly periodical, then as a weekly, but

seeing the two papers already in the field, he concluded to abandon his proposed enterprise.

The Freeman's Journal. In 1830 Peter Duffy proposed the publication of *The Freeman's Journal*, and issued a prospectus which appeared in the two local papers of the town under date of May 25 of that year. His object, or one of them, was to teach the dangers of class government, and he looked upon the opposition to the Masons as based largely upon selfish foundations. His newspaper project was not carried out as he concluded to use the columns of the two journals then published in Butler for the dissemination of his political ideas.

The Democratic Herald was founded in 1842 by James McGlaughlin and Jacob Ziegler, and was the successor to the old *Repository* established in 1823 by the Bredin brothers. McGlaughlin and Ziegler continued to publish the journal until November 19, 1845, when James McGlaughlin retired as a publisher and Samuel G. Purvis became associated with Jacob Ziegler in its management and issued his salutatory. On June 27, 1848, the names of Samuel G. Purvis and Joseph McMurtry appear as publishers, and so continued until February 3, 1849, when James McGlaughlin again became owner with Cornelius Coll as a partner. On January 12, 1850, the name of Andrew E. Marshall was substituted for that of McGlaughlin and the firm name was changed to Marshall & Coll. On March 15, 1851, Jacob Ziegler resumed his place as owner in the place of Coll and announced that "as long speeches are never read, we shall snap them short off by saying: We are Democratic in thought, word and deed, and shall endeavor to be as honorable to political opponents as their conduct deserves." In April of the same year the office was moved to the house formerly occupied by R. and J. Cunningham, on Main Street, where it was issued for some years. On

the 5th of July, 1854, the editor charged that the Know Nothing journals were edited by foreigners and asserted that Know Nothingism was not a conviction but a pretense used conveniently by demagogues. The Whig suffered defeat and the editor stated that said party rarely, if ever, obtained victory, except by some kind of an "ism," or an unnatural and unhealthy excitement built on some "ism."

Another change took place in the management of the *Herald* on March 21, 1855, when Jacob Ziegler retired as editor and Joseph P. Patterson assumed the duties of that office. The new editor continued the policy of his predecessor, but his career as editor did not last long. On November 28 of the same year John N. Negley assumed control of the *Herald* and continued until July 3, 1858, when he retired and Samuel and John C. Coll became the editors and publishers. Under date of December 4, 1861, it was announced that the *Herald* would be mailed to the subscribers of the *Butler Union*, according to arrangements made with Mr. S. P. Irvine. In the issue of December 11, Mr. Irvine announced his retirement and the consolidation of the *Butler Union* with the *Herald* under the title *The Union Herald*. On the last given date the new title appeared at the head of the old *Herald* with the firm name of J. C. Coll & Company as publishers. In 1867 Jacob Ziegler again became editor and publisher of the paper and with his son Alfred G. Ziegler purchased the plant from Coll & Company. In 1872 and 1873 the paper was called *Ziegler's Democratic Herald*, but this title was soon changed to the original name, *The Democratic Herald*.

Mr. Ziegler continued to publish the *Herald* from 1867 up to his death in May, 1888. During that time the paper enjoyed a fair share of prosperity and its pages bore the imprint of the originality of its editor. After his death Judge Bredin and Stephen Cummings, the administrators of

the estate, were the actual managers of the paper until October 26, 1888, when the office was sold to William G. Ziegler, a nephew of "Uncle Jake," and James A. McKee, who were its editors and publishers until June, 1889. Messrs. Ziegler and McKee sold the office to P. A. Rattigan & Sons, of Millerstown, who combined *The Democratic Herald* and *The Millerstown Herald* and removed the plant of the latter paper to Butler. Soon after this change was made the title of the paper was changed to *The Butler Herald*. P. A. Rattigan, who was the editor and senior member of the firm, died on the 25th of January, 1901, and since that time the paper has been published by P. A. Rattigan's sons, Harry T. Rattigan and W. J. Rattigan. The paper continues to be the organ of the Democratic party of the county and enjoys a fair share of patronage. Since Jacob Ziegler's time the office has experienced four removals, first from the old Beatty Hotel building on Main Street, now the present site of J. G. & W. Campbell building, to the frame building at the rear of Troutman's store, formerly the postoffice kept by Thomas White; and again in August, 1893, to the brick Democratic Herald building on West Cunningham Street, in rear of Troutman's store. In 1901 the office was removed to a frame building on East Cunningham Street in the rear of the old Heineman store building, and again in 1905 to its present quarters on the second floor of the Geis building adjoining the Majestic Theatre.

The Butler County Whig. William Hazlett revived the old *Sentinel* in 1846, and under date of June 24, issued *The Butler County Whig* as its successor. The *Whig* was opposed to Know Nothingism and to secret and oath bound societies. October 10, 1850, J. L. Bredin became associate publisher and editor, and this partnership was continued until August 25, 1852. In April, 1855, Mr. Hazlett sold the *Whig* to

William B. Lemmon and the paper eventually lost its identity in *The Butler American*.

The Butler American. The new editor of the *Whig* appeared to have different opinions from Mr. Hazlett, for he had no sooner purchased the *Whig* when in April, 1855, he bought *The Star Spangled Banner*, the organ of the Know Nothing party, from Johnston, its publisher. The title of the *Whig* had been changed to *The Butler American* and the two papers were consolidated under the title *The Butler American and Star of Liberty*, and Mr. Lemmon declared the combination ready to espouse Know Nothingism in any shape. Edwin Lyon became part owner in 1859, and in 1861 Mr. Hazlett again got control of the paper and was its editor and publisher. Hazlett continued to publish the *American* up to October, 1865, when the plant was purchased by Thomas Robinson, and the material removed to the office of the *Citizen*. Two years after disposing of the *American*, Mr. Hazlett established the *Butler County Press*, and continued its publication until the spring of 1869, when he sold it to John H. Negley, and retired permanently from the newspaper field.

The Star Spangled Banner was a small paper published in 1853 to 1855 by a man named Johnston, and was known for the viciousness of its editorials and the misstatements of its news columns. As a "yellow journal" it would compare with some of the later day productions about which there is so much complaint. The *Butler American and Star of Liberty* was much the same kind of a sheet while under the control of W. B. Lemmon.

The Butler Union was suggested late in 1860 by Samuel P. Irvine, who was the editor and publisher of the paper until December 11, 1861, when the *Union* was merged into the *Democratic Herald*, and the title changed to *The Union Herald*. The *Union Herald* was published by J. C. Coll & Company, and on January 21, 1863,

its volume number was 21, and issue number 29, showing it to be *The Democratic Herald* of 1842 under a new name. Clark Wilson was then the editor and publisher.

The American Citizen was established by Thomas Robinson and Maj. Cyrus E. Anderson and issued December 9, 1863. Owing to his duties in the provost marshal's office requiring all his attention, Major Anderson retired in April, 1865, and Mr. Robinson assumed sole control. On October 11, 1865, William Hazlett closed his connection with the *Butler American*, and the office became the property of the *American Citizen*. Major Anderson again became owner and editor of the paper on December 12, 1866, when he purchased the interest of Mr. Robinson, and continued to publish the paper until April 14, 1869. On April 7, 1869, John H. Negley purchased the *Citizen* from Major Anderson, and in the following month he bought the office of the *Butler County Press*, which had been established by William Hazlett in 1867, and combined the two papers, as the *Butler Citizen*.

The Butler Citizen is the lineal descendant of the *Centinel* of 1820, and all the Federal, Whig, American and Republican newspapers published here prior to 1870. In its foundation are found the old *Centinel*, the *Butler County Whig*, the *American Citizen*, the *Press*, the *Butler County American*, and the *Star Spangled Banner*. Mr. Negley, the first owner and publisher of the paper purchased the plant of the *American Citizen* and that of the *Butler County Press* in 1867, and issued the two papers under the title of *The Butler Citizen*. In 1872 he took his son, William C. Negley, into the office as his partner, and the firm continued until 1888, when William C. Negley became sole owner. During its career of almost forty years the *Citizen* has been noticeable for its attention to pioneer matters such as deaths of old residents and historical notices. The office has experienced two or

three changes in its location since first established, having been moved from the Reiber Building on Jefferson Street to the old Negley Building on Diamond Street, and again in 1901 to its present quarters in the building formerly occupied by the *Eagle* on Main Street. On the 1st of November, 1908, the plant, subscription list and good will of the *Citizen* was sold to A. M. Christley and L. E. Christley, who are the present owners, the latter being the editor and manager. The new firm erected a handsome brick building on South McKean Street to which the office was removed on the 1st of March, 1909. William C. Negley, who had been the previous owner for twenty years, retired from the newspaper business on the 1st of January.

Laurell E. Christley, editor of the *Citizen*, was born in Cherry Township, Butler County, October 31, 1872, and is the son of Thomas F. and Anna C. (Hill) Christley, both deceased. He was educated in the common schools of the county, at West Sunbury Academy, and at Slippery Rock State Normal School, and subsequently taught school in the county for several terms. During the summer of 1893 he was engaged in business in Chicago, and in 1894 he returned to Butler County and engaged in teaching in the public schools. He taught several terms at Callery Junction, was principal of the Mars schools for two years and held the same position in the Evans City schools for two terms. During the summer months he was employed by the American Book Company. He was elected clerk of courts in Butler County in the fall of 1905, and in 1906 was elected school director from the second ward of Butler borough, of which he is a resident. After the completion of his term as clerk of courts he was employed by the American Book Company until the fall of 1908, when he formed a partnership with his brother, A. M. Christley, and purchased the *Butler Citizen*.

Mr. Christley was married October 11,

1905, to Miss Effie M., daughter of George S. and Sarah M. Mason of Rocky Grove, Venango County. They attend the Methodist Episcopal Church of Butler, and take an active interest in the work of the different church societies. Mr. Christley is a member of the Odd Fellows and the Masonic Order, and of the Woodmen of the World. In politics he is a Republican, and for the past ten years has taken an active part in the affairs of his party in the town and county.

The Butler County Press was established by William Hazlett, August 14, 1867, and was carried on by him until its suspension in 1869. In the latter year the office was purchased by John H. Negley, as stated previously, and a short time afterward the publication ceased.

The Fair and Festival. The first daily paper issued in Butler was offered for sale December 26, 1868, and continued publication until January 14, 1869. The paper was called *The Fair and Festival*, and was suggested by Maj. J. B. Butler for benevolent purposes. Though only a one-column daily, it showed the editorial, advertisement, and news division of a modern journal. The little paper was devoted entirely to the interests of the Ladies' Fair and Festival which was being held that winter for the benefit of St. Paul's Catholic Church. Major Butler, with whom the idea originated, was the editor of the paper. He died in 1893, and his remains rest in the Catholic Cemetery north of the city.

The Northwestern Independent was a monthly paper edited by Clark Wilson, the first number of which appeared in July, 1869. The life of the *Independent* was brief, and it appears that the editor abandoned his enterprise in Butler in the latter part of the year to establish the *Oil Man's Journal* at Parker.

The Butler Eagle. In 1870 a company was organized the leading spirit of which was Thomas Robinson, with the object of

providing the county with a newspaper which would expound the ideas of the soldier or military element of the Republican party and inculcate lessons of patriotism from their point of view. The directors of the company were Walter L. Graham president, Hugh Morrison, F. M. Eastman, J. B. Clark and Cyrus E. Anderson, all veterans of the Civil War. The *Eagle* was established in February, 1870, and was issued at first from the old George W. Smith building on the corner of the Diamond on the site of the Y. M. C. A. building. The editorial staff consisted of Thomas Robinson, political editor; John M. Greer, local editor; Edwin Lyon, agricultural editor; and Frank M. Eastman, business manager. Owing to differences of opinion Mr. Robinson resigned and Hugh Morrison and J. B. Clark were appointed his successors. Changes in the management did not prove satisfactory, and in 1871 the company disposed of the office to Mr. Robinson, who became the sole owner. Mr. Robinson continued to edit and manage the paper until January 1, 1879, when he disposed of his interests to his son, Eli D. Robinson, who had been associate editor for some time previous. In February, 1881, James M. Carson purchased an interest in the plant and assumed the position of associate editor, and in 1885 the quarters of the paper were changed from the old George Smith building on Diamond Street to the brick building on Main Street, now occupied by the *Citizen*. Under the new management the *Eagle* prospered financially and took a leading rank among the country newspapers of western Pennsylvania. Prof. P. S. Bancroft held a position in the local department of this paper from March, 1888, to October, 1889. In February, 1895, Mr. Robinson purchased the interest of Mr. Carson and again became sole proprietor. The same year George W. Shiever, who had previously been foreman of the printing-room, purchased an interest

in the paper and became associate editor, filling that position until May, 1902.

The *Daily Eagle*, an evening paper, was established in May, 1902, by Robinson & Shiever, who were then owners of the *Weekly Eagle*, and it was issued from the brick building on East Cunningham Street, to which the plant had been removed the previous year. Shortly after the *Daily Eagle* was established, George W. Shiever disposed of his interests in the daily and weekly *Eagle* to Mr. Robinson, who continued as sole proprietor until the 29th of January, 1903, when *The Butler County Observer* was merged with the *Eagle*. At this time a stock company was organized and capitalized at \$25,000, of which Eli D. Robinson was president, Raymond Locke, secretary, and Levi M. Wise, treasurer. These officers, with A. L. Weihe, and Bertha L. Wise, composed the board of directors. The company took over the plant of the daily and weekly *Eagle*, and the plant, subscription list, and good will of *The Butler County Observer* at Evans City. The publication of the *Observer* was discontinued, and the *Weekly Eagle* thus obtained the largest subscription list, with a few exceptions, of any country weekly paper in western Pennsylvania. On the 21st of October, 1903, Mr. Robinson disposed of his interest and stock in the plant to Levi M. Wise, who then became the principal owner, and the business is now carried on under the title of The Eagle Printing Company. The officials of the company were Levi M. Wise, president and treasurer; Bertha L. Wise, secretary, and Willis Briggs, managing editor. On the 1st of April, 1904, the plant was removed to the Wise Building on West Diamond Street, which has been enlarged and fitted up for a first-class printing office. About the 1st of January, 1907, George I. Woner succeeded Willis Briggs as managing editor, and Ben. Courtney was employed as local editor. The *Daily Eagle* is a seven-column eight-page paper, well

printed and edited, and has a circulation of over four thousand, which is still increasing. The *Weekly Eagle* also has a large circulation, and occupies a leading rank among the Republican newspapers of western Pennsylvania.

The Oil Man's Journal. Clark Wilson, who was interested in a number of newspaper enterprises in Butler as editor and promoter, established the *Oil Man's Journal* at Parker in 1869. In November, 1872, his son, H. C. Wilson, was admitted as a partner in the business, and in January, 1877, the office was moved to Butler, where the journal was issued from the old office of the *American Citizen* on Jefferson Street, opposite the Hotel Lowry. While the journal was published in Butler, Clark Wilson was the editor and proprietor. Finding that the newspaper field in Butler was already well occupied, the publication of the journal was finally suspended, after an existence of a few years, which were full of trouble.

The Butler County Record, formerly the *Petrolia Record*, was founded October 27, 1877, at Petrolia by Charles E. Herr, who carried on a job printing establishment there. In April, 1878, the size was increased from the original folio of twenty columns to the folio of twenty-eight columns, and in every respect the *Record* was made worthy of the busy oil center which Petrolia then was. Among the reporters and associate editors employed on the paper at Petrolia were D. W. Moorehouse, now a preacher of the Gospel at Newburyport, Massachusetts; Dr. B. L. Davis, F. F. Herr, W. F. Jordan, and L. H. Patterson. On the 6th of June, 1888, the office was removed to Butler and the title of the paper changed to *The Butler County Record*. It was first issued from the building occupied by Colonel Thompson's law offices on Diamond Street, and when that building was torn down in 1902, to give way to the present Butler County National Bank Building, the *Record* office was removed

to the old Park Theatre building on East Diamond Street. L. H. Patterson was associate editor for several years after the *Record* was established in Butler, and on October 1, 1889, Prof. B. S. Bancroft, formerly of the Witherspoon Institute, and later of the local department of the *Eagle*, was engaged as associate editor, a position he still holds. The office was burned out in the great fire of November 23, 1903, which destroyed the Park Theatre and a number of buildings on Main Street, and the entire plant was a total loss to its owner. With characteristic energy Mr. Herr went to work immediately after the fire, secured a new location in the Herald Building from W. G. Ziegler, on West Cunningham Street, purchased a new outfit and issued his paper with scarcely a week's delay. The form of the paper has been changed from an eight-column folio to a six-column quarto, and it is neatly printed and carefully edited.

The Times. The semi-monthly *Times* was established in September, 1881, by C. M. and W. J. Heineman as a magazine and was issued from the office in the Heineman Building until 1884. Two or three other little papers were published at intervals but never for any length of time.

The Daily Times, an evening paper, was founded April 14, 1884, by Charles M. and W. J. Heineman and W. G. Ziegler as The Times Publishing Company, the object being to furnish the public of Butler the cream of the daily news and the details of the oil field. The beginnings of the paper were small, but not to be despised. It was at first a four-page journal, neatly printed, each page being eleven by eight inches. On January 1, 1885, it was enlarged to eleven by fifteen inches and on August 3, 1885, it was again increased to twenty-two by fifteen inches, being a four-column folio. About the close of 1885 W. G. Ziegler sold his interest in the paper to the Heinemans, since which time the brothers have carried it on with good success. The size of the

paper has been increased from time to time until it is a seven-column quarto, and the circulation has increased from less than five hundred in 1885 to three thousand in 1908.

The Weekly Times was established in August, 1884, as a seven-column four-page journal, and is now an eight-page paper of forty-eight columns. In 1894 a new two-story printing-office was erected on East Cunningham Street, which is thoroughly equipped with linotype machine, duplex printing-press, and all the equipments of a modern newspaper office. The job printing department of the office is also very complete, and the patronage large. In 1903 the *Weekly Times* was changed to a semi-weekly edition.

The Orphan's Friend is a periodical published in the interest of St. Paul's Orphan's Home, and is edited by the superintendent and the faculty of that institution. Its first editor was T. F. Stauffer, who was superintendent of the home previous to 1882, and he was succeeded by Rev. P. C. Prugh. The present editor is Rev. Leader.

The Tidings was a denominational paper published by Rev. J. Q. Waters of the English Lutheran Church and was issued in April, 1883. Its life was not of long duration and the publication was abandoned the same year.

The Magnet was a semi-monthly magazine published by the students of the Butler High School from 1892 to 1897.

EVANS CITY.

The record of newspaper enterprises in Evans City is that of a few years and much trouble. About 1895 John R. Young, who had previously been associated with his father, Col. Samuel Young, in the publication of the *Comoqueenessing Valley News*, at Zelenople, moved to Evans City, and founded the *Evans City Times*. The first editions of the paper were published in a magazine form, and showed consider-

able enterprise and originality in their make-up. The form of the publication was afterward changed to a six-column quarto with a patent inside. Young sold the plant to J. S. Spence, who in turn disposed of it to a stock company, of which the leading movers were J. C. Dight and H. W. Bame. History repeated itself in so far as the stock company was concerned, and in 1901 the plant was disposed of to Levi M. Wise of Butler, who became the sole owner, with A. L. Weibe as editor and manager. The title of the paper had been changed in 1900 to *The Butler County Observer*, and the publication was continued under that name until the plant was merged with the *Butler Eagle* in January, 1903. The *Observer* enjoyed a fair share of patronage during its existence, but the business of the community did not justify the owners of the paper in continuing it.

PROSPECT.

The history of journalism in Prospect is not a record of brilliant successes. The first newspaper published in the place was the *Prospect Record*, established in 1852 or 1853 by Dr. D. H. B. Brower, and edited by John S. Fairman. It was a good-sized paper, all printed at home and ably edited, but it expired after one year's existence, not from lack of patronage, but for want of good management.

The Mirror and News was issued at Prospect, September, 1854, by Spear and Fairman, in the form of a six-column folio. Like the pioneer venture, twelve months of "love's labor lost" convinced the editors that their hopes of establishing a newspaper were futile, and the publication was suspended.

Two years after the suspension of the *Mirror and News* a new paper was issued in Prospect called *The Trump*. It led a precarious existence for three months and went the way of its predecessors.

The Camp Meeting Register was a daily morning paper issued at Prospect in

August, 1859, by John S. Fairman. It was a part and parcel of the great camp meeting which was organized there by Rev. Samuel Crouse, and the local preachers. There appears to have been no issue of the paper after August 26 of that year.

The last newspaper enterprise in Prospect grew up in the job printing office of S. B. Martincourt. It appeared in December, 1879, as a four-column eight-page paper, and was continued until the beginning of April, 1880. This paper was called *The Prospect Leader*. It became evident to the publisher after four or five months that the town would not support an enterprise of that kind and the enterprise was abandoned.

ZELIENOPLÉ.

The first newspaper published in the county outside of the borough of Butler was the *Zelienople Recorder*, published about 1847, which is said to have had a short and precarious existence.

In October, 1878, the late Col. Samuel and J. R. Young established the *Connoquenessing Valley News*, and in the salutatory the publishers promised that nothing of a sectarian or political character should occupy its columns, but that the purpose of the paper should be "to advance the varied local interests of the region and advocate every idea that is calculated to benefit them." On July 10, 1879, Samuel Young became sole proprietor and published the paper until his death which occurred March 27, 1891. Editor Young was a man of marked individuality of character and was known throughout the western part of Pennsylvania as "Colonel." After his death his son J. R. Young succeeded him as editor and proprietor until 1895 when he disposed of the plant to Ira Ziegler. Mr. Ziegler carried on the business for a number of years and then sold it to J. E. Kocher, who is the present editor and proprietor. The *News* continues to be an influential factor in the

Connoquenessing valley and is one of the prosperous weekly papers in the county.

SLIPPERY ROCK.

The Centerville Casket was the title of a paper published in Slippery Rock for some time prior to August, 1879, and was edited by W. S. Fulkman, known as Stanley Fulkman, who afterward moved to Beaver, Pennsylvania, and established an office in that place. The career of this paper was short and uninteresting, and the last number was published on the 8th of August, 1879.

After the opening of the State Normal School at Slippery Rock the *Signal* was established by R. D. Young, February 12, 1892. He carried on the paper until the close of the summer of that year, when a stock company took charge, and Young went to New Castle where he engaged in the publication of the *New Castle Courant*. In January, 1894, Albert L. Weihe, formerly of the *New Wilmington Globe*, purchased the office and published the paper for about a year. R. C. McClymonds succeeded Weihe as editor of the paper, and in 1897 publication was suspended for want of patronage.

The Saxonburg Herald was first issued in 1888 by Paul F. Voigt, and was an eight-page weekly journal of forty-eight columns. The paper was not printed in the borough, but the local columns were usually well filled. Charles Hoffman was the local manager and reporter at Saxonburg, the main office of the paper being at Natrona. The discovery of the Saxonburg oil field and the consequent influx of people to that community led to the establishing of the *Herald*, and when the excitement died out the patronage of the paper fell off to such an extent that its publication was abandoned. About 1895 Albert L. Weihe, who had formerly published the *Signal* at Slippery Rock, made an attempt to revive the *Herald* at Saxonburg, but was unsuccessful.

PETROLIA AND VICINITY.

During the days of the oil excitement at Petrolia, Karns City and Fairview, no less than eight newspapers were established in a period of ten years—from 1872 to 1882. The first newspaper to enter the field was the *Advertiser*, which was published at Buena Vista in December, 1873, as a tri-weekly. Its editor was J. T. Springstead. Old newspaper men of Butler do not remember this paper, but yet it is on record and is recalled by the early operators of the Buena Vista oil field.

The *Item* was established at Greece City in March, 1873, and after a brief and tempestuous existence, went the way of that phantom oil town. The editor of the paper was Rev. A. S. Thorne, a Presbyterian preacher, and principal of West Sunbury Academy. W. W. McQuiston and Andrew Fitzsimmons of Butler were the typos and assisted him in the office. They called the place "Grease City," and said other disagreeable things about this extraordinary little oil town that did not make the paper or its editor many friends.

The *Fairview Reporter* was founded in 1872 by Col. Samuel Young and continued publication for about twelve months. The enterprise wasn't a success and Colonel Young suspended publication after about twelve months and sought a more promising field, finally locating in Zelienople. Among the aids of Colonel Young in the publishing of the *Reporter* was R. W. Criswell, who afterwards became a reporter for the *Oil City Derrick* and in later years became a humorous writer of national reputation and was employed on the leading papers of New York City.

The pioneer journal of Petrolia borough was the *Advertiser*, which was published by Lerch and Mapes in 1877 and antedated the *Petrolia Record* by a few months. The history of this journal was uneventful and its publication was soon abandoned.

In 1878 Lerch and Mapes established the

Producers' Free Press as a journal wholly devoted to the interests of the Petrolia oil field. To insure the success of their second venture they engaged P. C. Boyle as editor, and while he edited the *Free Press* it met with a fair measure of success. Subsequently the owners made the way clear for *The Record*, finding the battle for precedent to be against them.

The first newspaper issued at Karns City was the *Item*. It may have been the same as that of Greece City with the title changed to suit Karns City, or vice versa. Publication ceased after a year.

The successor of the *Item* at Karns City was the *Telephone*, which was established in 1878 by Dr. J. Borland, and was regularly published until 1882, when the office was moved to Grove City, Mercer County.

The first paper published in the oil region in the interest of labor was *Labor's Voice*, which was founded at Martinsburg or Bruin in 1877, by Patrick C. Boyle. Boyle was born in Denegal County, Ireland, and came to the United States in 1846, settling with his parents at Brady's Bend in Armstrong County. He entered the Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers in January, 1862, and re-enlisted in 1864. From 1868 to 1874 he was connected with wells and pipe lines in the Butler and Armstrong County fields and in the latter year entered the domain of journalism. Want of patronage caused the early demise of *Labor's Voice*, and Boyle was subsequently engaged as editor of the *Producers' Free Press* at Petrolia. Shortly after leaving Petrolia he became editor and manager of the *Oil City Derrick* at Oil City, and has become one of the best known journalists in the country.

MILLERSTOWN.

The *Sand Pump* was issued at Millers-town in August, 1873, by O. H. Jackson. The first number was a trial issue to learn how far the editor could depend on the oil

men and business community for support in publishing a daily journal. The paper was issued regularly during the month of September, 1873, and at first met with some encouragement. It was an eight by ten inch sheet filed with news of the oil fields and advertisements. The people tired of it, however, in a little while, and *The Sand Pump* went the way of the oil field.

Rev. A. S. Thorne, who had attempted to establish a paper at Greece City and at Karns City, began the publication of the *Millerstown Review* in 1875. This paper was published with some degree of regularity until 1879, when Thorne removed to Atwood, Kansas.

The Millerstown Herald was founded by S. J. Small, in 1876. On May 19, 1877, he sold his interest in the paper and material to P. A. Rattigan, who made it a photograph of the oil field as well as a staunch supporter of the Democratic party. The

Herald became a popular vehicle of news for the oil fields, and obtained a large circulation in the county. In June, 1899, Mr. Rattigan removed his plant to Butler, where he had purchased the *Democratic Herald* from Ziegler and McKee, and consolidated the two papers under the title of *The Butler Herald*. Shortly after the removal of the *Herald* another paper was started in Millerstown by R. C. McClymonds in the office formerly occupied by Mr. Rattigan. This plant was burned out January 25th, 1901.

A coincidence connected with the fire was the sudden death of P. A. Rattigan, its former owner, in Butler on the same day.

After the fire the paper was revived by R. C. McClymonds, who sold it to William R. Brown, the present owner and publisher. The new *Herald* is a neatly printed eight-page paper and its editor enjoys a liberal patronage from the community.

CHAPTER XIV

EDUCATION

The subject of education was one to which the pioneer settlers of this region could give but little attention, whatever degree of importance they may have attached to it. Doubtless there were among them here, and there, men possessing some degree of scholarship, but as in every new country, in its early stages of development, material wants take precedence over everything else, and the axe and the plow go before the spelling-book. Not that our forefathers were unmindful of the desirability of furnishing educational opportunities to their children. They yielded simply to necessity in at first subordinating the cultivation of the mind to the taming of the soil. As soon as a fair start had been made in the latter direction, and white settlements had begun to appear, scattered through the primeval forest, they installed the schoolmaster, who thenceforth became a man of influence in every community.

The latter's position at first was no sinecure. In most communities school was held only during what may be termed the winter months, or during that part of the year when there was comparatively little work to do on the farm. When the spring plowing began, not only the male pupils, many of whom were grown-up young men, but the teachers also, rolled up their sleeves, cast all thoughts of books aside and went forth into the fields to do battle with the soil; and thereafter there was little intermission in the regular routine of

farm drudgery until well on in the fall when all the crops had been harvested and everything made snug for the coming winter.

The cost of supporting the early schools was usually met by a sort of regulated subscription of the patrons, each one contributing in amount according to the number of pupils he furnished to the school. These pupils, as already intimated, were in many cases grown-up young men and women, who thus sought to make up in some degree for their lack of earlier opportunities. It often happened that they were inclined to be unruly, and upon such occasions it took a firm will and wise judgment, and not infrequently a stalwart arm, to deal with them, especially with the older boys who found the restraint of the schoolroom irksome to them. For this reason physical prowess was considered a desirable and often indispensable qualification in a pedagogue, and it may be said that in this respect, at least, the pioneer schoolmasters were seldom found lacking. As to their ability to impart knowledge, much was not required of them. To be able to spell correctly, to know the arithmetic to the "single rule of three," and to write a good hand, were deemed sufficient in most districts. Writing was the accomplishment on which they chiefly prided themselves, and he who wrote a good hand was often taken to be educationally proficient without much further inquiry being made. Grammar did

not come until later and was a study at first undertaken by few, while the ambitious pupil who wished to go beyond the rule of three in arithmetic had to tread the thorny path of higher mathematics alone. Some among the early teachers—especially the Scotch and Irish—were better educated, and as a rule all did their work well, as is sufficiently attested by the great statesmen, writers and orators of the middle of the nineteenth century, many or most of whom were graduates of the pioneer schoolhouse.

The first schoolhouses were rude log structures, very similar to those in which the majority of the settlers were then living. One end of the schoolhouse was almost entirely occupied by the huge chimney where great roaring wood fires were kept in the winter time. The best of these had a single horizontal row of panes of glass to serve for a window. Against the wall beneath this window, a long board supported by wooden pegs driven into the wall served as a desk for the older pupils who were learning to write. Schoolhouses of this form substantially continued to be used for many years until the region became more thickly settled, and a better grade of schoolhouses came into vogue. One of the latter, which flourished early in the fifties in a neighboring county, was thus described a few years ago by one who had learned in it his first lessons in reading and writing.

"It was built of hewed logs and contained three windows, each having eight small panes of glass. Instead of the huge fireplace, a coal stove stood in the middle of the room. The board for a desk still decorated three sides of the wall, and between these desks and the stove were three long low benches, on which the smaller scholars sat and very often roasted, especially if the weather was very cold. The chinks between the logs were filled with mud from the road, which had been thoroughly kneaded by horses and vehicles, and one of the tasks which the boys especially enjoyed was that of patching up the walls and filling the crevices, on some mild winter day, when the road had been thawed. The only ventilation in this room was caused by the accidental breaking of a window-pane, and as the schoolhouse was a long way from town, it usually happened that two or three such apertures were to be seen. In extremely cold

weather these were sometimes stopped up with a hat or a piece of paper."

The school law of 1790 relating to subscription schools was first observed in the limits of Butler county about 1799 or 1800, when a school was opened south of Coyleville in Clearfield Township. This school was presided over by John Smith in 1807. Subscription schools were multiplied under the act of 1802, the people giving more than ordinary attention to making provision for the education of their children, and as early as 1810 this interest culminated in the establishment of an academy at Butler.

Under the provisions of an act passed on March 29, 1824, providing for the education of poor children, Robert Cunningham, a school teacher of Buffalo Township, petitioned the court in October, 1825, to appoint school men for that district. The petition stated that his action was made necessary by the number of poor children sent to him to be educated, and the non-existence of any authorized person to pay him for such service. The court thereupon appointed Francis Anderson, William Hesselgesser and Robert Elliott, school men. The transactions of the county commissioners show that at various times sums of money were paid in the different townships for the education of poor children under this act. The act of 1824 proved so beneficial generally that a desire was created among the people for laws giving greater educational advantages to the poor of the state, and led to a movement having for its purpose the passage of a common school law. With this object in view "an Association for the Promotion of Education" was organized in Philadelphia, which soon had branches in all parts of the state, one being organized in Butler County in 1827.

The common school system was adopted in Pennsylvania in 1834, but met with a strong opposition and was not willingly acquiesced in by many of the districts of Butler County until sev-

eral years later, the people not being able or willing to see its many advantages over the old system. In October, 1834, public meetings were held to denounce the law, which was declared to be unjust and impolitic, it being asserted that the Constitution never intended that the education of other than the children of the poor should be at public expense. The landed interests were especially hostile to the new measure, because the principal burden of taxation necessary to carry its provisions into effect was borne by the land.

FIRST TAX LEVY.

The first tax levy under the new law for school purposes was made in 1835 and the amounts collected in each township were as follows: Butler Borough, \$122.19; Butler Township, \$108.14; Centre Township, \$214.47; Slippery Rock, \$191.84; Mercer, \$69.77; Venango, \$57.32; Parker, \$103.37; Donegal, \$128.43; Clearfield, 63.13; Buffalo, \$106.15; Middlesex, \$175.51; Cranberry, \$123.52; Connoquenessing, \$264.29; and Muddy Creek, \$204.41. The total was \$3,113.63.

Gradually, however, the people grew reconciled to the new law, and in 1854, twenty years after its adoption, there were in Butler County no less than 175 school buildings, most of them a decided improvement upon the log cabins of the subscription school days.

The committee appointed by the court in 1853 to re-district the county into townships found a number of objections urged in connection with the arrangement of the school districts, and in their report they quote from the report of the superintendent of common schools for the year ending June, 1852. The number of schoolhouses then in the county was found to be 225, and thirteen school districts were not yet provided for. Of the 225 schoolhouses, less than fifty had the conveniences requisite for school purposes, and the remainder were dilapidated, being mostly

log buildings put up for temporary purposes immediately after the passage of the school law. The amount of tax levied for school purposes in the county at that time was \$11,668.14, and the amount received from the state, \$2,934.06. The average term of school in the county was five months. Under the new arrangement of townships the number of school districts was reduced to 132, and two years later the number of school houses reported in the county was 175. The report of Isaac Black, the first county superintendent of common schools, made in 1856, shows that there were 182 schoolhouses, eighty-four of which were unfit to enter. Forty-one could be *made* tolerable, and 57 *were* tolerable. Eighty of the buildings showed ceilings not over seven feet in height, seventy-nine were log structures, 108 were destitute of furniture (save the backless benches so high that the pupils' feet could not reach the floor), while only fourteen had suitable furniture. An era of school-house building followed, from 1854 to 1860, and many of the new schoolhouses were built in the shape of an octagon with benches and desks built in a circle around five sides of the room, and facing the center. The number of schools reported in January, 1861, was 212, and the number of pupils, 6,585. In 1872 Superintendent Glenn stated that of the 220 schools in operation in the county, not one failed in reaching the statutes standard. In 1875 modern furniture was provided in a few of the schools in the townships and in Butler Borough, and this matter was made the subject of a satisfactory report of Superintendent Young. In 1876 and 1877 there were 246 schools in existence which were open for an average of 5 65-100 months that year. There were 177 male and 175 female teachers employed, the average salary being \$38.12 for the former, and \$30.01 per month for the latter. The total number of pupils enrolled was 13,251, and the average attendance was 9,583, while

the average cost per month was \$0.70 per capita. The tax levied for school purposes and building purposes that year was \$69,912.02, and the state appropriation, \$11,829.64. Fairview Township then had eleven schools exclusive of two in Fairview Borough, two in Karns City and three in Petrolia. Butler Borough had nine schools; Greece City, one; Harmony, two; Harrisville, two; Millerstown, six; Portersville, one; Prospect, two; Saxonburg, one; West Sunbury, one; and Zelenople, one.

In 1881 there were 260 schools in operation, with 169 male, and 168 female teachers employed, at an average salary far exceeding that of 1876. The total revenue that year was \$82,245.56, and the total value of school property, \$235,304.00.

The report for the year ending June 6, 1892, eleven years later, showed 289 school houses, 137 male and 211 female teachers, employed at an average salary of \$37.20 for the former, and \$33.24 for the latter. The total tax levy for school purposes that year was \$87,384.98. The state appropriation was \$22,204.48, and the total receipts from all sources, \$123,894.50. Seventeen new public schoolhouses were built during this year.

The official report of the state superintendent of public instruction issued in January, 1908, credits Butler county with 368 schools, ninety-four male teachers and 273 female teachers. The enrollment of scholars for the previous years was 12,952, and the average attendance was 10,104. The cost per capita per month was \$1.71, and the length of the school year ranged from seven months in the country districts to nine months in the borough of Butler, an average of 7 26-100 months. The average salary paid male teachers was \$52.55 per month, and that of female teachers, \$41.66 per month. The amount received from taxes and all sources was \$211,387.86, and the state appropriation amounted to \$54,246.00. The different districts expended \$30,912.00 for new buildings, and \$135,-

029.64 on teachers' salaries. The total expenditures of the county were \$243,751.43, leaving a balance of \$21,883.23. The resources in excess of the liabilities was \$129,903.79.

The law requiring instruction in physiology and hygiene and the effects of alcoholic drinks in the pupil schools went into effect in 1885. This was followed by the free school-book law which went into effect in July, 1893. Under this law it is the duty of the directors to make provision for furnishing and equipping the schools with the text books and supplies generally needed by pupils for daily use in the schools. An act was passed in 1895 making attendance upon the public schools compulsory for children under the age of thirteen. The same year an act was passed authorizing the school board to provide libraries for the public schools and the high schools.

THE MINIMUM SALARY ACT.

The teachers' minimum salary bill was passed in May, 1907, fixing the minimum salary of teachers in the common schools of the state. This act provides that the salary of teachers holding professional, permanent, or normal school certificates shall not be less than \$50.00 per month, and that the minimum salary of teachers holding certificates of less grade, shall not be less than \$40.00 per month. Under the act of 1893 providing for the establishing of high schools in cities, and boroughs, high schools were established in Butler Borough, Mars, Evans City, Zelenople, and Bruin.

TOWNSHIP HIGH SCHOOLS.

Under the act of 1895 and the supplementary act of 1907 authorizing the school board in the townships to establish high schools, there have been six high schools established in Butler County. The first district to take advantage of this act was Penn Township, and this was followed by Franklin, Muddy creek, Concord, Middle-



ST. PAUL'S PAROCHIAL SCHOOL, BUTLER



FIRST BRICK SCHOOL BUILDING, BUTLER



UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BUTLER



SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BUTLER



NEW HIGH SCHOOL, BUTLER



BROAD STREET SCHOOL, BUTLER

sex, and Fairview Townships. The boroughs having high schools organized under this act are Mars, Harmony, Evans City, Zelenople, Harrisville, Chicora, and Bruin.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS SINCE 1856.

The acts of 1854 provided for the election of county school superintendents to serve for a term of three years. The first election was held in June of that year, at which Isaac Black was elected, and a salary fixed at \$300.00 per year. The names of those who have been elected since that time are as follows: Thomas Balph, 1857; Eugene Ferrero, 1860; Asa H. Waters, 1863; John Crafty, 1866; Samuel Glenn, 1869; Robert H. Young, 1872; J. B. Matthews, 1875; David F. McKee, 1878; J. H. Murtland, 1881; W. G. Russell, 1884; J. L. Snyder, 1887; W. G. Russell, appointed in 1888 to fill vacancy caused by Mr. Snyder's resignation. N. C. McCollough, 1890, re-elected in 1893; S. M. Cheesman, 1896; Howard I. Painter, 1899, re-elected in 1902; R. S. Penfield, 1905, re-elected in 1908.

The committee of Butler County on permanent certificate appointed in 1907 for three years was composed of G. P. Weigle, of Prospect; Isaac M. Dyke, of Connoquenessing Township; and Miss Mary C. O'Brien, of Butler.

BUTLER COUNTY TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

On November 19, 1855, the Butler County Teachers' Institute was organized with Isaac Black, county superintendent, president; A. J. Rebstock and Matthew Greer, vice-presidents; Thomas Balph, recorder; Jacob P. Myers, treasurer; and Isaac Black, Samuel P. Irvine, Mary McTaggart, M. Louisa Butler, and Emma Prosser, executive committee. The Institute recommended as school books, McGuffey's pictorial primer, spelling book, first, second, third, fourth and fifth readers. Ray's

mathematics, McNally's geograph, and Pineo's series of grammars. Early in 1856 a movement, started to abolish the office of county superintendent, was defeated by a small majority. Ever since the organization, teachers' institutes have been held with more or less success, and in the past twenty years the Butler County institutes have taken a leading rank among those in the state. The fifty-fourth annual session was held in Butler in December, 1908, and was attended by 368 teachers.

In 1908 the surviving teachers who attended the first institute, held in Butler County in 1855, were Enos McDonald, of Prospect; J. Christy Moore, of Slippery Rock; Matthew Greer, of Buffalo Township; and Rev. Thos. Balph, of St. Clairsville, Ohio.

In addition to the annual institute held in 1907, Superintendent Penfield held seventeen local institutes during the school year that closed June 30, 1908, and an equal number will be held during the year which ends in June, 1909.

BUTLER COUNTY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Butler County Teachers' Association was organized May 26, 1881, with Prof. J. C. Tinsman, president; T. F. Stauffer, vice-president; Louise McClure, recording secretary; P. S. Baneroff, correspondent and treasurer; J. C. Brandon and O. P. Cochran, enrolling secretaries. This organization was short-lived and finally gave way to the county institute which was more practical, and had a broader field to work in.

February 22, 1877, an "Intellectual Fair" was held at the court house in Butler for the purpose of discussing educational and scientific topics. Great interest was taken in the proceedings on account of its novelty, and the meetings were largely attended. It was presided over by D. B. Douthett, with Leander Wise secretary. The judges were L. J. Levis, H. H. Goucher, J. J. Mellyar, J. H. Sutton.

R. C. McAbey, Walter L. Graham, W. I. Brugh, Samuel McClymonds, S. H. Pearsol, Mrs. Conn, and Miss N. McJunkin.

Besides the opportunities afforded by the public schools of the county, for the instruction of the children of her citizens, in the ordinary English branches the cause of education has been still further advanced by the maintenance of other schools, academies, and colleges of either a secular or a denominational character. Among the more prominent of these may be mentioned the old Butler Academy, Witherspoon Institute, St. Peter's and St. Paul's Catholic Schools, and St. Paul's Orphan Home at Butler, St. Mary's College in Summit township, the Academies at West Sunbury, Prospect, and North Washington, the Select and Manual Labor Schools at Harmony, the Select School, the Academy, and the Lutheran Orphans' Home at Zelenople, the Normal School carried on by the auspices of the State at Slippery Rock, the Academy at Eau Claire, Cabot Institute at Cabot Station, Renfrew Academy, and the Evans City Academy. Many of the older institutions have served their purpose and gone out of existence, but all of the various schools, academies and colleges are eloquent witnesses of the interest taken in the cause of education by the people of the county.

THE SCHOOL DIRECTORS' ASSOCIATION.

From the holding of the first teachers' institute in 1856 to the present time, the school directors of the county have taken an active interest in the proceedings of the annual institutes held in Butler, and for many years at least one day of the institute was devoted to the discussion of topics of interest to the school boards. This led to the organization in 1902 of the School Directors' Association of Butler county, and the holding of annual meetings in Butler at which all of the directors in the county are in attendance. The officers of the association for 1908 were Rev. Hugh Leith, of Zelenople, president; Rev. A. H. Ginder, of Evans City, secretary; Robert Irwin, of Forward Township, and E. H. Pyle, of Muddycreek Township, vice-presidents; and John S. Jamison, of Fairview Township, treasurer.

MEMBERS OF THE SCHOOL BOARD OF BUTLER BOROUGH FOR 1908.

President, Philip W. Ruff; secretary, Harry L. Graham; treasurer, John Rauschenberger; Thomas A. Frazier; Dr. Robert J. Grossman; W. W. Robinson; A. C. Krug; W. G. Douthett; Edgar H. Negley; Norman J. Boyer; Frank L. Wiegand; Thomas H. Greer; James L. Garroway; Col. Wm. T. Meehling; C. E. Cronenwett.

CHAPTER XV

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Roads and Bridges—Electric Railways—Telephone and Telegraph—Bell Telephone—Postal Telegraph Company—People's Telephone Co.—Specchley Telephone Co.—Butler and Coyleville Telephone Co.—Burton Telephone Co.—Slippery Rock Telephone Co.—Saronburg Telephone Co.—Butler County Telephone Co.—Harrisville Telephone Co.—Pittsburg and Butler Telephone Co.—Portersville Telephone Co.

Closely following the individual improvements by the pioneers, came the laying out of public roads and the building of bridges. The building of county roads was followed by the construction of State Highways, the town of Butler being on one of the main roads from Pittsburg to Erie. Another main thoroughfare traversed the western section of the county and was the principal route of travel from Pittsburg to the northwest. The subject of public roads will be found treated more at length in the chapter on Transportation, wherein also mention is made of steam and electric railroads.

Bridges were almost as necessary as public roads, and their construction constitutes a large part of the transaction of the commissioners in the early days of the county. The first bridge built in the county was across the Connoquenessing Creek south of Butler, on the Pittsburg and Butler road, and was constructed in 1805. The next bridge built was in 1809, at the Kearns farm northeast of Butler, on what was then called the Bear Creek Road, now known as the "Transfer" in Butler Township. The same year a bridge was built at Harmony and the following year a petition for a bridge by the people of Slippery

Rock was considered, but the bridge was not built until 1812. In 1814 a bridge was built at Anderson's on the Connoquenessing Creek, where the Franklin road crosses that stream. In 1814, Wolf Creek was spanned by a bridge where the stream is crossed by the Butler and Mercer Road. On the petition of Detmar Basse Muller, a bridge was built at Zelenople in 1815, and in 1817 the Little Connoquenessing Creek was spanned by a bridge at Christy's mill. These were the most important bridges built in the first twenty years of the county, and were placed at such points along the streams as to be of advantage to the largest number of people.

The era of turnpike roads began in 1820 and was followed by the plank roads in the fifties, but the advent of the railroads in 1871 called a halt in the building of pike roads for more than thirty years, when the building of macadamized roads began under the direction of the State Highways Department. The first macadamized road completed in the county by the state was a section of the Three Degree Road in Butler Township from the toll gate at the Plank Road to Bredinville. This was followed by a section of four miles of the old Butler and Erie Pike north of Butler to

Center Township, which was built in 1906-7. In 1907 a section of the old Bear Creek road was paved with brick from the borough line to Kearns's Crossing in Butler Township. In 1908 a section of road was macadamized from Sarversville Station in Buffalo Township to the Armstrong County line. In Mercer Township a section of the old Franklin Road was macadamized from Harrisville Station to the town of Harrisville, and another section of the Grove City Road from the town of Harrisville to the Mercer County line. In the southern part of the county a section of road was macadamized from the borough of Valencia to the Allegheny County line, and in Butler Township three miles of the New Castle Road were macadamized from the borough line to the top of the hill at Crammer's Mill. The first half mile of this road leading up the Dufftown hill past the fair ground was paved with brick.

Improvements in the way of road building are no less noted than in bridge building. Steel construction and re-inforced concrete have taken the place of the old wood bridges, and the county now expends annually several thousand dollars in bridge repairs, while in 1906 and 1907 the amount expended for new bridge work was about forty thousand dollars.

In addition to the road improvements in the county the state also built the Allen bridge at Zelenople, and the Bull bridge on the Evans City and Butler Road at Connoquenessing Creek.

Good roads and bridges have not only brought the people of the county into closer communication with each other, but with the surrounding counties, and have been the means of establishing the rural free mail delivery routes which bring the farmer in daily touch with the cities.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.

Interurban electric railways did not reach Butler County until the beginning of

the new century, just one hundred years after the organization of the county. The first electric line built in the county was the Butler Passenger Railway, and this was followed by the Pittsburg and Butler Line which was completed in 1907, and the Pittsburg, Butler, Harmony and New Castle Line which was completed in 1908. Other lines north and east of Butler are being promoted and will doubtless be built within the next few years.

When Maxwell was shot at the meeting of the United States marshal and the settlers on the Duffy farm west of Butler Borough in 1815, a special messenger rode to Pittsburg, 35 miles, on horseback for Dr. Agnew. It was almost twenty-four hours before the doctor arrived at the scene of the tragedy. In 1908 the same feat could be accomplished in two hours. The long distance telephone would take the place of the messenger on horseback, and a special car on the interurban electric railway would do the rest.

TELEPHONE.

Probably no public improvement has done more to bring the urban and country population into close touch with each other, and mitigate the isolation of country life in the rural counties of western Pennsylvania than the telephone. The first telegraph office was opened in Butler in 1861, and was a long stride toward rapid communication, but it did not reach the country districts. The first telephone system was established in Butler Borough about 1888, and since that time there have been established twelve independent companies, all of which with but one exception, were established in the country towns and districts and some of them being owned and operated exclusively by farming communities.

TELEGRAPH LINES.

Rapid communication was unknown to the citizens of Butler County previous to 1861, and the only way of reaching the out-

side world was by means of the mail carrier who made his trips once a week or in case of great haste, a special messenger was employed who was compelled to ride on horse-back over country roads that were sometimes almost impassable, and often through blind trails through the forest that were little better than cattle paths. The daily stage line between Butler and Pittsburg, which was established in 1827, was a great advantage for the people of Butler, but did not materially affect the residents of the country districts. In 1861, three years after the successful laying of the Atlantic Cable, a telegraph line was carried through Butler County from Pittsburg to Franklin. It preceded the first railroad just ten years, and was the first line of telegraphic communication between Pittsburg and the oil regions of Venango County. It was called the Oil Valley Telegraph Line and was built by an Englishman named Coldstream Barry. There was no office between Pittsburg and Franklin, and at Butler a box was fixed on one of the poles and Henry Zimmerman of Butler was employed to test the current daily. In 1862 an office was opened in the Lowry House by A. B. Gildersleeve of Franklin, who was the pioneer telegraph operator of the oil region. This was the first telegraph office in Butler County, and David Potts of Butler was placed in charge as its operator.

The Oil Valley Telegraph Line was succeeded by the Western Union Telegraph Company, which had as its first operator Charles Rebhun. He was succeeded by Ed. Dumean, and about 1873 John A. Hanck of Butler was placed in charge as manager. When the Trunk Line telegraph was constructed by the Western Union Company from New York to Chicago and St. Louis, the main line crossed Butler County; Butler became one of the repeating stations, and it is now one of the most important relay stations outside of Pittsburg. Hanck was succeeded as manager

by William McCandless, and he in turn by W. A. Hanck and Jack Gall. The present manager of the office is George Elliott, Miss Josephine Smith is wire chief, Barney McKeown is electrician, and W. A. Hanck is night chief. The company's lines reach every important town and village in the county, and for the past fifteen years has given to the people of Butler the advantages of an all night service that is not enjoyed by cities of much larger population. The most important piece of business handled by the local office was on the first of February, 1902, at the time the Biddle brothers were shot in this county and brought to the Butler jail to die. During the first night of that eventful affair, over three hundred thousand words were sent out of the local office to all parts of the United States. The operators worked in relays and, for forty-eight hours, were driven to the point of exhaustion.

THE BELL TELEPHONE.

The Bell Telephone Company established a local exchange in Butler in 1889, with Miss Maggie Harrington and Miss Angie Slater in charge of the central. The plant was installed by Barney McKeown, who was the electrician and also manager of the district for six or seven years. The first 'phones established by the company did not always prove successful and the district manager had his own troubles in collecting his rentals and pacifying the irritable tempers of his patrons. During the first years of the local office there were not more than a dozen 'phones on the line, and these were in the offices of the most important business houses and factories. The rental of \$60.00 a year for each 'phone made the price almost prohibitive for private residences, and it was not until a competing company entered the field that the rates were reduced to a reasonable figure.

The Bell Company has met the requirements of the town and community and at

the present time it reaches almost every town in the county as well as affording its patrons the advantages of long distance telephone communication to all parts of the country. In addition to a long list of patrons in Butler Borough, the company has over one thousand 'phones in the county, many of which are in farm houses, thus bringing the farmer in close touch with the merchant and the business men of the town. The company has under sublease the local lines at Princeton, Connoquenessing, Saxonburg, Mars, Portersville, Parker, and the short lines at Lancaster and Jackson Townships. The division superintendent for the district north of Allegheny County is J. H. Clune, who has an office in Butler.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The Postal Telegraph Company established an office in Butler about 1881 or 1882, with Harry Walker as operator. A line was built to Butler from Pittsburg by Samuel Kidd, who had formerly been a district lineman for the Western Union Company. The company now has an office with the American Express Company in the Byers Building on South Main Street.

THE PEOPLE'S TELEPHONE COMPANY.

The People's Telephone Company of Butler had its inception in September, 1893, when J. E. Forsythe and Thos. J. Shufflin, of Butler, constructed a line from Butler to the Cooperstown oil field. This line consisted of a single wire and had but two 'phones, one in the office of Thos. J. Shufflin and J. E. Forsythe in Butler, and one at Cooperstown. The success of this line induced its builders to branch out and in 1895 the People's Telephone Company was organized by a number of Butler business men, of which Forsythe and Shufflin were the leading spirits. At a meeting held on August 19th of that year the following officers were chosen: President, John Younkins; vice-president, T. J. Shuf-

flin; treasurer, J. V. Ritts; secretary and manager, J. E. Forsythe. The directory consisted of the above officers and Daniel Younkins, W. J. McDowell, W. H. Larkin, D. D. Buck, A. L. Reiber, T. P. Klingensmith and J. G. Stamm. Work was commenced in October, 1895, and the local plant was completed and ready for business January 1, 1896, with a list of one hundred subscribers. This was the first competition that the Bell Telephone Company met in Butler, and the telephone war that ensued is a bit of history that resulted to the financial benefit of the people of the town, but is something that the managers of the new enterprise do not like to think about. The new company had to fight for its existence, and fight hard, with the result that it now has one of the most complete systems in western Pennsylvania, and numbers among its patrons many thousands in Butler and the surrounding towns.

In January, 1898, the name of the company changed to the People's Telephone Company, Limited, and articles of association were filed in the recorder's office of Butler County, showing the capital of the company to be \$20,000.00. The articles of association were signed by William Green, Marion Henshaw, T. P. Klingensmith, W. H. Larkin, William J. Marks, W. J. McDowell, J. E. Forsythe, A. L. Reiber, J. George Stamm, Daniel Younkins, T. J. Shufflin, John Younkins, J. V. Ritts, J. Henry Troutman, and J. D. Marshall.

The plant was reconstructed during 1902-3, and on August 16, 1904, a charter was secured under the title of "The People's Telephone Company of Butler." The officers of the company at that time were: John Younkins, president; A. L. Reiber, secretary; T. J. Shufflin, treasurer; and these with J. V. Ritts, and Marion Henshaw, composed the directory. The officers in 1905 were A. L. Reiber, president; Marion Henshaw, secretary; and T. J. Shufflin, treasurer, with the board of di-

rectors remaining the same as the previous year. No change was made in the officers in 1906, except that J. H. Troutman was elected a director to fill a vacancy. In January, 1907, A. L. Reiber was elected president; J. H. Troutman, vice-president; T. M. Baker, secretary; and T. J. Shufflin, treasurer and manager, and these officers were continued in 1908. J. E. Forsythe, who superintended the construction of the first line from Butler to Cooperstown, in 1893, has been the general superintendent of the People's Telephone Company since its organization. The manager and superintendent have been assisted in building up this splendid enterprise by an able board of directors, who have given their best efforts to the construction, equipping and operating the large plant.

The company began to branch out in business in 1902, when a line was constructed from the central office in Butler to the Speechley oil field in Washington Township. The Speechley Telephone Company was then organized, which is now controlled as a branch line of the People's Telephone Company. The company is now operating exchanges at Mars, Evans City, Zelenople, Connoquenessing, North Hope, Bruin, and Chicora, and controls by a lease or otherwise, the Speechley Telephone Company, the Butler-Coylesville Telephone Company connecting line, the Burton Telephone Company of Penn Township, the Eau Claire Telephone Company, the Slippery Rock Telephone Company, and connecting lines with the Emlenton Telephone Company in Venango County, the Plain Grove Telephone Company in Lawrence County, and the Ridge Telephone Company in Cherry Township.

In 1904 the Pittsburg and Butler Trunk Line was built, which connects the central office at Butler with the central office of the Pittsburg and Allegheny Telephone Company at Pittsburg, which is one of the largest independent lines in western Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio. This con-

nection gives the People's Company long distance connections with the towns south and southwest of Pittsburg, while a similar arrangement with Kittanning gives connections with the towns in the east.

From 1896 until 1906 the company was quartered on the second floor of the brick building on West Jefferson Street, now owned by Robert Kirkpatrick, but in the latter year the offices were removed to the present quarters at the corner of West Jefferson and Washington Streets. The People's Telephone Company of Butler is an enterprise of which the people of the county may feel justly proud. It was promoted, financed and built by Butler people under difficulties which would have made the faint-hearted quit. It now has the largest patronage of any company in the district, and is constantly growing in strength and usefulness.

THE SPEECHLEY TELEPHONE COMPANY.

The oil developments in the Speechley field in Washington Township led a number of oil operators and business men who were interested there to organize the Speechley Telephone Company and build a line from Butler to North Washington. There were forty-six subscribers to the articles of association and the capital stock and the formal organization was effected June 9, 1902, by the election of T. J. Shufflin, president; A. L. Reiber, secretary, and John Younkins, treasurer. These with J. F. Harper and B. M. Steindorf composed the directory. This company was sub-leased and is now a part of the plant of the People's Telephone Company.

THE BUTLER AND COYLESVILLE TELEPHONE CO.

The Butler and Coyleville Telephone Company was organized in 1904 by the business men of Kittanning, and a line built from Kittanning to Coyleville. A charter was taken out by the company on the 13th of March, 1905, extending the line

to Butler. The officers of this company and incorporators are K. B. Schotte, John G. Ayers, F. M. Monks, and C. J. Jessop, all of Kittanning.

THE BURTON TELEPHONE COMPANY.

The most extensive rural line built in the county was the Burton Telephone Company's line, which was built in 1906. The directors of the company were W. J. Burton, of Penn Township; Robert J. Marks, of Glade Mills; Joseph L. Campbell, of Renfrew; Langdon S. Riley, of Penn Township, and Thos. J. Shufflin, of Butler. This company constructed a line from Renfrew to Zelenople by way of Brownsdale to Evans City and Harmony; a line from Renfrew to Prospect by way of Connoquenessing and Whitestown; to Mars by way of Valencia; to Saxonburg by way of Cooperstown and to Butler. This company was eventually taken over by the People's Telephone Company of Butler.

SLIPPERY ROCK TELEPHONE COMPANY.

The Slippery Rock Telephone Company was organized in 1905 and the charter granted on July 11th of the same year. The incorporators were J. E. Bard, H. P. Griffith, William Christie, John P. Castor, F. P. Bingham, A. L. Cooper, John P. Buchanan, and F. W. Prouty. The charter called for the construction of a line from Slippery Rock to Butler by way of West Liberty and Prospect, a line from Slippery Rock to Branchton, West Sunbury and Annandale, a line to Grove City, and one to New Castle.

THE SAXONBURG TELEPHONE COMPANY.

The Saxonburg Telephone Company was chartered July 9, 1907, by Samuel Moore, Thomas Kennedy, Wadsworth Ekas, Martin Monks, Dr. W. W. Lasher, G. O. Hammer, and T. G. Wilhelm. This line was constructed and is now operated under a lease by the Bell Telephone Company.

THE BUTLER COUNTY TELEPHONE COMPANY.

The Butler County Telephone Company was chartered December 26, 1906, its incorporators being Harry Hamilton of Grove City, W. T. McDonald of Eau Claire, A. O. Miller of Eau Claire, and Thomas H. Greer of Butler. Its charter provides for the construction of a telephone line from the central office at Eau Claire to Parker and in the counties of Armstrong, Butler, Crawford, Clarion, Mercer, Lawrence and Beaver.

THE HARRISVILLE TELEPHONE COMPANY.

The Harrisville Telephone Company was chartered January 2, 1907, with the following directors: W. A. McWilliams, H. A. Kelley, W. B. Campbell, E. E. Wick, J. C. Buchanan and H. L. Johnson. The company operates in the northern part of the county and has its central office at Harrisville.

THE PITTSBURG AND BUTLER TELEPHONE CO.

The Pittsburg and Butler Telephone Company was chartered August 18, 1904, with a capital of \$25,000.00 for the purpose of constructing a line from Pittsburg to Butler to connect with the People's Telephone Company of the latter place. The directors of this company were J. G. Splane of Pittsburg, J. W. Weller of Pittsburg, and Thos. J. Shufflin of Butler. The effect of the organization of this company and the building of the line to Butler was to give the local patrons of the People's Telephone Company the advantage of direct communication with Pittsburg through the Pittsburg and Allegheny Company of that city.

THE PORTERSVILLE TELEPHONE COMPANY.

The Portersville Telephone Company, with a central office at Portersville, Butler County, was organized in 1905, with the following officers: James McConnell, president; Edwin W. Humphrey, treasurer; and N. L. Gardner, secretary. This

company operates in Muddycreek, Worth, Brady and Franklin Townships in Butler County, and in Lawrence County, and is now under lease, being operated by the Bell Telephone Company.

Short lines that are in operation in the country districts are the Jackson line, the Lancaster line, and the Ridge line in Cherry Township, the latter having a central office at Amos Hall's.

CHAPTER XVI

BUTLER BOROUGH

Founders of Butler—The County Seat—First Sale of Lots—Original Maps—Dispute about Title—First Settlers—Incorporation of the Town—First Public School Tax—Fire Department Considered—Extension of Borough and Street Lights—Light and Fuel Companies—Fire Insurance Companies—Water Companies—Railroads—Telegraph Lines—Board of Trade—Business Men's Association—Grocers' Association—Chamber of Commerce—Public Buildings—Taverns and Hotels—Manufactures—Machine Shops—Brick-yards—Building and Loan Associations—Churches—Schools—Religious and Charitable Societies—Graveyards and Cemeteries—Postmasters.

The borough of Butler doubtless owes its origin to the foresight and shrewdness of the Cunningham brothers, a family which has passed away leaving no descendants in the town or county, but leaving its name and the marks of its energy fixed upon both. There were three brothers in this family, viz.: John, Samuel and James, and they came originally from the Conestoga valley in Lancaster county. James Cunningham was a surveyor and surveyed the lands in what is known as Cunningham's district of the Depreciation lands.

Robert Morris, the Revolutionary patriot, was the owner of the ground upon which the borough of Butler has been built and of at least 80,000 acres more within the limits of the county. He had three hundred and eleven warrants made out in the name of Lancaster County citizens, but assigned by them to him, and these warrants, which were each good for 250 acres of land or more, he caused to be located by his agent James Cunningham,

who was also the surveyor of what is known as Cunningham's district. A number of these warrants had been taken out in the name of John Tressler and Andrew Reighert, and by them assigned to Morris. The patent on the Tressler tract was not received by Samuel J. Cunningham until May 13, 1805. It sets forth that it was granted in consideration of moneys paid by John Tressler into the receiver general's office at the granting of the warrant and of the sum of \$158.00 paid by Samuel J. Cunningham, and also in said Samuel J. Cunningham having made it appear that he made or caused to be made an actual settlement, and continued his residence agreeable to the settlement law of 1792 on a tract of land called Butler. These warrants were located several years before Butler County was organized. The warrants for the tracts of land on which it was destined a thriving city should arise, passed into the possession of John and Samuel J. Cunningham in 1805, and the land adjoining upon the north became by

settlers' right the property of Robert Graham, who located in 1797, where the residence of John Berg now stands, on North Main Street.

THE COUNTY SEAT.

When Butler County was erected by the act of March 12, 1800, it was provided that the place for holding courts should be fixed at any place distant not more than four miles from the center of the county. The Cunningham brothers doubtless were aware, a considerable time previous to March 12, 1800, where the boundaries of the county would be established, and anticipated that the seat of justice would be located approximately in the center. They owned the most available site for a town within the prescribed radius of four miles and profited by their shrewdness or good fortune in having secured it. Other locations were proposed, one near the present site of Boydstown and another on Slippery Rock Creek.

One of the commissioners under date of June 7, 1802, writes of the land proposed by the Cunninghams for county seat as follows:

The situation is beautiful, being on an eminence which descends in all directions; the land scarce of timber, but sufficiently dry, and large bodies of meadow ground near the seat. This site will have the advantage of the creek with sundry springs of water, and coal banks near, limestone and freestone quarries partly adjoining the site. The ridges, all pointing into the little valley, will be convenient for roads from every direction.

The commissioner who wrote the above paragraph in his diary was favorably impressed, and his impressions were doubtless strengthened during the evening by a conversation with one of the Cunningham brothers. That night Isaac Weaver, John Hamilton and Presley Car Lane of the committee lodged with Samuel Cunningham at the millhouse near the site of Walter's mill, and the other two commissioners, Thos. Morton and James Brady, lodged at the cabin of Robert Cunningham near the Salt Lick, about two miles north of Samuel Cunningham's place. All of the

commissioners that night were guests at the millhouse, which was probably kept by John and Samuel J. Cunningham, who had built a mill about two years previous. The Cunninghams and Robert Graham proposed to lay out in town lots three hundred acres of land, five acres of which should be devoted to the use of the county of Butler, should their location be made the seat of justice.

How well they succeeded in their purpose was first made known to the general public when the legislature upon the 8th of March, 1803, passed an act of which the following are the important sections:

Section 1. "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that John McBride, Esq., William Elliott, Esq., and John David, be and hereby are appointed trustees for the county of Butler, and the said trustees, or a majority of them, are hereby authorized and required to survey, or cause to be surveyed, 300 acres of land situate on the north side of Connoquenessing Creek, near Samuel Cunningham's mill, agreeably to a description given of the situation and boundary thereof expressed in the grant and obligation of Samuel Cunningham, John Cunningham and Robert Graham, made by them to the Governor for the use of the county of Butler, and the said trustees are hereby authorized and required to lay out a convenient lot or lots of land within the said 300 acres not exceeding five acres, whereon the public buildings shall be erected for the use of the county of Butler, and the surplus or residue of said 300 acres of land, which shall remain after the sites for the public buildings are set apart and determined, shall be laid out for a town, with suitable town lots, at the discretion of the trustees, with necessary reservations for a quarry, streets, lanes, alleys and roads or highways; provided, however, that no outlots shall exceed five acres, and the town hereby directed to be laid out shall be called Butler."

Section 2. "And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of the said trustees, or a majority of them, to sell by public auction the said town lots and outlots at such times as they may judge most advantageous to the county, which sale shall be held at the said Cunningham Mill, in the said county, previous to which the said trustees shall advertise the same three times at least in one or more newspapers published in Pittsburg, Greensburg and Washington one month before the day appointed for such sale; provided, that before the said commissioners proceed to the discharge of the duties herein enjoined and required, they shall demand and receive from the aforesaid Samuel Cunningham, John Cunningham and Robert Graham sufficient deeds in fee simple of the above-described 300 acres of land in trust for the use of the said county of Butler, agreeably to the grant thereof heretofore made to the Governor for the use of the county of Butler by the said Samuel Cunningham, John Cunningham, and

Robert Graham, and shall procure the same to be recorded in the office for recording of deeds in Allegheny County, and when the said trustees shall have so done they shall have authority, and it shall be their duty, to make out and grant sufficient deeds in fee simple for the town and outlots by them sold in pursuance of this act.

FIRST SALE OF LOTS.

In August, 1803, the village was duly laid out, the plot containing seventy-six acres and seventy-nine perches. This was deeded to William Elliott, John David and John McBride, as trustees for the county, and the sales of the lots were made through them at a public auction, August 10th. David Dougal purchased lot No. 1 on the northeast corner of the Diamond for \$100.00, which was the highest price paid for lots in that locality. This is the property now owned by C. N. Boyd. Other lots were sold along Main Street at prices ranging from \$20.00 to \$126.00, which in 1908 were valued at \$1,000.00 per foot front regardless of the improvements.

The fact that the new town was to be the seat of justice held out great promises of financial returns to the people, and the lots were readily sold. The pioneer villagers then entered upon the humble beginnings of what, as a rule, were to be successful careers. The promise of prosperity was realized by almost everyone except John Cunningham, one of the founders of the town. His financial affairs became involved, and it was said that he was hurried to his grave by the disappointments he met with. He died in 1805, and was buried in the cemetery which he and his brother had donated to the borough of Butler.

The deed of release, which describes the ground now occupied by the court house, was executed in favor of John Cunningham by his creditors Simon Gratz and Heyman Gratz, trading under the firm name of Simon & Heyman Gratz; William Wistar, John Price, and John Wistar, trading under the name of Wistar, Price & Wistar; John Wistar and his private right; Joseph Karrick and Joshua Perci-

val, trading under the name of Karrick & Percival; and Thomas Ryerson, all of Philadelphia, and is the first recorded instrument in the recorder's office in Butler. The deed was executed in Philadelphia on the 5th of October, 1803, and recorded on the 23d of January, 1804.

John Cunningham was a brother of Samuel and James Cunningham, and was a native of Lancaster county. In all probability he was engaged extensively in business elsewhere than in the village of Butler, and was the victim of the fever for land speculation that had ruined Robert Morris and other prominent men of that time. When he became financially embarrassed, his share in the 300 acres set apart for the town of Butler was seventy acres. Judgments were laid upon his property by the creditors living in Philadelphia, and it became necessary in order to give perfect title to have a deed of release for the property included in the town site. Such a deed was made. It recites that the release was granted in consideration of the fact that John Cunningham had other lands adjoining the town which were bounded by judgments which his creditors had obtained, and that these lands were so materially increased in value by the location of the county seat as to make them ample security for his creditors.

David Cunningham, another brother of John and Samuel, resided in Butler in 1804, and was one of the first attorneys registered at the Butler Bar. He is said to have been a lawyer of ability, but nothing is known of his career after he left Butler. Samuel Cunningham lived and died in Butler, and was buried in the old cemetery with his brother John, but the graves of these two pioneers were never marked, and all trace of them was lost many years ago. When the high school building was erected on the site of the old cemetery a tablet was placed on the wall in the corridor to the right of the McKean Street entrance, which bears the names of

John and Samuel J. Cunningham, the founders of Butler.

THE ORIGINAL MAPS.

The original survey of the town lots of Butler made in 1803 exists, and a map of the town made by Harvey Boyd in 1828, which was taken from a plat of J. E. Brown, is in the possession of John S. Campbell, of Butler. This old map is made on parchment and is an excellent example of the work done by surveyors of that day. According to the boundary lines shown on the map, the northern limit of the town was an alley which is now Penn Street, and the southern limit was the quarry reserve which began at the alley south of Wayne Street and extended to the creek. The western limit was the first alley west of Washington Street, and the eastern limit ended at Franklin Street. All of the territory lying east of Main Street and north of North Street, now in the fourth ward, was known as the outlots, and the territory lying south of Jefferson Street and east of McKean street as far as the creek was placed in the same class. Jefferson Street extended west to the first alley west of Washington Street, and Mifflin Street extended to Walker's brick yard, which lay between Bluff and Chestnut Streets. The main road leading to the west and northwest at that time left the Willard House corner and followed Wayne Street and what is now Water Street to the junction of New Castle and Mercer Street. This point was then known as the forks of the New Castle and Mercer roads. The cemetery lot was located on the site of the High school building on North McKean Street, and the academy building was marked on the corner of McKean and Jefferson Streets, now occupied by the Jefferson school building. The millhouse is marked on the banks of the creek outside of the quarry reserve. The quarry reserve was so called because of the exist-

ence of a stone quarry, where the early inhabitants secured stone for building purposes.

On August 14, 1804, the trustees made the terms of sale more liberal, giving one year for second payment, and two years for third payment. Under this rule fifty-seven lots were sold August 14, 15, and 16, 1804, the total sum realized being \$1,612.25.

DISPUTE ABOUT TITLE.

It would appear from the events that followed the laying out of the town lots and the public sale that Robert Graham and the Cunninghams donated lands to which they had no legal title. Following the settlement with the creditors of John Cunningham, another cloud arose in 1807 which threatened to affect the title of every lot owner in the town. In the early part of that year the effects of Robert Morris were sold at the Merchant's Coffee House in Philadelphia at United States marshal's sale to satisfy some of his foreign creditors. Stephen Lowry of Maryland and other land speculators purchased the Butler County warrants. The John Tressler warrant and the Adam Reighert warrant came into the possession of Lowry and on December 12, 1807, Thomas Collins, attorney for Lowry, notified the commissioners of Butler County of his claims on the land comprising the town site of Butler. It will be noticed that Robert Graham claimed ownership of the Adam Reighert warrant by right of settlement, and that John and Samuel Cunningham did not secure their patent for the Tressler warrant until 1805. The attorney for Lowry threatened to bring suits of ejectment, and after a correspondence of more than two years, the matter was finally compromised. The commissioners released their claims to the lots in the original plan that had not been sold at that time, and Lowry executed quit claim deeds to the commissioners for the lots that had been

sold up to that date in both the tracts donated by the Cunninghams and Robert Graham, thus confirming the titles made by the trustees of Butler county at the first sale of lots. These deeds were executed on the 12th day of February, 1810.

In the original plan of lots, Jefferson Street is the dividing line between the Tressler warrant owned by the Cunninghams, and the Adam Reighert, Sr., warrant, upon which Robert Graham had made a settlement. The eastern limits of these warrants was Monroe Street, and the western limits was Bluff Street. The present limits of the city now comprise in addition to the two warrants mentioned the Adam Reighert, Jr., warrant in the Institute Hill district, the George Slough warrant in the first ward, the Christian Stake warrant and the John Greaff warrant comprise all that part of the town west of Bluff Street known as Duffytown, and part of the property now owned by the Standard Steel Car Company, and Charles Duffy. The Tressler warrant extended from Jefferson Street to the top of the hill south of town, and the Adam Reighert, Sr., warrant extended from Jefferson Street north to the foot of cemetery hill, and was designated on the early documents as "Warren Point."

FIRST SETTLERS.

The first settlers within the original limits of Butler were among those who purchased lots at the first sale, and who began immediately to erect buildings on their new possessions. James Thompson, a blacksmith, erected the first building on the Diamond. Other houses were built in their order by William Young, William Neyman, Abraham Brinker, and Jacob Funk. The Neyman house stood next to the Boos building on South Main Street. Abraham Brinker's house was on the other side of the street, and the Funk house stood on the ground now occupied by the residence of W. A. Lowry on East Diamond

Street. John Potts built a log house on the corner now occupied by A. Troutman & Sons' store. He resided in this house for two or three years, and then built a substantial hewed log house upon the opposite side of the street on ground now occupied by the store of Alf. M. Reiber. This log house was considered one of the fine residences of the town, and stood until 1892 or 1893, when it gave way to the present brick building. Other houses were built, all of a very primitive character, by John Emfrey, George Powers, and Stephen Crawford.

While the foregoing men were the first settlers within the original limits of the town, John Negley had settled in 1800 south of the creek, opposite the Cunningham Mill, now the Walters Mill, and in the third ward of the city. Robert Graham and his family had also settled in Butler Township in what is now the Fifth Ward. Robert Graham's son William was the first child born in the district, and made his advent in December, 1803. The first female child was Sarah, daughter of John and Jane Potts, who was born at the Potts residence on Main Street in March, 1805. She married Squire Robert Carnahan, and resided in Butler all her life, her death occurring near the close of the century.

The winter of 1803 and 1804 was a dreary one. The only means of communication with the outer world was by means of a bride path leading straight over the hills to Pittsburg. Among the new residents of the town who came at the beginning of 1804 was William Ayres, Esq., the first prothonotary of Butler County, and his clerk, Henry M. Brackenridge, son of Judge H. H. Brackenridge, of Pittsburg. The young clerk afterwards became a noted lawyer and a distinguished member of the bench of Pennsylvania, and the author of a History of Western Pennsylvania, which bears his name. In his "Recollections of the West," he says of his first

visit here: "On my arrival at Butler there were a few log houses just raised, but not sufficiently completed to be occupied. It was not long before there were two taverns, a store, and a blacksmith shop. It was then a town. The country around was a howling wilderness with the exception of a few scattered settlements as far removed from each other as the kraals in the neighborhood of the Cape of Good Hope."

The first public assembly for social and patriotic purposes was held on the Fourth of July, 1804, when the natal day of American independence was celebrated in an appropriate manner. The meeting was held at the Federal Spring at the foot of Main Street, now on the property of John McQ. Smith, and it is from this circumstance that the spring was so named. A table about one hundred feet long had been prepared, which was supplied with the best the country afforded, to which all present did ample justice. After the dinner William Ayres was appointed president and John McCandless, then sheriff, vice-president. Patriotic toasts suited to the occasion were read by the president at the head of the table, and repeated by the vice-president at the foot. Then followed the drink, the cheers, the firing of musketry, and the music of drum and fife playing the old Revolutionary tunes of "Yankee Doodle" and "Hail Columbia." The entire population of the town was represented at this meeting as well as representative citizens from the surrounding country.

INCORPORATION OF THE TOWN.

It was not until some fifteen years later that the inhabitants of Butler began to think of taking steps towards the formation of a corporate government. The question was finally brought before the legislature, on February 6, 1817, by an act entitled "An act to erect a town of Milton in the county of Northumberland, and the town of Butler in the county of Butler,

into boroughs." This act was passed February 26, and the charter was issued May 2, 1817, by Governor Snyder, and Butler at once assumed its new duties as an incorporated town. The section of the act relating to the incorporation of Butler is given herewith:

"Section 16. And be it further enacted, etc., That the town of Butler in the county of Butler shall be and the same is hereby erected into a borough which shall be called the 'Borough of Butler,' and contained within the following metes and bounds: The original plat or draft of the town of Butler, beginning at a black oak on the bank of the mill dam; thence north seventy-eight degrees west seven perches; thence south 52 degrees west eight perches; thence south eleven degrees west seven perches, south three degrees east ten perches, south 36 degrees east eight perches, south 73 degrees west eleven perches, north ten degrees west fourteen perches, north ten degrees east fourteen perches, north 40 degrees west 12 perches, west sixteen perches, south 59 degrees west 23 perches; thence south eleven degrees 13 perches, south 25 degrees east five perches, south twenty degrees west 14 perches; thence south 18 perches; thence south 52 degrees west 26 perches, south 41 degrees west six perches, south sixty-one degrees west 13½ perches, south 57 degrees west 7½ perches to a hickory; thence leaving the dam north 77 degrees west nine perches, thence north 57 degrees west 57 perches to two hickory trees on the banks of the creek; thence north fifteen degrees west 40 perches, north three degrees west 152½ perches; thence north 87 degrees east 173 perches; thence south three degrees east 133.2 perches to the place of beginning."

The part of the city included in the above description is bounded approximately by Monroe Street on the east, Penn Street on the north, Bluff Street on the west, and the Connoquenessing Creek on the south. The population of the town in 1820, two years after the borough was erected, was 250.

It was also provided by the act in section 17 that the inhabitants of the borough entitled to vote for members of the legislature having resided within the limits of the borough at least six months preceding the election, should "on the Friday immediately preceding the third Saturday of March next" have power to cast their votes between the hours of one and five in the afternoon for one chief burgess, one assistant burgess, and seven citizens to be a town council, also one high constable.

Under this act the first election for borough officers was held May 30, 1817, at the

dwelling house of Adam Funk, and for subsequent years the elections were mostly held at the house of Jacob Meehling, who was chosen one of the first councilmen to aid in shaping the destinies of the infant borough.

The new borough officers were prompt to organize and discharge their functions, as is shown by the fact that they entered upon their duties the very day that they were elected. The first minute book of the borough council under date of May 30, 1817, noted the fact that William Ayres, Esq., had been duly elected chief Burgess, and John Gilmore, Esq., assistant Burgess. William Campbell, John Potts, Dr. George Miller, Hugh McKee, David Dougal, and James Stephenson, duly elected members of the town council for the borough of Butler, met at the house of Adam Funk and took the oath of office before Robert Scott, Esq., a justice of the peace, as directed by the act of Assembly passed the 26th day of February, A. D. 1817, creating the town of Butler in the county of Butler, into a borough. At this meeting John Potts was duly elected president of council, John Bredin was appointed clerk, James Hill was appointed borough treasurer, and Maurice Bredin was elected collector of the borough taxes.

Jacob Meehling qualified as councilman at the meeting held July 7, 1817, and voted with the other members for levying a borough tax as well as for the adoption of the seal of the Circuit Court as the seal of the borough.

In 1819 an ordinance was adopted establishing a regular market day, and also rules were adopted for preventing sheep and swine from running at large, and persons from galloping on the streets. In 1820 a tax levy of four mills was made for the borough expenses, which was considered sufficient to justify the borough officials in fitting up a pound or pen on William Beatty's lot for hogs and a place in Eli Skeer's stable for the keeping of sheep,

and thereafter all stray animals of this kind found roaming on the streets were taken into custody by the high council.

In 1820 the building used as a market house appears to have served its purpose, and in September its sale was reported and \$18.00 for brick paid into the treasury.

In 1821 street improvements were decided on and in December the street commissioners were ordered "to cut the Diamond as much as may be necessary, the side walks on the Diamond level or nearly so, with the turn-pike (Main Street), and that West Street be dug and filled, so that the ascent thereof would not exceed seven degrees of a horizontal line."

During this year the extension of McKean Street as far as the inlots extended was ordered.

The first vote recorded by the borough of Butler for state and county officers was that of October 14, 1817. For governor William Findley received twenty and Joseph Heister, sixteen votes. For State Senate John Gilmore received twenty-nine and Walter Lowrie, eight votes. For representative to the State legislature, Samuel Douglass received twenty-seven, William Marks, twenty-seven, John Wilson, ten, Andrew Christy, twenty-one, William Ayres, twenty-nine, William Wilkins, sixteen, John Robinson, nine, and John Ross, nine votes. For county commissioner Francis Fryer received twelve votes, Abraham Brinker, fourteen, David Dougal, eight, and Mosen Hanlen, three. For auditor, John Bredin received thirty-six votes, and David Dougal two. For trustees of the Butler Academy Jacob Meehling received twenty-three votes, John Galbraith, thirty-six, and Thomas Lyon, thirteen. Samuel Glass was elected inspector, Robert Scott, judge, and Moses Sullivan and J. Williamson, clerks of the election of the borough. The total vote polled at this election would indicate a population of about two hundred.

The assessment list of 1821 shows that

there were but thirty-four houses in the borough not including the county, school and church buildings. There were forty-nine owners of lots that had improvements on them, and twenty-five vacant lots were assessed against their reputed owners.

More importance was attached to the office of high constable than at the present day. At a meeting of council held March 16, 1822, it was resolved that Samuel Johnson, the newly elected high constable, should give security in the sum of \$400.00 for the faithful performance of his duty. Adam Fink became his bondsman. With the duties of this office and the responsibilities increased two hundred fold, all the security demanded now is \$200.00.

John McQuiston was appointed borough treasurer, in 1822, and an ordinance was passed directing that the owners of property on Main Street who desired to build side-walks in front of their property should construct such side-walks nine feet wide.

In 1823 John Reed was elected high constable, John Welsh was appointed clerk, and Samuel Johnson, collector. One of the important items of business this year was the opening of Franklin Street, paralleling McKean.

At a meeting held the 8th of April, 1824, a resolution was introduced by Mr. Bredin directing that a committee of three be appointed to draft an ordinance and employ an artist to fix the corners of lots, streets and alleys. Under the authority of this ordinance David Dougal, the famous surveyor, was employed, and he resurveyed the town and reestablished the corners and lot lines.

The subject of fire protection was discussed by council in 1825, and a motion that the sum of \$25.00 be appropriated towards the erection of an engine house on the public square, and toward furnishing it with engine, hooks and ladders, was voted down. The fire-fighting apparatus was purchased two years later by the sub-

scription of private citizens and was the inception of the present volunteer fire department. In July, 1827, the county commissioners agreed to assign to the borough council a judgment to be applied on the purchase of an engine and other fire apparatus, and on the 28th of that month Mr. Gilmore reported that he had purchased an engine for \$400.00, of which half was to be paid within six months, and half in twelve months. This report was accepted by council, and a resolution was passed ordering the erection of an engine-house in the rear of the court house. This building was erected by R. Strain for the contract price of \$60.00.

In January, 1828, N. Foltz transferred lot No. 152 to the borough for cemetery purposes, and the council adopted measures for fencing in this lot with the old cemetery.

In the same year Samuel Gilmore, the clerk, was paid \$8.00 for his services. In 1835 the salary of this official had been advanced to \$15.00 per year, in 1895 it was \$250.00, and in 1908 it was \$750.00.

FIRST QUARTER CENTURY.

The population of Butler in 1828, twenty-five years after the founding of the town, numbered between four and five hundred, and the village had begun to assume the airs of prosperity. The streets had been graded and side-walks laid, and the primitive log cabins were gradually giving way to the more substantial brick dwellings. The most pretentious mansion of that time was the dwelling of William Ayres on the corner of South Main and Wayne Streets, opposite the Hotel Willard. It was built of logs, and was three stories high. Brick houses were built in the town as early as 1812, and the old Sullivan residence in the rear of the court house is the only one of these structures that is now in existence. The whole number of dwellings in 1828 was about seventy, of which twenty-one were brick.

In May, 1829, the borough contained three blacksmiths, four shoemakers, three tailors, two tanners, two saddlers, two potters, two plasterers, two brick layers, three cabinet makers, four carpenters, two farmers, two hatters, one wagon maker, one painter, one cooper, and one chair-maker. The professions were represented by seven lawyers, two physicians, two resident clergymen, four school teachers, and two or more editors. There were also fourteen merchants, and two printing houses. The public and semi-public buildings comprised the court house and jail, the Butler Academy, while there were two stone churches owned respectively by the Catholics and the Presbyterians.

August 14, 1828, it was resolved by the council that the court house bell be rung from the 1st of April to the 1st of October on the Lord's day at the hours of nine and eleven A. M., and one P. M., and at no other hour on that day. Also from the 1st of October to the 1st of April to be rung at the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M., and at no other time.

In 1830 Dr. DeWolf, Francis McBride, and Hugh McKee were appointed a committee to inquire into the water supply and examine the springs adjacent to the borough. The paving of side-walks, grading of streets and removal of fences off the streets and public grounds also occupied the attention of the council during this year.

THE FIRST PUBLIC SCHOOL TAX.

In the meanwhile the question of education was not neglected, and at a public meeting held June 29, 1835, it was resolved that the sum of \$250.00 be levied on the borough of Butler for school purposes in addition to the sum already levied for that year, the money to be applied by the directors according to the act of Assembly. General William Ayres presided at this meeting, and William Stewart acted as secretary. After some months of discus-

sion the action of the meeting was officially laid before the council March 9, 1836, and at a subsequent meeting held on the 11th, the clerk was ordered to add \$250.00 to the duplicate. This was the practical beginning of the public school system in Butler borough.

In March, 1838, the citizens of the town exercised their right of petition against the erection of blacksmith shops within sixty feet of High Street, or the Diamond. This petition was referred to a committee, who, after due consideration and investigation of the subject, reported that they were decidedly of the opinion that the citizens had a right to construct on their own property any building they may deem proper, being responsible to any persons they may annoy in the enjoyment of their property.

While the committee found that the question of removing the blacksmith shops was one over which council had no control, they respectfully recommended to the citizens generally "not to construct shops or other improvements so as to disturb their neighbors or retard the improvement of the place."

In 1838 the water supply question was revived, when council authorized the cleaning out and walling up of Federal Spring at the foot of Main Street. In January, 1839, the original quarry reservation lying between Wayne Street and the creek was vacated and the survey of the ground into town lots was authorized; the proceeds of sale of such lots between Washington and McKean Streets to be appropriated to the aid of the female seminary in Butler, should the legislature agree to such proposition.

An ordinance was passed in 1846 to prevent the quarrying of stone on the reservation, but in January of the following year permission was granted to the building committee of St. Peter's Catholic church and Samuel Lane, the contractor, to take out the stone for the new church and paro-

chial residence, on the condition that the committee should fill up the space between Duffy's and the opposite property.

FIRE DEPARTMENT CONSIDERED.

During the ensuing twenty years the care of the streets and alleys appears to have been the principal business of the council. The organization of a fire department was considered in 1859, and in February, 1862, a joint celebration was held of Washington's birthday and the fall of Fort Donaldson.

In 1864 the present system of council committees was adopted, and the appointments made.

EXTENSION OF BOROUGH AND STREET LIGHTS.

An important transaction in 1869 was the extension of the limits of the borough to take in annexed territory, and a new survey of the town which was made by James Dunlap. The question of street lights also came up in 1869 and in October a petition was presented to council demanding the erection of street lamps along Main Street. The council appointed Gabriel Etzel and Jacob Keek a committee to ascertain the cost of lighting the streets. Previous to this time the only street lights provided were those of the merchants, in their store windows, and the inhabitants of the back streets were obliged to carry a lantern when they left their homes after night-fall. Some propositions by Colonel Sirwell were considered, but when it was found that the cost of the street lights would exceed the whole tax levy for borough purposes, the subject was summarily disposed of, and the borough remained in darkness for another decade. In November, 1877, the proposition of Henry C. Heineman, manager of the Butler Gas Company, to place burners on lamp posts and keep them lighted each evening as the council determined, at a cost of \$3.50 per lamp, was accepted, and on December 8th of that year the streets of the town were lighted. Natural gas was substituted for

the manufactured product in 1885, and in 1890 the present system of lighting by electricity was adopted.

In 1890 council considered a sewerage system for the town and after some consideration adopted the Waring plan. Work on the construction of the trunk sewers was commenced that year, and the plant has been extended from time to time as the necessities of the town demanded. The same year a petition was presented for the paving of Main Street with brick. This work was commenced in the summer of 1890, and completed in 1891. Jefferson Street was paved in 1891 and other streets have followed, until the town at the present time has about fifteen miles of paved streets, including Pierce Avenue, which connects the main town with Lyndora.

H. E. Coulter, the present secretary of council, was elected in 1893, succeeding T. M. Baker, and has served continuously since that time.

The treasurer of council in 1890 was Peter Schenk and he has been succeeded in turn by Harry Grieb, John Lawall, and W. F. Rumberger, the latter being the incumbent in 1908.

The borough officials in 1908 were Elmer E. Bell, Burgess; Ellsworth Miller, president of council; William F. Rumberger, treasurer; H. E. Coulter, secretary of council; Jno. H. Wilson, solicitor; Archie Davidson, tax collector; Ed. Kramer, high constable; Jasper Ritzert, street commissioner; H. B. Graves, borough engineer; John W. Vogel, sewer inspector; and the following auditors: V. W. Parker, Harry Foreht, T. James Dodds.

The members of council were from the First Ward: John C. Clark, Thos. H. Brown, Joseph E. Schnitzer. Second Ward, Geo. Mellinger, Saml. L. Irvine, Geo. E. Sherman. Third ward, John G. Dunn, Lewis E. Ruby, A. C. Moxie. Fourth Ward, Ellsworth Miller, Jos. Ball, Geo. H. Limberg. Fifth Ward, A. M. Aiken, Geo. Arbuster, E. R. Maxwell.

On account of the records of the transactions of the town council being destroyed by fire, on the night of November 20, 1903, the organization of the council from 1894 to 1908 is omitted. Under the new division of the borough into five wards, the council is composed of fifteen members, one being elected from each ward every year. The names are given in the numerical order of the wards and are only of the members elected for that year.

LIGHT AND FUEL COMPANIES.

As early as 1865 a movement was started in Butler to light the town with manufactured gas. A stock company was organized and a gas plant was erected on ground now occupied by the Bottle Glass Works near the West Penn Depot. But little is known about the organization of this company. The plant appears to have been erected by John Goetz, who also erected a plant at Freeport, and was manager of both concerns until 1875, when he came to Butler and gave his time to the local plant until 1883, when he engaged in the planing-mill and lumber business. The streets of the town were piped and the product of this plant was used for lighting the houses and the streets. About 1883 or 1884 the plant came into the hands of David Kirk, who organized the Home Mutual Gas & Fuel Company and supplied the town with natural gas. Subsequently the old gas plant was dismantled and the Bottle Works were erected on the site.

Charles Duffy, who is a life-long resident of the town, has some interesting recollections concerning the organization of the first gas company and the use of natural gas as a fuel. In the early part of the eighties David Kirk, who was then a young man operating in the oil fields of Butler County, was talking to Mr. Duffy about utilizing the gas at the Burns Well on the Duffy Farm in Clearfield township, when the latter suggested that the fuel of the future was natural gas, if the manufac-

turers and business men of Pittsburg and the large cities could be made to see its value. At that time the Burns well on the Duffy farm was wasting millions of feet daily, and the owners were getting nothing in return for the money expended in drilling the well. Mr. Kirk was a man of action, and he at once proceeded to Pittsburg where he interested the Chalfants, Dilworth, Joseph Over and others in the Burns Well, and made arrangements to have them come to Butler and visit this natural gas wonder. The trip was arranged so the visitors arrived here on the evening train, where they were met with carriages and driven to the well. It was very dark when they reached the Duffy farm, and Mr. Kirk had planned an original surprise for them. In the woods near the well a large sign had been erected and gas pipe bearing the words "Gas, the fuel of the future." The well was under control by this time, and the sign was so arranged that it could be lighted with the opening of a throttle and the touch of a torch. When the Pittsburg parties alighted from the carriages, the place was so dark they could scarcely see each other's faces. In an instant the woods were aflame with a bright light, and the immense sign could be seen with the words illuminated as above quoted. The originality of the surprise delighted the Pittsburg party, and upon their return to Butler that night a banquet was spread at one of the hotels at which the principal topic of conversation was the possibilities of natural gas as a fuel for domestic and manufacturing purposes. The piping of gas from the Burns Well to Freeport soon followed, and may be said to have been the beginning of an industry in the county that is only second to the production of petroleum.

Incidentally it may be said here that the famous Burns gas well is still producing gas, and pays the owner of the farm a royalty of \$40,000 a year. Originally the owners of the well allowed the gas to go to

waste because they did not know how to handle it or did not know its value.

The Home Natural Gas Company was first organized by David Kirk in 1885 as the Home Mutual Gas & Fuel Company. This company supplied the town with natural gas until 1888, when dissatisfaction arose among the consumers over a proposed raise in the price. This led to a public meeting held in the old skating rink on South McKean Street, and the subsequent organization of a new company, which obtained a charter under the name of Home Natural Gas Company. The officers of the company at that time were H. J. Klingler, president; J. Henry Troutman, William Campbell, Ferd Reiber and H. H. Clark, directors. The new company purchased the interests of David Kirk & Company, and operated the plant until the fall of 1891, when it was sold to the Eastern Oil Company, of which George V. Foreman was president. John F. Anderson then became secretary and local manager of the company, and continued in that position until the fall of 1894, when the plant was sold back to the Butler Company. The officers of the new company were John S. Campbell, president; A. E. Reiber, treasurer; John F. Anderson, secretary; and these with J. H. Troutman and V. K. Phillips composed the board of directors. In 1904 the plant was again sold to the T. W. Phillips Gas & Oil Company, the present owners.

The T. W. Phillips Gas & Oil Company was chartered in July, 1904, with a capital of \$2,000,000. T. W. Phillips is president of the company; Clarence Walker, vice-president; and T. W. Phillips, Jr., secretary and treasurer. Previous to the organization of the new company the Phillips Oil Company had been supplying gas to a large number of consumers in the county, and were the largest producers of gas operating in this territory. In August, 1904, the company purchased the plant of the Home Natural Gas Company of But-

ler, and have since operated it. They also own plants at Freeport, Punxsutawney, New Kensington, Braeburn, Slate Lick, West Kittanning and in addition supply many of the small villages throughout the county.

The Independent Natural Gas Company was organized February 1, 1888, with Henry Reiber, president, George L. Reiber, treasurer, and Edward Reiber, secretary. It was the first natural gas company incorporated in Butler for the purpose of supplying fuel to the town, and the gentlemen named are the present owners of the plant. This company has over fifty miles of pipe supplied by their own gas wells within a radius of ten miles of Butler, and has a fair share of the local patronage. This company has furnished gas to the consumers at a lower rate than any other home company in the field, and has been the last to advance prices to the consumers.

The People's Gas Company had its inception in the fall of 1890, when Blair Hooks purchased a gas well from the Standard Plate Gas Company, located on a lot in Springdale, and obtained a permit from council to pipe that part of the borough. During the winter of 1890-91 he supplied about forty families, and subsequently he drilled another well. In 1892 he organized the People's Gas Company, the incorporators being Blair Hooks, Otto Limberg, and William H. Larkin. The company continued to extend their plant until 1895, when it was purchased by the Home Natural Gas Company.

Citizens' Gas Company. — Dissatisfaction over the proposed raise in prices by the Home Gas Company in 1892 was the means of bringing a new organization into the field. At a meeting held on December 14, 1892, the Citizens' Gas Company was organized with Peter Schenck, president; H. H. Goucher, vice-president; Joseph Rockenstein, treasurer; and T. M. Baker, secretary. This company obtained a per-

mit to pipe the town, and having secured a large number of contracts for fuel, began business immediately. The supply of gas was obtained from wells east of Butler, and the company continued in business for several years when it suspended.

The Butler Electric Light and Power Company was first chartered July 21, 1885. The incorporators were R. H. McBride, John S. Campbell, Chas. H. Taylor, W. C. McCandless, and A. H. Daniels. The officers were R. H. McBride, president, John S. Campbell, secretary and treasurer, and W. C. McCandless, superintendent. The capital stock of the company at that time was \$10,000. The power house was located on South Washington Street, and was started running October 4, 1885.

The original plant was operated until 1890, when it was sold to the present company, which was chartered March 7, 1890, under the title of *The Butler Light, Heat and Motor Company*. The incorporators of the new company were John S. Campbell, J. Henry Troutman, W. D. Brandon, William Campbell, Jr., L. R. McAboy, and B. H. Jack. The capital stock was \$50,000. The same year the company located in a brick building on the corner of East Cunningham and Monroe Streets, and installed two 300 horsepower engines to run the machinery of their plant.

In 1902 the present building on Spring Street was erected and a 1,000 horsepower light and power plant was established. From September, 1900, to February 26, 1907, the company furnished the power for the Butler Passenger Railway Company in addition to furnishing the street lights for the town and supplying a large number of private consumers. The officers of the company in 1908 were John S. Campbell, president, W. D. Brandon, vice-president, J. Henry Troutman, secretary, and L. R. McAboy, treasurer. John H. Humphrey, the general manager, has been with the company since 1890 with the exception of about one year in 1902-3.

The Butler Ice Company was incorporated in 1902 for the manufacture of ice and was promoted by John S. Campbell, W. D. Brandon, J. Henry Troutman and others who are connected with the Butler Light, Heat and Motor Company. A plant having a capacity of twenty-five tons daily was erected on Spring Street adjoining the Electric Light Plant and has been in operation ever since. The present officers of the company are W. D. Brandon, vice-president; J. Henry Troutman, secretary and treasurer, and J. E. Flack, manager.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

(Borough and County.)

The mutual fire insurance companies of Butler County have been uniformly successful and at the present time there are seven of these companies in existence carrying fire insurance aggregating \$10,000,000. One of the oldest companies in point of continuous service is the *German Mutual Fire Insurance Company*, of Zellenople. This company was incorporated April 4, 1866, and the present officers are Tobias Meeder, president, and J. Laderer, secretary.

The Glade Mills Mutual Fire Insurance Company was incorporated June 2, 1873, and is at the present time carrying policies amounting to about \$1,000,000. The officers are D. H. Sutton, president; W. W. Hill, secretary; and Rev. A. Kilpatrick, treasurer. The home office is at Valencia.

The Worth Mutual Fire Insurance Company, which has offices at Slippery Rock, was incorporated January 13, 1875, and at the present time has about \$1,500,000 insurance on its books. The officers are James Humphrey, president; and S. J. Taylor, secretary.

The Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company of Hannastown was incorporated March 23, 1860. F. W. Witte is president of the company and Alphonse Kranse, secretary. The offices of the company are at Marwood.

The Excelsior Mutual Fire Insurance Company was incorporated November 19, 1878, and has offices at North Washington. The president of the company in 1908 was Norman Glenn, and J. Harvey Bell was secretary.

The Butler Patrons' Mutual Fire Insurance Company was incorporated July 15, 1904, and is located in an agricultural community. The home office is at Euclid, and the officers of the company are R. C. Thompson, president, and O. G. McCandless, secretary.

The Butler County Merchants' Mutual Fire Insurance Company was organized September 17, 1902, by a number of merchants in Butler borough and the surrounding towns who rebelled against the high rate of insurance exacted by the old line companies. The leading spirit in the movement was G. D. Swain of Harmony, who was also the first president of the company. The first officers elected by the company in addition to the president, were Jacob Boos, of Butler, treasurer; and Harvey Colbert, of Butler, secretary. The company has been successful from the start, and now has about \$1,000,000 of insurance on its books. It has made but three assessments since its organization, the last one being for one-fourth of one per cent., in 1908, which met all of the expenses for that year. The present officers of the company are: J. H. Harper of Butler, president; M. M. Heinzer, of Butler, treasurer, and Harvey Colbert, secretary. The board of directors is composed of James Barr of Prospect, Edwin Meeder of Zelenople, A. L. Reiber, J. H. Harper, and M. M. Heinzer, of Butler, A. Krause of Marwood, H. C. Litzinger, of Chicora, T. P. Mifflin, of North Washington, D. W. Humphrey of Harrisville, J. F. Shiever of Brinn, and J. E. Stroops, of Slippery Rock.

WATER COMPANIES.

Previous to 1877 the water supply of the town was obtained from springs and

drilled wells. During that year Charles Duffy and Samuel G. Purvis were the prime movers in the project to form a water company, the former subscribing for eight hundred and ninety-two shares of the stock. On the 1st of November, 1887, a charter was granted for the Butler Water Company, with a capital stock of \$49,000.00. The Company then contracted with James McCollough, Jr., of Kittanning, to construct a plant for \$49,000.00, payable partly in cash and the balance in bonds and stock of the company. Mr. McCollough thus became the principal owner of stock, and had a controlling interest in the company until the time it was sold to the present owners. The company built a dam on the Comoqueenessing Creek above the old Reiber mill dam, from which the water was pumped to the reservoir constructed on the hill north of the Orphans' Home. The reservoir had a capacity of 3,000,000 gallons, which at that time was sufficient to last the town for several days. The plant was completed and the water turned in the lines in the fall of 1878. The officers of the company were W. D. Brandon, of Butler, president, and W. B. Meredith, of Kittanning, general superintendent, and J. H. Conard, manager. In 1896 the company had trouble with the supply of water, on account of the drilling operations carried on in the Boydstown oil field, and the consequent pollution of the water by salt water pumped in the oil wells, and in order to obviate this difficulty an impounding dam was constructed above Boydstown. This dam held a large supply of water which was sufficient for the requirements of the town at that time, and continued to be the sole source of supply for a number of years. In July, 1897, the plant was purchased by the American Water Works & Guaranty Company, who are the present owners. In order to meet the new conditions arising in the town from the erection of the large steel car plant, the water company constructed the

Thorn Run dam in 1903. In 1902 large filter beds were constructed and the water supply for the town was filtered. The consumption of water daily in the town since 1902 is about 3,000,000 gallons daily. Since the typhoid fever epidemic in 1903-4, which was caused by extraordinary circumstances, the company has had monthly tests made of the water supply from both the Boydstown and Thorn Run dams, and the water has proved to be of a quality superior to any of the towns in the surrounding country. J. H. Conard, who was the first manager of the local plant, died in 1895, and was succeeded by M. F. Wright, who continued as manager until the 1st of October, 1908, when he was succeeded by the present manager, Mr. Watt.

The Mutual Water Company.—The South side of town is independent in respect to its water supply. In 1891 a number of residents of the first ward associated themselves together as the Mutual Water Association, organized for the purpose of building a reservoir and sinking wells. The capital stock of the concern was \$12,000.00, and the official board consists of three trustees, and nine directors. Two wells were drilled at the top of the hill, and a strong supply of pure water was struck at 250 feet. The reservoir has a capacity of 3,000 barrels, and is supplied by the use of two hot-air pumps for raising the water from the wells. The association started with sixty-five consumers and about two miles of six-inch and four-inch water main, and the cost for the ordinary family has averaged about \$1.00 per month. The first officers of the association were Prof. E. Mackey, president, and John Findley, secretary. The officers of the company in January, 1909, were C. C. Cochran, president; R. L. Aiken, secretary and manager; Dr. M. E. Headland, L. C. Wick and Philip Crouse, trustees. The company has a plant valued at about \$40,000.00, and at the present time supplies over three hundred customers.

The East Oakland Mutual Water Association was organized in the fall of 1908 with the purpose of supplying the residents of Institute Hill and in the vicinity of the Orphans' Home property. Wells were drilled and over one hundred houses are supplied, the owners of which are subscribers to the association. The president of the association is J. H. Gibson; and the secretary, W. S. McKee.

The McGeary Water Plant is a private concern established by W. B. McGeary in the west end of town about 1895. The water is supplied from drilled wells, and the business had grown from a half a dozen consumers in 1895 to over one hundred and fifty in 1899. The plant is located on Fourth Avenue and supplies that part of the town lying east of Fourth Avenue to First Avenue.

Another private water plant that supplies about two hundred consumers is located in Duffytown north of New Castle Street. It is owned by S. B. Cross who first began supplying a few houses in his neighborhood from a private well, and in the course of four or five years had extended the plant to the present dimensions.

The Citizens' Mutual Water Company of the Fifth Ward was organized in the summer of 1908, and established a water plant by drilling wells on the hill north of the town, and supplying a large number of customers in the Fifth and Third Wards. The directors of the company elected for 1909 were as follows: For three years, C. E. Cronenwett, John H. Robb, Charles Barnhart and J. E. Forsythe; for two years, C. R. Miller, Daniel Lardin, Theodore Schenck and Jacob Painter; for one year, George Heckart, John Murrin, Dr. Thompson and Milton Miller. The president of the company is J. E. Forsythe, John Murrin was vice-president, Daniel Lardin, secretary, and C. E. Cronenwett, treasurer.

RAILROADS.

The history of the railroad systems of Butler appears in the chapter on Transportation, and need be but briefly referred to here. The first railroad to enter Butler borough was a branch of the Pennsylvania built from Freeport to Butler. Its opening for travel January 12, 1871, was made the occasion of a memorable demonstration. How near the construction of this road came to changing the complexion of the old town of Butler was related not long ago by Charles Duffy, who was one of the young business men of the town at that time, and took an active part in bringing the road here and locating the depot. Some difficulty was encountered in getting a site for the depot, as the owners of the real estate demanded high prices. One morning it was discovered that the chief engineer had received orders to locate the depot on the south side of the creek on land offered by William S. Boyd. This meant business disaster for the merchants of Main Street north of the Court House, who had anticipated making the corner of Main and Jefferson Streets the business center of the town. Mr. Duffy and others immediately got busy, raised sufficient money to purchase the present site of the depot on East Jefferson Street, and Mr. Duffy donated a right of way between that and the creek, thereby securing the terminus of the road for the old part of the town.

The troubles of the early merchants were not ended with the completion of the railroad. Being sole owners and possessors of everything in sight, the railroad company charged such high tariffs and acted so independently about accommodating the public that the town was little better off than it was in the days of the Plank Road freighters and stage coaches. An additional hardship was the fact that the freight house was closed at four o'clock in the afternoon, thus compelling the country merchants and others coming in from a

long distance, to remain over night, unless they could get away before that hour in the afternoon.

Realizing that something had to be done, a number of business men made overtures to the officials of the Karns City and Parker Railroads, who were then contemplating extending their line to Millers-town, and thence to Great Belt. The result of this conference was that the company agreed to extend their line to Butler in consideration that Butler business men would subscribe to \$50,000 of the railroad company's bonds. The required amount was subscribed after many delays and difficulties had been overcome, one of the business men becoming personally responsible to a number of subscribers for \$15,000 worth of bonds. The completion of this road led to the extension of a branch of the Pittsburg, New Castle & Lake Erie Narrow Gauge Road from Callery Junction to Butler, and resulted in the long hoped for advantages in freight rates and railroad accommodations. The next road to enter the town was the Shenango & Allegheny, now the Bessemer, which was built from Branchton to Butler in 1882. The extension of the Bessemer Road south from Butler to North Bessemer was built in 1896-7, and this was followed in the next two years by the construction of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Road from Punxsutawney to Butler.

The construction of the lines of the Butler Passenger Railway Company was commenced in 1900, and the electric railway from Butler to Pittsburg was completed in 1906. The Pittsburg, Harmony, Butler and New Castle Electric Railway entered Butler in July, 1908, and other electric lines are being promoted which in the course of a few years will connect the town with the principal cities north and east.

TELEGRAPH OFFICES, ETC.

The first telegraph office was opened in Butler in 1861. It was a crude affair and

merely used as a testing station on the line between Pittsburg and Franklin. The first regular office to receive and transmit messages was opened in 1862 in the Lowry Hotel. This was also the first telegraph office to be opened in the county.

An office of the *Postal Telegraph Cable Company* was established in Butler in 1884, and is still in successful operation. This line was worked in connection with the McCabe-Bennett Cable Company and transmits messages to Europe.

The *Bell Telephone Company* established an exchange in Butler about 1888, and the People's Telephone Company had its inception in 1893. For a history of telephone companies in Butler and Butler county the reader is referred to the chapter on Public Utilities.

With the opening of the Butler Branch Railroad in 1871, the *Adams Express Company* opened an office in Butler. This was followed by the *Wells Fargo*, the *United States* and the *American Express Companies*.

BOARD OF TRADE, ETC.

The *Butler Board of Trade* was organized December 9, 1896, for the purpose of helping along any industries then in Butler, and to make an effort to secure new ones of a desirable nature that would aid in building up the town. As a consequence of this effort on the part of Butler's business men, the town has grown from a population of about 10,000 until it now has a population in the neighborhood of 25,000.

The first regular meeting of the board was held December 22, 1896, when the following officers and directors were elected for that year: President, J. Henry Troutman; vice-presidents, Joseph Hartman and Peter Schenk; secretary, Ira McJunkin; treasurer, William Campbell, and a board of directors composed of one member from each ward. At the annual meeting held on January 28, 1898, the board of directors was increased to fifteen, being

three from each ward. The officers chosen that year were: President, J. M. Leighner; vice-presidents, C. N. Boyd and J. H. Troutman; treasurer, William Campbell; secretary, George W. Shiever. On January 26, 1899, W. G. Douthett was chosen president; A. G. Williams and William C. Thompson, vice-presidents; John W. Brown, treasurer; and W. F. Rumberger, secretary. In January, 1900, the old officers were re-elected with the exception of W. J. McDowell being elected first vice-president in the place of A. G. Williams.

In January, 1901, W. C. Thompson was elected president, T. J. Shufflin and Daniel Younkens, vice-presidents; John C. Graham, secretary; and C. N. Boyd, treasurer. From 1901 to 1905 there were few important changes made in the organization of the board. In the latter year William H. Miller was elected president; H. B. Snaman, vice-president; John C. Graham, secretary, and Peter Duffy, treasurer. In January, 1906, the officers chosen were L. B. Stein, president; C. A. Abrams, vice-president; John C. Graham, secretary, and H. B. Snaman, treasurer. The officers of 1907 were those of the previous year. The organization at the close of 1908 was as follows: President, L. B. Stein; vice-presidents, M. E. Headland, J. H. Whiteside; secretary, John C. Graham; treasurer, Elias Ritts.

During the thirteen years of its existence the board has done excellent work in securing manufacturing plants and advertising and promoting the interests of the community. It has also been watchful of the interests of the public, and has been the means of preventing the people of the town from being imposed upon by promoters of fake enterprises and speculative schemes. In so far as they have been able they have assisted financially and otherwise legitimate manufacturing enterprises in locating in Butler, and have promoted in every way possible the business interests of the town. One of the first enter-

prises brought here by the board was the American Mirror Works located on the Southside in 1896. This plant is still in operation, employing a large number of men. The National Cigar Company, which employed a large number of people for several years, was brought here in 1898.

In 1899 the board secured the location of the Davis White Lead Works. Charles Duffy donated the land needed on Fairground Avenue, and the Bessemer and Lake Erie Railroad laid the switch. One-fourth of the capital stock of \$100,000 was subscribed by Butler people, and the four-story brick plant erected, which employed about 100 men until the company was absorbed by the trust and the factory closed.

During 1900 the board purchased three and a half acres of land from Judge Bredin for the location of a pickle factory. Considerable stock was subscribed by Butler people, and a large factory erected at the junction of Pierce Avenue and the Bessemer Railroad. The ground and factory was purchased in 1902 by the Standard Steel Car Company. The same year an eastern concern came before the board with a proposition to establish a silk mill. After some consideration the proposal of the eastern parties was turned down, and members of the board afterwards took the matter up themselves and organized the company that is now operated as the Butler Silk Mill on First Street. The same year the board secured the machine shops of George A. Spang, which were moved from Renfrew and located on Etna Street, and have since developed a large plant operated by George A. Spang & Company.

Through the efforts of the board in advertising the advantages of Butler as a manufacturing center, the securing of Pittsburg freight rates at this point, the attention of manufacturers was turned in this direction in 1901-2, and resulted in the establishing of the large plant of the Standard Steel Car Company in Butler in the spring of 1902. In 1905 the board closed

their contract with the Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, which was operating a shirt factory on South Washington Street, and in its place secured the plant of Becker Brothers, which is still in operation and employing about fifty people.

During the past six years the board has assisted a number of small manufacturing concerns in the way of securing leases, manufacturing sites and along other lines that would help benefit the town industrially. No large bonuses have been paid for the location of plants, and the matter of subscribing to the capital stock of the various plants brought here has been left to the judgment of the people after the concern has decided to locate. The board opened the year in 1909 with an increase of membership, and a number of propositions before it for consideration.

The Business Men's Association of Butler borough was organized in 1906 and incorporated in 1908. It comprises practically all of the business houses of the town, as well as members of the professions. The purpose of the association is the mutual protection of its members as well as the promotion of the business interests of the town and community. The officers of the association in 1908 were W. A. Stein, president; A. C. Krug, vice-president; B. H. Jack, secretary; and W. G. Douthett, treasurer. The advisory board was composed of C. A. Templeton, W. A. Fisher, A. M. Reiber, Dr. W. S. DeWolfe, H. S. Klingler, George Whitehill, P. W. Ruff, L. G. Moore, H. B. Snaman and W. A. Stein.

The Grocers' Association was organized in 1899, and has enrolled as its members all of the grocerymen of the borough and Lyndora. The association meets once a week and arranges a schedule of prices and attends to such other business as may come before it. A social feature of the organization is the annual outing, which has been held in August of each year since 1900. The present officers of the associa-

tion are Howard Reiber, president; and William Kirkpatrick, secretary.

The *Butler Chamber of Commerce* is a new organization of business men that had its inception in the fall of 1908. The officers elected in January, 1909, were A. M. Christley, president; D. K. Albright, vice-president; Daniel Younkins, vice-president; Newton T. McCollough, secretary; and D. A. Sutton, treasurer. Ward committees were appointed, and the new society started out with a membership of over one hundred. The new organization does not conflict with the old Board of Trade, and hopes to accomplish a great deal for the town along lines which the old organization was not able to pursue.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The first public building erected in the borough was the Court House of 1807, which was followed by a new court house in 1853, and the present edifice, which was erected in 1884. A history of these various edifices and views of the same appear in another chapter. The Butler County General Hospital, the County Home, and Public School Buildings and the various churches are also elsewhere described. The first steps towards procuring a city building have been taken by the town council in the purchase of a lot on West North Street, and the proposition to issue bonds for the purpose of erecting a suitable building will soon be submitted to the citizens of the town. In 1902 the government purchased a lot on the corner of Washington and West Jefferson Streets to be used as the site for a federal building.

In the early days public meetings were held in the court house or in some one of the churches. Public places of amusement were out of the question, as only a few halls could be found in the town and they were not suited for theatrical purposes. About 1881 T. J. McCandless, W. C. Thompson, and others, secured the old Lutheran church property on the corner of

East Wayne and South McKean Streets, now occupied by the Evans Manufacturing Company and the McDowell Steam Laundry, and remodeled the building for theatrical purposes. This answered the purposes of the town until September, 1891, when it was destroyed by fire. In the meantime it had passed through several hands and at the time it was burned the property was owned by Andrew Root of Butler.

The *Armory Building*, also known as *Park Theater*, had its inception March 11, 1891, when the Armory Building Association was incorporated by John W. Brown, president, W. T. Mechling, secretary, S. H. Huselton, treasurer, and Ira McJunkin. The building was erected the same year, but before its completion the old opera house on McKean Street was burned and the company converted the new Armory building into a theater. This was accomplished by the erection of an addition to the rear and placing the armory on the third floor, thus serving the double purpose of an armory and an opera house. The opera house was on the first floor, the second floor was used for offices, and the third floor was occupied by Company E, Fifteenth Regiment, and later by Company L, Sixteenth Regiment. On July 30, 1894, the Park Theater Company of Butler were granted a charter with a capital stock of \$45,000. The officers of the company were Jno. W. Brown, president; George Schenck, vice-president; W. T. Mechling, secretary; Peter Schenck, treasurer; Ira McJunkin, George Ketterer and William H. O'Brien, directors. November 20, 1903, the Park Theater building was destroyed by fire and for the year following the town was without a public place of amusement or a large hall in which to hold public meetings other than the court house.

The *Majestic Theater Company* was incorporated by George A. Troutman, Jacob Keck, T. C. H. Keck, George Burkhalter, and P. L. King, in January, 1904, and the

same month the Byerly and Krug properties on the corner of East Cunningham and McKean Streets were purchased and preparations were commenced for the erection of a theater. The plans for the building were prepared by Porter & Gaisford of Butler, and the contract awarded to the Builders' Supply Company. The work was rushed as rapidly as possible, and the theater part of the building was formally opened on the 16th of November, the same year. The building is 64x123 feet, and in addition to the theater, which is on the ground floor, has a large hall that is used as an armory by the local military company and for public assemblies. The building is an imposing-looking structure, modern in architecture, thoroughly equipped, and represents an investment of about \$85,000.00. The present officers of the company are George A. Troutman, president; T. C. H. Keck, secretary and treasurer; and George Burkhalter, manager.

TAVERNS AND HOTELS.

In the winter of 1803-4 there were only two taverns in the village of Butler. At the February session of court held in 1804 by Judge Moore, licenses were granted to William Ayres and James Thompson to keep public houses. As the granting of a license implied the right to sell liquor, it is to be inferred that these two were the first regularly authorized landlords in the town. At the May term of court in 1804, tavern licenses were granted to John Moser, Robert Graham, George Bowers and William Brown. Thus within one year from the building of the first houses, Butler had six taverns. From that time to the present many persons have been engaged in the business.

Among the oldest was Adam Funk, who kept a log tavern facing the Diamond, for which he got a license in 1805. This house stood on the present site of the Nixon Hotel, and is said to have been the building in which the first courts were held.

"The Buck" was a famous old tavern that occupied the present site of the Park Hotel. Its proprietor was Patrick Kelley, who was famous as a landlord. A stately buck with branching antlers was painted on the sign of this hotel, and it was from this sign that the tavern got its name. This tavern was the favorite resort of the local militia on muster days, and also a place for holding political meetings.

The sign of "The Rising Sun" on South Main Street was a noted hotel kept by David Scott. This hotel occupied the site of the present Arlington Hotel, and was erected at an early date, previous to 1820. Scott was a man noted for kindness of heart, and his guests often took advantage of him. He was succeeded by Abraham M. Neyman. The latter, with his son Thomas, was killed by the falling of a tree April 12, 1827. This accident was one of the tragedies of the early days. Neyman and his wife and two children, one an infant in its mother's arms, were returning from the country in a wagon when they were overtaken by a storm. A tree fell across the road, crashing into the wagon and killing Mr. Neyman and his son. The mother and the infant escaped miraculously. The infant grew to manhood, and is known today as the venerable Dr. A. M. Neyman, living in retirement on Oak Street.

"The Rising Sun" afterwards passed through several hands, in 1848 William Vogeley becoming the proprietor. The name was changed to the Vogeley House. In 1867 Mr. Vogeley retired and William H. Ensminger became the lessee to the property. He was succeeded in turn by Jacob Fiedler, Geo. W. Campbell, Beck & Faubel and C. Snodgrass. In July, 1892, the house was purchased by Capt. Herman Leibold from the Vogeley heirs, and he conducted the hotel until 1907, when the property was purchased by A. Rockenstein, who is the present proprietor. The present brick building was erected in 1833.

The Mansion House.—Soon after the town was laid out, Abraham Brinker, who was one of the notable pioneers, erected a log building which stood on the site of the old *Citizen and Record* offices on South Diamond, facing the court house. He was granted a hotel license in 1805, and continued as proprietor of "The Mansion House" until 1809, when he sold the property to Jacob Mechling, one of the leading citizens of the town. Under the latter's administration this hotel obtained a wide reputation, and was a stopping place for many distinguished citizens of the country travelling on their way from Pittsburg to Erie. It was at this house that Gen. Lafayette was entertained on June 1, 1825, while enroute from Pittsburg to Erie and Canada.

Andrew Birns was the successor of Jacob Mechling as proprietor of the Mansion House. He conducted the place for a number of years, when it was closed as a place of public entertainment.

First Temperance House.—One of the first taverns of the town was built by William Brown on the site of Miss Sarah Mequistion's residence on South Main Street, recently purchased by the Masonic order. The house now standing was the rear part of the old hotel building. Brown was granted a license in May, 1804, and ran the business until succeeded by Samuel Marquis, Rudolph Kelker and John M. Zimmermann. Bennett Dobbs came later and converted it into a temperance house, the first in the town. The old building came into possession of the late John Negley about 1850, when the front part of it was torn down.

The Willard Hotel.—A log building was erected on the site of the present Willard Hotel at an early date, which was used for tavern purposes, but the early proprietors are not now known. Jacob Brinker, a son of Abraham Brinker, erected the first brick building about 1834 or 1835, and carried on the hotel business for a long

period. He was succeeded by several others, among them W. J. Reihing, who remodeled the building and enlarged it to its present capacity. He conducted the house until his death in 1890, after which his widow continued the business for a short time. George W. Campbell purchased the property and conducted the hotel for two or three years, when Mrs. Mattie Reihing again became the owner. Kemp and Kline were the lessees until 1903, when Mrs. Reihing took charge, remodeled the building, and is at present conducting the business.

The Black Horse.—One of the noted hotels previous to the Civil War was "The Black Horse," which stood on the corner of Cunningham and Main Streets, and was owned by Patrick Haggerty previous to 1826. Haggerty was succeeded by his sons William and Alexander, and after the Civil War a hotel was conducted at this place by Patrick Kelley, until 1872 or 73, when John Hackett became the lessee and conducted the business until 1884. The property was then sold to A. & H. Reiber, who erected the Reiber block.

The Beatty House.—Another famous tavern that existed about the middle of the last century was "The Beatty House," which stood on the site now occupied by the Troutman Block and J. G. & W. Campbell's store. The sign was an American eagle with extended wings surrounded by thirteen stars. In some respects the "Eagle" was the leading public house of its day. It was in successful operation as early as 1828 and continued to be one of the leading hotels until after the advent of the railroads and the old stage line from Butler to Erie had been abandoned. Mr. Beatty, the first proprietor, was a man of dignity and high integrity, who would allow no disorderly characters about the premises. In 1848 he sold the hotel property to Jacob Reiber, and in 1850 Col. Alexander Lowry became the owner and conducted the house until 1863, when he

sold the property to Benjamin Jack, who conducted it for a few years, and then discontinued the business.

The Lowry Hotel.—Previous to 1820 a log building was erected on Jefferson Street near the corner of Main, which was afterwards clapboarded and given the appearance of a frame house. In 1820 Col. Francis McBride opened the place as a tavern, and gave it the name of the "United States." Subsequently a frame addition was built on the corner. In 1849 the property was purchased by H. Julius Klinger, who, in 1852, removed the old log and frame building and erected the first three-story brick hotel building in the borough. Plummer Jack became the owner in 1864, and he in turn sold the property to Col. Alexander Lowry, who changed the name of the hotel to the Lowry House. Col. Lowry and his son, John F. Lowry, carried on the business until 1890, with the exception of a few years that Cross & McOmber were the proprietors. In the latter year the property was sold to Thompson & Brown, after building an addition to the Jefferson Street side of the building. The new owners built another addition to the Main Street side of the building, involving an expenditure of about \$20,000, and conducted the business until August, 1894, when W. J. McCafferty and D. W. McCrea became the lessees of the property. Morgan and Phillip Davis next became the owners of the property and the lessees under them were Louis Weisberg and W. A. Kemp. Charles H. Hosford purchased the property from the Davis brothers in 1904 and conducted the business until February, 1907, when Ralph Gregg, the present owner and proprietor, took charge.

The Butler Hotel on South Main Street dates back to 1840, when it was known as the Swaney House. At this period Christian Otto was the proprietor, and continued to run the place for a number of years. Subsequently the building was converted

into offices and a dwelling, and was used for that purpose until about 1887, when Henry Eitemiller established a hotel. He was succeeded by Harry Faubel and Andrew Root, and they in turn by the present proprietor, D. F. McCrea.

Park Hotel.—The building now occupied as the Park Hotel was originally the dwelling house of Maurice Bredin, who also conducted a store in the same building. It was converted into a hotel by Henry Eitemiller in 1873, who conducted it for a number of years and then sold it to James Sellers. Sellers was succeeded by Frank Clark, and he in turn by T. B. Humes, Joseph Shirley, Ralph Gregg, William Kennedy, and Louis Weisberg, the latter being the present proprietor.

The old Schreiber House on North Main Street, kept by Adam Schreiber, was one of the well known taverns in the days of the early oil excitement at the beginning of the seventies. William Boyd erected a large hotel building at the corner of Zeigler Avenue and Center Avenue on the Southside, which was used for a hotel in the seventies, but after the decline of the Greece City oil boom the building was converted into a dwelling.

The Rowce House was one of the old time taverns that existed in the days of the stage coach, but went out of business with the advent of the railroad. The building is still standing at the foot of South Main Street, opposite the hospital.

Nixon's Home was a place of public entertainment that had a wide reputation in the last decade of the nineteenth century. The building was located on the site of the Methodist Episcopal parsonage on North McKean Street, and the proprietor of the place for years was Simeon Nixon.

The name tavern is no longer applied to public houses, and such places are now known only as hotels. In their equipment and style the modern hotel is far superior to the tavern of seventy-five years ago, and it is doubtful if there is any more good

cheer dispensed today or a guest received with more genuine cordiality than he was by the inn-keepers of the fifties. Butler has not suffered from the transition from the tavern to the modern hotel. The hotels of today have kept pace with the improvements of the town, and take rank with the cities of larger and more pretentious conditions and surroundings. The old time taverns and hotels above enumerated are all the creations of the past century. The beginning of the new century has marked a number of modern hotel buildings which are in keeping with the new conditions and surroundings of the town. In enumerating the hotels of 1909, the Lowry, Willard, Arlington, Park and Butler Houses may be said to belong to the past decades, but their proprietors have kept pace with the times, and these hotels are numbered among the leading places of public entertainment in this section. The following list comprises hotels that have been erected in the present decade, and mark a new era in hotel building in Butler.

The New Nixon faces the public square from the south, and occupies the site of one of the first taverns of the town—the Adam, Funk house. Subsequently the property was occupied by a dwelling house until 1892, when the Park Theater and Armory were erected. The fire of November 20, 1903, destroyed the theater and Armory and the following year Nixon Brothers bought the plot of ground fronting 65 feet on Diamond street and running through to the alley in the rear, 200 feet. The present hotel building is a buff brick structure, five stories high, including the basement, and covers the entire plat 200x 65 feet. One of the features is the roof garden, overlooking the Park and giving an excellent view of the town. The building is equipped with steam heat, elevators, private baths in each of the 125 bed rooms, telephones and all of the conveniences of the modern hotels of the big cities.

The new hotel is the successor of the

Central Hotel, which was established by Mrs. Jennie Nixon on the southside of the Diamond about 1896. Subsequently the business was conducted by her sons, Simeon and J. B. Nixon, until the new hotel was completed in 1906. The New Nixon is at the present time under the management of Simeon Nixon.

The Hotel Bowman is the only public house on the Southside. It is located on Center Avenue and was erected in 1898 by Jacob Bowman, who conducted the business for several years, when G. C. Haworth became the proprietor. The hotel is a three-story brick structure, containing thirty rooms with all modern improvements. Mr. Haworth conducted the business until October, 1907, when C. C. Reeder, the present proprietor, took charge.

The New Monroe Hotel on East Jefferson Street opposite the West Penn Depot, occupies the site of the old West Penn House, which was a noted place of public entertainment during the palmy days of the oil excitement in Greece City and Chicora. The new hotel is a three-story pressed brick building, containing fifty-two bed rooms, and represents an investment of about \$80,000. It is equipped with electric lights, gas and steam heat, telephone service, and is in every way modern in all its appointments. The property is owned by J. H. Harvey, who for five years was proprietor of the old Monroe Hotel on the corner of Monroe and East Jefferson Streets. The new hotel was erected in 1908, and was opened to the public the first of March, 1909.

The Atlas Hotel at the corner of Center Avenue and McKean Street was erected by C. H. Geis and Joseph Franklin in 1907. It is a splendid brick building containing twenty-two bed rooms, a commodious dining room, and is equipped with gas and electric lights, steam heat, telephone service, and baths. The present proprietor of the hotel under lease is ex-

Sheriff A. M. Campbell, who took charge in January, 1909.

The Keystone Hotel at the corner of Center Avenue and Cliff Street, was erected in 1906, by Hugh A. McNamee, who is the present proprietor. It is a three-story brick building, containing forty-five bed rooms, and all of the modern conveniences. It has been run as a temperance house since it was opened.

The Hotel Clinton on the corner of Race Street and First Avenue was erected in 1906 by Earl D. Clinton, who previous to that time had conducted the Standard Hotel on Fairground Avenue. The building is three stories high, constructed of Shawnee mottled brick, and brown stone trimmings. It contains thirty-five bed rooms, and is equipped with steam heat, gas and electric lights, telephone service, and baths. The interior is finished in hard wood, and the floor of the office is laid in tile. This hotel is conveniently located to the P. H. B. & N. C. and P. & B. Electric Railways, and besides caring for a liberal transient trade, makes a specialty of banquets and receptions.

The Commercial Hotel on West Jefferson Street was established in 1906 by J. C. Moser, who purchased during that year the Steelsmith building and the property of John Lefevre. The buildings on the Lefevre property were torn down, and an addition was built to the three-story brick building on the Steelsmith lot. The hotel was opened to the public about January 1, 1906, and has since that time enjoyed a large share of the public patronage. It is equipped with all modern conveniences, and is noted for the excellence of its table. This hotel is much patronized by the theatrical profession.

The Lyndora Hotel, located at the junction of Pierce Avenue and the lower Butler Road in the edge of Lyndora, was erected during the summer of 1902, by C. H. Geis, P. A. McCool and F. X. Kohler. The building is a frame structure three

stories high, containing twenty-five bed rooms, a large dining room, and a bar in the basement. The first proprietor of the hotel was Charles Geis, who operated it under a lease. Subsequently the property was purchased by P. A. McCool, and in 1907, C. D. Shreiner became the owner of the property, and has since conducted the hotel business.

The Waldron. The building occupied by the Waldron Hotel in Lyndora was first erected in 1903 and occupied for a short time as a theater. In 1906 the building was remodeled and constructed into a hotel by J. Brown Nixon, who is the present proprietor. The building is two and a half stories high, contains fifteen bed rooms, steam heat, gas and electric lights, and baths on each floor. The hotel has a large dining room on the first floor, and a bar in the basement.

The Wick House, the *Waverly* and the *Williams House* are well known public houses run on the temperance plan, that have a large share of the public patronage.

EARLY MANUFACTURES.

The first manufactory in the present limits of Butler Borough is what is now known as the Walter Mill on the Connoquenessing Creek, at the foot of Washington Street. The original mill was a log building erected in 1802 by Samuel and John Cunningham, and it may be mentioned as a historical fact that the title to the land can be traced back to Robert Morris, of Revolutionary fame. The Cunninghams had a cabin near the mill called the mill-house on the early maps of the town and it was at this cabin that the commissioners were entertained who came to Butler to locate the county seat. The Cunningham brothers sold the mill to John Negley, one of Butler's pioneers, who in later years was the promoter of a number of the industries of the town. At the time of this purchase the mill property was in Butler Township outside of the

limits of the borough. Mr. Negley owned and carried on the mill for nearly thirty years. During this time he added to it a large woolen mill which was operated by his brother-in-law, Malachi Richardson. A cabinet-making shop was also one of the enterprises promoted by Mr. Negley, and in 1832 he established a salt manufacturing plant between the mill site and South Main Street, which was operated for a number of years. Between 1816 and 1826 Mr. Negley lived in the log house near the mill which had been built by the Cunninghams. The primitive mill was operated by water power and was rudely equipped, the machinery consisting of a set of old-fashioned stone buhrs which served the settlers well at that time. In 1833 Mr. Negley sold the mill to Robert McNair and Brothers, who carried it on for fifteen years. The old building was torn down and a new mill erected in 1840, which was operated by steam. In 1842 a fire destroyed the entire plant, but the flouring part of it was immediately rebuilt and is a part of the present structure. In 1848 it became the property of William Beatty, who in turn sold it to John McCarnes, who carried it on until 1856. In 1857 the interests of McCarnes and Beatty were conveyed to Jacob Walter and John C. Grohman, who carried it on until the death of Mr. Walter in 1865. At this time the mill had a capacity of about forty barrels of flour per day. Mr. Walter was succeeded by his son, George Walter, and the firm became Walter & Grohman. Jacob Boos bought the interests of John C. Grohman in 1872, and the firm then became Walter & Boos. In 1890 Mr. Walter became the sole owner, and associated with him his sons, J. A. and C. E. Walter, the firm becoming George Walter & Sons. The present building is 44x 60 feet, four stories in height and operated entirely by steam. The old mill dam, which was a feature of the town for almost a century, has been abandoned. The roller sys-

tem is now in use in the mill, which has a capacity of sixty barrels of wheat flour, three hundred bushels of buckwheat per day, and two tons of chop per hour. Mr. Walter remained in charge until his death in 1902, and since that time the business has been carried on by the sons under the old firm name. This firm has an extensive country trade and also does a large business in builders' supplies. Buckwheat flour from this mill is shipped all over the United States.

The Reiber Grist Mill on the Connoquenessing Creek, north of the Walter Mill about one mile, was built in 1842 by Archibald McCall, a wealthy Philadelphia merchant and land agent. He sold it to Thomas Frazier who ran it for a short period and the property then passed into the hands of Clymer and Mylert. In 1856 the property was purchased by George Reiber who operated the plant up until 1895. During this period the mill was remodeled and improved three times and in addition to the buhr system it contained the full roller process and had a daily capacity of one hundred barrels of flour. Mr. Reiber also carried on a distillery in connection with the mill for a few years, and later he erected a distillery closer to the railroad which he operated until 1873. About 1890 Mr. Reiber took into partnership with himself his three sons, Edward, George L. and Henry Reiber, under the firm name of George Reiber & Sons. The construction of the Bessemer & Lake Erie Railroad in 1897 and the extension of the railroad yards in the vicinity of the mill property was the means of destroying the large country patronage of this mill and the plant was finally closed.

The Oriental Mills. In 1867 H. J. Klingler erected a mill on Mifflin Street known as Klingler's Mill. In 1883-4 the mill was remodeled and enlarged when the present title, the Oriental Mills, was adopted. The capacity of the first mill was sixty barrels per day. The old buhr system operated

by steam power was in use until 1884, when the roller system was adopted. The present building is 40x45 feet, three stories high, with cupola and iron roof, and an annex of 28x80 feet. The capacity of the mill is 150 barrels per day. In 1886 the firm name was changed to H. J. Klingler & Company, Harry S. and Fred J. Klingler becoming partners with their father. In 1897 Fred J. Klingler retired, and since that time H. J. Klingler and Harry S. Klingler have composed the firm of H. J. Klingler & Company, of which Harry S. Klingler is the general manager. In 1889 the firm built the Specialty Roller Mills near the West Penn depot, and have since carried on both mills very successfully. In 1903 the building at the West Penn depot was enlarged by the addition of a grain elevator, which is fully equipped with modern machinery, and the Millin Street mill was also improved by the installation of a complete new roller process which increased the output of the mill and enhanced the value of the product.

EARLY TANNERIES.

One of the earliest and leading industries of the town was the tanning business. A pioneer tannery was located on the corner of East Jefferson and Franklin Streets, and started soon after the town was laid out. The second tannery was established by Hugh McKee on the site of Berg's bank, on the corner of Main and Jefferson Streets, and was an extensive plant for those days. It was the largest manufacturing institution in the town for many years.

In 1841 Conrad Roessing opened a tannery on North Washington Street, between Clay and Pearl, which he operated until 1886, when the property was purchased by Henry Wagner. Soon after the buildings were removed and dwelling houses took the place of the tannery.

For many years William McQuiston operated a tannery on South Washington

Street on the property now owned by Levingston McQuiston and Mrs. L. Beaumont. Abdiel Martin carried on the tanning business in Butler about the same time, on West Cunningham Street on the Jacob Lawall property. William Mardorf commenced the tanning business about 1870 at the foot of West Cunningham Street and continued the business until about 1888.

WOOLEN MILLS.

The pioneer woolen-mill and carding factory was established by John Negley about 1810, and was operated by Malachi Richardson. About 1833 O. G. Croy and George W. Smith operated a woolen mill which stood on the north side of Jefferson Street, between Main and McKean Streets, in the neighborhood of the Weisner property. This mill was the first of the kind in the limits of the borough, and the power was furnished by a horse-tread mill. What was long known as the Union Woolen Mills on the south side of the creek, was erected in 1842 by William J. Ayres. After conducting it a few years he sold it to William P. Mackey, who used a part of the building for a grist-mill. John H. Thompson was the next owner, and in 1861 the plant was purchased by Hugh Fullerton who operated it as a woolen-mill until his death in 1892. The mill was operated for about a year after Mr. Fullerton's death by James Fullerton, and in 1894 the building was sold to J. B. Sherman who converted it into a machine shop.

In 1812 John Gilmore brought a carding machine to Butler, which was operated for many years and was of great utility to the people of the community. It was the custom of the farmers to bring their wool to the carding machine and have it carded into long rolls. It was the duty of the women during the long winter evenings to spin the yarn from which socks and woolen garments were made for the use of the family. This was also the custom

in the town as well as in the country and nearly all of the woolen goods were manufactured in this way.

PIONEER FOUNDRIES.

The pioneer foundry was established by John and Alfred McCarnes about 1840 or 1841. They carried on the business until 1847, when James G. and William Campbell purchased an interest and five years later became sole owners of the plant. In the early days the foundry manufactured plows, stoves, and did a general line of work that met the requirements of the community. The plant is still operated by the heirs of the Campbell estate, and does a general line of foundry work. The foreman in charge of the plant, who is one of the oldest foundrymen in the town, is Philip Crouse.

A few years after the Campbell foundry was started, Carns and McJunkin established a foundry at the corner of North Washington and West Clay Streets. This property was purchased by H. J. Klingler and Martin Reiber in 1859, and after passing through a number of ownerships, ceased operations about 1875.

About 1850 S. Tinker established a foundry and shops for the manufacture of farm implements and threshing machines on Mifflin Street, adjoining the Klingler Mills. About 1865 the plant was purchased by William Bauer, who manufactured farm implements for many years. Originally the shops extended from Mifflin to North Street and a large number of men were employed. The shops have long since been abandoned, but the foundry part is still operated on a small scale by Mr. Bauer.

STANDARD PLATE GLASS WORKS.

The first large manufacturing enterprise of importance to be started in Butler was the Standard Plate Glass Works on the Southside, which were opened July 30, 1887, when the first pot was taken from

the furnace and cast into the molds. Ten plates, each 9-16 of an inch thick, 12 feet long and 6 feet wide, were cast and tempered, and within the ensuing week twenty pots were rolled and tempered daily, and a force of 140 men were employed. The first large plate produced here was purchased by D. H. Wuller for the window of his store on South Main Street, now known as Wuller's Pharmacy.

The local stockholders and originators of this industry were J. H. Shields, H. J. Klingler, Rev. William A. Nolan, William A. Stein, J. Henry Troutman, William Campbell, Jr., and John Kirkpatrick, while the non-resident stockholders were R. C. Schmertz, W. A. Schmertz, A. F. Chandler, Jas. A. Chambers, H. S. McKee, Simon Cameron, Morton McMichael, and E. K. Jamison. A. C. Boyd, who was the first manager of the plant, was also one of the first stockholders. The first officers were H. J. Klingler, president; R. C. Schmertz, vice-president; A. F. Chandler, secretary and treasurer. R. Brockman, who introduced glass-grinding machinery in France, was manager, and under his direction there were four hundred workers from France, Belgium and Germany.

Since the inauguration of this industry many changes have been made in the official board. James A. Chambers succeeded Mr. Klingler as president the second year, and in January, 1893, J. T. Hamilton of Pittsburg, was elected president, a position which he still holds. A. F. Chandler, the first secretary, was succeeded by E. J. Howard, and he in turn by J. Henry Troutman of Butler. Mr. Chandler was also the first treasurer, and when he retired from the secretaryship, W. A. Schmertz of Pittsburg was elected to position of treasurer. Subsequently these two offices were united, and at the present time J. Henry Troutman is the treasurer and secretary. The office of manager was first filled by A. C. Boyd, next by R.

Brockman, and subsequently by D. E. Wheeler, Edmund Brown, H. A. Tilton, and George F. Neale. The latter was succeeded in July, 1907, by Daniel K. Albright. In 1891 the office of superintendent was abolished, being merged into that of general manager.

The railroad privileges enjoyed by the company are all that can be desired. Tracks lead to every large building, where machinery for handling and delivery of raw material and loading the finished product is of modern design. The company owns its own gas plant, and one of the wells drilled by this concern is the deepest exploration for gas or oil in Butler County. At the beginning of the industry, the fire-clay for the manufacture of pots was obtained from Missouri, while the melting-sand was taken from Mapleton, Pennsylvania. Today much of the melting-sand is procured in Butler County, and nearly all of the material, much of which was imported a few years ago, is now obtained within the State, with the exception of sulphate of soda, which is secured at Syracuse, New York. When the works were first operated the buildings covered three and one-half acres of ground. They have been extended from time to time, until today they cover an area of about ten acres. The original output has been increased from one million feet per year to four million feet. During the winter of 1908-9 a large addition was built to the main factory, and new machinery installed that materially increases the output. At the present time the plant is employing five hundred men, and the pay roll aggregates \$350,000.00 a year. The present officers of the company are James T. Hamilton, of Pittsburg, president; John F. Anderson, of Butler, vice-president; J. H. Troutman, secretary and treasurer; and D. K. Albright, general manager. The above officers with the following compose the directors: Hon. John M. Kennedy, of Pittsburg; A. M.

Imbrie, of Pittsburg; George A. Kim, of Pittsburg; and John S. Campbell, of Butler.

The quality of glass produced by this factory is superior to that of the majority of the factories in the United States, and the local concern finds a ready market for all the glass it can produce, and has kept the works running night and day for the past ten years.

One of the feats performed by this factory was the casting of the big lens for the observatory at Washington, D. C., in 1898. This lens is the largest glass reflecting lens in the world, and the work of casting it was accomplished with much difficulty.

HAMILTON BOTTLE WORKS.

The Hamilton Bottle Works had their beginning in the fall of 1882, when Dominick Ihmsen established an eight-pot furnace on the site of the present plant. About a year later the Butler Flint Bottle Company, Limited, was organized, embracing ten glass workers, and the Ihmsen plant purchased. The company was composed of the following persons: D. Ihmsen, president; W. J. McKee, secretary and treasurer; Conrad Smith, John Smith, John Farel, James J. Hayes, John W. Vogel and A. P. McKee. In June, 1888, the works were burned, and on August 30th following, the Butler Glass Company, Limited, was organized. Charles Duffy was president and Thomas H. Gallagher, secretary. They, with John W. Vogel, James J. Hayes, Peter Vogel, John F. Lowry, Jacob Faller, Michael Buechle, Mrs. E. Grieb, William Aland, Albert Hammen, Frank Simper, John Kiehn, Peter Kiehn, John Kappler and J. H. Troutman, were the stockholders. A building was erected on the original site and the works were carried on about one year and then sold to the Hamilton Brothers, who have since operated the plant very successfully. In October, 1893, the buildings were partially burned, but they have since been rebuilt

and equipped in first class order. The works contain one twelve and one eight-pot furnace, and all kinds of flint prescription bottles are manufactured. The fuel used is natural gas, supplied by the firm's wells in Center Township, whence the fluid is piped to the works.

The Standard Steel Car Company, which has been an important factor in the development of Butler, was incorporated January 2, 1902, with a capital of \$3,000,000. This was subsequently increased to \$4,000,000. The incorporators and principal stockholders of the company are residents of Pittsburg, and the officers of the corporation at the time of its organization were J. M. Hansen, president; A. R. Fraser, vice-president and treasurer; and A. S. Valentine, secretary. In April, 1902, the company purchased a tract of land in the Third Ward of Butler Borough, lying between Fairground Avenue and the Pierce Road, and extending from Pillow Street to the Creek, for a manufacturing site, and at the same time purchased the John McElroy farm southwest of the borough in Butler Township, for a town site. The manufacturing site in the borough includes the properties owned by J. Geo. Stamm, on which the brick factory stood, Charles Duffy, Mrs. Caroline Pillow, James Bredin, the Butler Savings Bank, the heirs of Thos. Stehle, Mrs. Ellen McShane, and T. J. Shufflin. The latter purchase was a tract of three and one-half acres that belonged to the Butler Pickle Factory. The company also purchased the leases and plant of the old Butler Fair Association, and occupied the old fair grounds as the site for their first buildings. The erection of the plant was accomplished in record-breaking time. Ground was broken for the large plant on the 20th of April, and the works were completed and the first cars turned out on the 1st of October, 1902. The excavation was done by David Winters & Son, of Pittsburg, the foundation work was done by Hugh

Ferguson, and the structural iron work by the McIntock-Marshall Company of Pittsburg. The main building erected at that time was sixteen hundred feet long and four hundred feet wide. A large power-house and machine shops were also erected at the west side of the main building, and the paint shops and the main office at the east side, on Fairground Avenue. The entire plant was completed, the machinery installed, and the first steel cars turned out on the 1st day of October, 1902. At that time the capacity of the plant was from fifty to sixty cars a day, and employment was furnished to about 2,500 men.

An extension was built to the main building in 1903, and other additions have been made since that time until the present capacity of the works is from 100 to 125 cars per day. When running full time the plant employs about 4,000 men, and its pay-roll amounts to over \$300,000 a month. The present officers of the company are J. M. Hansen, president; J. B. Brady, vice-president; William Bierman, secretary; T. H. Gillespie, treasurer; and W. Fletcher, assistant treasurer.

The first manager of the plant was P. F. McCool, who superintended the erection of the building and turned out the first cars. He was succeeded by E. G. Caughey in 1903, and the latter in turn by J. H. Allman, the present manager, who took charge in 1905. The chief engineer is A. Christianson.

For the first two or three years after the organization of the company the main offices and the auditing department were kept in Pittsburg. In 1905 a frame building was erected on the west side of the plant on Pierce Avenue, and the auditing department and all of the officers, except that of the president, were removed to Butler.

The Standard Steel Car Company has been called the young giant of the steel car industry, and in the short space of seven years it has doubled the capacity of



BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF BUTLER, LOOKING WEST FROM
BUTLER COUNTY NATIONAL BANK
(During high water in 1906)



BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF BUTLER, LOOKING EAST FROM
BUTLER COUNTY NATIONAL BANK
(During high water in 1906)



BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF EAST BUTLER



ALAMEDA PARK, BUTLER

its plant, and taken a front rank among the manufacturing industries of the country. Among the subsidiary companies controlled by the Standard are the Butler Bolt & Rivet Works, the Butler Car Wheel Foundry, located at Butler, the Steel Car Plant at New Castle, Pennsylvania, and the large plant at Hammond, Indiana. The Standard was one of the last concerns to be affected by the financial depression of 1908, and the plant here was in operation long after the other car-manufacturing plants in the country had closed down. After work was suspended here, the company employed a large number of men in making repairs, and placing the plant in first-class condition to resume business, and also kept their organization intact.

The Forged Steel Wheel Company was incorporated June 20, 1906, by a number of Pittsburg capitalists who are also interested in the steel car business. The president of the company is J. M. Hansen, and T. H. Gillespie is the treasurer. A large plant was erected south of the town of Lyndora on the property of the Standard Steel Car Company, and heavy machinery installed for carrying on the work. Forged steel wheels were at first an experiment, and the plant erected here was considered an experimental plant. The last couple of years has demonstrated the practical ability of the new wheel, and the resumption of the iron and steel business will mean the employment of a large number of men at the new factory in Butler.

The Butler Bolt and Rivet Company is a subsidiary company of the Standard Steel Car Company, and was incorporated June 28, 1906, with a capital of \$200,000. The plant was erected on Pierce Avenue north of the main plant of the car works in 1906, and gives employment to about 200 men.

The Butler Car Wheel Foundry was incorporated December 22, 1905, with a capital of \$300,000. This company is also subsidiary to the Standard Steel Car Com-

pany. The plant was erected in the winter of 1905-6, and adjoins that of the Bolt and Rivet Works. It has a capacity of about 800 cast car wheels a day, and furnishes employment to about 300 men. When running full time the work distributes about \$35,000 a month with its pay roll.

WAGON FACTORIES.

The manufacture of wagons was commenced in 1848 by John Lawall, Sr., who established the business in the rear of Reiber Brothers' blacksmith shop on West Cunningham Street. He conducted the factory at this point until 1860, when he removed to South Washington Street, adjoining his residence. In 1872 he began the manufacture of buggies and carriages, which he continued until his death in 1877. The business was then carried on by his sons, John and Jacob Lawall, until about 1885. At this time the growth of great carriage factories equipped with the most improved machinery rendered the manufacture of wagons and carriages by the old process an unprofitable business, and destroyed the industry in the smaller towns.

The Thompson Brothers were pioneers in the same line, opening a factory on West Cunningham Street in 1857. This factory was located on the corner of Church Street and West Cunningham Street, and was quite an extensive affair for its day. The Thompsons sold the plant to Geo. C. Roessing and removed to Prospect, where they established a factory. Mr. Roessing conducted the business of manufacturing buggies and wagons in connection with the undertaking business until 1888, when the factory was closed and the undertaking business was removed to West Jefferson Street.

George C. Roessing established a cabinet-maker's shop in 1847 on the Patton Kearns property on West Jefferson Street in the rear of what is now the Zimmerman store. It was the business of the

furniture makers of those days to make coffins for the burial of the dead, and the business of undertaker was usually associated with that of cabinet-making. In 1860 Mr. Roessing purchased the wagon and carriage works of Thompson Brothers on West Cunningham Street, which he conducted in connection with the undertaking business until 1888. The introduction of factory-made work made the wagon and carriage business unprofitable to the small operators, and Mr. Roessing closed this branch of his business and removed the undertaking department to the Odd Fellows building on West Jefferson Street. At this time Mr. Roessing had associated with him his son, W. P. Roessing, under the firm name of George Roessing & Son.

Martin and George Reiber were engaged in the wagon manufacturing business in the fifties, having a shop on West Cunningham Street on the McQuiston property.

MACHINE SHOPS.

Butler first attracted attention as a center for the manufacture of oil well tools and supplies in 1880 about the time the Bald Ridge oil field was opened up. Previous to that time there were no shops of importance in the town and nothing outside of a small line of repair work was attempted.

William Kesselman & Company established their shops here in 1881 for the manufacture of drilling and fishing tools, heavy forgings, and the repairing of engines. Their plant was located along the B. & O. Railroad tracks on the south side of the creek, the main building being 31x87 feet, with a machine shop 28x40 feet. Steam hammers were used in this shop for the first time in Butler, and the firm has since kept pace with all the modern improvements.

The shop now operated by *W. H. Larkin & Company* on Center Avenue was founded in 1885 by Thomas and W. G.

Hays. Their business consisted of the manufacture of drilling and fishing tools, as well as dealing in oil well supplies. In 1887 the Hays brothers disposed of their interests to Larkin, Warhus and Company, and in 1890 Mr. Warhus disposed of his interest in the partnership to John Feigel. Since that time the business has been carried on under the firm name of W. H. Larkin & Company. In addition to carrying on a general manufacturing business the firm manufactures gas engines, and has an extensive trade throughout the entire oil country.

The Butler Boiler Works were established about 1888 by Mr. Kane, who afterwards sold the plant to James Meehan. In 1891 they were purchased by Hughes brothers, and for many years they were one of the valuable acquisitions to the manufacturing industries of the town.

The Butler Manufacturing Company, Limited, was established in 1888 with a capital stock of \$20,000, and the incorporators of the company were J. W. McKee, president; H. S. Gibson, secretary and treasurer; and D. W. Younkens and J. E. Russell, directors. The plant was located on Monroe Street opposite the old Electric Light plant, and for a number of years an extensive business was carried on in the manufacture of engines, boilers, and general foundry work. Originally the plant was erected at Bradford for the manufacture of ball engines and in the year above mentioned it was removed to Butler and enlarged.

F. H. Bole established a machine shop for the manufacture of oil well and fishing tools in 1884 at the corner of South McKean & Quarry streets. He carried on the business until 1895, when he disposed of his property and removed to Pittsburg.

The Star Iron Works were first established at Karns City by Sherman & Johnson. In 1894 they purchased the old Fulerton Woolen Mill property on Etna Street and removed their plant to Butler. They

manufacture engines, pumps, casing cutters, fishing tools of all kinds, and make a specialty of the manufacture of brass goods.

Spang & Company. The large establishment on Etna Street occupied by George A. Spang & Company had a small beginning. In 1893 George A. Spang established a small machine shop on the site of the present building and engaged in the manufacture and repair of fishing tools. The working force consisted of the proprietor and one or two helpers. In the fall of that year the shop was removed to Glade Mills, then the heart of an oil excitement, where the business was enlarged and conducted till 1896. In 1897 the shops were removed to Renfrew, and in the fall of 1900 a limited partnership was organized with D. B. Campbell as chairman, Emery Brandon secretary and George A. Spang, manager. The firm engaged in the manufacture of drilling and fishing tools, oil well packers and machine work. That year the plant was removed to Butler, and the shops established on Etna Street at the present location. The business grew rapidly and soon required an additional capital to carry it on, and larger quarters, and in 1907 the company was incorporated as George A. Spang & Company, the officers being John F. Anderson, president; J. W. Brandon, secretary, and George A. Spang, treasurer and manager. The same year the concrete building now occupied by the company was erected. This building has a floor space of 15,000 square feet, and the different shops of the concern occupied the floor space of 34,000 square feet. In January, 1909, the company purchased the plant and business of the Etna Manufacturing Company of Butler, and consolidated the two plants. They employ about fifty men, all skilled mechanics, and make a specialty of fishing tools and oil well packers. The fishing tools and packers manufactured by this

concern are shipped to all parts of the United States and to the oil fields of Europe. In addition to the shops in Butler the company carry on a branch shop in Coffeyville, Kansas.

The Evans Manufacturing Company owes its inception to Evan Evans, who first began with a small shop at Chicora, where he made a specialty of brass fittings and valves. The shop was removed to Butler in 1893 and established on Center Avenue, where the business was enlarged and a general line of oil well supplies was manufactured. Mr. Evans was a man of inventive turn of mind and began experimenting with the clutch pulleys and gas engines, and in 1896 the present building was erected on the corner of South McKean and East Wayne Streets, where the manufacture of these inventions was commenced. In 1898 Mr. Evans formed a partnership with C. A. Templeton, under the firm name of the Evans-Templeton Company. This firm continued for about two years, when the present company was organized under the title of the Evans Manufacturing Company. Mr. Evans continued in the active management of the business until his death in 1906, and since that time his son, H. A. Evans, has been the superintendent and manager. The present officers are Daniel Younkins, chairman; George M. Jacobs, secretary and treasurer, and H. A. Evans, superintendent. In addition to the machine shop the company has a brass and metal foundry and manufactures castings of all kinds for the oil well trade. They also manufacture gas and gasoline engines, clutch pulleys, and a general line of oil well supplies, and employ from forty-five to fifty men.

The Masseth Packer and Machine Works on West Wayne Street are the successors to Benjamin Masseth, who established the business in Butler in 1889. Mr. Masseth owned the patents for oil and gas well packers and other valuable inventions in use in the oil country and, previous to

coming to Butler, had followed the fortunes of the oil field from Pithole in 1862 to Butler in 1889. He established a machine shop on Wayne Street with J. B. Sherman as a partner, and later he took in D. W. Black, who is a practical machinist and inventor. Afterwards Mr. Masseth purchased the interest of Mr. Sherman and the firm of Masseth & Black operated the machine shop until the death of Mr. Masseth on June 30, 1903. The business of Mr. Masseth was carried on separate from the machine shops. After his death J. N. Hyle became the owner of Mr. Masseth's interests, and the business is now carried on under the title of the Masseth Packer and Machine Works, D. W. Black being the other partner. The company manufactures Masseth's patent self-supporting wall packers and all kinds of machinery for oil, gas, and artesian wells, gas pumps, engines, etc.

The Butler Engine and Foundry Company is the successor of the Butler Manufacturing Company, having purchased the plant of the latter concern on Monroe Street in October, 1904. The officers of the company are H. B. McKinney, president; John J. McKinney, secretary; M. M. McKinney, treasurer; J. C. Thompson, vice-president; and these, with Thos. G. Russell, compose the board of directors. The company is capitalized at \$45,000.00, and does an extensive business in steam and gas engines and foundry work. In addition to the machine shops, the company operates an iron and brass foundry.

The Phillips Machine Shops were first located at Great Belt, where their principal work was in the line of repair of oil well machinery for the Thomas W. Phillips Oil Company. The shops were moved to Butler about 1897, and engaged in the manufacture of oil well tools and gas engines. On April 11, 1907, the T. W. Phillips Manufacturing Company was incorporated with T. W. Phillips, president; Thomas W. Phillips, Jr., H. C. Phillips,

and Clarence Walker. Since that time the company has been extensively engaged in the manufacture of steam and gas engines and oil well tools, and has employed a large force of men night and day operating the extensive plant.

The machine shops of *C. W. Hecker & Son* are located on Etna Street, and are engaged in the manufacture of drilling tools, fishing tools and oil well packers. The company was incorporated in 1905, and at the present time furnishes employment to thirty to forty men.

The machine shops of *George Palm* on Kittaming Street, the *Campbell Machine Shop* on East Wayne Street, and *Pool's Brass Foundry* on the same street, complete the list of shops of this class.

SILK MILL.

The Butler Silk Mill was first organized in 1900 as an association. Previous to that time parties representing an eastern silk manufacturing company had made a proposition to the local Board of Trade to establish a mill at Butler. The proposition of the eastern people was not satisfactory, and after their departure local parties took up the matter with the result that a company was organized and capitalized in Butler. The old Institute Building on First Street was secured for the site, and the factory opened the same year. In 1902 the company was incorporated, and in 1908 the following were the officers and managers: Wm. C. Thompson, president; Alf. M. Reiber, treasurer; Wm. H. Miller, secretary; Alf. M. Reiber, W. J. McDowell, and L. C. Wick, managers. The factory employs from forty to fifty people and has a daily capacity of five hundred yards of broad silk.

PLANING MILLS.

The first planing mill established in the borough of Butler is still in operation. In 1832 Samuel G. Purvis came to Butler and engaged as a carpenter with the local con-

tractors of that period. In 1834 he commenced contracting and building, and continued until 1867, when the firm of *S. G. Purvis & Company* was organized, his son Joseph L. becoming a partner. In 1869 they embarked in the planing-mill and lumber business, which they carried on in connection with contracting and building. In 1876 Levi O. Purvis was taken into the firm as a partner, and in 1879 the firm commenced the manufacture of sash, doors, and blinds, since which time they have gradually increased the business to its present capacity. After the death of Samuel G. Purvis in 1879 the business was conducted by the sons under the old firm name until 1907, when the partnership was dissolved, and the business is now conducted by Levi O. Purvis. The plant is located on the corner of Franklin and North Streets, and is equipped with machinery of the latest and most improved kind. From 125 to 200 hands are furnished employment.

Bauer's Mill. About 1860 Henry, Benjamin and Philip Bauer engaged in the manufacture of farm implements, and had shops on West Jefferson Street at the corner of Bluff Street. They subsequently built a saw-mill on the opposite side of Jefferson Street, which they operated for a number of years, and about 1872 they established a planing mill in connection with the saw-mill. In the early part of the eighties the business outlook of Butler did not justify two planing-mills, and the Bauer's mill was removed to Allegheny County.

L. C. Wick Lumber Yards. The lumber yards of L. C. Wick, located on Spring Avenue and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Southside, were established in 1882. Subsequently Mr. Wick erected a brick building south of Center Avenue near the creek, and established a planing-mill, which he operated for a number of years, and then sold the building and machinery to the Daugherty Manufacturing Company.

The latter concern manufactured church furniture for a short time, when the plant again came into the possession of Mr. Wick. The mill has been standing idle for the past year, Mr. Wick giving his sole attention to the lumber business.

W. E. Wick & Co. The lumber yards of W. E. Wick & Company on Monroe Street were established in the early part of the nineties, and are the successors of Hewitt & Company. They deal entirely in builders' supplies, rough and dressed lumber.

The Cornelius Lumber Company was organized in 1902, and opened yards on Kittinging Street. Early in 1908 the firm was dissolved, and Raymond S. Cornelius became owner and manager of the business, which has continued as the Cornelius Lumber Company.

The J. C. Thorn Lumber & Planing Mill Company was incorporated and chartered in 1906, and erected a large brick planing-mill in the island district on Negley Avenue. The enterprise was not successful and the business was abandoned in 1907. The buildings are now used as a factory by the Butler Concrete Manufacturing Company.

W. H. Miller Planing Mill. William H. Miller, a native of Germany, located in Butler in 1834 and established the furniture-making business on North Main Street, on the property now owned by the Masonic Order. He continued in the business until his death in 1875. In 1870 Wm. F. Miller, who had learned his trade with his father, established a factory on North Washington Street and engaged in the manufacture of scroll work, stair rails and fancy wood work. He conducted a planing-mill in connection with his factory and in 1890 he established a chop and feed mill which was operated for a few years. This mill has not been in operation since 1900.

S. G. Purvis & Co. The lumber yards of S. G. Purvis & Co. were established by

Samuel G. and Joseph L. Purvis about 1875, and were operated in connection with the planing mill. When the firm of S. G. Purvis & Co. dissolved in 1906, Joseph L. Purvis retained the yards and continued in the lumber business under the firm name of S. G. Purvis & Co., taking into partnership with him his sons, S. H. and Willis Purvis. Since the death of Joseph L. Purvis in 1907 the business has been conducted under the old firm name, with S. H. Purvis as manager.

John Goetz Planing-Mill. John Goetz erected a planing-mill on Spring Avenue in 1883, and conducted a general contracting and building business in connection with his mill until about 1895, when he disposed of his plant. The site of the mill is now occupied by the L. C. Wick lumber yard.

EARLY BRICK YARDS.

The manufacture of brick was an important industry in the early history of the town and at one time several factories were in existence within the present limits of the borough. As early as 1823 William Borland established a brick yard on the site of the present car wheel foundry of the Standard Steel Car Works on Fairground Avenue. The brick used in the erection of the first brick houses in Butler were manufactured at this site, and it is probable that the brick for the first court house came from the same locality.

The second brick yard was opened by the Brackney Brothers on the property of Moses Sullivan. This was about 1827, and the brick used in the erection of the old United Presbyterian Church in that year were manufactured at this yard.

The third yard was opened by John Graham on the corner of North Main and Fulton Streets. This yard finally superseded the Brackney and Borland yards, and was operated for many years.

The next to embark in the business was David Walker, who opened a yard on

Mifflin Street near the corner of what is now Chestnut. This was one of the largest enterprises in the town. Mifflin Street at that time was a twenty-foot alley which ended at the brick yard, and in order to get an outlet for his yard, Mr. Walker opened out Mifflin Street to its present width as far as Main Street, at his personal expense. Mr. Walker was succeeded in the business in 1847 by his brother, Nathaniel Walker, who conducted it for many years. The Walker brick yards were considered the most extensive operations of the kind in the county.

After the establishment of the Walker yards, Franklin Fisher operated a brick yard on West Cunningham Street, and in later years on West Penn Street, the latter yard being in operation about 1880.

J. George Stamm began the manufacture of brick in 1881 on the site of the old Borland yard at the corner of Pillow Street and Fairground Avenue, which he continued down until 1902, when he disposed of his property to the Standard Steel Car Company. Stamm's yard covered seven and three-quarter acres of ground, and his factory had a capacity of 30,000 bricks per day. Natural gas for burning purposes was used in this yard for the first time in the county.

The brick yards of Shull & Badger on the south side of the creek were established about 1902. These yards were established by Reed Brothers, and were subsequently sold to the present owners. The concern furnishes employment to about thirty men the year round, and is one of the substantial industries of the town.

The Butler Brick and Tile Company was organized in 1896 as a limited partnership and established a plant at the Transfer on the Bessemer Railroad. The capital of the company was \$11,000, which was afterward increased to \$15,000. The concern employs twenty men and has a capacity of about four million brick per year. The

manager and treasurer of the company is George E. Howard.

George Miller ran a cabinet-maker's shop and furniture factory on the site of the building now occupied by the Pure Milk Company on South McKean Street, which was an extensive enterprise for its day. Steam power was used and a large number of men employed. Mr. Miller came to Butler about 1826 and soon after established the business that for almost half a century was one of the leading industries of the town.

MISCELLANEOUS ENTERPRISES.

The manufacture of plows furnished employment for a number of shops previous to the civil war. William Balph manufactured wagons and plows at a shop on East Wayne Street and Gabriel Moser manufactured plows and farm implements on West North Street. Wooden beams and plow handles were worked out by hand at these shops and the local foundries furnished the metal parts.

Sebastian's cooper shop located on the site of Dillon's meat market and Philip Killian's shop on South Washington Street furnished the barrels and kegs for the entire county, while Henry Wagner's pottery on North Street supplied the dairymen with crocks and the rest of the community with earthenware. The site of this old pottery was recently purchased by the borough for a public building.

The first white lead factory in Butler was established some time prior to 1840, by Campbell E. Purviance. This factory stood on the bank of the Connoquenessing Creek at the foot of West Diamond Street. Mr. Purviance afterwards became associated with his uncle William Purviance in the manufacture of gun powder in Connoquenessing Township. The powder factory was located on what is now known as the Reiber farm on Powder-mill Run, and was considered an important industry of

its time. The owners carried on the industry for a number of years when an explosion demolished the plant and it was never rebuilt.

The Davis White Lead Works were established in Butler in 1899 through the influence of the local Board of Trade. The officers and principal stockholders of the company were Pittsburg capitalists, and one-fourth of the stock was held by Butler people. The plant was known as the Davis White Lead Works, and consisted of a four-story brick building on Fair-ground Avenue, besides a number of smaller buildings used as power house, ware room, and other purposes. The company employed from fifty to one hundred men until 1906, when the concern was taken over by the White Lead Trust, and the plant closed.

The American Mirror Works on the Southside is one of the growing industries of the town, and at the present time employs from fifteen to twenty people. The plant was established in 1896 by John B. Snell, who is the present manager.

A large distillery was built on the site of the bottle works in the seventies, and during its existence it was one of the most extensive distilleries in western Pennsylvania.

One of the first breweries established in the town was erected by Andrew Miller on what is now known as the McClymonds property on Morton Avenue, and east of the South Cemetery. The building used was a log affair, and one of the inducements for establishing the plant at that point was the existence of an excellent spring of water. Subsequently Mr. Miller erected a brewery in the rear of the buildings on South Main Street now owned by his heirs, and conducted the business here at that point for a long time. Part of this old brewery is still in existence, but the plant has not been operated for more than a quarter of a century.

Another brewery that was well known to the older residents of the town was George Knight's establishment on Race Street, on the banks of the Connoquenessing Creek. This brewery was established about the same time that the Miller brewery was erected south of the creek, and was operated for many years. The plant was closed down about 1880, and the buildings have long since been torn down and the plant dismantled.

The Butler Brewing Company was incorporated in May, 1902, by H. W. Kline, David Smith, Frank Peffer, George McLean and L. A. Thompson. The present plant was erected on Negley Avenue near the Bessemer Railroad the same year at a cost of about \$50,000.00. The company which was composed of Pittsburg and Tarentum capitalists who operated the plant until 1905 as an independent concern, but in the latter year it was taken over by the Trust. The plant employs from forty to fifty men and is still in operation.

McDowell & Co. Laundry. The pioneer in the steam laundry business in Butler is W. J. McDowell, who came here from Mercer County and established the business on Center Avenue in 1891. The company is a limited partnership of which W. J. McDowell and Rev. J. Q. A. McDowell are the principal owners. In 1896 the plant was moved into the present quarters adjoining the Evans Manufacturing Company on South McKean Street, and since that time has been enlarged until it is now one of the best equipped laundries in the country. The company has a large local patronage, and also has an extensive business in the surrounding towns. The present superintendent is W. J. McDowell.

The Butler Steam Laundry was incorporated in 1899 by N. C. McCollough, A. M. Christley, E. E. Bell, and others, and the business was commenced on West Cunningham Street in the building for-

merly occupied by George C. Roessing's wagon and carriage shops. In 1906 the company erected the present brick building on West Cunningham Street which is equipped with modern machinery and employs about twenty people. The superintendent and manager of the laundry since its beginning is George Ketterer.

The Lyndora Land and Improvement Company was incorporated May 26, 1902, with a capital of \$200,000. Its officers at that time were J. M. Hansen, president; A. R. Frasier, vice-president and treasurer; and A. S. Valentine, secretary. The company purchased the John McElroy farm just outside the borough of Butler and laid out the town of Lyndora. During the summer of 1902, two hundred separate dwelling houses were erected in Lyndora, and eleven blocks of tenements were erected on Pierce Avenue for the use of the employes of the works. Subsequently the tenements were increased to twenty-two, having one hundred and thirty-two dwellings. The individual dwelling houses at Lyndora erected by the company are each supplied with natural gas, hot and cold water, and bath, and are rented to the employes of the works at a nominal figure. The class of houses erected by the company for their employes is the best to be found in the United States. The town of Lyndora has thirty-two business houses, a number of brick business blocks, a bank, two hotels, two churches, and is in every way a flourishing suburb town. The town is not incorporated, although it has the population required for a city of the third class.

PIONEER MERCHANTS.

The pioneer merchant of the town was John Potts, who established a store on the southeast corner of Main and Cunningham Streets, in 1804, and continued the business until his death in 1838. This store building occupied the present site of the Odd Fellows Temple.

Maurice and John Bredin kept a store on the south side of the Diamond about 1820. Subsequently Maurice Bredin conducted the business in the building now occupied by the Park Hotel on the north side of the Diamond.

David Dougal, who was the pioneer surveyor of the county, conducted a small store for many years on the northeast corner of the Diamond, on the site of Boyd's drug store.

The public square appears to have been the center of business during the first fifty years of the town's existence. William Purviance and Samuel Hill conducted a store on the south side of the Diamond. Adam Funk, who appears to have been an early hotel keeper, also had a store. Walter Lowrie conducted a store at the west end of the square. He was succeeded by John Sullivan in 1827, who carried on the business until 1831, when Clark McPherrin succeeded him.

Robert and James Cunningham came on the scene about 1832, and conducted a store at the corner now occupied by the Butler County National Bank.

John and Peter Duffy commenced business on the Diamond as early as 1823. John Duffy retired in 1840, when he became associate judge of the county. The store was carried on by his brother, Peter Duffy, until 1863, when he was succeeded by his son Charles, who is still a prominent merchant of the town. Subsequent to 1863 the business was removed to the present location on North Main Street. The Duffy store is the oldest mercantile establishment in the town.

Oliver David opened a store on the Diamond about 1828, and subsequently removed it to South Main Street near the corner of Jefferson. It was continued in succession through the terms of David & Lane, David & Campbell and others, when it ceased.

Daniel Coll was another old-time store keeper who was in business on the corner

of Cunningham and Main Streets as early as 1830. William Haggerty was an early merchant on Main Street, as were also Harry Mitchell and Parker & Donley. The location of the latter store was on the present site of Stein's dry-goods store. James Frazier and Jonathan Plummer conducted a general store opposite the Hotel Lowry at an early date.

The present firm of J. G. & W. Campbell, dealers in hardware, dates back to 1835, when William Campbell, Esq., engaged in general merchandise, taking into partnership with him his sons James Gilmore and William, under the firm name of William Campbell & Sons. The father retired at the end of ten years, leaving the sons in control of the business. They continued as J. G. & W. Campbell for a number of years, when they changed the general character of the business, in 1877, to farm implements and hardware. About 1882 oil well supplies were added, but this branch of the business has since been discontinued. James Gilmore Campbell died in 1885, and his brother William in 1893. Subsequently the business was conducted by William Campbell, Jr., and John S. Campbell, sons of William Campbell, Sr., under the old firm name. William Campbell, Jr., died in 1906. The store is still carried on under the firm name of J. G. & W. Campbell, the manager being John S. Campbell.

James Campbell, who married a daughter of Oliver David, was one of the old time merchants of the town. He became the partner of Oliver David in the mercantile business, and when the latter retired the firm was changed to Campbell & Yetter. Mr. Campbell finally retired from the firm and went to Allegheny City, where he engaged in business for a number of years. Subsequently he returned to Butler and died here.

The hatting business was regarded as very important in pioneer days. Paul Bratton was the pioneer in this business, who set up a shop in Butler Township, just

south of the town. John Gilchrist and Robert Gilchrist were engaged in the business on Main Street in 1820. Isaac Colbert began the manufacture of hats in Butler Township in 1835, and the following year moved into the borough. He carried on the business until his death in 1872, and since that time the business has been carried on by his son, Harvey Colbert, who now conducts a hat store on South Main Street.

John Berg, Sr., was one of the early merchants of the town, coming here in 1835. He was engaged in the mercantile business for years at the corner of Main and Cunningham Streets, and in 1872 he engaged in the hardware business with George A. Cypher as a partner, in the Berg block on South Main Street. He continued this business until his death in 1884. He was also the founder of the banking house of John Berg & Company, which in later years was conducted by John Berg, Jr., and is now conducted by Henry and Louis Berg.

Herman J. Berg, a brother of John Berg, Sr., was engaged in the mercantile business with his brother for a number of years, and in later years was identified with a number of manufacturing and mercantile interests of the town.

Thomas Stehle was an early merchant and gunsmith, who conducted a business on South Main Street, in the building now occupied by his daughter, Mrs. William Aland. He came to Butler in 1832 and continued in business until his death.

The dry goods store of Louis Stein's Sons on North Main Street was established by Louis Stein and Bernard Roessing in 1840. The firm of Roessing & Stein carried on a general store for more than thirty years, when Mr. Roessing retired and the business was continued by Mr. Stein. Subsequently he took into partnership his son, W. A. Stein, and after the death of the father in July, 1894, the business was con-

tinued by Wm. A., Louis B., and Albert C. Stein, as Louis Stein's Sons.

Anthony Roekenstein came to the town in 1841 and opened a merchant tailoring establishment. The tailors prior to him were John Welsh, James Glenn, Mark McCandless and David A. Agnew.

Another successful merchant of this period was William S. Boyd, afterwards the founder of Springdale. He first began business as a druggist on the Diamond, but early in the forties he established a dry goods store at the corner of Main and Jefferson Streets.

Joseph McQuiston was one of the pioneer shoemakers, and in 1840 a shoe-shop was opened on Jefferson Street by Philip Bickel and Adam Schenck.

The jewelry store now conducted by Harry Grieb on North Main Street was first opened by Francis X. Grieb in 1849. Three years later he purchased the property on North Main Street now owned by his heirs, and established the first jewelry store in the borough. He continued in business until his death in 1865, and since that time the store has been conducted by his son Harry.

J. J. Sedwick was the pioneer harness maker of the town and one of the early postmasters. He was followed in this line of business by William Criswell and Major George W. Reed, who were among the prominent citizens of the town during the middle period of the century.

MODERN BUSINESS HOUSES.

Among the modern merchant houses, there are only a few existing today that date back to the pioneer days of the town. These have been enumerated under the caption of pioneer merchants. In 1804 there was but one merchant on Main Street north of the court house, and the number of business houses located on the public square might have been counted on the fingers of one hand until as late as

1820. The mercantile appraisers' list for 1908 credits the borough of Butler with 232 mercantile houses, including hotels, exclusive of the town of Lyndora. In the latter town there are thirty-nine such houses, making the total for the district 271. Among the oldest houses on Main Street are the dry goods establishment of Charles Duffy, Louis Stein's Sons, J. G. & W. Campbell's hardware store, and Harry Grieb's jewelry store. These stores were all established previous to 1850.

The firm of A. Troutman's Sons, dry goods merchants, was established by Adam Troutman in 1861 at the corner of Main and Mifflin Streets. About 1876 Mr. Troutman took his son, J. Henry, in as a partner, and the business was continued under the firm name of A. Troutman & Son. In 1890 the business was removed to the Troutman block at the corner of Main and Cunningham Streets, which had been completed that year. Adam Troutman retired in 1897, and the business has since been conducted under the firm name of A. Troutman's Sons, the partners being J. Henry Troutman, Wm. J. Troutman, and Geo. A. Troutman.

Alf. M. Reiber established a dry goods business in 1888, in a room in the Reiber block, now occupied by Dothett & Graham's clothing store. Subsequently he removed to the present location, No. 205 South Main Street, where he carries on a large business.

The pioneer shoe merchant of the town was John Bickel, who first started in the shoe manufacturing business about 1872. Subsequently he engaged in the boot and shoe business at the corner of Main and Mifflin Streets, with Al. Ruff as a partner. The business was carried on here for a number of years, when the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Bickel established a store in an old building on the site of the present Bickel block on South Main Street, which was erected in 1897.

Al. Ruff engaged in the boot and shoe

business with John Bickel as a partner at the old corner of Main and Mifflin Streets, and when the partnership was dissolved, he established a store at the present location on South Main Street. The store has been enlarged until it now extends from Main Street to Jackson Street in the rear. Philip Ruff was taken into the store as a partner in 1898, and the business is now conducted under the firm name of A. Ruff & Son. In addition to carrying a large line of goods for the retail trade, the firm does a wholesale business in rubber and felt goods.

The shoe house of B. C. Huselton is also one of the pioneers in that line of trade, and was one of the first established after the merchants of Butler began to change from the general store to the special line. Other firms that have been established since 1890 are C. E. Miller, Ketterer Bros., and Walker & Young.

Campbell's furniture house was established in Butler about 1892 by A. A. Campbell and C. A. Templeton, who removed their store from Brady's Bend and located first in the old Troutman building on North Main Street. Subsequently the Campbell block was built on South Main Street, and the business removed there. C. A. Templeton retired from the firm in 1899, and the business has since been conducted by A. A. Campbell. The establishment occupies three floors of the building and basement, and is one of the largest furniture houses in this part of the country.

George Ketterer first began the furniture business in rooms at the corner of Main and Mifflin Streets in the early part of the eighties. He conducted a repair shop in connection with the business, and in 1887 he erected the business block on South Main Street which is now occupied by him and by Ketterer Bros.' shoe store.

In 1908 the principal merchants in the dry goods trade were Charles Duffy, Louis Stein's Sons, Mrs. J. E. Zimmerman, Whitekettle & Morgan, Mrs. Lizzie M.

Young, A. Troutman's Sons, Alf. M. Reiber, Joseph Cohn, and Eisler & Mardorf.

The furniture dealers were George Ketterer, A. A. Campbell, Patterson Bros., and Snaman Bros.

The druggists were Reddick & Grohman, Louis A. Jamison, R. A. Reed, the Crystal Pharmacy, Wuller's Pharmacy, Bell's Pharmacy, S. G. Purvis, Boyd's Pharmacy, Dixon's Pharmacy, the Southside Pharmacy, the West End Pharmacy, and Robert Gurrard on East Jefferson Street.

The jewelry houses were represented by Harry Grieb, D. L. Cleeland, Ralston & Smith, Carl Leighner, and R. L. Kirkpatrick, G. F. T. Pape.

The boot and shoe trade were represented by B. C. Hinselton, A. Ruff & Son, Walker & Young, John Bickel's Sons, C. E. Miller, and Ketterer Bros.

The hardware dealers were Joseph Roekenstein, Niggel Bros., L. G. Moore, Koch Bros., J. G. & W. Campbell, Henry Biehl, and Joseph Roekenstein.

The clothing houses were represented by Donthett & Graham, Green & Young, William Roekenstein, Leon Schloss, the Ideal Clothing Parlors, Schaul & Levy, J. S. Wick & Son, J. G. Runkle, Harry V. Kidd, Harvey Colbert, and Samuel Cohn.

The general stores are conducted by C. A. Templeton & Company in the Stein Block on South Main Street, DeArme in the Cypher Block.

The principal grocery and provision houses, are conducted by G. Wilson Miller and A. A. Marshall on East Jefferson Street, W. A. Kamerer in the West End, W. A. Kirkpatrick, J. G. Moore, C. Koch & Sons, and Ed. Graham on North Main Street, A. & H. Reiber, W. A. Fisher, W. W. Miller, Henry Miller & Son on South Main Street, Harper Bros. and J. C. Hoch on Center Ave., C. A. Ellenberger and Barnhart & Geyser on Second Street, Borland & Wigton on Carbon Street, C. C. Shira and R. G. Ferguson on Loenst Street, Quigley & Myers, New Castle

Street; Raisley & Whiteside, New Castle Street; J. H. Robb, W. Jefferson St.; N. M. Heinzer, Zeigler Ave.; C. Hinchberger on Franklin St.; R. Parkin, Center Ave.; W. F. Limberg, W. Penn St.

The harness and buggy business is represented by Joseph Roekenstein, B. E. Roesing, Martincourt & Daugherty, J. G. & W. Campbell, and Kemper.

The wholesale business is represented by the Atlantic Refining Company, the Oil Well Supply Company, the Leedom & Worrall Grocery Company, the Lloyd Confectionery Company, B. F. Shannon, flour and feed; George Walter's Sons, feed and builder's supplies; H. J. Klingler & Company, flour and feed; the Cudahy Packing Company, and Goehring & Richards, produce house.

The Leedom & Worrall Company, wholesale grocers, was organized in 1904, and chartered on February 24th, 1905. The company purchased a lot at the corner of Center Avenue and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and erected a four-story brick building, which it now occupies. The president and principal stockholder of the company is Nelson Moore, the secretary is P. W. Leedom, and the treasurer and manager is George Worrall. A large amount of Butler capital is invested in this enterprise, which is taking a leading rank among the wholesale houses of Western Pennsylvania.

The Lyndora Building and Loan Association was chartered September 10, 1907, and has its office at Lyndora. The subscribers to the charter are residents of the town of Lyndora and Butler, and the association has done a prosperous business, notwithstanding the fact that it was confronted with a panic the first year of its existence. The subscribers to the charter are Jos. Criswell, B. Wendel, John Buccos, F. J. Chroust and H. A. Kitchen.

THE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

The Butler Co-operative Association

was organized in the latter part of 1907, and began business on the 1st of January, 1908. Articles of association were filed at that time showing a capital of \$10,000.00 and 122 subscribers. The directors were C. R. Watson, president, D. H. Lardin, secretary and treasurer, Charles N. Rush, G. F. Pfister and L. A. Garfield. The association purchased the store of A. F. Eisler & Company on the corner of Jefferson and McKean Streets, and engaged in the grocery and provision business. The association met with success from the start, and is now contemplating the enlargement of the business by establishing a boot and shoe department, as well as furnishings and dry goods as soon as a desirable location can be secured.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

The Building and Loan Association of Butler, organized March 4, 1876, and incorporated March 31, 1876, received bids as high as forty per cent. for loans. When the panic of that period was over, the association began buying stock, and continued this policy until November, 1881, when some dissatisfied stockholders applied to the attorney general to have the legal status of the institution defined. The stated number of shares at the beginning was 2,500, valued at \$200 each. The first officers were G. C. Roessing, president; G. Etzel, vice-president; J. S. Campbell, secretary; Louis Roessing, treasurer, and John M. Miller, solicitor. The directory comprised H. C. Heineman, J. M. Miller, Jacob Ziegler, Jacob Boos, Dr. Stephen Bredin, Casper Rockenstein, Joseph L. Purvis and William Enslinger. The effect of the petition of 1881 was simply to hasten the dissolution of the association.

The People's Building and Loan Association was organized April 6, 1886, with G. Wilson Miller, president; Chas. M. Heineman, secretary; Joseph S. Gray, treasurer, and Williams & Mitchell, solicitors. The directors were Charles Reibun, A. Park

McKee, S. D. Purvis, Dr. G. M. Zimmerman, Jacob Boos, Peter Schenck and Frank Shepherd.

The Eureka Building and Loan Association was incorporated in May, 1886, with W. G. Hays, Jacob Ziegler, Dr. George M. Zimmerman, A. Frank, J. W. Ziegler and R. C. McCurdy, directors.

The Mechanics' Building and Loan Association was organized in February, 1889, when 1,000 shares were subscribed. The officers were Dr. Samuel Graham, president; O. M. Russell, vice-president; C. A. Abrams, secretary, and L. W. Zuyer, treasurer. David E. Dale succeeded Dr. Graham as president in 1892, and J. N. Moore succeeded Mr. Abrams as secretary in 1893, when the last named was elected treasurer.

Chautauqua National Building and Loan Association was organized October 25, 1893, with D. Carmondy, president; G. M. Zimmerman, secretary-treasurer; John West, Joseph Niggel and J. W. McDowell, appraisers, who formed the board of directors, with William Keeshman, Jr., William Harless, Joseph Low and J. F. Jewell, W. C. Findley was chosen solicitor.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Butler County Mutual Insurance Company was organized September 5, 1853, with Samuel A. Purviance, president; John T. Bard, S. M. Lane, J. T. McJunkin, J. G. Campbell, Francis McBride, Emil Maurhoff, William Haslett, A. N. Meylert, Herman J. Berg, Ebenezer McJunkin, Andrew Carns and John M. Sullivan, managers; Ebenezer McJunkin, secretary; Andrew Carns, treasurer, and Emil Maurhoff, general agent. The company ceased work prior to 1859.

The Butler County Mutual Fire Insurance Company was incorporated by the legislature in April, 1859. In May, Saml. G. Purvis was elected president; I. J. Cummings, treasurer; Edwin Lyon, secretary; William Campbell, E. McJunkin, Dr.

W. R. Dowden, James Campbell, Abraham Ziegler, Jacob Walter, E. Kingsbury, E. Maurhoff, W. S. Boyd, and John Murrin, directors. Henry C. Heineman was elected secretary in 1860, and has held the position down to the present time. After the death of Saml. G. Purvis, Geo. C. Roessing was elected president, and served until his death, when Jas. Stephenson was elected to fill the vacancy.

The Farmers' and Breeders' Mutual Live Stock Insurance Association was organized in 1883, with A. D. Weir, of Buffalo township, president; Thomas Hays, of Fairview, vice-president; R. D. Stephenson, of Butler, treasurer; Dr. J. E. Byers, of Butler, secretary; James Stephenson, of Bonny Brook; James S. Hays, of Butler; Jno. A. Clark, of Prospect; Isaac Lefevre, of Saxonburg, and Bartholomew Nebel, of Herman, unofficial members. This association dissolved within six or seven years without loss to stockholders, although a large sum of money was paid out for injury to cattle.

The Citizens' Building and Loan Association of Butler was organized with G. Wilson Miller, president; L. S. McJunkin, vice-president, and C. M. Heineman, secretary. The directory was comprised of J. D. Jackson, S. D. Purvis, Frank Shepherd, L. F. Ganter, Jacob Boos, and Peter Schenck. Ira McJunkin was treasurer, and Williams & Mitchell, solicitors. Each series of stock was composed of not less than one thousand shares of a par value of \$100 each. Since the organization the association has matured twelve series of stock, and has five series now running. The present officers are G. W. Miller, president; T. M. Baker, secretary, and the following trustees: L. S. McJunkin, L. R. McAboy, Ed. Weigand, George Oesterling, Leonard Schenk, E. S. Critchlow, and Alf. M. Reiber.

The Workingmen's Building and Loan Association was organized in February, 1892, and is the successor to the Work-

ingmen's Equitable Association, which was first organized about 1888. The first officers of the Workingmen's Association were F. M. Renno, president; Jacob Keck, secretary; Joseph Rockenstein, treasurer; and A. T. Black, solicitor. This association has matured fifteen series of stock, and has five series running at the present time. It is the custom to start a new series and mature a series each year. With the exception of the president and the solicitor, the officers are the same as in 1892. The present board of directors consists of Philip Krause, president; Jacob Keck, secretary; Joseph Rockenstein, treasurer; N. J. Criley, Henry Miller, J. C. Burkhalter, George Miller, F. W. Koch, B. Kemper, Harry Grieb, G. E. Sherman, and Philip Wisener. T. H. C. Keck is the solicitor.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The pioneers of the borough considered protection from fire as one of their first duties, and as early as February 19, 1825, the town council considered plans for fire protection. At this time John Potts, Jacob Mechling, Maurice Bredin, William Beatty, Abraham Maxwell, and William Haggerty were appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions for buying a fire apparatus. At the same meeting John Gilmore, John Bredin, and Robert Scott were appointed a committee to draft a constitution for a fire company. The preliminary arrangements having been completed, a fire engine was bought from the Allegheny Fire Company in 1827, for \$400.00, and the following year the council appropriated money to build a house for the engine. This was the beginning of the fire system in Butler. Previous to that time the only fire protection the citizens had was the bucket brigade and such water supply as could be obtained from the wells and town pumps.

The old engine did service until worn out, and in 1842 a small hand-engine was in use for a short time. This was followed

by a period of almost thirty years that the town had to depend on the old bucket brigade in case of fire. In 1870 the matter of fire protection was again taken up by council, and Henry C. Heineman and Joseph J. Elliott were instructed to purchase a truck of the Hook and Ladder Company for \$400.00. Of this sum \$300.00 was appropriated by the council, and the balance was raised by subscription. This hook and ladder truck answered the purpose of the times until after the establishment of the city water works in 1878. Henry C. Heineman, who may be said to be the father of the Butler fire department, was ever alive to the importance of having a good service and never relaxed his efforts until the Volunteer Fire Department was organized and placed on an effective working basis.

The First Ward Hose Company. The first regular organization was made August 31, 1878, when the First Ward Hose Company was organized with thirty-three members. They chose the following officers: Henry C. Heineman, president; Jacob Roos, vice-president; A. T. Black, secretary, and C. W. Coulter, treasurer. The company is quartered in the Odd Fellows' Temple on East Cunningham Street, where it has handsome rooms fitted up. The present membership is forty-eight, and the following are the officers: President, J. W. Bayer; vice-president, W. H. Ensminger; secretary, H. A. Worth; treasurer, the Guaranty Safe Deposit & Trust Company; foreman, W. J. Heineman; assistant, Geo. N. Burkhalter; trustees, John Bauer, Leonard Milheim, C. N. Watson, P. E. Cronenwett, C. E. Cronenwett, and C. H. Douglass.

The First Ward Running Team was organized in 1893, and participated in the ten years of its existence in more races than any other team in the history of the sport. It has the record of having won seven thousand dollars of money, twenty-three state, district and world's champion-

ships, and altogether having to its credit sixty-six firsts and seconds in seventy-two starts.

The team won the Pennsylvania State championship in 1894-95-96-1900-1901; the Western Pennsylvania championship in 1896-97-98-1900-1901-2; the Northwestern Pennsylvania championship in 1895-97-99; the Northeastern Ohio championship in 1895; the Central Pennsylvania championship in 1900; the Pan-American Hook and Ladder championship in 1901; the Pennsylvania Hook and Ladder championship in 1900-1901-2; the Western Pennsylvania Hook and Ladder championship in 1900-1901-2.

The best time made by the team for 250 yards distance was thirty-two seconds, and for the 200 yard distance, twenty-six seconds.

Good Will Hose Company.—The second company to be organized was the Good Will Hose Company in October, 1878. Its first officers were Philip Bauer, president; James B. Mitchell, vice-president; Geo. J. Reiber, secretary; G. Wilson Miller, assistant secretary; John Irwin, foreman; James Moffit, assistant foreman; and W. A. Stein, treasurer. The present membership of the company is fifty-eight, and its officers are W. J. Rattigan, president; August Collins, vice-president; Earnest Faber, secretary and treasurer; J. W. Heckert, assistant secretary; Theo. Smith, foreman; John Lefevre, assistant foreman; S. M. Hildebrand, John Dickey and L. S. McJunkin, trustees. The company is quartered in a rented building on East Jefferson Street.

Campbell Hose Company.—When the fire department was first organized, the town was divided into the first and second wards, Jefferson Street being the dividing line. The two original hose companies were named for their respective wards. In 1888, a redivision of the town was made into five wards, placing both of the old companies in the second ward. A new

company was organized in the fifth ward November 1, 1888, and named in honor of John S. Campbell, who was one of its promoters. Among the charter members were John S. Campbell, David E. Dale, Wesley P. Roessing, J. A. Bonner, George Reiber, William Kennedy, Ralph Gregg, W. M. Starr, George W. Zeigler, Edward MeShane, August Miller, Joseph Northrup, Harry Gregg and William Bassitt. The company was first quartered in the Kirkpatrick building on North Main Street, but subsequently removed to the Younkins building on West North street. The present membership is fifty-nine, and the officers are F. N. Cooper, president; Edward Archer, vice-president; L. H. Clouse, secretary; John Allison, assistant secretary; A. M. Aiken, treasurer; M. M. Dobson, foreman; N. S. Snow, first assistant; John Bracy, second assistant foreman; Thomas McGuirk, Joseph Keeling and R. B. Allison, trustees.

The Southside Hose Company was organized in 1903 by merging the old Springdale Hose Company and the Markham Hook and Ladder Company. The former was organized June 11, 1888, and the latter in 1889. The new company has a membership of thirty-eight, and its officers are E. T. Burns, president; F. E. Stewart, vice-president; F. R. Zeigler, secretary; James Shaffer, treasurer; Paul Lehere, foreman; James Dunn, assistant foreman; Roy Campbell, Harry DeHaven and C. H. Skillman, trustees.

The Rescue Hook and Ladder Company.—In 1893 David Sypher effected the organization of a Hook and Ladder Company in the west end of town, and the new organization was named the Sypher Hook and Ladder Company. Subsequently the name of the company was changed to the Rescue Hook and Ladder Company, as it was supplied with a hose-cart as well as the hook and ladder truck.

Commencing in 1896 the company did some racing, winning the Hook and Lad-

der championship at Johnstown that year, at Beaver Falls the year following and at McKees Rocks in 1898. In the latter year the company won the Hose Race at McKees Rocks, and at Scottdale in 1899 the team won the Hook and Ladder race, the Service race and the Hose race. In 1900 the team won second money in a number of hook and ladder contests, as well as hose races. The present membership of the company is thirty-one. The officers are I. A. Weter, president; G. O. Schenk, vice-president; Jas. A. McDowell, secretary; T. E. Sullivan, treasurer; C. G. Ihlenfeld, foreman; Frank Grayson, assistant foreman; Will Sullivan, second assistant and O. A. Dershlimer, G. O. Schenk and T. Heberling, trustees. The company has quarters on Mercer Street which are handsomely fitted up.

The East End Hose Company is the youngest of the fire-fighting companies in the town, and the only one to own its own building. The company was organized December 12, 1898, and subsequently erected a frame building at the corner of Second and Brady Streets, which is used as a storage house for the apparatus, and club rooms for the company. The membership of the company is forty-seven, and the following are the officers: E. S. Critchlow, president; Thomas Craig, vice-president; Lewis Cumberland, secretary; Ed. E. Starr, assistant secretary; Daniel Younkins, treasurer; George Williams, foreman; L. A. Goepfner, first assistant; and L. S. Hoon, Sr., second assistant foreman; George Williams, C. Biehl, and W. J. Eury, trustees.

Firemen's Relief Association.—Among the organizations of the Butler Fire Department is the Firemen's Relief Association, which pays benefits to firemen who are injured while on duty. The association derives its revenue from a tax imposed on foreign insurance companies doing business in Pennsylvania. Butler firemen have been extremely fortunate,

and the expenditures of the organization in the ten years of its existence have been extremely light. As a result there is at the present time over \$5,000 in the treasury with which to meet the future demands of the organization. The present officers are M. H. Reiber, president; W. J. Heineman, vice-president; and C. H. Douglass, secretary and treasurer.

When the fire department was organized in 1878, A. L. Reiber was elected chief, and continued to hold that position until 1900, when he retired, and Jacob C. Burkhalter, the present chief, was elected. Chief Burkhalter is a charter member of the Good Will Hose Company, and has been a member of the volunteer fire department since its organization. J. A. Walter, a member of the First Ward Company, was assistant chief for a number of years, but this office was abolished in 1907. The fire police is composed of three members from each company under command of J. W. Zeigler.

Paid Department.—The first steps toward a paid fire department were taken in January, 1909, when the city council purchased two hose and chemical wagons, and two teams of horses for the use of the department, and set about its re-organization. One of the paid companies is located on Lookout Avenue, Southside, and the other on West North Street, on the property recently purchased by the city for a City Building.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS.

The early funeral directors and undertakers' business was associated with that of cabinet-maker. One of the pioneers to engage in the business was George Miller, who manufactured furniture and coffins on South McKean Street, and performed the duties of funeral director whenever his services were required.

George Roessing engaged in the business on West Jefferson Street about 1847, and subsequently conducted an **undertaking business** at his carriage and wagon-

making shop on West Cunningham Street until about 1888. The business was then removed to West Jefferson Street, and subsequently to the present location on North Main Street. For many years the firm was known as George Roessing & Son, the junior member of the firm being Wesley P. Roessing. After the death of the father, the son continued the business as W. P. Roessing, and at the present time he has associated with him his son, Fred Roessing.

The undertaking business now conducted by M. A. Berkimer was established in 1893 by Berkimer & Taylor. They first had rooms in the Cratty Building, two doors south of the present location, where they continued for two years, when Mr. Taylor retired, and Mr. Berkimer became the sole owner. He has an up-to-date establishment, and in addition to his undertaking business conducts a livery at the rear of the Y. M. C. A. Building.

The firm of Amy & Eyth began the undertaking business in the old postoffice building on South Main Street in 1904. Frank Eyth retired from the firm in May, 1905, and the business has since been conducted by George W. Amy. In the spring of 1908 the business was removed to North Main Street, the present location.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The first justice of the peace in the town was Samuel Cunningham, the pioneer. The records show that in 1808 he united Walter Lowrie and Miss Amelia McPherrin in marriage. In 1809 Mr. Lowrie was appointed justice. After him came Abraham Brinker, Reuben Ayres, Hugh McKee, John Duffy, John Sweeney and Patrick Kelley, Jr. These justices were all appointed by the respective governors previous to the adoption of the Constitution of 1839, after which the office became elective. From 1840 to 1908 the following have served: Patrick Kelley, 1840; Robert Carnahan, 1841-45-50-55; Samuel C.

Stewart, 1841; Samuel G. Purvis, 1845-50-55-60-65; James Glenn, 1846-51; George C. Roessing, 1856-61; James McNair, 1865; William S. Ziegler, 1866; Jacob Keck, 1869-1908, inclusive; Robert McClure, 1869; John G. Muntz, 1871-76; John B. Butler, 1875; Henry Pillow, 1878-79; Lewis P. Walker, 1881-86; John B. Black, 1881; Samuel P. Irvine, 1882; John W. Brown, 1885; J. P. McQuistion, 1886; R. C. McAboy, 1888-91; Cyrus E. Anderson, 1891-96-1901; R. B. Gilchrist, 1896; Reuben McElvaine, 1901; R. C. McAboy, 1903 (appointed); James Maxwell, 1904; H. W. Christie, 1904; J. H. Sutton, 1907 (appointed); Wm. F. Lytle, 1907; F. H. Davy, 1908.

The Butler County Humane Society, a branch of the Federated Humane Society of Pennsylvania, was chartered by the Courts of Butler County, December 10, 1897, with one hundred and forty-three charter members. The purpose of the society is to protect animals, children and aged people from abusive treatment, and enforce such laws as have been enacted by the State covering the subject. For a number of years the local society was supported by the subscriptions of the members, but within the last two years the fines enforced have been sufficient to pay the running expenses of the local branch. The local society has representatives in all of the townships and boroughs of the county, and is governed by a board composed of the following: L. B. Stein, Al. Ruff, C. E. Cronenwett, Lewis P. Walker and E. E. Abrams. C. G. Christie is president of the board, E. E. Abrams, secretary, and John H. Sutton, agent. During the past year the society has investigated sixty cases of cruelty to animals, and tried twenty cases in the court, and in the past eighteen months they have prosecuted three cases of cruelty to children. The society is represented on the State Board by C. G. Christie.

The Butler Public Library is kept up by

an organization of public spirited ladies of the town, of which Mrs. H. C. Phillips is president; Mrs. J. D. Lowrie, vice-president; Miss Grace Prugh, secretary; and the Butler Savings & Trust Company, treasurer. The association occupied a rented building at 226 North Main street for a number of years where the library was kept open every afternoon and evening, and a public reading room was maintained in connection with the library. In the fall of 1908 the association moved the quarters to the old school building on East Jefferson Street. Miss Clara B. McJunkin is the librarian.

CHURCHES.

First Presbyterian Church of Butler is the oldest congregation in the city. The records of the church, however, post-date its organization twenty years and the settlement of Presbyterians here by at least thirty-three years. A few years before the close of the eighteenth century, there were found among the settlers a few individuals who, though ridiculed by the world, maintained the domestic and social worship of God and were members of the Presbyterian church, though not yet regularly organized as a congregation. It is thought that Rev. Mr. Gwinn was the first minister of the gospel who preached to them, in the fall of 1797. Rev. Mr. Moorehead preached here in 1798, and he was followed by Revs. Samuel Tait, William Wylie, and others. These men preached during the season of the "Bodily Exercise," which prevailed throughout the country, and to some extent in this place, particularly in 1803 and 1804. The gospel was now preached, for the most part, at Thorn's tent and Russell's tent—the former within the bounds of Butler congregation, near the house where William Kearns resided (in 1837), and the latter was within the bounds of the Concord congregation.

The church of Harmony was organized

in 1805, with sixteen members, by Rev. John McPherrin.

On April 7, 1813, Rev. John McPherrin was installed pastor of the churches of Butler and Concord by the Presbytery of Erie. He began preaching in the court house at Butler, to the newly organized church of this borough, devoting three-fourths of his time to it and giving one-fourth to the church at Concord. In 1815, a stone meeting-house was erected, on the site of the present building, and in it the pioneer preacher held regular services until his death, February 10, 1822.

In the fall of 1814 the movement to erect a house of worship was inaugurated, and the contract was awarded to John Neyman for \$1,500. Rev. John Coulter was ordained and installed pastor of the united churches of Butler, Concord and Muddy Creek September 10, 1823,—giving one-half his time to Butler. In the spring of 1833, he resigned the Butler charge, and in July of that year Rev. Loyal Young commenced preaching at Butler, and was ordained pastor, December 4, 1833. He found on the list the names of 105 members.

In 1833, the suggestion of a new building was carried out, and \$3,200 expended on a house fit to accommodate the large congregation.

A constitution was adopted June 30, 1823, and on the 8th of January, 1824, the congregation was incorporated. A second charter was obtained in 1854, which is now the law of the church. In December, 1834, resolutions against the theatrical meetings, then being held at Butler, were adopted, and the elders exercised the closest supervision over the members of the congregation, calling on many of them to confess and reform. In 1836, the question of betting on elections was presented, and one member was suspended because he would, "under similar circumstances bet again." In December, 1858, Elders Boyd, Martin and Graham were appointed a committee to secure a lot for a church

building, south or southeast of Butler, for the accommodation of members living distant from the town in the direction indicated. In January, 1859, the committee of elders reported that an acre of land was secured from Joseph Robinson for twenty dollars, the location being five miles southeast, on the Saxonburg Road, and that funds of building to the amount of \$350 were on hand. The years 1862 and 1863 are noted for the erection of a new church building.

April 28, 1868, Mr. Young's relation with the church was dissolved. During his ministry nearly 450 persons united with the church and several revivals of marked interest occurred. Witherspoon Institute owed its existence to him more than any other man. The work of calling the convention which brought the school into existence, of preparing the charter, of raising money and of starting the school, devolved principally upon him, and he was its principal for a considerable period.

In May, 1868, Rev. W. I. Brugh was stated supply. He was installed pastor November 2, 1869, and resigned in April, 1871. On January 23, 1872, Rev. C. H. McClellan was installed pastor.

Rev. W. T. Wylie was installed pastor in June, 1879. He resigned December 25, 1881. In June, 1882, Rev. W. E. Oiler was elected pastor; in December, W. D. Brandon was chosen superintendent, and Joseph S. Gray assistant, of the Sabbath school.

The present church is simply an extension of that erected in 1862-63, the work being accomplished in 1874-5. With the exception of the court house, and Jefferson Street school building and high school, this church building occupies the finest site within the borough limits. The extension was completed in 1880 at an expenditure of about \$16,000. With the exception of reseating, the addition of a gallery, and some repair work, the building has remained the same. A new pipe organ was

installed in 1899 at an expense of about \$2,500.

In 1897 one hundred and sixty-two members of the congregation were dismissed by letter to form the Second Presbyterian Church of Butler. The membership of the old congregation in 1908 was 601. John F. Anderson was superintendent of the Sunday school, George B. Wick, director of music, W. D. Brandon, teacher of the young men's bible class, and A. T. Scott, teacher of the Sullivan Men's Bible class. This class is one of the interesting features of the church, and was organized under the instruction of Col. John M. Sullivan, February 5, 1888. Col. Sullivan continued as teacher of the class until his death July 26, 1896, the membership at that time being about fifty. After the death of Col. Sullivan, A. T. Scott, Esq., a member of the Butler Bar, was chosen teacher, a position which he still holds. After the organization of the Second Presbyterian Church, the class was divided, but it still retains a large membership. The branch of the class in the Second Church is instructed by D. D. Quigley.

The trustees in 1908 were W. C. Thompson, A. D. Sarver, Frank Mitchell, H. H. Boyd, E. I. Brugh, and E. E. Abrams. The elders were W. D. Brandon, John C. Reddick, C. N. Boyd, John F. Anderson, Robert M. Anderson and P. W. Lowry. The death of Elder William Campbell, Jr., and Elder James Stevenson was noted during 1907.

St. Mark's Evangelical Lutheran Church is one of the oldest church organizations in Butler, dating from 1813, in which year and subsequently Rev. Jacob Schnee made missionary visits, baptizing a large number of German residents. Early in November, 1821, Bishop J. C. G. Schweitzerbarth, a scholarly divine hailing from Stuttgart, Germany, took charge of the interests of Lutheranism in this place. When he came here he found but six members. June 3, 1821, he first administered communion to

the congregation, having the day previous confirmed his first class of catechumens and effected a preliminary organization. The officials chosen were Jacob Mechling, John McCollough and John Henshew. Ten years later steps were taken to draft a permanent constitution, to secure a charter, and build a church; and in 1841 the council was constituted a corporate and body politic by the title, "The Ministers, Trustees, Elders and Deacons of the German Evangelical Lutheran Congregations of St. Marcus Church in Butler."

The new church, a brick structure forty by sixty with an annex of twenty-two feet, and a belfry, was dedicated September 26, 1841.

The cost of the building, about \$4,000, entailed some financial hardships on the members, but by a strong and united effort they succeeded in meeting the most pressing obligations. Prosperity again returned in 1847, a small organ was bought, and soon after a burial ground was purchased.

The congregation originally had among its numbers a sprinkling of American born people. Some of these, together with others, were, through Rev. G. Bassler, organized into an English Lutheran congregation on the 16th of January, 1843, and for a few years they held service in the German church. This drew off the English element, and in consequence St. Mark's congregation remained purely German. Bishop Schweitzerbarth's pastoral relation with the congregation continued till April, 1849, a period of nearly twenty-eight years.

On the 8th of April that year Rev. William A. Fetter became the first resident pastor. He remained till the summer of 1863, when he removed to Millerstown. The congregation was supplied by Rev. J. N. Wolf, and others, till January, 1864, when Rev. G. F. H. Meiser was secured as pastor. During the time of his service a comfortable parsonage on Wayne Street

was secured, and a large pipe organ for the church purchased. Rev. Meiser resigned and was succeeded in January, 1869, by Rev. C. H. W. Luebker. He retired in 1876, his successor being Rev. E. Cronenwett, who has remained as pastor to the present time.

The corner stone of a new church edifice was laid August 15, 1878, in a new location on the corner of Washington and Jefferson Streets, and the dedication of the new building took place September 7, 1879. The cost of the entire property, site, structure, sheds, fencing, pavements, etc., was about \$18,000.

During the past sixty years St. Mark's congregation, in addition to the usual loss of members by death and removals, has suffered several extensive drains through branch organization of its membership. Out of it grew in some measure the English Lutheran Church of Butler, organized in 1843. The next was an effort to form an Evangelical Church in Butler which turned out German Reformed, and then became extinct about 1870, and in 1876 the German Lutheran Church of Summit Township was organized about four miles east of Butler. The so-called "White Church" four miles west of Butler, was another branch organized about 1890, but has since become extinct, the members uniting with the church in Butler. The territory of the congregation still extends in its extreme limits from five to seven miles in all directions from Butler. In January, 1909, the number of communicant members was 700. The young people and three-fourths of the adult membership are English, though services in the German language are still regularly held on every alternate Sunday morning. The Sunday-school has an enrollment of 185 scholars, and ten teachers. J. H. Troutman is superintendent, and C. E. Cronenwett and Frank E. Troutman, assistant superintendents. Two women's so-

cieties are in active work in the congregation, the Senior and the Junior Ladies' Missionary Societies.

Rev. E. Cronenwett, D. D., pastor of this congregation, entered on the thirty-third year of his pastorate here in January, 1909, and is in the forty-sixth year of his ministry. He is at the present time the senior resident pastor of Butler.

United Presbyterian Church.—This is the second oldest church organization in the borough of Butler. At a meeting of the Associate Reformed Presbytery of the Monongahela, held at "Yough Meeting House," June 25, 1804, a petition was presented for "supplies of gospel ordinances" from the congregation of "Butlertown." So far as any records that are extant show, this was the origin of the present United Presbyterian congregation of Butler.

The petitioners, though probably few in number, must have pressed their petition very earnestly, and the Presbytery must have regarded Butler town as no unpromising field, for the petition was promptly granted and Rev. Joseph Kerr, a young man who had just been ordained, was appointed to supply on the first Sabbath of August, 1804.

It is evident that the congregation of Butler town was well pleased with the young minister, for we find them three weeks after hearing the first sermon present at a meeting of Presbytery, either by commissioners or petition, asking "for supplies of preaching." Again in the following spring a similar application was made by the congregation of "Butler town."

Rev. Mungo Dick was appointed to preach in Butler on the second Sabbath of July, 1805. September 3, 1805, the Presbytery "received a petition from the congregation of Butler town and Deer Creek praying to be united and have as frequent supplies of sermons as can be afforded."

which petition was granted. In March, 1811, the Butler society presented a petition to the Presbytery "praying for the dissolution of their connection with Deer Creek and the establishment of a connection with Slippery Rock." The Butler congregation with its new partner at once put forth an effort to obtain a pastoral settlement, but, as on previous occasions, met with disappointment. After various unsuccessful attempts had been made to secure a regular pastor, the prayers of this people were answered, and on May 17, 1819, Rev. Isaiah Niblock, a young man and a licentiate from the Presbytery of Monaghan, Ireland, presented credentials, on the credit of which he was received as a probationer under the direction of Presbytery. He gave satisfaction and was ordained and installed on the 17th of November, 1819, when for the first time the Associate Reformed Presbytery met in Butler. The first communion service was held in the valley just south of the North cemetery. It was the first service of the kind conducted by the young minister, and the first time the congregation of Butler was permitted to receive the sacrament at the hands of their own pastor. The occasion was a memorable event. Rev. Niblock organized a Sunday school but the exact date is unknown; but it was evidently the first held in Butler, for while conducted by the Associate Reformed congregation, members of other denominations were among its officers and teachers.

For some years after the advent of Mr. Niblock the congregation labored under the disadvantage of having no church building. For a time services were held in the court house, but as other denominations met there, appointments often conflicted. Arrangements were then made to hold services in the ravine below the cemetery, where the first communion was held. Hugh McKee obtained permission and the congregation hauled logs and put blocks under them, and on these rough hewn pews

they sat for hours listening to the word of life.

In 1824 a deed was given by Robert Campbell and Jane his wife to John Potts in trust for the Associate Reformed church of Butler, for lot 138 on which the church now stands. A brick meeting-house was proposed and the contract let. When completed, it was an oblong square-cornered brick building costing four or five thousand dollars. "The old church," says Rev. Mr. Niblock, "forms a distinct picture in my mind. High upon the wall was the little old-fashioned red box pulpit with its closed doors. The pews were large with doors to each; and every seat was occupied by one or more families. The gallery ran around the three sides of the church and was comfortably seated. The church was generally filled with worshipers, and on communion Sabbaths, which were always high days, a large audience crowded the building to overflowing."

In addition to the onerous duties of the pastorate, Mr. Niblock was appointed county treasurer by the commissioners in 1826. At the close of the year we find published a full report of his receipts and expenditures amounting to \$5,785.23.

After eighteen years of arduous service Mr. Niblock was, at his own request, owing to ill health, released from White Oak Springs of his charge, October 23, 1835. In 1839 additional seating accommodations were required, and pews were placed in the gallery of the Butler church at a cost of \$153. In 1845 an arrangement was entered into between the Butler and Union congregations by which a portion of Mr. Niblock's time was given to them. This arrangement continued until 1853, after which this congregation became a separate pastoral charge. In 1849 the charter of the congregation was amended by reducing the number of trustees from nine to three. Some time in 1851 a portion of ground south of the borough, containing one and a half acres or more, was given by

John McQuiston to the trustees in trust for the congregation, to be used as a burying ground.

In 1858, the degree of doctor of divinity was conferred on Rev. Niblock by Westminster College. At the opening of the year 1864, Dr. Niblock, who had never been a very strong man, began to show signs of failing health, and on Wednesday afternoon, June 29, 1864, he peacefully entered into heavenly rest. Greatly honored and respected through life, his memory will ever remain green in the hearts of those who knew him.

The congregation remained without a pastor for nearly two years, when Mr. John Gailey, a licentiate under the care of Monongahela Presbytery, was called. He was ordained and installed April 24, 1866. Soon after it was decided to enlarge the building, and the work was completed during the winter following at a cost of \$5,800. In 1871 an addition of twenty feet was made to the east end of the church at a cost of about \$3,000.

Rev. Gailey was released at his own request, December 26, 1871, and was succeeded by Rev. George McCormick, who was ordained and installed October 22d, following. He resigned to enter upon missionary work in the far west, and was released April 22, 1873. A year later the congregation secured the services of Rev. R. G. Ferguson, who was installed January 18, 1875. On July 8, 1884, he was released to accept the presidency of Westminster College.

Three weeks after the resignation of Dr. Ferguson the congregation extended a call to Rev. John S. McKee, D. D., of Mercer. He began his work here the first of October, 1884, and continued until his death, March 5, 1903. During his pastorate of almost twenty years the congregation more than doubled in numbers, erected a handsome new church edifice, and had grown to be one of the strongest churches in the denomination. At a meet-

ing of the congregation held in June, 1903, a call was extended to Rev. A. R. Robinson, of Martins Ferry, which was accepted, and he began his work the first of September that year. He was installed at the regular meeting of Butler Presbytery, which was held in October. Rev. Robinson continued as pastor until February 1, 1907, when he was released at his own request to accept a call from the Sixth United Presbyterian Church at Pittsburg. The congregation was without a pastor for a little over a year, when a call was extended to Rev. R. B. Miller, who was then pastor of the United Presbyterian Church at Beaver, Pennsylvania, which was accepted. He began his labors here April 1, 1908.

As the church increased in strength from year to year, the old house became too small to accommodate the worshippers, and in March, 1891, it was unanimously voted to build a new church. A piece of ground fronting fifteen feet on McKean Street and extending one hundred feet back, was purchased for \$1,200, in order to give more room. The plan as finally settled on was for a stone and brick building in the Romanesque style of architecture, comprising an audience room sixty-nine by seventy-six feet, with a lecture room forty-nine by fifty-four feet. On July 9, 1891, contracts were made for the construction of a building to cost a little over \$20,000. Sunday, July 12, 1891, the last service was held in the old building, and on the following Monday the pews were removed to Reiber's Hall, and on the 20th the work of demolition was commenced and such progress made that on August 12th the corner-stone was formally laid. December 27, 1891, the lecture room was occupied for the first time, the congregation having worshipped twenty-three Sabbaths in Reiber's Hall. The building was completed January 8, 1894, and on the 22d of February of the same year it was dedicated. It presents a fine appearance both

externally and internally, the acoustics are good, and the total seating capacity of both rooms is about 1,200. The cost, including fixtures, was \$26,153.28.

In 1904 the congregation erected a parsonage on the lot east of the church on Jefferson Street at a cost of about \$5,000, exclusive of the ground. The membership of the congregation has increased from 231 on October 1, 1884, to 752 on January 31, 1909. The church has a well organized Women's Missionary Society, Young Women's Society, Christian Union and Junior Society, and an attendance of about 300 in the Sabbath school, of which Hon. James M. Galbreath is superintendent, S. B. Pollock assistant superintendent, and Miss Emily M. Brittain, associate superintendent. The members of the session in 1909 were Samuel D. Purvis, John T. Kelley, W. B. Shrader, Thornley C. Johnson, James M. Galbreath, and M. L. Armstrong. The trustees were William G. Douthett, president, Raymond S. Cornelius, secretary, C. G. Christie, John G. McFarlin, Al. Ruff, Aaron Bieghley. Miss Jean McKee is treasurer.

The Italian Mission, under the care of this church, was organized in the fall of 1906, with Rev. Michael Renzetti, as pastor. The services are held in a rented hall on Elm Street, which is also used for the purpose of holding night school during the week. At the present time there are forty members attending the mission. The Sabbath school has an enrollment of seventy, and the night school an enrollment of thirty. Rev. Renzetti is the superintendent of the Sabbath school, Salvatora Schallanbbi is secretary, and Frank Tremarke is treasurer. Miss Mary McKee is the organist.

First Evangelical Lutheran Church.—The first meeting of those favorable to the organization of an English Lutheran Church in Butler was held in the German church of the same denomination then lo-

cated on South McKean Street, on the 16th of January, 1843. Jacob Meehling served as secretary of this meeting, and Rev. Gottlieb Bassler was chosen treasurer. A church constitution for the guidance of the organization was adopted at this meeting, and at a subsequent meeting the first church council was elected. The constitution adopted by the society was signed by forty-five individuals, twenty-two males and twenty-three females.

Services appear to have been held in the German Church or in the court house until 1848, when the question of building a church was considered. An offer by Michael Emerick of a lot on West North Street (now the site of Bethany Reformed Church), was accepted, and the latter donated the ground in fee simple to the congregation. The building was begun in 1849 and completed and dedicated in September, 1850. This building served its purpose for twenty-seven years, when negotiations were entered into for the purchase of the Witherspoon Institute property on North Main Street, which occupied the site of the present church. The purchase of this property was made early in 1876, and the changes and improvements made at that time, including the original cost of the property, was about \$7,700.00.

A charter was obtained for the association in 1852 during the pastorate of Rev. Bassler.

An event of historical importance to English Lutherans in Western Pennsylvania took place in Butler about a year after the organization of the church. The Pittsburg Synod was organized in 1844, and it was in Butler that the preliminary conference was held for the purpose of making arrangements for the organization of the Synod. A number of prominent ministers of the denomination were present.

After the Rev. Bassler the pastors succeeded as follows: Rev. A. H. Waters,

1855-1861; Rev. J. H. Fritz, until 1869; no pastor for about ten months; Rev. L. H. Geshwind, 1870-1874; Rev. J. Q. Waters was next called and began his work here in July, 1875, to August, 1884; Rev. D. L. Roth, November, 1884, to October, 1888; Rev. G. E. Titzel, November, 1888, to November, 1891; Rev. Enoch Smith, 1891, until his death, May 23, 1894; Rev. D. L. Roth second time, November 18, 1894, to 1898; Rev. S. M. Mounitz, called 1898, with Rev. T. B. Roth, D. D., then president of Thiel College, Greenville, as associate pastor, until July, 1903; no pastor until March 6, 1904, when Rev. Robert D. Roeder, of Norristown, who had previously accepted a call, was regularly installed. He is the present pastor.

The large increase in membership from 1885 to 1895 created the necessity of larger and better quarters, and in 1897 the congregation began the erection of the present handsome stone church building which was completed and dedicated the following year at a cost of about \$25,000, exclusive of the lot and the interior furnishings. This building occupies the site of the old Witherspoon Institute building at the corner of Main and Clay Streets, which was one of the historical educational institutions of the town.

An event of importance to the congregation took place on March 8, 1908, when a new pipe organ which had been donated by the children of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Reiber, was dedicated at the morning services, and in the evening a jubilee service was held at which the church mortgage was burned. These services were attended by Rev. T. B. Roth, D. D., Rev. Warren Roth, D. D., Rev. D. L. Roth, D. D., and Rev. H. K. Shanor.

The membership of the congregation in January, 1909, was 350, and the following composed the church council: William Kesselman, A. E. Reiber, John R. Henninger, D. F. Reed, W. H. Hildebrand, J.

F. Kittleberger, H. G. Graham, George Krug, Jr., and Lonis G. Nicol. The society has a well organized Sunday school, with A. E. Reiber as superintendent, a Women's Missionary Society, Junior Missionary Society, and the Luther League.

Grace Lutheran Church.—The Grace Lutheran congregation, a branch sanctioned by the General Synod, was organized here in 1890 by Rev. H. B. Winton. The first meeting of the society was held June 16, 1890, and the formal organization took place in August of the same year, when thirty-five charter members were enrolled. Rev. Winton supplied the new congregation until October, 1891, when Rev. J. E. Maurer was installed pastor. He was succeeded on February 1, 1893, by Rev. Eli Miller, who continued as pastor until August 6, 1901, when he resigned to accept a call to St. Mark's Church, Northside, Pittsburg. Rev. J. C. Nicholas, the present pastor, was called November 1, 1901.

For the first few years after its organization the society held services in a rented hall in the Reiber Building on South Main Street. A charter was secured May 13, 1893, and the same year a lot was purchased from H. J. Klinger on the corner of Mifflin and Church Streets. A brick edifice was erected which was completed in the early part of 1905 at a cost of \$5,350.00. In 1904 a Sunday-school room was erected at the north side of the building, and a pipe organ installed, the services incident to the rededication of the church taking place on September 25th of that year. The total value of the church property in 1908 was about \$20,000.00. The membership of the society is 400, and in addition it has a Woman's Missionary Society, Young Women's Missionary Circle, Christian Endeavor Society and Junior Society. E. A. Whitekettle is superintendent of the Sunday-school, and J. H. Murtland president of the Christian Endeavor Society. The

official board in 1908 was composed of Elders J. H. Reiber, W. M. Bellis, L. H. Craig and D. W. Johns. The deacons were Charles H. Barnhart, W. H. Ensminger, J. B. Hutchison and W. J. Daugherty.

The Second Presbyterian Church, of Butler, is the daughter of the First Church, and had its inception at a meeting of the session and board of trustees of the First Presbyterian Church held on May 12, 1897, at which David L. Cleeland and Dr. John E. Byers were authorized to secure the services of a minister and provide a place for holding worship for six months with a view of determining the propriety of organizing a second Presbyterian church in Butler. This committee secured the use of the assembly rooms of the Y. M. C. A. building and the first services were held June 6th, 1897. The formal organization was effected on the 11th of October, 1897, by a committee of Butler Presbytery composed of Rev. J. B. Coulter, D. D., chairman; Rev. W. E. Oller, D. D., Rev. I. D. Decker, D. D., and Elder Elliott Robb, of Prospect. One hundred and sixty-two persons were received by letter from the First Presbyterian Church, of Butler, forty from other churches and twenty-seven on examination. Rev. I. D. Decker presided at the meeting, and after the preliminaries had been arranged officially declared the church regularly organized as the Second Presbyterian Church of Butler.

The new congregation was supplied until October 27, 1897, when a call was extended to Rev. Edwin R. Worrell, of Waverly, Kansas, which was accepted. Rev. Worrell continued as pastor until the beginning of 1907, when he resigned to accept a position as field secretary in the temperance work. In the ten years of his pastorate here the congregation had almost doubled its membership, erected a church building and was well equipped for excellent work. Rev. Geo. C. Miller, a graduate of the Western Theological Sem-

inary, at Allegheny, class of 1907, was elected in April, 1907, and installed by a committee of Butler Presbytery July 11th. Under his pastorate the congregation has experienced a steady growth and has an effective working organization.

The death of Dr. John E. Byers, one of the first elders, was recorded on February 8, 1904, on the minutes of the session. In 1908 the session was composed of Thos. B. White, Robt. A. White, Thomas Hayes, C. B. Conway, Dr. W. B. Clark, David L. Cleland, J. E. Brandon, D. D. Quigley and J. P. Whiteside. The deacons were J. C. McNees, H. H. Hull, and Geo. D. Kameron. The trustees were P. H. Sechler, Ira McJunkin, J. H. Starr, C. E. McIntyre, T. B. Young and D. H. Sutton. The superintendents of the Sabbath school since its organization have been David L. Cleeland, Levi M. Wise, Robert A. White and Ira McJunkin. The congregation had 561 members in 1908, a well organized Christian Endeavor Society, a Women's Missionary Society, Ladies' Aid Society, and Young Women's Missionary Society.

Soon after the organization of the congregation steps were taken towards securing a suitable house for worship. A lot was purchased from the Graham heirs on the Southeast corner of the Diamond for which six thousand dollars was paid. T. B. Young, Ira McJunkin and Thomas Hayes were appointed a building committee and in 1902 the contract for the present church was let to George Schenk, of Butler. The church was completed and dedicated on October 7th, 1903 at a total cost of \$34,000.00. The building and lot represents an investment of \$40,000.00. Subsequently a pipe organ was installed at a cost of \$2,500.00. The church is constructed of native sandstone, medieval in style of architecture, and modern in all of its appointments. With the exception of \$2,500.00 subscribed by members of the First Church, the entire expense has been

met by the Second Church, and in 1908 the indebtedness of the society had been reduced to \$8,000.00.

Rev. George C. Miller, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Butler, was born April 1, 1878, near Punxsutawney, Jefferson County, Pennsylvania, and is the son of Eli F. Miller. He was educated in the common schools of the county and at Indiana (Pa.) State Normal, and subsequently taught school for three years. Later he entered the Missouri Valley College at Marshall, Missouri, and graduated in the class of 1904. In the fall of 1904 he entered the Western Theological Seminary at Allegheny and was graduated in the class of 1907. While a student at the seminary he was ordained in Allegheny Presbytery of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, September 10, 1905, and did supply work for New Salem Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He was moderator of the Union Presbytery for one year during this time. While a student of the third year he supplied the Second Presbyterian Church of Butler, and in April, 1907, was elected pastor of that congregation to succeed Rev. Edwin R. Worrell. This call was accepted, and he was installed by a committee of Butler Presbytery July 11, 1907. At the annual meeting of Butler Presbytery held in June, 1908, he was elected moderator, which position he now holds. Rev. Miller was married September 12, 1904, to Miss Alice Newton, of Warrensburg, Missouri. They have one daughter, Catherine Virginia.

St. Peter's Episcopal Church.—The history of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church of Butler dates back to some time in 1818, when the Rev. Jackson Kemper (afterwards Bishop) visited the locality as agent for the "Society for the Advancement of Christianity in Pennsylvania," and held Episcopal services in the parlor of the residence of Hon. John Gilmore. After the services a number of children were baptized. There is no record of any

regular visitations by Episcopal ministers until 1824, when the Protestant Episcopal Church of Butler was organized. The officiating minister at this time was Rev. Robert Ayres, and the membership consisted of but a few families. The first meeting held to take steps towards the erection of a church building was in the court house. The Right Rev. John H. Hopkins, then rector of Trinity Church, Pittsburg, and afterwards bishop of the Diocese of Vermont, presided at this meeting. Judge Bredin proposed and did donate the lot of ground on East Jefferson Street on which the building was afterwards erected, and which is the site of the present edifice. One thousand dollars was subscribed towards the church building fund at this meeting, and immediate steps were taken towards the erection of the building. Prior to its completion services were held by Rev. Ayres in the Court House.

The first pastor of the new church was Rev. M. P. Bonnell, who began his work in 1824 and continued until 1827. He was succeeded by Rev. Wm. G. Hilton, who remained six years, and he was followed by Rev. Thomas Crompton, who served about six months. Rev. B. B. Killikelly came in 1833, and was succeeded in 1837 by Rev. Wm. White, D. D., who continued as pastor of the congregation for forty years. Rev. White resigned in 1877, and was succeeded by Rev. Daniel I. Edwards, who took charge January 8, 1878. He resigned April 13, 1880, and in December of that year Rev. Edmond Burke took charge as rector and remained until August 8, 1882, when he was succeeded by Rev. S. H. S. Gallaudet. He was succeeded in 1884 by Rev. John London, and the latter in turn on the 15th of September, 1892, by Rev. Miles S. Hemenway. During the pastorate of Rev. Hemenway the new church building was begun and the congregation made substantial progress. He resigned on September 12, 1898, and was succeeded by Rev. T. B. Barlow, who was called March

26, 1899, and continued as pastor until June 4, 1904, when he resigned. During this pastorate the church edifice was completed and the new pipe organ installed, the latter being the gift of Mr. Andrew Carnegie. The present pastor, Rev. Mark H. Milne, was called October 27, 1904, and assumed the duties of his position shortly after.

The present church is an imposing structure, costing about twenty-five thousand dollars, exclusive of the furnishing and the lot. It stands on the site of the old church on ground donated by Judge John Bredin. The present membership of the congregation is 330 and the Sabbath school has an enrollment of 130.

St. Peter's Catholic Church.—The first Catholic church in Butler was erected by the English-speaking Catholics in 1822. It was the old St. Peter's, was built of stone, and stood upon the hill in the eastern part of the borough, where the old Catholic burial ground is now located. The building committee were John Duffy, Norbert Foltz, and William Hagerty, the last mentioned being also the contractor. Prior to the construction of the church, Rev. Charles Ferry came here in 1821, and organized the congregation. The first bishop to visit the church was Francis Patrick Kenrick, of Philadelphia, in 1834, when it was dedicated. It was superseded by the present German church, which was erected in 1849, on Franklin Street. On the occasion of the laying of the corner-stone, Hon. James Buchanan, who was on a visit to Butler at the time as the guest of Hon. William Beatty, was among the strangers present. The church was dedicated October 14, 1849, by Right Rev. Bishop O'Connor, of Pittsburg. The old stone chapel was taken down in 1853, and the English-speaking Catholics erected St. Paul's church in 1866.

As early as January 15, 1829, Mrs. Sarah Collins deeded to the Right Rev. Henry Conwell, D. D., bishop of Philadel-

phia, in trust for the members of the old St. Peter's Catholic Church, one acre and seven perches, together with right of way from this land to the Butler and Kittanning turnpike. This deed was granted for a valuable consideration and for the encouragement of the congregation in Butler to the trustee named and his successors in trust for St. Peter's Catholic Church. It was a part of a tract called "Newry," patented by the State, April 22, 1807, to Stephen Lowrey and bequeathed by him, November 29, 1821, to his daughter, Mrs. Sarah Collins. The only reservation in the deed of 1829, was that which preserved to her and to her heirs the right of burying, in the Collins tomb, deceased relatives by blood or marriage.

Rev. Charles Ferry was pastor of St. Peter's from 1821 to 1825; Rev. P. P. O'Neil from 1826 to 1834. He was succeeded by Rev. P. Rafferty, who served until 1837, then Revs. Gallagher and Joseph Cody up to 1840. Rev. John Mitchell followed and was pastor until 1846. After him came Rev. Joseph Creedon, who served as pastor until 1848. For several years after this the Benedictine Fathers had charge of the church and furnished pastors from time to time. They were succeeded by the Carmelite Fathers, who remained in control until the fall of 1880.

Rev. Jacob Rummelfanger became pastor of St. Peter's Church in the fall of 1880, and served the congregation until his death, in 1906. He was succeeded by Rev. Leonard Stenger, the present pastor. Rev. William Frome was appointed assistant in 1907. In 1889 the church was enlarged at a cost of about \$3,000.00, and in 1900 the building was again repaired and remodeled at an expense of about \$10,000.00. The congregation now embraces about 1,500 souls, and has a flourishing Sunday-school and a parochial school, which at the present time employs eight teachers. The recent growth of the congregation and the parochial school necessitates additional

buildings, and a new school building is contemplated in the near future.

St. Paul's Catholic Church.—The original members of this church were among the first Catholic settlers of the county, and before the present church was built worshiped in St. Peter's, which they in no small degree helped to erect. A strong tide of German Catholic immigration to this place set in, and in a few years after, the original members of St. Peter's found themselves largely outnumbered by the German element. It was not long before a German priest was placed in charge of the church, and ultimately it came about that nearly all the sermons and instructions were given in the German language.

Urged by this condition of things, the English-speaking members determined to build a church for themselves. The initiative in this work was taken by Peter Duffy. He not only contributed largely to the erection of the church, but gave the building of it his personal supervision. The other members likewise contributed according to their means. The church was dedicated in February, 1867, by Bishop Domenee of Pittsburg, assisted by a large number of diocesan clergy. The membership of St. Paul's, although at first small, has been gradually increasing. In the pastorate of Rev. William Nolan, 1876-1891, St. Paul's Catholic Parochial school was established, and the new cemetery incorporated.

Father Nolan was succeeded immediately after his death in 1891 by Rev. Daniel Walsh, who continued in that relation until his death in December, 1903. Rev. L. A. Carroll, who was assistant under Father Walsh, had charge for a short time, when Rev. P. K. Collins became the pastor. The assistant pastor in 1908 was Rev. M. A. Leen. The old church, which was a neat and attractive structure, occupied a convenient position on McKean Street opposite the High School building. At a meeting of the congregation held on the first of January, 1909, it was decided

to erect a new church, and a building committee was appointed. At the same meeting it was announced that the congregation had purchased the Charles Duffy property immediately north of the parish house for \$40,000.00, and that this purchase would give the congregation the additional ground required on which to erect a new building. One of the considerations of the purchase was a donation of \$5,000 made by Mr. Duffy for the building fund for the church, and another was a credit of \$9,500 allowed to the church, which was a bequest made by the late Peter Duffy, the father of Charles Duffy, about forty-five years ago, and which will be held in trust. The old church and parish house were torn down in the spring of 1909, and the erection of the new building commenced. The new church when completed will cost approximately \$100,000.00. The purchase of the Duffy property and the erection of the magnificent edifice at this time was made possible by the legacy left to the church by the late Mrs. Nancy Evans. This legacy consisted of real estate in Butler and money in bank amounting to about \$40,000.

St. Paul's parish is one of the wealthiest in the Pittsburg Diocese; a reasonable value of its property in Butler would not fall short of \$250,000.00. As it now stands, the church has no indebtedness; it had cash on hand amounting to \$65,000.00, and outstanding subscriptions amounting to \$10,000.00. Nearly two years will be required to complete the new church, and in that time it is hoped to gather in a sufficient amount of money to have the church consecrated free of all incumbrances except the Duffy mortgage.

In 1906 the congregation erected Parish Hall on the school lot on Monroe Street at a cost of about \$9,000.00, which will be used for holding services until the new church building is completed. The membership of the congregation is now about 1,500, and it has several societies and a

prosperous Sunday-school working in harmony with the church.

Methodist Episcopal Church. — As nearly as can be ascertained the first society or class of the Methodist church in Butler was organized about 1825. In 1826, Rev. John Chandler was appointed as preacher in charge, at which time Rev. William Swarzie appears to have been presiding elder of the district. In 1827, Caleb Brown, the class leader of the preceding year, by the vote and recommendation of the society, was licensed as an exhorter, and in the fall of the same year was placed in charge of Meadville circuit as a supply, in place of Rev. J. Leach, whose health had failed.

From 1828 to 1830 the records are missing. But from the organization it was one of the regular appointments of the Butler circuit up to August 9, 1851, when, by a vote of the quarterly conference, it was set off as a station, having sixty-two members. It remained a station for only one year, when it was again united with Butler circuit.

The first church building was a plain, but substantial, brick edifice of one story, erected, as nearly as can be ascertained, about 1827, in the southwest part of the town, on lot Number 67, purchased from John Negley, Sr. April 24, 1841, the membership was reported at seventy-nine. The society had its misfortunes as well as its drawbacks. During the prevalence of a terrible storm April 19, 1856, a considerable portion of the walls of the church was blown down, and about \$1,000 was required to repair the damage.

In December, 1860, the Methodist Episcopal church of Butler was incorporated, with George C. Roessing, Joshua J. Sedwick and others. From that time there has been a gradual increase in membership.

In 1865 Butler circuit was composed of four appointments, viz.: Butler, Brownsdale, Petersville and the Temple, which

imposed much hard work on the pastor in charge. To reduce the labor, Butler appointment was set off as a circuit in the spring of 1867, with Rev. J. D. Legget as preacher in charge. On the fifth of November, 1868, the church decided to erect a new house of worship, as the congregation had become too large for the old building. The present location, on the corner of McKean and North streets, was purchased April 1, 1873, for \$3,500, and the old church property was sold for \$2,500. The present brick church building was completed in the spring of 1874, at a cost of \$16,000, the furnishings costing \$2,000. Rev. E. J. Knox, the present pastor, assumed charge in October, 1908.

The present church edifice was dedicated October 4, 1894. It occupies the site of the old brick structure on the corner of North and McKean streets and was erected at a cost of about \$50,000, exclusive of the lot. During the same year the society purchased the old Nixon Hotel property on McKean Street adjoining the church property, and erected the present parsonage at a cost of about \$6,000. Previous to the building of the new church a pipe organ was installed in the old church building at a cost of about \$3,000, and this was installed in the new edifice when it was completed. The present membership of the society is 775, and it has a thoroughly equipped organization. J. A. Gibson is superintendent of the Sunday school, and Elias Ritts, assistant superintendent.

The German Reformed Church. The German Reformed Society of Butler was organized some time previous to 1864, and for a number of years the services were held in the court house. In 1864 the church building was erected on Mifflin Street, which is now occupied by the First Baptist Church, and was dedicated as St. Paul's German Reformed Church of Butler. Owing to dissensions in the congregation this society dissolved about 1870. The church building was sold to the First



ST. PAUL'S CATHOLIC CHURCH,
BUTLER



ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH,
BUTLER



FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
BUTLER



ST. PETER'S CATHOLIC CHURCH,
BUTLER



EPISCOPAL CHURCH, BUTLER



GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH,
BUTLER

Baptist Congregation in 1878, and about the same time the English speaking members of the old society joined in with the new organization started by Rev. T. F. Stauffer on West North Street.

St. Paul's Reformed Church, Southside, dates back to 1877, when Rev. T. F. Stauffer, who was then superintendent of St. Paul's Orphans Home at Butler, commenced preaching to a few members of the Reformed Society residing in Butler borough and vicinity. These services met with success, and on the evening of August 22, 1878, an organization was effected. Immediate steps were taken towards securing a house of worship, and the old Evangelical Lutheran Church, located on the corner of North and Church Streets, which was then vacant, was purchased, refitted and dedicated on the 25th of August, 1878. Rev. Stauffer continued as pastor until September 1, 1882. He was succeeded December 1, 1886, by Rev. D. N. Harnish, who is the present pastor.

It being found desirable to build a new church in Springdale, a handsome brick edifice on Walker Avenue was erected, and dedicated in June, 1890. The cost of the building was \$12,000, including the lot, the latter being a donation by Mrs. Sarah Mackey. A parsonage was erected in 1898 at a cost of \$3,000, on ground donated by Mrs. Mackey. A pipe organ was installed in 1903. The membership of the society in January, 1909, was 320. V. K. Irvine was superintendent of the Sunday school. The church has a number of well organized societies. The membership of the Sunday school is about 300.

Bethany Reformed Church. The early history of Bethany Reformed church is that of St. Paul's Church until June, 1890, when the latter society erected their new church edifice and removed to the south side. A number of members of the old society who were opposed to removing the congregation to the new location, retained the church property at the corner of North

and Church Streets, and organized a new society under the above title. Rev. J. W. Pontius, the present pastor, was called on December 1, 1907. The present membership of the congregation is 106. W. A. Ashbaugh is superintendent of the Sunday school.

St. Paul's Orphans Home is an institution that has occupied a prominent position in Butler for forty years. The buildings are situated on the hill on the east side of the town, now occupied by residences, and within the limits of the borough. The main building is three stories high, and contains parlors, a library, reading rooms, superintendent's offices, living-rooms for the officers, dining-rooms, and kitchen. This building was originally erected as a dwelling by Captain McCall about 1840. The other buildings on the grounds are the boys' dormitories, a large schoolhouse, stables and other buildings of the institution. These buildings originally stood in the midst of a beautiful lawn surrounded by thirty acres of land, with a capacity to accommodate about 200 children.

The home was dedicated December 10, 1867, by Rev. George B. Russell, D. D., assisted by Rev. T. J. Barkley, Rev. F. K. Levan and Rev. Wm. M. Landis. It was chartered by the state March 23, 1868, the charter granting the privilege of receiving orphan children of all denominations of christians, and also children of deceased soldiers and sailors who were citizens of the State of Pennsylvania, and served in the War of the Rebellion. The home was founded originally by St. Paul's Classis of the Reformed Church, but the title was subsequently transferred to the Pittsburg Synod of the Reformed Church in the United States, and is under the general management of the boards of that denomination.

The first superintendent of the home was Rev. C. A. Limberg, now deceased, who held the position until 1871, when he resigned. He was succeeded by Rev. J. B.

Thompson, who entered upon his duties June 1, 1871, and continued until April 1, 1877. Rev. T. F. Stauffer, who had been elected November 21, 1876, at a meeting of the board of directors, assumed the duties of superintendent until April 5, 1877, and continued until September 5, 1882. During his term a north wing was added to the main building, greatly increasing the capacity of the home.

At the meeting of the board of directors held in June, 1882, Rev. P. C. Prugh, D. D., of Xenia, Ohio, was elected superintendent, and took charge of the home September 5, 1882. He continued as superintendent for a period of more than twenty years, during which time large additions and improvements were made on the buildings and grounds at a cost of \$13,000. A full third story was placed on the main building, additional dormitories and store houses built, and a large brick chapel and school erected. A large number of soldiers' orphans were inmates of this home up until about 1893, when the State authorities consolidated the soldiers' orphans school under their care and withdrew the patronage from the local institution. During this time the school became noted for its efficiency, and received the highest commendations by the State Board of Soldiers and Sailors' Orphans' Schools. The largest number of children at any one time previous to 1895 was 190, 165 of which were soldiers' orphans. Rev. Prugh resigned as superintendent, and was succeeded in September, 1903, by Rev. D. H. Leader, the present incumbent.

As early as 1902 the question of removing the home to some other location within the territory of Pittsburg Synod was advocated, but met with strenuous opposition on the part of the members of the Reformed Church and the directors of the Home in the Butler district. The extension of the residence portion of the town in the direction of the Home and almost

surrounding the grounds, made the property very valuable, and in July, 1906, the board of directors considered a proposition made by real estate parties of Butler, and the Home and grounds were sold for a consideration of \$80,000. After some difficulty a new location was secured at Greenville, in Mercer County, where suitable buildings were erected in 1908-9, and the old institution was formally closed on the 1st of April of that year and the inmates removed to the new home.

The object of the founders of this institution was to provide for the maintenance and christian training of orphan children, principally of the Reformed Church, and also for others for whose support payment is made by guardians and friends. Application for admittance may be made to the superintendent, to the board of directors, and children are received by indenture. This enables those in authority in the Home to again indenture them when suitable christian homes can be found and retain guardianship over them until of age.

The Church of God, located on Second Street, Institute Hill, was organized by Elder J. W. Davis and his son, Rev. George W. Davis, who was the first pastor, January 1, 1893. Previous to that time these two ministers held a series of meetings beginning in October, 1892, in the chapel of the old Institute Building. These meetings were attended with success, and the organization followed. In March, 1893, a building committee was appointed, a lot was secured on Second Street, and a frame structure 40x50 feet in size was erected at a cost of \$3,000, and was dedicated September 17, 1893. At this time J. W. Davis, F. M. Hewitt and A. J. Avey were chosen trustees. The total value of the property owned by the society in 1908 was about \$12,000. The present pastor, Rev. R. B. Bowser, came here in October, 1908. The membership of the society is 100, and the Sabbath school enrollment averages from

ninety to 100. The society is in a flourishing condition and is increasing in membership.

The First Baptist Church of Butler was organized April 29, 1876, at Boyd's Hall in Springdale, with about six members. A number of persons participated in the first organization, but did not have their letters to unite with the members of the society at that time. Meetings were held every Sunday which were led by B. H. Osborne until November 8, 1876, when the association was formally recognized as a regular Baptist Church. Rev. T. H. Jones was the first pastor installed, who gave the society about half of his time, Mr. Osborne conducting the alternate meetings. A charter was granted March 13, 1877, to the society on petition of B. H. Osborne, W. M. Farnsworth, William Watson, C. Morse and Adolphus Haberlin, who were named as directors and trustees.

On the 16th of June, 1877, the society purchased the German Reformed meeting house on Mifflin Street, which they immediately occupied, and services were held every Sunday. After a thorough renovation and material improvement, the church was dedicated November 4th of that year, Rev. J. P. Jones officiating. Rev. U. L. Joyce, the present pastor, assumed charge in 1908, succeeding Rev. G. E. Enterline. The present membership is about 175 and the congregation is enjoying a prosperous growth.

Free Methodist Church. Previous to 1893 Rev. Mr. Toby, Rev. Mr. Wayne and Rev. Mr. Shelheimer, preachers of the Free Methodist Society, held services in the Springdale Hose House, and in a tent on Spring Avenue. The present society was organized early in 1893, and the first regular pastor assigned to the congregation was Rev. R. H. Freshwater. In the meantime a lot had been secured on Spring Avenue, and the building which had been commenced under the pastorate of Rev. Wayne was completed under the care of Rev.

Freshwater. The society has prospered from the beginning, and at the present time has ninety-four communicant members, a large Sunday school, and a well organized missionary society. Rev. Mr. Grace is the present pastor.

The Second Baptist Church (Colored) was organized about 1895 by Rev. Pleasant Tucker, who came here from Youngstown, Ohio. He was assisted in the organization by F. P. Perry. At that time there were about eight members, and probably a dozen colored families in the town. Through Mr. Tucker's efforts a lot was secured on West North Street, and a frame building erected at a cost of about \$500, which was dedicated in October, 1900. In October, 1907, Rev. M. C. Smith, the present pastor, took charge of the congregation. The present membership is about twenty-five.

The Shiloh Baptist Church (Colored) was organized about 1906 by the colored people of the west end, and services are now held in a rented hall on Pillow Street. The pastor is Rev. D. D. Dade.

The African Methodist Episcopal Church was organized about 1904, and holds services in a rented hall on Water Street. The membership of this organization is small. Rev. J. W. Riley is the pastor.

B'Nai Abraham Congregation (Hebrew) was chartered by the courts of Butler County March 22, 1906. The subscribers to the charter were Sammel Oram, A. Smulovitz, A. Jacobs, H. Zuckeman, Arthur Smulovitz, Aaron Fisvitz, Joseph Eskovitz, Joseph Breman, Max Zeefe, A. Wohl, Joe Pollack and Morris Pollack. The congregation now numbers about seventy members and holds services in a hall in the Reiber block on South Main Street. The present pastor is Rev. Harris Rosenberg. The society has purchased a lot and contemplates the erection of a suitable house of worship in the near future.

Westleyan Methodist Church. In the winter of 1908-9 Rev. F. B. Hawk began

preaching to a small society of people in the west end of the town, which was organized as the Wesleyan Methodist Church. Services were held at No. 12 First Avenue, and in February, 1909, the membership was large enough to consider the advisability of a formal organization. The society has gained the recognition of the boards of the Wesleyan Church, and a new church will be erected here in the near future.

Millennium Dawn. A branch of the religious society known as the "Millennium Dawn" has been in existence in Butler since 1888. The head of the society is Rev. Russell of Pittsburg. Meetings were held for a number of years at the residence of the late George Walters, and in recent years meetings were held twice a week in the building on Center Avenue owned by Miss Louisa and Miss Annie Reif. Brother Hersh of Pittsburg has been ministering to the local society, and also a small circle of the believers at Mount Chestnut and at Prospect.

Christian Science. The Christian Science reading room was established in July, 1908, in the Butler County National Bank building. The local society, which is increasing in numbers gradually, is a branch of the mother church in Boston. Meetings are held on Wednesday evening, and on Sunday morning, and are conducted by Miss Harriet Putnam, who is the first reader, and Mrs. Homer Graves, who is the second reader. The local society was organized through the efforts of Mrs. Thomas McNair and others.

The First Christian Church of Butler was organized in 1907, and the meetings of the society are held in the Y. M. C. A. Building on the Diamond. A charter was secured for the congregation June 29, 1908, and during that year a lot was purchased on West North Street, and the erection of a church building commenced. The subscribers to the charter are Thomas W. Phillips, Jr., George W. Holoanah, H. C.

Phillips, John Douglass, and T. W. Lati-mer. The pastor of the congregation is Rev. George Rader.

St. John Nepomucene Roman Catholic Church (Polish) was organized in 1904 among the Polish and Slavish residents of Lyndora by Rev. Father Beckaviek. The society has a large number of communicants, and has erected a handsome church and parish house in Lyndora.

St. Michael's Greek Catholic Church was chartered February 4, 1907. The society has a large membership among the Greeks of the town, and has a church building in Lyndora in which the services are held. The pastor is Rev. F. Michael.

The Orthodox Greek Church, or the Church of Russia, has a society of about sixty families, of which Rev. Philip Schedenovitch is the pastor. Services are held in halls, or at the homes of its members. Rev. Schedenovitch is also the editor of a paper which he publishes in the interest of his people in this community.

The Gospel Prohibition Church. A number of people who were interested in the advancement of the Prohibition party organized a religious association in Butler about 1898, which was known as The Gospel Prohibition Church. The leader of the movement was Rev. I. G. Pollard, of Butler, who was an ordained minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The movement was backed financially by several well known business men of Butler, who were affiliated with the Prohibition party, and who believed that too much restraint was placed on the ministers in discussing temperance and political reform from the pulpit.

Rev. Pollard succeeded in organizing a small society in Butler and building the brick church on Mercer Street, now occupied by the Christian and Missionary Alliance. Another organization was effected at Callery Junction and a small church built there, while the third congregation was organized at Renfrew, and for several

years services were held in a rented hall. While the new organization met with the approval of a certain element in favor of the political reforms of the Prohibition party, it failed to meet with the financial support it needed, and in the course of a few years the three organizations died out.

The Christian and Missionary Alliance was organized in Butler in 1904, by Rev. George W. Davis, who had previously to that time been pastor of the Church of God on Institute Hill. A charter was granted on June 17, 1905. The new association purchased the property of the Gospel Prohibition Church on Mercer Street, and the following year built a brick parsonage which adjoins the church building. In 1906 Rev. Davis was succeeded by Rev. John Cox, the present pastor, and the congregation is now in a flourishing condition.

SCHOOLS (PRIVATE).

Butler Academy. The beginnings of education in Butler borough date back to the first decade of its history. Soon after the town site was established the pioneers began the movement for education which resulted in the founding of Butler Academy, an institution which is referred to by many of the older citizens of the town. The Butler Academy was founded under the act of February 6, 1811, which provided for the election of six trustees and appropriated the sum of \$2,000 towards sustaining such an institution, \$1,000 of the amount to be expended on the building and apparatus, and \$1,000 to be invested, the interest on which was to be applied toward the payment of teachers, and the education of five poor children. The organization of the trustees of the academy was effected March 27, 1811, when lots were cast for the term of service. Jacob Mechling and Walter Lowrie were to serve one year, Samuel Williamson and John Gilmore for two years, and John McQuiston

and Robert Graham for three years. Subsequently the trustees of the institution were elected at the October election. John Gilmore was chosen secretary of the first board, and the first order drawn was on the State treasurer for \$1,000 in favor of William Purviance for the purpose of erecting a building and purchasing books for the use of the academy. Two days later the board loaned to John Negley \$1,000 from the productive fund, which was secured by his house and lot in Butler, and his mill near the town, now the Walter mill. Mr. Negley not only paid a heavy interest for the loan, but donated \$150 to the academy fund. In July, 1811, John Purviance was awarded the contract for building the academy, the price being seven hundred and ninety-eight dollars. The board also elected Jacob Mechling treasurer and, Walter Lowrie librarian. This building, which stood at the northeast corner of McKean and Jefferson streets, was completed in August, 1812. In May, 1813, donation lot No. 13, consisting of five hundred acres patented to the academy March 25, 1813, was sold to Arthur and George Frazier for \$750, to be paid in three installments.

The academy was opened in 1812, and Samuel Glass was employed as the first teacher. His salary was \$60 per annum, besides which he charged each pupil an extra fee for tuition. A Mr. Williamson taught about the same period, and later Adam Kuhn was employed, who conducted an English and Latin school. In the twenties a teacher's salary seems to have been \$100, with what he could collect from the patrons in addition.

In 1832 the trustees of the academy discussed the qualifications of a classical teacher, and resolved to employ no one who could not at least teach the Latin and Greek languages, and algebra and surveying. Rev. Isaiah Niblock and Dr. James Graham were soon after appointed teach-

ers, and in 1833 Thomas Mahard was employed to take charge of the academy. Rev. Loyal Young, then pastor of the Presbyterian church of Butler, was employed as a teacher of the languages in 1834, and discharged his duties for several years in a highly satisfactory manner.

Subsequent to 1838 the annual tuition fee was reduced to \$8 for the classical department, and \$2 for the English department. In September, 1843, DePark Taylor was hired as principal at an annual salary of \$1,000, and in 1847 the tuition was fixed at \$4 for the course in classics, and \$3 for the common English branches. Rev. William White was principal from 1848 to April, 1860. During the existence of the academy the board of trustees embraced many of the leading pioneers of Butler.

The question of consolidating the Butler Academy and the Witherspoon Institute was suggested to the board March 8, 1865, and William S. Boyd and Ebenezer McJunkin were appointed a committee to consult with the Presbytery of Allegheny of the Presbyterian church. The articles of consolidation were signed in June, 1865, and in November the conditions presented by Allegheny Presbytery were accepted. On August 20, 1866, the last act of the academy trustees was recorded, which conveyed the real estate, buildings and funds of the Academy board to the school directors of Butler borough, subject to the restrictions given in the act of April 11, 1862.

Many of the leading men of Butler today were educated in this old academy, and many who honor the professions and trades outside of the county received liberal instruction within its walls. The old stone academy stood on the site of the Jefferson Street School Building and faced Jefferson Street. It was built of dressed stone, was two stories high, and had one room on each floor. The upper floor was reached from the north side by a massive stone stairway on the outside of the build-

ing. This old historic pile was removed in 1876, to make way for a more commodious and modern building.

Witherspoon Institute, which was one of the prominent educational institutions in western Pennsylvania during the middle of the century, owed its origin in a large measure to Rev. Loyal Young of Butler. On the 6th of February, 1849, a convention of Presbyterians was held in Butler to consider the project of establishing an academy within the bounds of the Butler congregation. Rev. J. M. Smith presided at the meeting, with Rev. Newton Braeken secretary. A resolution favoring the project was adopted, and a committee was named to raise a fund of \$5,000. Township and borough committees were appointed at the same time, and on December 14, 1849, a literary and religious institution was incorporated.

Meetings were held at intervals until April 10, 1850, when the Presbytery of Allegheny established a school at Butler and gave it the name of "Witherspoon Institute." Rev. Loyal Young was appointed principal, and David Hall assistant. The school was opened May 13, 1850, in the basement of the First Presbyterian Church. In July, 1851, Rev. L. Young resigned as principal and was succeeded by Rev. Martin Ryerson, who continued until 1852, when he resigned because of ill health. Rev. L. Young was again elected principal, and J. R. Coulter assistant. From that time up to 1878 the principals were, in succession, T. R. Coulter, Rev. John Smalley, Rev. L. Young (third time), Mr. J. S. Boyd, Rev. William I. Brugh, Rev. J. W. Hamilton, Prof. Creighton, and Rev. H. Q. Watters.

Up to this time the institute had been conducted as a sectarian school under the care of Allegheny Presbytery. In April, 1897, the institute was opened by Prof. B. S. Bancroft as a non-sectarian school, and the following September Prof. J. C. Tinsman became associated with Prof. Ban-

croft. Under Prof. Bancroft's direction the school flourished, and in 1882 one hundred and seventy-two students were enrolled, and a corps of seven teachers employed. Prof. Bancroft conducted the institute until the fall of 1887, when a lack of patronage induced him to close it and open a private school. The loss of patronage was principally due to the higher prices charged students for board in Butler than in other towns where academies were conducted.

The first institute building was erected in 1851, on North Main Street, on the site of the English Lutheran Church. North and south wings were added to the building in 1864, the Commonwealth granting \$2,500 toward the expense of this improvement. This property was sold in 1877 by the trustees of the institute to the English Lutheran Church for \$6,000. Rev. Mr. Brugh was the leading spirit in the project to found a college on Institute Hill. Four acres were purchased on First street, and a building erected and occupied. The Allegheny Presbytery finally withdrew its support from the school, and the property was sold to W. H. H. Riddle and passed from the ownership of the Presbyterian church. In March, 1889, it was purchased by Charles Duffy, and at the present time it is owned by the Butler Silk Mill, and is used for a factory.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

But little is known about the early common schools of the town. During the first twenty-five years the Butler Academy supplied the principal facilities for the education of the youth of the town. Spasmodic efforts were made from time to time to carry on a common school on the subscription plan, as was the custom throughout the country. No records were kept of these schools, and but little information can be obtained about the early teachers and the schoolhouses. A log house on South McKean street on the present site of Capt.

Hays' residence was used for common school purposes in 1818, and other houses on Main Street were used at an earlier date. In the winter of 1834 Joseph Sterritt taught a subscription school in a room of the old Academy building, which was liberally patronized. Dr. James Graham, who studied medicine in the north of Ireland, arrived in Butler about 1834, and taught a school in a log building on South McKean Street on the site of the old skating-rink. Later he taught in the old Academy. A reference to the transactions of the town council will show that that body made a special levy of \$250 in addition to the ordinary school taxes for the year 1836, which may be said to be the beginning of the public school system in the town.

In 1838 John Gilmore and John Bredin, a committee of the school directors of Butler borough, applied for a lease of part of the academy ground for the purpose of erecting a schoolhouse thereon. The application was granted and a lot fronting sixty feet on Jefferson Street and one hundred and eighty feet in depth, running to the alley between the present high school building and the Jefferson Street school ground was leased for ninety-nine years. It would appear that the early common schools were intended for boys, or at least, so used, for in 1841 the girls' department of the common schools was located in the Academy building. The public schools occupied a part of the Academy building until 1850. Thomas Berry was one of the early school masters and was employed as a teacher in School Number 1 in 1838. In 1854 extraordinary efforts were made to build up the common school system of the town, but for twenty years little progress was made, although the teachers employed were generally competent, and many of them were talented.

The first school buildings were primitive affairs, and prior to the completion of the Jefferson Street building there were only

two small schoolhouses in the borough. In 1866 the trustees of Butler Academy conveyed the real estate, buildings, funds, etc., belonging to the Academy to the directors of the public schools and the old Academy building answered the purposes until 1874, when a new era in the public school system in Butler began.

The *Jefferson Street School* building, which was completed in 1874, was the index to modern Butler. It told the visitor and the resident that times had changed, and that ideas had expanded. The erection of this building was not accomplished without protest on the part of some of the town citizens, who thought that the new enterprise on the part of the school board was a colossal waste of money and that the town would never be able to pay for it nor furnish enough scholars to fill it. The building, which is an imposing brick structure containing twelve rooms, cost \$33,000, and occupies the site of the old stone Academy and part of the ground originally leased for ninety-nine years by the school board for the erection of the first school building. The plan pursued for raising the sum named and the additional sum of \$11,000 necessary for furnishing the new building was well laid out and executed.

The act approved May 6, 1871, authorizing the survey of the "Quarry Reserve" into lots, the sale of the lots, and the appropriation of part of the proceeds towards school building purposes, was a part of the plan. The "Quarry Reserve" was that part of the commons lying between Washington and McKean Streets south of the laid out lots to the old southern limit of the borough. The sale of the old schoolhouse that stood on the site of the Methodist Church was another item in the plan, while a special tax levy and the State appropriation of \$15,000 formed the third.

The completion of the Jefferson Street School building was the beginning of an era of building in Butler. The discovery of oil at Greece City and other oil devel-

opments in the county caused a rapid increase in the population of the shire town, and it was only a matter of a few years until the new school building was filled to overflowing. From 1880 on the population of the town steadily increased, and in 1885 the school board found it necessary to erect a new building. In June of that year the construction of the *McKean Street School* building, containing eight rooms, was commenced, and completed in November, at a total cost of \$10,088.

Four years after the building of the McKean Street School, the *Springdale School* building was erected at a cost of \$22,400. This building contained eight rooms, two recitation rooms, and a principal's room, and was heated and ventilated by the Smead system, which was the first improvement in the way of modern heating and ventilating made in the school buildings of the town.

In 1891 the western section of the town demanded additional school facilities, and a frame building was erected on Millin Street opposite the Oriental Mills, which was used for temporary quarters for several years. This building contained four rooms, which were overcrowded from the start. About the same time an annex was erected on McKean Street on the school lot which contained two rooms, and the little brick building on Jefferson Street was fitted up for a primary room. The increasing demand for school facilities hurried the erection of a new building which was commenced in 1859, when the school board purchased a lot from H. J. Klingler on Broad Street. The following year the *Broad Street School* building was erected at a cost of about \$25,000. It is a substantial two-story brick building, containing eight rooms, recitation and principal's room. The *Institute Hill* building was completed in 1900, and the annex to the Springdale school in 1902.

The *Butler High School* had its inception in 1885, when the first class graduated un-

der Prof. E. Mackey, who was then principal of the Butler schools. It was not until 1888 that this department of the public school system of the town was formally organized by Prof. Mackey, under whose efficient management the school attained a gratifying success. When Prof. Mackey was promoted to the position of superintendent of all the city schools, Prof. John A. Gibson, of Meadville, was elected principal of the high school, in 1891, and held that position until 1896, when he was elected superintendent of the city schools to succeed Mr. Mackey. Prof. V. K. Irvine succeeded Prof. Gibson as principal of the high school, and has continued in that position ever since. The curriculum of the high school covers a course of four years' study equivalent to an academic or a preparatory course for college, the students of the Butler school being admitted to many of the colleges in the freshman and sophomore years. A commercial course was added in 1908, and it is expected in the near future that manual training and domestic science will be a part of the regular high school course.

One of the features of the high school is the publication of the *Maguet*, a monthly magazine issued in the interests of the public schools of the city and edited by the high school pupils. This paper was first issued in 1891, and after a successful career of five or six years was suspended for a time, and the publication of the new *Maguet* begun.

The Alumni Association of Butler High School dates back to 1890, when the graduates of the first class under Prof. Mackey in the public schools, and the high school graduates, held a banquet in the Reiber Hall, and effected a formal organization. The purpose of the association was to promote the interests of the public schools of Butler, and especially of the high school, which was then in its infancy. The association holds meetings annually, and at the present time has an enrollment of over

six hundred members. The high school lecture course is financed and promoted by the members of this association, and has been one of the features of the winter entertainments of the town for many years.

For the first ten years of its existence the high school was quartered in the Jefferson Street School building, and in 1898 a new building was erected in the rear of the McKean Street school building which was used for high school purposes for another decade. This annex was a two-story brick affair, containing the necessary recitation rooms and chapel, and served its purpose until the increasing population of the town caused the necessity of additional school facilities.

In 1905 the school board began proceedings in the Common Pleas Courts of Butler County to secure the possession of the old cemetery lot on the corner of McKean and North Streets, as a site for the new high school building. On the 13th of March, 1905, on petition of John Findley, president of the board, the court appointed R. C. McAboy, W. S. McCrea and William Walter a board of viewers to assess the damages that would arise by reason of condemning the property and ascertain the parties to whom the damages should be paid.

On the 5th of June, 1905, the board of viewers reported that the lot contained 83-100 of an acre by actual measurement, and that they found the amount of damages to be \$6,000, \$4,200 of which should be paid to Butler County, and \$1,800 to the borough of Butler. Exceptions were filed to this report by John A. Richey and George McCandless of Butler borough, an appeal was taken, and the case was not finally decided until the March term of Court, 1906, when the report of the viewers was sustained. There was some subsequent litigation on the part of the Foltz heirs, who claimed an interest in the property, but the case was finally decided, in January, 1907, in favor of Butler borough.

The services of W. G. Eckles of New Castle were secured as architect, and a contract was awarded in 1906 to J. G. Unkefer & Company, of Minerva, Ohio, for the new building. The bodies in the old grave yard were removed in November, 1906, and the work of excavation begun. The building was not completed until July, 1908, and the formal dedication took place on the 20th of November of that year. The building is a handsome three-story structure, built of buff brick and trimmed with Hummelstown stone. The total cost of the building, including the furnishings, was about \$125,000, exclusive of the value of the lot.

The value of the school property in the borough in 1909 is about \$475,000, distributed as follows: High school building and grounds, \$200,000; Jefferson Street school building and grounds, \$75,000; Broad Street school building, \$40,000; McKean Street school building, \$60,000; Institute Hill school building, \$50,000; Springdale school building, \$50,000.

The enrollment of pupils in January, 1909, was as follows: Jefferson Street, 606; McKean Street, 428; Broad Street, 573; Springdale, 578; Institute Hill, 366; High School, 330; total, 2,881.

For the term beginning August 31, 1908, there were employed in the public schools, exclusive of the superintendent, three principals and seventy-three teachers, with John A. Gibson superintendent.

Board of Directors, 1908.—President, Philip W. Ruff; secretary, Harry L. Graham; treasurer, John Rauschenberger; Thomas A. Frazier, Dr. Robt. J. Grossman, W. W. Robinson, A. C. Krug, W. G. Douthett, Edgar H. Negley, Norman J. Boyer, Frank L. Wiegand, Thos. H. Greer, Jas. L. Garroway, Col. Wm. T. Mechling, and C. E. Cronenwett.

PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS, ETC.

St. Peter's Parochial School was opened

in 1858 in the present convent residence on Franklin Street north of the church. During the Civil War a one-story brick building was erected south of the church to which the school was removed. It was taught by lay teachers for several years, and was then placed in charge of the Sisters of St. Francis, who have since been succeeded by the Sisters of Mercy. The present school building east of the church was erected in 1889 at an expense of about \$7,000. It is a substantial two-story brick building, with basement, and contains four school rooms. It was opened in the fall of 1889, and has an attendance of about two hundred scholars. Eight teachers are employed.

St. Paul's Parochial School owes its origin to the bequest of Mrs. Margaret Dougherty of Butler, who donated the sum of \$15,000 toward its establishment. Rev. Father Nolan, who was at that time pastor of St. Paul's Church, took the project in hand and purchased from Herman J. Berg a site of four acres at the corner of Monroe and Locust Streets. The corner-stone of the new building was laid May 27, 1888, and it was completed the same year. The building is a handsome brick structure, two stories high, containing eight rooms, and is equipped with the most approved style of modern school furniture. This is regarded as one of the finest school properties in the county. The convent was erected close by the same year, and is the home of the Sisters of Mercy, who have charge of the school. The total cost of the improvements made in 1888 was about \$30,000, and the average attendance since that time has been over two hundred.

The Butler Business College was established in 1893 by Clark Bros., who conducted it until the fall of 1894, when J. M. Bashline became the proprietor. A. F. Regal, the present owner and head of the school, took charge in the fall of 1898, and under his able management it has taken a

leading rank among the business schools of the state. The average attendance is about one hundred and fifty for the year.

RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE SOCIETIES.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Butler had its inception in June, 1886, at a meeting held in the Presbyterian Church under the auspices of the Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union, for the purpose of considering the most effective means of doing christian work. A plan of instituting a special line of work for young men was suggested by W. D. McJunkin, which obtained favor at the meeting, and a subsequent meeting was held in the same month, which was conducted by Col. George Woodford, and a committee consisting of A. J. Henry, W. D. McJunkin, Gilbert Walker, W. H. Miller and Ira McJunkin, was appointed to take steps towards a permanent organization. A constitution was adopted under the title of the Y. M. C. A. of Butler, and a board of fifteen directors chosen, with the following temporary officers: Dr. E. W. Leake, president; Ira McJunkin, secretary, and Prof. E. Mackey, treasurer.

At the meeting held August 16, 1886, the temporary board of directors and officers resigned, and the following permanent board was elected: Capt. Jacob Ziegler, Col. John M. Sullivan, Henry C. Heiman, John H. Negley, Joseph L. Purvis, William Campbell, Jr., Dr. E. W. Leake, W. D. Brandon, Chas. S. Bailey, James M. Galbreath, Eli D. Robinson, Prof. E. Mackey, Fred J. Klingler, Aaron E. Reiber and William G. Krug. At the organization of the board the following officers were elected: Dr. E. W. Leake, president; Capt. Jacob Ziegler and John H. Negley, vice-presidents; Ira McJunkin, general and recording secretary. After the formal organization had been effected, the association was incorporated in November, 1886, and effective work has been steadily going on up to the present time. Many changes

in officers have taken place during the twenty-two years of its existence, but there has been no abatement of zeal, and the spirit of the association has been in keeping with the rapid advancement among all lines of social, religious and scientific progress.

Since the organization the presidents of the association that have succeeded Dr. Leake in turn are Ira McJunkin, John Weitzel, Prof. E. Mackey, John F. Anderson, C. B. McMillen, James E. Marshall and Gardner C. Lowry.

The present board of trustees is composed of W. D. Brandon, Juo. V. Ritts, Jno. F. Anderson, Hon. J. M. Galbreath and Gardner C. Lowry. The board of trustees holds all the property of the association in trust. The present board of directors is composed of J. E. Marshall, W. D. Brandon, V. K. Irvine, E. H. Cronenwett, J. G. Runkle, J. G. McMarlin, T. M. Baker, Elias Ritts, O. C. Funkhouser, D. K. Albright, C. O. Lowry, Geo. A. Spang, Dr. F. H. Hays, Jas. O. Campbell and J. B. Foster. The officers of the board in January, 1909, were Gardner C. Lowry, president; Geo. A. Spang, first vice-president; Dr. F. H. Hays, second vice-president; Jas. O. Campbell, treasurer; J. B. Foster, secretary; H. W. Love, general secretary, and A. F. Fehr, physical director.

The general secretaries in charge of the work since the organization have been Ira McJunkin, Joseph E. Forrester, J. B. Caruthers, J. M. Corry, E. G. Randall, L. W. DeGast and H. W. Love.

The Ladies' Auxiliary has been in existence since the first organization, and has done effective work. The present officers of the auxiliary are Mrs. C. E. McIntire, president; Mrs. A. T. Scott, first vice-president; Mrs. C. H. Findley, second vice-president; Mrs. L. W. Zuzer, secretary, and Miss Mary Grohman, treasurer.

The association has always enjoyed a substantial membership, ranging about four hundred, except in times of financial

depression. The daily attendance in the building is over two hundred, and the attendance in the gymnasium and auditorium classes averages twelve hundred men per month in the winter. The work carried on by the association is four-fold; religious, educational, social and physical. The educational work is carried on in its own room, and consists of classes in mechanical drawing and English. The religious work consists of bible classes for boys, young men, and men, as well as public meetings and personal work. The physical work consists of gymnasium classes for men and boys, and outdoor athletics. The social work consists of events arranged from time to time by the different departments of the association and the Ladies' Auxiliary.

For the first ten years of its existence the association was quartered in the Reiber building on the corner of Main and Cunningham Streets. In 1894 a lot was purchased in the northeast corner of the Diamond, and during that and the following year the present brick building was erected at a cost of about \$15,000, exclusive of the lot and the furnishings. The building is provided with a chapel, reading rooms, boys' game rooms, parlors, gymnasium, running track and auditorium. The present value of the building and lot is about \$35,000, and the fixtures and equipment, \$2,000. Much can be said of the work and attainments of the organization, but the following words of appreciation from a man prominent in public affairs will suffice: "I appreciate enormously the work your association is doing. You are one of the great potent forces for good; one of the forces which must be continually built up if we wish to overcome the forces of evil."

Theodore Roosevelt,

President of the United States.

The Butler County Children's Aid Society was organized in November, 1886, as an auxiliary of the western branch of the State Society, which was formed at

Pittsburg in November, 1885. At the time of the organization of the local branch Mrs. J. N. Bolard was chosen president; Miss Mary E. Sullivan and Mrs. S. McKee, vice-presidents; Mrs. M. S. Templeton, secretary, and Miss Etta Prugh, treasurer. The board of managers comprised Mrs. A. M. Neyman, Mrs. B. C. Huselton, Mrs. J. L. Purvis, Mrs. C. D. Greenlee, Mrs. John D. Lowry, Mrs. A. E. Cratty, Mrs. M. H. Negley, Mrs. J. F. Balph, Mrs. C. G. Christie, Mrs. John M. Greer, Mrs. S. A. Johnson, Mrs. M. E. Nicholls, Miss Belle Purvis and Mrs. Levi O. Purvis. The society is a charitable organization to take charge of children from the ages of two to sixteen years who are removed from almshouses under the law of 1883. Miss Belle Purvis succeeded Miss Prugh as secretary of the society in 1887, and has continued to hold that position since. Mrs. B. C. Huselton was elected assistant secretary in 1887, and Mrs. J. L. Purvis and Mrs. C. D. Greenlee were chosen vice-presidents. Mrs. J. D. McJunkin was elected secretary in 1889 to succeed Mrs. Templeton, resigned. At the next annual election of officers Mrs. Templeton was re-elected secretary, Mrs. McJunkin having been transferred to the advisory board. There have been few changes made in the officers of the society since 1889. In 1908 Mrs. S. M. McKee was president; Miss Clara McJunkin, secretary, and Miss Belle Purvis, treasurer. Mrs. J. H. Troutman was chosen representative of the local society on the State Board. Since its organization the local society has furnished homes and cared for about seventy children, and at the present time thirteen children are under the care of the society.

The Butler County Sabbath Association was organized in February, 1893, by electing Rev. S. M. Bell president; Rev. P. C. Prugh, Rev. N. B. Tannehill, Rev. W. E. Oller, Rev. J. R. Coulter, and Mrs. D. B. Campbell, vice-presidents; Rev. D. N. Harnish, secretary; Rev. Jno. S. McKee,

corresponding secretary; and J. A. Clark, treasurer. The object of the association was to oppose the publication of Sunday papers and Sunday work in general. This association is practically a continuation of the Lord's Day Union, which was organized in December, 1891, of which Rev. D. N. Harnish was president; Rev. W. E. Oller, secretary; W. D. Brandon, J. M. Galbreath, and Prof. E. Mackey, vice-presidents.

The Christian Endeavor Union of Butler County was first organized in 1892, with Rev. Eli Miller of Butler as president, and Miss Lotta B. White as secretary. At first the union was composed of all the Christian Endeavor Societies in the county, and represented about thirteen denominations. At the present time there are about forty societies represented, and six denominations. The officers in 1908 were Rev. R. C. Stewart of Bruin, president; Miss Erla Black of Bruin, corresponding secretary; Miss Lotta B. White of Butler, recording secretary; and William B. Ferguson of Chicora, treasurer.

The Bible Society of Butler County was organized August 12, 1828, by Rev. Mr. Joyce, agent of the Philadelphia Society. John Potts and Rev. Reed Bracken were elected presidents; the vice-presidents were Revs. Isaiah Niblock, John Frantz, Robert Greer, S. Stoughton, John Coulter, J. C. G. Schweitzerbarth, Thomas McIntock, and Robert Brown; John Bredin was secretary, and Robert Scott treasurer. The board of managers comprised John Sullivan, Hugh McKee, Hugh Gilliland, Robert Martin, Barnet Gilliland, Henry Muntz, David McMakin, William McMichael, John Christie and James McCurdy. Two agents were appointed in each of the thirteen townships, and two for the borough of Butler, who were to assist in the circulation of the bible without note or comment. John Bredin acted as secretary of the first meeting, while the presiding officer was Walter Lowrie, who resigned his office as

secretary of United States Senate in 1836, to become secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.

The Butler County Sabbath School Association adopted a constitution May 7, 1867, and elected Rev. Loyal Young president; Rev. J. H. Fritz and William R. Hinchison, vice-presidents; C. E. Anderson, secretary; H. J. Klingler, treasurer; Dr. A. M. Neyman, George A. Black, I. J. Cummings, George Vogeley and Theodore Huselton, executive committee. Since that time the association has extended its field into all the townships and boroughs in the county. The president of the association in 1908 was Prof. R. S. Penfield of Chicora; the secretary was Miss Mina Waldron of Evans City; and the treasurer, Robert McMeekin of Chicora. The county has been divided into nine districts, and district conventions are held each year as well as county conventions. The primary department is under the care of Miss Lotta B. White of Butler, and chose an enrollment of 146 classes in the county. The number of Sabbath schools enrolled is 150.

The Ministerial Association of Butler is composed of all the ministers of the Protestant denominations, and was organized as early as 1893. Since its inception it has taken an active part in all of the reform movements, and aided in remonstrating against the granting of licenses by the courts of the county. The association has since its beginning arranged the programs for the Thanksgiving services in the different churches in the town, and appointed the ministers to fill the pulpits on the occasions. The president of the association in 1909 was Dr. P. C. Prugh, and the secretary H. W. Love. The meetings are held on the first Monday of each month, in the parlors of the Y. M. C. A. building.

The Industrial Club was formed in June, 1903, through the efforts of Miss Margaret Brandon (deceased) of Butler, in the interests of the foreign children of Lyndora. The school meets every Saturday after-

noon at the public school building in Lyndora, and conducts a kindergarten and sewing classes for the foreign children of that district. At the present time there are over one hundred children enrolled, and an average attendance of sixty. The expenses of the school are met entirely by the Industrial Club, which is composed of a number of young ladies of Butler. At the present time the club is composed of thirty active members, and fifty honorary members. The president of the club is Miss Mary Williams; Miss Mande Sutton is vice-president; Miss Juliet Campbell, secretary; Miss Mary Pillow, treasurer; Mrs. Harvey Wilder and Miss Iona Leidecker, superintendents of sewing classes, and Miss Edith Galbreath and Miss Florence Roessing, superintendents of kindergarten.

The Butler Educational and Industrial School for Foreigners was organized in December, 1906, and opened a night school for foreigners at Lyndora in March, 1907. The society is composed of representatives from all of the churches of the town and philanthropic societies, and is financed by the business firms, individual subscriptions and the Standard Steel Car corporation. The first officers were Levi M. Wise, president; E. J. Randall, secretary, and D. L. Cleeland, treasurer. The purpose of the society is to teach the foreign population the English language and instruct them in good citizenship and American customs. The Lyndora school has a total enrollment of about 500, and an average attendance of about seventy. The teacher in charge is E. Hale Sipes. The following are the officers and board of directors in 1909: W. D. Brandon, president; H. W. Love, secretary; D. L. Cleeland, treasurer; C. H. Gillespie, Rev. R. B. Miller, Miss Mary A. McKee, George A. Henney, C. E. Cronewett, Rev. Geo. C. Miller, Levi M. Wise, Rev. M. H. Milne, Mrs. J. L. Marsh.

The Elm Street Night School for Italians was organized in May, 1905, by the Womans Missionary Society of the United

Presbyterian Church. A Sabbath school and mission was established during the summer, and in November, 1905, Rev. Michael Renzetti was installed as missionary. The night school has an attendance of about thirty, and the Sabbath school enrollment of about sixty, while the members of the mission number about seventy-eight. The teachers of the night school are Miss Mary McKee, Miss Madge Douglass, Mrs. E. H. Dodds, Mrs. Eleanor Trumbull. The night school and the Sunday services are held in a rented building, but in the near future it is expected that a suitable house of worship will be erected. A lot has already been purchased, and money for the building has been appropriated by the Board of Home Missions of the United Presbyterian Church.

GRAVEYARDS AND CEMETERIES.

The first burial place in the borough of Butler was the old cemetery on the corner of North McKean and East North Streets on the present site of the high school building. This plot of ground was included in the tract of land donated by John and Samuel Cunningham and Robert Graham to the governor of the State for the use of Butler County. In the original plot of the town Lots No. 150, 151 and 152 lay on the east side of McKean Street, and between the alley and North Street. At a sale of lots held August 15, 1804, Lot No. 150 was sold to Abraham Brinker and John Cunningham "for use of a graveyard" for \$10. The next day Lot Number 151 was sold for the same purpose to the same parties for \$10, and Lot Number 152, on the corner, was sold to James Brown for the same price, but the deed was subsequently made out to John Negley. In 1826 John Negley and his wife, Elizabeth, conveyed lot No. 152 to Norbert Foltz, and the latter in turn conveyed it by a deed dated June 10, 1828, "to the burgess and assistant burgess and the town council of Butler, and their successors, for burial purposes

forever." The consideration was \$50. This purchase made the cemetery complete, and the same year the town council took steps towards enclosing the ground with a stone fence which was the practice at that time. A committee of the council was appointed to present the subject to the people of the borough at a public meeting held in the court house June 10, 1828, and \$300 was subscribed for that purpose.

The first person buried in the cemetery was Charles McGinnis, who died in 1805, and many pioneers and some notable people found their last resting place on earth in this cemetery.

As early as 1856 the town council passed an ordinance forbidding further interments in this cemetery, and for half a century the grounds were practically neglected. About 1866 an attempt was made by the Butler School Board to condemn the old burial ground for school purposes. The project met with an indignant protest by the citizens of the town, and for the time being further efforts were abandoned. About 1880 the late Colonel John M. Sullivan, Thomas Robinson, Col. James C. McKee, William Campbell, Jr., and others, raised a fund for the purpose of beautifying the grounds and taking care of the graves that were marked on the old plot. In the years that had intervened after further burials had been forbidden by the town council, the stone fence had been removed and the grounds were practically abandoned by the borough council. In 1902 the borough council undertook to sell the property for the purpose of paying the liens against it for paving McKean Street and North Street. This met with opposition from those who had relatives buried in the old cemetery, and others who from patriotic and other reasons wished to see the old burial place preserved as a park. A part of the original fund raised in 1880 was at that time in the possession of William Campbell, Jr., and this was turned over to the city council for the purpose of

repairing the grounds. In 1905 the question of condemning the old cemetery for the purpose of erecting a High School building on the grounds was again brought up, and there being no resistance at this time the project was carried through. In November, 1905, all of the known graves in the cemetery were removed to a plot which the school board purchased in the North Cemetery, and there reinterred, and the proper markers placed at each grave. The following year the construction of the new high school building was commenced, and completed in 1908. In the main entrance to the school building a tablet has been erected on which is inscribed the names of John Cunningham and Samuel Cunningham, the founders of the borough of Butler, both of whom were buried in the cemetery.

Over seven hundred graves were removed from this old cemetery and of this number only eighty-three could be identified by means of a tomb-stone or other mark.

Those identified included the names of many families who are among the first settlers of the borough and of the county. A plot with the graves marked may be seen at the office of the superintendent of the public schools of the city in the high school building. A similar plot of the ground purchased by the school board in the north cemetery with all of the graves properly marked is also on file at the same place.

St. Peter's Catholic Cemetery, the second burial place in Butler, was laid out in 1830 on ground deeded for the purpose by Sarah Collins, a daughter of Stephen Lowrey. An addition was made to it in 1834 of ground deeded to the Catholic Church by Valeria Evans, a daughter of Mrs. Collins, and her husband, E. R. Evans. This cemetery is located on College Street, and was used for burial purposes until about 1880, when the interments were discontinued. Many of the Catholic pioneers of

the town and surrounding country are buried in this old grave yard.

South Cemetery. What is known as the South Cemetery on the hill south of the creek is owned by the German and English Lutheran and the United Presbyterian Congregations. In 1850 John Negley deeded land to the German Lutherans and subsequently to the English Lutherans for burial purposes and still later the McQuiston heirs deeded a small tract of land adjoining on the west, to the United Presbyterian Church. The enclosure which comprises about seven acres occupies a commanding position and is an ideal spot on which to establish God's acre. In this old cemetery lie the remains of many pioneer settlers of Butler and the surrounding community, including those of John Negley, the donor of the ground, who succeeded the Cummings as owner of the mill property and who was identified with nearly every movement for the betterment of the town.

The Butler Cemetery Association was chartered by act of March 24, 1851. Seven acres of ground were purchased from Ebenezer Graham lying on the north line of the borough overlooking the town. Soon after the incorporation of the association steps were taken towards laying out the ground in lots and at the same time the borough council passed an ordinance forbidding interments in the old cemetery on North McKean Street. Additional purchases of ground were made from time to time and from 1851 to 1857 this cemetery was one of the principal burial places of the borough. For many years Col. John M. Sullivan was president of the Association, Major Cyrus E. Anderson, secretary, and R. C. McAbey, superintendent and treasurer. The officers in 1908 were P. W. Lowery, president, George C. Stewart, secretary, Louis B. Stein, treasurer, and T. C. Campbell, R. B. Fowser and L. O. Purvis, directors. In 1902 P. L. King took charge as superintendent. The first interment in

the cemetery was in December, 1852, when Robert Howard Hill, who had died from scarlet fever, was buried there. Many of the prominent and well known early settlers are buried in this cemetery, and scores of graves are marked by handsome monuments. A curious feature about this cemetery association is the fact that each purchaser of a burial lot received a deed for it in fee simple, and is the outright owner of the ground. This circumstance has caused the association much trouble in keeping the grounds in proper condition, as they have been unable to assess the lot owners for the necessary funds to carry on the work. An effort is to be made in the near future to remedy this defect.

The North Side Cemetery Association was chartered July 2, 1887, and has been duly incorporated. Thirty acres of ground were purchased of Charles Duffy adjoining the old cemetery on the north and was laid out in lots. The leading spirit in the new organization was John S. Campbell, who was also the first president. In 1908 John S. Campbell was president, Harvey Colbert, secretary, and P. L. King, superintendent. D. S. McCullough was the first superintendent of the ground and filled that position until 1902, when he was succeeded by Mr. King. Many substantial and costly monuments have been erected during the past twenty-two years, and several of the pioneers of the town have found their last earthly homes in this cemetery.

Calvary Cemetery Association was incorporated July 9, 1887, by Rev. William A. Nolan, then pastor of St. Paul's Catholic Church, Charles Duffy, George Shaffner, William H. Reihing, David Niggel, Thos. F. Niggel, William G. Vinroe, Patrick Kelley, Daniel McLaughlin, N. J. Criley, D. H. Wuller, John McCune, P. A. Golden, Hugh D. McCrea, Jacob Faller, Jos. J. Lavery, and Charles F. Cane. Thirty-five acres were purchased from Charles Duffy immediately north of the

North Side Cemetery, twenty of which belong to St. Paul's Congregation and fifteen to St. Peter's. The grounds lie immediately at the top of the hill and form an ideal burial place. Improvements have been going on rapidly, and in a few years this cemetery will be one of the beautiful spots about the town.

This combination of three cemeteries is embraced in one enclosure and is dedicated to the uses of all denominations. The entire area now covers about one hundred acres. The location is admirably suited for the purpose to which it is dedicated, and in time it will become a beautiful city of the dead.

SOCIETIES AND NATIONAL ORDERS.

The Sterling Club is a social organization organized about 1890, and at the present time has a membership of about 100. During the first two or three years of its existence the club had rooms in the Berg Bank building on the corner of Main and Jefferson Streets, but when the Campbell building was completed on South Main Street in 1891, the club secured a lease of the entire third floor and fitted up elegant apartments which they still occupy. The rooms consist of parlors, billiard-room, dining-room, and ball-room. The present officers of the club are Edward S. Riddle, president; Samuel Walker, vice-president; John H. Jackson, secretary; James O. Campbell, treasurer; and the following board of governors: John Murrin, John H. Wilson, Robert M. Little, James A. Feldman.

The Country Club was organized in 1904 by a number of business men of Butler who were interested in golf and athletics. Golf links were established on rented ground at Lyndora, and the following year the club purchased the George Huselton farm in Penn Township, on the line of the Pittsburg & Butler Electric Railway. A clubhouse was erected and a number of improvements made, which make the place

an ideal location for a country resort. The club was incorporated and capitalized at \$25,000.00. The president of the club in 1908 was Edward Bredin, and the secretary John Brandon.

The Masonic Order in Butler is represented by *Butler Lodge Number 272, F. & A. M.*, which was chartered March 7, 1863, and instituted August 3rd of the same year. The charter members and first officers were James Bredin, W. M.; David A. Agnew, S. W.; Felix E. Negley, J. W.; William Criswell, treasurer; Geo. W. Crozier, secretary; Jos. P. Patterson, John McCarnes, J. J. Sedwick, Hugh McKee and Andrew Fitzsimmons. From this parent lodge several other prosperous lodges in Butler County have been organized. The hall is in the Reiber Block on Main Street, and the present membership is about 150. The present officers are B. R. Williams, W. M.; Geo. W. Hazlett, S. W.; John S. Douglass, secretary; and Harvey Colbert, treasurer.

Butler Chapter Number 273, R. A. M. was chartered December 27, 1890, and constituted March 24, 1891. The first officers were as follows: William C. Thompson, H. P.; Charles N. Boyd, K.; Francis M. Coll, S.; Josiah B. Black, treasurer; and Newton Black, secretary. The place of meeting is in the Reiber Block on South Main Street. The present officers are John H. Douglass, H. P.; C. D. Holmes, K.; J. H. Wilson, Scribe; W. A. Stein, Secretary; and P. W. Lowry, treasurer.

In addition to the membership of the two Masonic lodges mentioned above, there are a large number of members of Knight Templars who belong to the lodges of Greenville and Pittsburg. In January, 1909, the local lodges purchased the property of Miss Sarah B. McQuiston on South Main Street for \$25,000, and an elegant Masonic Temple will be erected within the next two years.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The pioneer secret society of the town is Con-

noquenessing Lodge, No. 278, I. O. O. F., which was instituted December 11, 1847, the charter having been granted on November 8th. The charter members were Jacob Ziegler, Alfred Gilmore, John Graham, and Dunlap McLaughlin. The first members admitted at the same meeting were John H. Negley, William Balph, Cornelius Coll, and Thomas W. Wallace. The first officers elected were Alfred Gilmore, N. G., Jacob Ziegler, V. G., John Graham, secretary, and Dunlap McLaughlin, treasurer. The second meeting of the lodge was held on the 23d of December, 1847, in the court house. This lodge has been quite prosperous during its existence, and at the present time is one of the strongest lodges in the county. The meetings were held in a hall rented for the purpose until 1887, when a lot was purchased on West Jefferson Street, and a two-story brick building erected, which is now occupied by the People's Telephone Company. In 1899 the Henry C. Heineman property was purchased at the corner of Main and Cunningham Streets, upon which the present magnificent temple was built in 1906, at a cost of about \$90,000.00. The trustees are David E. Dale, Alexander Mitchell and E. I. Brugh. The managers of the club rooms are Thomas H. Greer and Raymond S. Cornelius. The officers in October, 1908, were Geo. R. Slentz, noble grand; Jesse E. Neyman, vice-grand; John E. Flaek, secretary; Harley McClelland, recording secretary; William Cromm, treasurer. The membership was 226.

Clement Encampment No. 238, I. O. O. F., was organized in 1897, and at the present time has a large membership. The meetings are held in the Odd Fellows' Temple on South Main Street. The officers of the Encampment are W. A. Ashbaugh, C. P.; W. J. Snyder, H. P.; T. C. Patterson, S. W.; C. D. Frazier, Jr. W.; S. M. Swartzlander, scribe; and D. E. Dale, treasurer. The trustees are J. L. Garro-way, John J. Shiering and H. L. Richey.

Ziegler Lodge No. 1039, I. O. O. F., is an off-shoot of the parent society and was instituted April 23, 1892, with twenty-four charter members. The first officers were Dr. G. J. Peters, N. G., J. H. Conard, V. G., S. M. Swartzlander, secretary, A. M. Borland, assistant secretary, and Dr. N. M. Hoover, treasurer. The lodge prospered from the start, and now has a membership of over two hundred. The lodge room is on Center Avenue, in Springdale. The officers of the lodge in January, 1909, were Camden McKee, noble grand; O. F. Rhoda-berger, vice-grand; S. M. Swartzlander, secretary; R. L. Kirkpatrick, treasurer; and the trustees were J. W. Brown, S. M. Swartzlander and J. L. Garro-way.

A. O. U. W. The first lodge having an insurance feature to be organized in Butler was Butler Lodge Number 94, Ancient Order of United Workmen. This lodge was instituted January 18, 1876, and had for its charter members Lewis P. Walker, S. R. Diffenbacher, T. A. Templeton, A. L. Reiber, T. B. White, David Cupps, Alexander Mitchell, H. Gumpper, Elliott Robb, T. S. Greene, D. A. Heck, C. Rehban, Samuel Walker, and John F. Lowrey. The lodge embraced in its membership some of the best citizens in the borough, and at one time its membership was over three hundred.

Knights of Honor. A. L. Reiber Lodge, No. 679, K. of H., was instituted January 22, 1877, with twenty-nine charter members. It had a steady growth and was fairly prosperous for many years.

Royal Arcanum. Butler Council, No. 219, Royal Arcanum, was instituted May 3, 1880, with sixteen charter members. This was a benevolent and insurance society which accomplished a great deal of good but has been driven out of the field by the younger organizations. C. C. Cochran is secretary.

A. L. of H. Butler Lodge No. 732, A. L. of H., was instituted September 30, 1881, with twenty-five charter members, includ-

ing several business men of the community. This society has held its own among the fraternal associations of Butler and has had a fairly prosperous career.

B. P. O. E. Butler Lodge, No. 170, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, is one of the later fraternal societies in Butler. It was chartered and organized July 10, 1890, by J. B. Black, William T. Mechling, F. M. Coll, J. D. Northrup, E. W. Tibbles, Wm. H. Reihing, I. G. Smith, and Dr. Lysander Black. The first officers were J. B. Black, E. R., W. T. Mechling, E. L. K., F. M. Coll, E. L. K., J. D. Northrup, E. L. K., E. W. Tibbles, secretary, and I. G. Smith, treasurer. The lodge grew rapidly and within the first year had a membership of fifty. Its present membership is about two hundred and fifty. The first home of the lodge was in the brick building on the corner of Main and Diamond Streets, formerly occupied by the Butler County National Bank. The present quarters are in the Bickel building on South Main Street, where the lodge has the entire third floor fitted up as a lodge room, parlors, and a club-room. In 1907 the lodge purchased the Geis Building on East Cunningham Street, adjoining the Majestic Theater, where permanent quarters will soon be established. The Order of Elks is a purely social and benevolent society, the underlying principle being charity. Bert Forquer is the present exalted ruler and J. A. Heineman, secretary.

C. M. B. A. Branch Number 56, C. M. B. A., was organized March 16, 1889, with the following charter members: Joseph Rockenstein, Bernard Kemper, Jr., A. Rockenstein, Joseph Niggel, Harry Grieb, Norbert T. Weser, Ed McShane, Albert Frank, Andrew Liebler, John Kappler, John Garber, Casper Eyth, Thomas H. Gallagher, Henry C. Plohr, J. N. Harvey, Thomas J. Moran, Charles McCarthy, J. C. Wagner, Fred J. Morall, Theodore D. Pape, W. J. McCafferty. The organization was effected through the efforts of

Bernard Kemper and William H. O'Brien, the latter having previously belonged to the branch at Oil City. The first president of the local branch was Joseph Rockenstein.

The present membership of the C. M. B. A. is 207, and the officers are H. T. Rattigan, president; Earl F. Young, vice-president; Charles E. Connell, recording secretary; C. Dugan, financial secretary; Jas. W. Bayer, treasurer; Rev. M. Stenger and Rev. P. K. Collins, spiritual advisors. The association meets the first and third Tuesdays of each month in the Rockenstein building.

Branch No. 92, L. C. B. A., was organized September 17, 1891, by Supreme Deputy Mrs. J. A. Royer, of Erie, Pennsylvania, with seventeen charter members. The presiding officers have been Lena Grieb, M. C. Rockenstein, and Amelia Shaffner.

The Knights of Columbus is a social and beneficiary order which was first established in Butler in 1904. The order now has 125 members and has handsomely appointed club rooms in the Stein Building on South Main street. The present officers of the order are John Murrin, grand knight; M. F. Carroll, deputy grand knight; F. B. Duignan, chancellor; Clarence Kelley, recorder; L. C. Yungert, financial secretary; E. A. McShane, treasurer; E. H. Burke, advocate; and B. McKeown, warden. In 1908 the order took over the membership and club rooms of the Young Men's Institute, which has been in existence for several years and had club rooms in the Stein Building.

Keystone Camp No. 8, Woodmen of the World, is the strongest fraternal and insurance order in point of membership in Butler. It was organized in 1892, and at the present time has 683 members in good standing. The present officers of the camp are P. C., W. E. Cooper; C. C., J. B. Hutchinson; Adv. Lieut., James Wood; Clerk, Samuel Hughes; Banker, J. L. Emerick;

Watchman, Henry Beck; Sentry, F. L. Stauffer; Managers, F. H. Davy, E. Miller, and E. B. Bell; Physicians in Butler, M. E. Headland, L. R. Hazlett, W. J. Grossman, R. J. Grossman, W. S. Patterson, W. B. Clark; Homewood, C. B. McAbey; Renfrew, J. L. Campbell, R. S. Keeler; Evans City, E. Cuthbert; Elwood, R. L. Lowry; Callery, H. R. Wilson.

Lyndora Hall Association was organized in 1905 for social purposes by the foreign residents of Lyndora and Bredinville. A charter was secured on August 5th of that year, the subscribers being Earnest Calderora, John Buccos, H. L. Connelly, John Bungar, W. E. Merwin, John Tonko, and Joseph A. Kalina.

The Galli Society was organized in August, 1905, for social and musical purposes, by the Belgian and French residents of the Southside. The society owns a lot and a hall on Ziegler Avenue, and the French Band of the Southside is a musical organization which owes its existence to this society. The president of the society at the time the charter was granted was Emile Chenot, Victor Bayonet was secretary, and Arthur Dumont, treasurer. John Werry is the musical director.

The Italian Fraternal and Beneficial Society of Butler was organized in 1908 among the Italian residents of the town for social and beneficial purposes. The society has an insurance feature, and its purpose is to help its members who may be in distress from sickness or misfortune. The subscribers to the charter were Pietro Fosatti, Cesare Binnuci, Fiori Mazzanti, and Leonard DeFoggi.

Butler Ruling Number 729, Fraternal Mystic Circle, was organized in 1899 with 125 members. It has had a prosperous growth and at the present time has 154 members. The officers are W. K. Hays, worthy ruler; C. P. Hoffman, vice ruler; Bert Teitsworth, past worthy ruler; Geo. W. Amy, chaplain; Harry L. Graham, recorder; and Dr. W. J. Grossman, collector.

The order is fraternal, with an insurance feature. The meetings are held in the K. of P. Hall in the Reiber Building. Dr. W. J. Grossman is grand ruler for the district comprising the States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

Butler Tent No. 234, Knights of the Maccabees, was first organized in 1887, and disbanded in 1889. It was reorganized in December, 1889, with a large membership, and is now one of the strongest insurance orders in the county, having a membership of over 400. The officers in 1909 were G. L. Sebroth, P. C.; D. D. Quigley, C.; T. C. Kearns, L. C.; Howard I. Painter, record keeper; and D. A. Kamerer, finance keeper. The meetings are held in K. of P. Hall in the Reiber building on South Main Street.

The Ladies of the Maccabees is an auxiliary society that has a strong membership, and meets in the same hall with the Sir Knights.

Butler Lodge No. 211, Knights of Pythias, was instituted in April, 1889, and the present membership is 175. The meetings are held in the Reiber Building, and the present officers are A. L. Oesterling, chancellor commander; W. R. Gilmore, vice chancellor; D. L. Aiken, master of the exchequer; J. W. Hutchinson, keeper of records and seals. The lodge is in a flourishing condition, and has a well organized uniform rank.

Butler Circle No. 22, Protected Home Circle, was organized in the fall of 1887, and at the present time has a membership of 314. The meetings are held on the second and fourth Tuesdays of the month in a hall in the Reiber Building on South Main Street. The officers are Ella McDermitt, president; Joseph Benigh, vice-president; William Sanders, secretary; John M. Reed, accountant; J. M. McCormick, treasurer. J. M. Reed has served as accountant since the organization of the lodge, and is a life member of the Supreme Lodge.

Butler Camp No. 9616, Modern Woodmen of America, was instituted in May,

1901, with about twenty-three charter members. The present membership is sixty-two and the officers are Joseph Standacher, V. C.; W. D. Weitzel, worthy advisor; J. E. Shaw, clerk; A. R. Graham, banker; and W. W. Ross, W. B. Turner, B. R. Mattison, managers. The lodge meets the second and fourth Fridays of each month in the Reiber Building.

Butler Lodge No. 470, Fraternal Order of Eagles, was instituted in 1904, with a membership of over one hundred. It is a fraternal and beneficiary order, and has had a prosperous career since its organization. The order has lodge and club rooms in the Berg Bank Building at the corner of Main and Jefferson Streets. Al. Field is the president; D. C. Henshaw, secretary; and John D. Clark, treasurer.

Loyal Order of Moose. The youngest order and also the largest in point of membership is Butler Lodge No. 64, Loyal Order of Moose. The lodge was organized November 8, 1908, with seven hundred members and the following officers: Past dictator, George Cummings; worthy dictator, B. R. Williams; vice dictator, Peter Peterson; secretary, C. R. Watson. The Lodge purchased the R. B. Taylor property on West Jefferson Street in January, 1909, and contemplates the erection of a splendid lodge-room, gymnasium, and bath rooms.

Butler Tent, No. 128, L. O. T. M., was organized in the fall of 1896, and the present membership is one hundred. The officers are Mrs. C. E. McIntire, P. C.; Mrs. E. Howarth, C.; Mrs. George Spang, Lieut. Com.; Miss Florence Whitmire, record keeper; Miss Flora Smith, finance keeper; Mrs. D. F. McCrea, chaplain.

MILITARY.

Encampment 45, Union Veteran Legion of Butler, was chartered June 20, 1889, with nearly seventy members, who were mustered in on June 27 and 29 following. In July of the same year another muster

took place at which eighty members were enrolled, and subsequently the membership was increased to over two hundred. The first officers were Robert J. Phipps, colonel commander; O. C. Redic, lieutenant colonel; W. A. Clark, major; Jefferson Burtner, chaplain; D. M. Ward, adjutant; H. Z. Wing, quarter-master; R. S. Nichols, officer of the day; and Casper Sherman, officer of the guard. To be admitted to the Veteran Legion every member must have been active service in the field for at least two years, and veteranized. The open meetings held by the local legion were looked forward to with pleasure and attended by large audiences who were royally entertained by the members. In recent years the membership has declined, and at the present time there are not over fifty on the roll. The officers in 1908 were John T. Kelly, Colonel; O. C. Redic, lieutenant colonel; Thos. J. Hazlett, major; E. A. McPherson, adjutant; and J. H. Gibson, quartermaster. The meetings are held in the hall in the Reiber Building, South Main Street.

A. G. Reed Post No. 103, G. A. R., was organized May 12, 1881, and named in honor of Alfred G. Reed, one of Butler's patriotic sons, who fell on the bloody field of Fredericksburg. The charter members were as follows: George W. Fleeger, Wilson E. Reed, James R. Storey, Joseph Kelley, William A. Wright, C. E. Anderson, A. B. Ritchey, Henry Korn, Geo. W. Johnson, H. A. Ayres, Daniel Beighley, Casper Sherman, Samuel G. Hughes, Alexander Russell, Ferdinand Weigand, A. G. Williams, D. S. McCollough, John L. Jones, John K. Fleming, James Graham, Samuel P. Shryock, and John Kennedy. The successive commanders of the Post since its organization have been as follows: George W. Fleeger, W. A. Wright, Newton Black, A. G. Williams, John T. Kelley, John M. Greer, Cyrus E. Anderson, Alexander Russell, R. P. Scott, W. A. Lowrey, Joseph Criswell, I. J. McCandless,

A. B. Ritchey. The officers of the post in 1909 were Thomas Hayes, commander; R. P. Scott, quartermaster; Rev. Long, chaplain; W. A. Lowrey, adjutant; and A. G. Morrison, officer of the day.

The Post held its meetings in the Odd Fellows' Hall on Jefferson Street until 1905, when the quarters were moved to the hall on Center Avenue in Springdale. The Post at one time had a membership of over 200, but at the present time it is only 150, indicating that the ranks of the great army of 1861 and 1865 is rapidly thinning, and in a few years will live only in the memories of the sons and grandsons of its members.

Connected with the Post is the *Relief Corps Number 97*, which contains about twenty-five members.

Butler Camp No. 33, United Spanish War Veterans, was mustered April 19, 1907, by Major Davis of Pittsburg. The officers of the camp are Lieutenant A. T. Scott, Commander; Howard C. Hazlett, Senior Vice-Commander; Samuel S. Scott, Junior Vice-Commander; Jno. H. Jackson, Quarter-master; Charles A. McElvaine, Adjutant; Robert M. Little, Chaplain; Earnest C. Faber, Sergeant; Col. W. T. Mechling, Lieutenant; Geo. S. Mechling and William Double, trustees. The following are the charter members: Isaac Andrews, Robert J. Adams, Roy I. Burtner, Cameron G. Brandon, Chas. B. Burkhalter, Harry A. Cook, Wm. J. P. Collins, Peter A. Cummings, Wm. J. Curley, Wm. A. Caldwell, Carl M. Eisler, David H. Ensminger, Harvey A. Evans, Clarence E. Graham, Hardee H. Hapler, Jos. A. Heine-man, John H. Jackson, Wm. J. Jackson, Ira McJunkin, Lawrence H. McDowell, Josiah M. McCandless, Roy R. McIntire, Marcus B. Mechling, Harley McClelland, Jas. T. Morgan, Louis A. McDonald, Harry H. Morrison, Charles E. Miller, E. H. Negley, Fred T. Roessing, Wm. H. Ritter, Jr., Harry E. Sumney, Chas. E. Smith, Samuel S. Scott, Oscar A. Schaffer, A. J. Thomp-

son, Geo. Thompson, Jas. C. Voegley, Horatio S. Vanderlin, B. J. Williams, A. Rex Williams, John G. Williams, Bert L. Wiseman, Thos. W. Watson, Fred E. Wigton, William A. Wade, B. H. Smulovitz, Ira A. Murphy, S. V. Eckelberger, Jno. J. Martin, W. H. Reburn, Jno. W. Alexander, R. W. Laughlin, and Jas. L. Barton.

Other lodges or societies having organizations in the town in 1908 are the Home Guards, Sons of St. George, and Human Rights.

The United States Board of Examining Surgeons connected with the Pension Department, is composed of Dr. A. V. Cunningham, of Velienville, president; Dr. R. B. Greer of Butler, secretary; and Dr. L. B. Grove, of Anandale, treasurer.

The Butler County Medical Society meets once a month in rooms in the Reiber Building on South Main Street. Dr. T. M. Maxwell is secretary of the society. A history of the society is noted in the medical chapter of this work.

THE POSTOFFICE.

Previous to the founding of Butler Borough a mail route was established in 1801 from Erie to Pittsburg. The mail carrier traveled on horseback, sometimes on foot, and visited the community about once a month. In 1805 the mail carrier visited Butler every two weeks. Subsequently the trips were made once a week. For many years it was said the amount of mail was often so small as to be easily stowed away in the pockets of the carrier. Later the mail pouch was thrown across the back of the horse of the carrier, and then two horses were used to transport the increasing correspondence. When the public roads had been completed from Pittsburg to Butler, and thence to Mercer, a wagon was used to carry the mail, and any travelers between the points on the route. A semi-weekly mail was established through Butler from Pittsburg to Erie in 1818; a tri-weekly in 1824; and a daily mail in

1827. The stage coach came in 1821, and the mail was carried by the stage line until the advent of the railroad in 1871. The next advance was two daily mails between Butler and Pittsburg, and in 1909 the number of mails between Butler and Pittsburg and all eastern and western points is six, and a two-horse wagon is required to transport the large number of mail sacks from the postoffice to the various depots.

Little is known about the location of the early post-offices. Patrick Kelley had the post-office at one time at his tavern on the Diamond. Joshua J. Sedwick conducted the office for a number of years in the fifties at the corner of North and Main Streets, now occupied by the Duffy Block. Later the office was kept in the tavern building of Patrick Kelley, Jr., at the corner of Main and Cunningham Streets. In the early part of the seventies a frame building was erected at the rear of the Troutman Building on West Cunningham Street, which served its purpose until about 1888, when new quarters were rented in the Byers Building on South Main Street, now occupied by Covert's Cafe. The present quarters were leased from the Butler County National Bank Building in 1903. In 1902 the first steps were taken towards obtaining a federal building for the town, and Congress appropriated \$20,000 for the purchase of the lot at the corner of West Jefferson and Washington Streets, from the heirs of the late Col. James C. McKee and Isaiah J. McBride.

The following is a list of post-masters of Butler with dates of appointment:

William B. Young, October 1, 1805; John Potts, July 1, 1807; William Gibson, December 8, 1813; Jacob Mecling, Jr., April 1, 1816; James P. Howard, February 10, 1817; John Gilchrist, January 24, 1824; Peter Duffy, December 10, 1830; James Potts, December 31, 1832; William B. Lemmon, July 10, 1841; David A. Agnew, May 16, 1845; Joshua J. Sedwick, March 26, 1849; Daniel Coll, April 28, 1853;

Joshua J. Sedwick, June 8, 1861, reappointed March 2, 1867; Frank M. Eastman, April 21, 1869; Thomas B. White, April 3, 1871, reappointed March 15, 1875; Sallie A. Robinson, March 27, 1879, reappointed June 26, 1883; Frank M. Eastman, May 10, 1888; John T. Kelley, May 20, 1892; John W. Brown, July 21, 1896; J. B. Black, July, 1900; Eli D. Robinson, August, 1904; James B. Mates, January 26, 1909.

BOROUGH OFFICIALS IN JANUARY, 1909.

Burgess, Elmer E. Bell; president of council, Ellsworth Miller; treasurer, Wm. F. Runberger; secretary, H. E. Coulter; city solicitor, John H. Wilson; tax collector, Archie Davidson; high constable, Ed. Kramer; auditors, V. W. Parker, Harry Porcht, T. James Dodds; street commissioner, Jasper Richard; borough engineer, H. B. Graves; sewer inspector, John W. Vogel. Members of Council—First Ward, John C. Clark, Thos. H. Brown, Joseph E. Schmitzer; Second Ward, George Mellinger, Samuel L. Irvine, Geo. E. Sherman; Third Ward, John G. Dunn, Lewis E. Ruby, A. C. Moxie; Fourth Ward, Ellsworth Miller, Joseph Ball, Geo. H. Linberg; Fifth Ward, A. M. Aiken, Geo. Ambruster and E. R. Maxwell.

POLICE FORCE.

The Police Force of the city in January, 1909, was composed of Joseph Angert, chief; Lewis Hays, lieutenant; and patrolmen R. H. Graham, E. L. Shultz, Wesley Hoover and George Rodgers.

MODERN BUTLER.

We have attempted to trace the history of Butler through its various stages down to the present time. It has grown from an obscure hamlet of less than fifty inhabitants more than a hundred years ago to a thriving city of 25,000 population. Since the incorporation of the borough in 1817 there has been no backward steps taken, although it is true that for many years the borough languished and gave but feeble

signs of life. When John Galbraith established the *Palladium* in 1818, his was the only printing office between Pittsburg and Mercer. Today there are five weekly and two daily papers published in the town, which is now recognized as the social and commercial center of a rich and populous county. For three-quarters of a century the streets were unpaved, the sidewalks poor and the buildings typical of a backwoods period. A better day dawned, however, upon the town, when nature developed her vast stores of wealth, and the discovery of oil and gas made the county an inviting field for speculation and investment. The advent of the steam railroads opened a new field of industrial endeavor, and in the last two decades the shire town has become the center of a vast manufacturing district.

Modern Butler may be said to date from 1871, when the first steam railroad was completed to the town. A new era of improvement and building set in which began with the erection of the Jefferson Street School building, the bank building on the corner of Main and Jefferson Streets, and the Berg Hardware Building on South Main Street. The boundaries of the borough were enlarged, new streets were opened, stone and brick side-walks were laid, and comfortable dwelling houses constructed in the modern style of architecture were erected on the new streets and avenues. A period of depression followed the Greece City oil excitement, but was followed by renewed activity in the eighties. During this decade noted improvements were made in the erection of business blocks on Main Street, and the removal of Dougal's Row, which consisted of a pile of dilapidated old shacks, north of the Court House, and the erection of the present substantial business blocks. The present court house was erected in 1884, and about the same time the Reiber Block on the corner of Main and Cunningham Streets took the place of the old frame

buildings that were formerly occupied by Kelley's Hotel.

The last decade of the century was marked by rapid advancements. The streets were lighted with electricity in 1890, the Waring sewage system was installed the same year, and Main Street was paved with brick. Other streets followed until at the present time all of the principal streets and avenues of the town are paved with brick or asphalt block. Three-story business blocks began to appear on Main Street, the Troutman Block being erected in 1890, the Campbell Block in 1891, the Farmers National Bank Building, the Younkens Building, the Stein Block, south of the Court House, Campbell's furniture store, and the Thompson and Younkens Block now occupied by the Butler Business College, were all erected during the latter part of the nineties. The first decade of the new century was marked by the evolution from the three-story business block to the modern sky scraper, and in 1903 the Butler County National Bank Building, six stories high, was erected, and the following year the new Nixon Hotel Building, which is four stories above the sub-story, was completed on the south side of Diamond Street. The Odd Fellows' Temple on South Main Street, the Duffy flats on North Main Street, the Kirkpatrick Building, and Koch's grocery building, were all erected since 1902. Modern hotel buildings have taken the place of the old taverns, among the more recent being the new Nixon, the Clinton, the Commercial, the Monroe, the Atlas, and the Keystone, all of which have been completed in the past few years.

The Butler oil and gas fields are still a source of unmeasured wealth, the lime and coal industries are in their infancy, new manufacturing plants are being erected and new electric railways are being promoted. The outlook is hopeful and the succeeding years will see greater advancement than the past.

CHAPTER XVII

THE TOWNSHIPS

ADAMS TOWNSHIP.

This township, named in honor of an early president, John Quincy Adams, was erected in 1854 from territory set apart from Cranberry and Middlesex townships, and is located along the base line of the county, in the second tier of townships from the western boundary. It is of fertile soil, well drained by Breakneck and Little Breakneck Creeks and Glade Run, and is well adapted for agricultural pursuits. Cannel, Upper Freeport and Brush Creek coal have been mined in different parts of the township with good results, and the development of the oil fields has shown this territory rich in oil and gas.

The first settler of the township was James Glover, a native of New Jersey, who had come west to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he was one of the pioneers. He was a great huntsman and on his expeditions found a deer lick in what is now Adams Township. Close by this lick he in 1792 put up a rude log cabin; in 1795 he made a clearing here, and the following year laid claim to 400 acres of land. In 1796 he erected a log-house, the second in the township, and there resided until his death in 1844, at the age of ninety-one years. The first house was that built by James Irvine, who had the added distinction of being one of the pioneer school teachers. In the center of his claim of 100 acres, he built a large house of round logs,

in which he lived until his death in 1830. He was an Irishman by birth, and upon coming to America in 1770, first took up his residence in Westmoreland County. William McCandless, a tailor; William McCandless, a distiller, and Robert McCandless settled at the same period, and in 1796 came Adam Johnson, Sr., Adam Johnson, Jr., Joshua and George Stoolfire, Moses Meeker, Timothy Ward and David Spear. Timothy Ward, who was a school teacher, and Moses Meeker, did not remain long. Adam Johnson, Sr., was well advanced in years at the time of his arrival, and died here in 1827, at the remarkable age of 103. The year 1798 witnessed the arrival of the following men with their families: William Criswell, William Roseboro, James Park, Matthew Park, Silas Miller, Isaac Covert, Joseph Means, Thomas Means, and some of the Gillilands. John Richardson, William Forsythe, James Davidson, Sr., and his son James, came into the country about the close of the eighteenth century. Thomas Kennedy and Andrew Bar arrived about the year 1813; Robert McKinney in 1816; and Job Staples, school teacher, minister and farmer, came in about that time. Other names prominently connected with the township history at an early period are: McMarlin, Kennedy, Marshall, Plummer, Orr, Cashdollar, Kidd, Walter, Cooper and Hall. The first birth record in the township is that of John Gilliland,

born November 25, 1798. Very little manufacturing has been done here. Matthew Park established a grist mill in the early days near the site of Mars, and Samuel Roseboro erected one in the same locality in 1883. The distillery of Robert McKinney was established in 1819.

School classes were organized and instruction in the common branches given in various homes for several years prior to the building of the first school, a log structure, in 1805. These classes were taught by wandering teachers or by some of the pioneers, of whom quite a number were teachers. Robert Hill taught in the first building erected for school purposes, it being located on or near the old Davis farm. Near the present village of Callery, a log school was built in 1837, and about the year 1848 Samuel Hood taught the first school in the neighborhood of Robbins Mill, it being held in the house vacated by Reuben Conaby. There are now eight schools in the township, and education matters are in a flourishing condition. The school board is composed of the following directors: W. L. Marburger, W. J. Remison, Chris. Thileman, J. A. Humes, D. B. Stoup, and Thomas W. Hayes.

The United Presbyterian Church of Adams Township, known as the Union Church, was organized near Brownsdale in 1806, where it continued until 1820, in which year the tent, in which services were held, was conveyed to a point near the present church of the congregation. In 1824 two acres of land was purchased from Robert McKinney, and the following year a log building was erected. In 1833 a division of the congregation took place, one branch being known as the "Old School," and the other as the "New School." The latter held the church property. The history of the former division is given under the head of the North Union Reformed Presbyterian Church of Forward Township. The "New School" occupied the old log building until 1839, when it was aban-

doned. The "Old School" in that year erected a brick building, adjoining the old, and following the example set, the "New School," also in 1839, purchased a lot about one mile northwest and constructed a large brick edifice. The members from the vicinity of Brownsdale withdrew in 1859 to unite with a new organization there, and in June, 1859, the Union Congregation joined with the United Presbyterians. About this time, the charge was transferred from the Allegheny to the Butler Presbytery. Union and Brownsdale churches united in one charge. In 1864 the town churches dissolved connection and the pastor devoted his whole time to the old Union church. The church society was incorporated June 14, 1866, with Jacob Hutchman, Francis H. Davidson and Samuel Orr as trustees. The old church was destroyed by fire in 1905 and has since been replaced by a neat and attractive building representing a cost of about six thousand dollars, which was dedicated in 1906.

Crest View Presbyterian Church of Adams Township was organized in 1890, letters being granted on August 10, of that year to twenty-seven members by the session of Plains Church. The petition was presented by Rev. R. C. Yates. The society was incorporated February 15, 1892, with Nicoll Allen, F. C. McNeal and Alfred Richardson as trustees.

The United Presbyterian Church of Mars, the early history of which coincides with that of Union Church, was moved to Mars in 1877. It was incorporated May 16, 1893, on petition of Dr. John C. Barr, T. M. Marshall, John Davidson, John A. Criswell and Presley Duncan. In 1894, a new church building was completed at a cost of \$4,000.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Mars was organized with a membership of eight, and a church building soon after erected.

The Evangelical Association is the most

recent of the churches established in Adams Township, and has a fair sized congregation.

Mars Borough, the principal center of population in Adams Township, is a thrifty and well built little town, which has had a steady growth. It has fine stores, residences and churches, and a progressive class of citizens. The United States Census Report of 1900 shows its population more than double that of the preceding report. The place was known as Overbrook Post-office from the time of establishing an office at this point until 1882, when the name of Mars was adopted. The post-office was started in 1875, and Samuel Park, the miller, made the first post-master. The completion of the Pittsburg and Narrow Gauge Railroad to this point caused a raise in property values and considerable building activity. Frank Johnston immediately erected a building and conducted a store until 1877 or 1878, when he sold out to W. H. Walters and W. J. Gilliland. They carried on the business for two years, and then sold out to J. B. Dickey. Mr. Gilliland erected a larger building west of the depot for store purposes, and this too he sold to Mr. Dickey. A new store building was in the course of construction by Oliver Pinkerton, when the report was circulated that the depot would be removed to Little Breakneck, and the building plans were checked. This report also caused Mr. Dickey to sell his building, the purchaser being W. H. Walters, who carried on the business for a year, and then sold out to Samuel and Andrew Thompson. W. J. Gilliland erected the building later occupied by Marshall's store, on a five-acre tract purchased from the S. A. Kennedy property. In the fall of 1883, Mr. Gilliland and D. G. Marshall erected a store and depot, where they carried on business until the following year, the railroad office being moved to that building. D. B. Wilson, a new arrival, built a house which he later traded for the

Thompson store, carrying on the business for a time. F. P. Confer erected a shop and residence and was the first blacksmith in the place, being succeeded in turn by John Conley and Samuel Zeigler. Stores which were established and prospered at a later period were those of Dr. J. C. Bar and Charles Willetts, drugs; H. W. Walters, harness; Al Ziegler, hardware; J. D. Marshall, Jordan & Company, and Ziegler and Schwab, general stores; Simon and Cohen, clothing; Mars Milling & Feed Co.; Irvine Brothers, furniture dealers; W. J. Link, coal dealer; W. D. Boyd, lumber dealer; Edward Wise, M. J. Roberts, and M. Hinchey, stores.

The borough officers for 1908 are as follows: Justice of the peace, Alexander Lurting; auditor, O. C. Pinkerton; high constable, Clinton McCandless; school directors, A. C. Irvine, G. H. Kandaell; council, John Toy, B. M. Phipps, William Dan; constable, D. L. Fair; judge of election, J. C. Hespeneid; inspectors, W. A. Davidson and Presley Duncan; town clerk, W. W. Donaldson; street commissioner, W. A. Davidson; tax collector, L. E. Irvine; assessor, Mercer Marshall. The present postmaster is W. D. Boyd.

Callery Borough, formerly known as Callery Junction, is a prosperous little railroad town in Adams Township, which was named in honor of the president of the Pittsburg & Western Railroad, now a part of the Baltimore & Ohio System. It is the junction point of that road with the Butler branch. A post office was established here in 1880, but it was not until 1883 that there was much building activity. In that year, William Gilliland sold lots to P. H. Murray, Alexander Blair, A. M. Beers, T. M. Marshall, and F. C. Meeder, among others, all of whom had buildings erected by April, 1883, prior to the completion of the depot. The Meeder House was opened for business in July of that year. Essentially a railroad town, as well as a good shipping point, numerous hotels and poolrooms, as

well as stores, came into being, and made a thriving and active appearance. The conflagration of October 29, 1892, destroyed the stores of James Little and W. Shannon; Murray's restaurant; the hotels of W. H. White, H. Maters and VanBoise; the railroad depot and freight house, and six dwellings, entailing a loss of \$25,000, about three-fifths of it covered by insurance. What promised to be a serious set back to the village proved the reverse, as the new buildings erected were larger, more substantial and modern in type. Within a year business was fully resumed and the following merchants and firms active in the field: John F. Shannon, general merchant; J. H. Thomas, general merchant; H. B. Hunt, proprietor of a restaurant; M. J. Goddard, coal dealer; and Caruthers, Peters. & Company, machinists and blacksmiths, which subsequently merged into the Bessemer Gas Engine Co. at Grove City. Mrs. Bessie A. Shannon is the present postmistress.

The town was incorporated as a borough July 3, 1905, when the court appointed Perry Dunlap, J. M. Little and A. McCollough, election officers to hold the first borough election.

The elections of 1908 resulted in the choice of S. E. Miller and W. E. Dunbar for auditors; J. H. Stone for high constable; D. Lambert for constable; J. F. Shannon and George Kaufmann for school directors; B. Guthrie and George A. Kaufmann for council.

John F. Shannon is the present justice of the peace in the borough, having been elected in 1905.

In 1908 the mercantile interests of the town were represented by the general stores of John F. Shannon and R. A. Marks, and the Callery Pharmacy of which W. B. Staples is the manager.

The industrial interests are represented by the Pittsburg-Callery Brick & Tile Company, which is the successor of the old Callery Brick Company. This company has

a plant representing an investment of about \$30,000, and gives employment to thirty men. The company owns thirty acres of land at the site of its plant, and is doing an extensive business.

The Pittsburg Fuse Manufacturing Company has a capital of \$50,000, and is operating a plant on the old James Walters farm in the limits of the borough. This concern manufactures fuse for blasting, and employs fifty-three people. It is owned and managed by Pittsburg people.

The Vanvoy Hotel conducted by Thomas Louther, and P. H. Murray's restaurant furnish entertainment for the travelers who may stop at this point.

Four companies supply the town with natural gas. They are the Evans City Natural Gas Company, which is controlled by Butler parties, the Forrest Oil Company and the United Natural Gas Company. The Callery Natural Gas Company was recently organized by Samuel Kaufmann and W. B. Staples, and is supplying a number of consumers from wells on the Mandana Staples farm about two miles west of Myoma.

The borough council in January, 1909, was composed of B. H. Guthrie, president; Perry Dunlap; W. H. Lobough; A. J. Webber; W. B. Staples; Dr. H. R. Wilson, and A. McCollough; John Shannon is clerk; Samuel Kaufmann was street commissioner in 1908.

The borough has two public schools, a commodious school building which was erected in 1907, and an enrollment of about ninety scholars and a population of about 450.

The Free Methodist Society was organized at Callery Junction about 1899, and has had practically the same pastors as the congregation at Mars. In the fall of 1908 the society purchased the building that had been erected by the Gospel Prohibition Church, the latter society having been disorganized. The pastor in charge of the Free Methodist Society in 1908 was

Miss Elizabeth Bergman, who also has charge of the congregation at Mars. The membership of the Free Methodist Society is small, having at no time exceeded twenty-five since its organization.

The Gospel Prohibition Church above mentioned is one of the three societies organized in Butler County by Rev. I. G. Pollard, of which mention is made in the chapter on Butler Borough.

Crest View Presbyterian Church. The early history of Crest View Presbyterian Church at Callery Junction is identified with that of Plains Church in Cranberry township. On August 10, 1890, the Session of Plains Church granted letters of dismissal to twenty-six of its members, who, with Rev. R. C. Yates, composed the nucleus of the new congregation, which was organized at that time. The society was incorporated February 15, 1892, the trustees named in the charter being Nicoll Allen, F. C. McNeal and Alfred Richardson. The pastor of the congregation in 1908 was Rev. P. R. Harvey, and the elders Cyrus W. Hall, John Staples, James Little, Charles Kiser and Flemming West.

Downeyville is the name of a small settlement in the southern part of Adams Township, near the Allegheny County line. The plant of the Downey Pump Works, established here in the early nineties, was recently purchased by the Pittsburg Horse-shoe Manufacturing Company, who have begun the erection of additional buildings. The concern will employ about 100 men, and in consequence the future prospects of the village are very promising. F. C. Windhorst conducts a general store here.

Myoma is a small place in one of the richest agricultural sections of Adams Township, and with a good substantial class from which to draw trade, has maintained some good stores, a blacksmith shop and postoffice. Among the merchants who have been located at this point may be mentioned J. C. Davidson, C. B. Irvine

and H. H. Berringer. A church and school are located here.

Valencia Borough, surveyed and named by Dr. S. O. Sterrett, is located in the southern part of Adams Township. Dr. Sterrett established a general store at this point, as did J. A. & W. F. Anderson and A. L. Cooper; and J. C. Barr an agricultural implement store and coal yard. In 1908 Geo. Dickson and J. R. Stoup were conducting a general store, Morrow and Buxton a hardware establishment, Willetts Brothers a drug store, and Jacob Kanaell a market. The town has one public school. Valencia was changed from a village to a borough in 1897.

Township officials (1908): Tax collector, William L. Kauffman; constable, E. F. Holzer; assessor, John Cashdollar; auditors, W. W. Hill, Joseph Gilkey and J. A. Kennedy; road supervisors, John Kline, W. J. Blakeley, S. D. Swaney, R. J. Orr and W. L. Marburger.

CONCORD TOWNSHIP.

Concord Township, at one time the most important center of the Butler oil fields, is a well watered section of the county, and has fertile farming land, besides coal deposits, of which some small banks are now operated for local consumers. The names of its streams, Bear, Buffalo, Muddy and Slippery Rock Creeks, were once well known on the Oil Exchange, for along these streams or not far removed, were drilled the wells that in 1872 and a few years later attracted the interest of financiers in every section. There are several hundred wells still producing, though the production of each is small. Drilling is still carried on to some extent, the oil being found in the third sand and the Speechly sand. There are also several small gas wells operated for local consumption. The Western Allegheny Railway runs through the central part of the township.

The first permanent settlers were prob-

ably Widow Thankful Aggas and her two sons, who established their home in the wilderness in 1796. Their first neighbors were Edward Graham and family, William Dickey and John Campbell, Sr., and sons, the latter settling in 1797. There are also found the names of William and Andrew Christy and Samuel Campbell, while other prominent pioneers up to 1826 were the Conways, Samuel Campbell, James Russell, John, Joseph and George Timblin, Jeremiah and Platt Sutton, John Shryock, and William and John Thompson. Joseph Sutton came in 1819, John Starr in 1821, Rev. John Coulter in 1823, and William T. Jamison in 1826. The grist mill built by Andrew Christy, in 1801, in Concord Township, was the third in the county, Neyman's mill, situated at the mouth of Bonny Brook, being the second.

The first schoolhouse, a mere shelter of logs, with a huge fireplace, was erected near Concord Church, and one of the early teachers was Dr. Steadman. A number of similar log structures were put up in various parts of the township, and subscription schools held during a few months of the year, but after the establishment of the public school system, in 1835, Concord Township showed an equal interest with her sister townships and made quite as much educational progress. There are now eight schools, with as many teachers and 262 pupils. The township high school is located at Middletown. H. A. Brown, Joseph Campbell, F. F. Bauer, A. R. McKinney and I. P. Murtland were school directors in 1908.

In 1799 came Rev. John McPherrin, a devout Presbyterian, from Westmoreland County, and after gathering a congregation that came from the different isolated sections, irrespective of former creeds, and gladly listened to his preaching of the Word, under a spreading tree, he was so impressed that he offered the name of Concord to the assemblage, and that name continues to the present day. In 1803 he

returned, and in the autumn of 1804 he completed the organization of the *Concord Presbyterian Church* and was installed as pastor. The *Covenant* was the name of one of the early church bodies, now passed out of existence.

Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized in 1858, when a church building was completed. It has now twenty-four members. Rev. Ibauch is pastor.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Greece City was organized into a definite body in 1870, although prior to this meetings had been conducted at the Hazel Dell Schoolhouse, which were often largely attended by the transient oil men. The present edifice was built in 1883. The congregation is now very small.

The Springdale Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized in 1875, and in the year following the church building was dedicated. The congregation now numbers seventy members.

The Troutman M. E. Church, Rev. Lowthian, pastor, has a membership of seventy.

The villages which have been the centers of much of the business of the township, some of them entirely products of the oil industry, were: Middletown, Greece City, Modoc City and Troutman or Magic, the latter being the postal name of the old settlement.

Middletown was founded in 1846 and the early business men were Porter McConnell, Andrew Bullman, John McLaughlin, John G. Christy and Conway & Kuhn. There are now two general stores, one owned by H. Coon and the other by T. Z. Levy.

Greece City. From 1801, when Andrew Christy put up his mill, the present site of Greece City, for some seventy years was known as Christy's Mill, Harper's Mill and Jamison's Mill. When the place was opened for oil operations, the name of Greece City was adopted, and the population increased so rapidly that a peti-

tion to have the place made a borough was readily granted, in November, 1873. In the same year a postoffice was established and houses of all kinds went up with amazing rapidity. In December, 1872, the first bank was established, later Woods Bank and the Concord Savings Bank became factors, the National Transit Company did a large business, and during the period before the destructive fire of December, 1873, there was every evidence that the place would rival all others in Butler County. The days of '73 were also rendered lively by the faction fights between the rival tribes of oil men, on June 7th that year no less than 500 men participating in a great riot, which resulted in fourteen casualties. The place has lost most of its former importance. The pumping station of the Producers' Refining Company is located here, and there is one general store, conducted by N. B. Kregar. The place has the Speechly Telephone.

Modoc City has not entirely lost all its traces of its one-time position as an oil city, but here, too, fire, in 1874, destroyed \$100,000 worth of property and brought many enterprises to an end.

Troutman at one time was filled with the paraphernalia of the oil industry, accompanied by the conditions that elsewhere prevailed. In April, 1877, it was practically destroyed during an electric storm, by the lightning striking a large oil tank. The place is now a station on the W. Allegheny Railway. There is one store, run by P. Stewart.

Old residents of Concord Township readily tell of the early events of the discovery of oil here and tell of the wonderful strike in the Fourth sand in August, 1872. Many notable wells were soon after developed, wealth came to many families from this unexpected source, and Concord Township numbers many men of large substance.

Township Officials.—M. Cocheran, justice of the peace; tax collector, P. Sutton;

constable, R. Kinzer; tax assessor, M. Campbell; road commissioners, J. Campbell, T. Starr and L. Sutton; auditors, P. R. Wick, W. H. Coon and J. H. Christy; clerk, R. Adams.

MUDDY CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Muddy Creek Township, deriving its name from the body of water known as Muddy Creek, which forms its northern boundary and separates it from Worth Township, was reduced to its present area in 1854, although, when originally constituted as one of the thirteen townships in which Butler County was divided in 1804, it included the land now forming parts of three other townships—Franklin, Worth and Connoquenessing. This township shows a variety of soil and is the field of agricultural and mining activity. It has been found rich in coal, iron ore and limestone, and the development of these natural gifts of Nature have brought wealth to many families and have attracted a solid, industrious laboring class from other sections. The surface of the land is somewhat broken, the coal and limestone being in evidence, but the township can also show some of the best farming land in Butler County. The highest measured point is near Portersville, the height there being 1,375 feet above sea level.

Oil has been produced in Muddy Creek Township for a number of years; a new field was opened up during the past year and about eighteen or twenty wells put down. Almost the entire township is underlain with coal, there being a vein from three and a half to five feet in thickness. Its production at the present time, however, is not large enough to be of commercial importance. Farming is the principal occupation of the people. The township has good telephone service. There is one grist-mill, owned and operated by H. Bander & Son, which was erected about forty years ago.

No records of this section prior to 1794

have been discovered, and the first known resident was a negro named Caesar, who was found occupying a log cabin when Robert Stewart, the first white settler, appeared here in 1796. Mr. Stewart recognized the negro's priority and came to an amicable settlement with him, purchasing his land and later founding the village of Stewartville, which is now known as Portersville. It was a wild region in those days, and as Mr. Stewart desired companionship for his family, he deeded 100 acres of his land to Thomas Brandon as an inducement to him to bring his family and locate. Other very early settlers were Thomas Clark, James, Robert, Thomas and Rachel Cratty and Henry Shanor. The beginning of the new century brought David Kennedy, Arthur Cleland, James White and Marvin Christie, and soon after came John Myers, John Boston, Edward and James White, Thomas Christie, James English, John Wimer, Dr. John Cowden, Joseph Tebay, Johnson McKnight, Thomas Oliver, Thomas Garvey, Richard McKee, with others, and in 1831 came the McClymonds. Many of these pioneer families are still largely represented in the best citizenship of the township.

Muddy Creek Township, like other early sections, had to solve its public problems, and one of the earliest was the providing of adequate school facilities for the rapidly increasing population. Johnson McKnight probably taught the first school in 1821, on his own farm. In 1823 the Concord schoolhouse was built, about the same time one also was erected on the Christie farm, and other structures were put up by private parties prior to 1835, when the common school law went into effect and public schools were soon dotting the whole township. They were well attended, for the early settlers of this section were notably people of intelligence as well as thrift.

There are now seven schools in the township, including the high school in Portersville, which is a joint borough and town-

ship school. The total enrollment is 198 pupils. The present township school board consists of Addison McClymonds, president; Robert Kennedy, treasurer; Joseph Stickle, J. H. Pyle, Joshua Gallagher and Hosea Gallagher. The enrollment of pupils in Portersville borough is: Common school, 43; high school, 22. The high school serves both for the borough of Portersville and for Muddy Creek Township.

As indicated, the main industries of the township have been farming and mining, manufacturing being generally confined to the operating of grist- and saw-mills. The earliest record of a public grist-mill is in 1831, when David Kennedy built a grist-mill and a fulling-mill on Muddy Creek, this later being followed by a second mill, and in 1867 the third grist-mill in the township was erected by John and Henry Bauder. This lack of manufacturing interest does not reflect on the enterprise of the good people of Muddy Creek Township, but rather emphasizes their judgment, for just across the line the Slippery Rock mills supplied the entire needs of this section.

Portersville. The most important settlement in Muddy Creek Township is Portersville, which was made a postoffice in March, 1826, and was then renamed in honor of Governor Porter. The first postmaster, John Stewart, son of the founder of the town, held office until 1836. Although the whole neighborhood was a wild bit of forest when Robert Stewart settled here in 1796, by 1814 enterprising men began to look for sites, and in that year Thompson McCosh opened his cabinetmaking shop. Robert Craig was the first merchant who opened a stock of goods—in 1829; in 1831 John W. Riddle started a wagon and furniture factory, utilizing steam as power, this being a remarkable example of enterprise. In 1836 William Williams opened up his cabinet shop, and in 1845 James Newton and John Hall en-

gaged in merchandising. The Oliver House was the first hotel, and after it was burned down in 1874, a more substantial structure was built in its place. In 1868 William Humphrey opened his general store, and for a long time was at the head of a large business. As time went on and population increased, almost every line of business was represented, and today it would be hard to find a busier or more prosperous town of its size in Butler County. The Portersville Creamery Company, proprietor, R. V. Thompson, is a large industry, and its products have a heavy sale.

Among other Portersville enterprises are numbered William Humphrey & Son and D. J. Brennerman, general stores; G. B. McDonald, hardware; M. C. Glenn, undertaker; S. Hay, druggist; W. H. Dunn, harness; H. Heberling, tin shop; J. S. Brennerman, feed store; E. R. Lubin, wagon maker; Beighley Hotel, proprietor, E. L. Beighley; Dr. E. U. Snyder, physician; Dr. J. L. Buchanan, dentist; besides which there are blacksmith shops, millinery stores, and barber shops. The present postmaster is Joseph Lehman.

Lodge No. 909, I. O. O. F., is located here and has fifty-three members—instituted in 1875. The lodge owns its own hall, which is a fine building.

Portersville was incorporated as a borough December 16, 1844. The first election took place January 6, 1845, when Dr. John Cowden was chosen first Burgess, with Joseph P. Work, John Cleeland, William McClelland, John A. White and Jesse Johnston as first board of councilmen. The borough officers at present are as follows: Council, John R. Humphrey, president and acting Burgess; G. W. Kinsey, I. L. Moore, John Weitzel, Jos. L. Buchanan and M. C. Glenn; school board, W. L. English, W. H. Heberling, M. C. Glenn, E. H. Laderer, William Humphrey, Harvey Marks; auditors, J. H. Marks and Robert Glenn; tax collector, H. W. Dunn; assess-

sors, E. L. Beigley and J. R. Humphrey. The population of Portersville is now about three hundred.

Telephone service is furnished by the Portersville Telephone Company in connection with the Bell Long Distance 'phone. The local company was incorporated as a mutual company in 1904, with a capital of \$12,000, and now has 322 subscribers. James McConnell is president and E. W. Humphrey treasurer and manager.

The founding of the early churches in a new section always contributes an interesting chapter to any history. The first Muddy Creek Township religious organization was the *Presbyterian*. As early as 1814 Rev. Reid Bracken, a pioneer evangelist, visited this neighborhood and held services in the cabinet shop of Thompson McCosh. The church organization was effected in October, 1820, and it was incorporated in April, 1844. The present edifice of the society is the third erected, and dates from 1840. The first was a log structure, which was followed by a frame building. The church now has about three hundred members. The present pastor, Rev. J. G. Timblin, has been pastor for eight years. The Sabbath school, of which E. H. Laderer is superintendent, numbers 150 members.

The *United Presbyterian Church* was organized in December, 1841, as an Associate Reformed Society, with Rev. William Douthett as first pastor. The society now numbers about sixty members but has no church building.

The *Old Covenant Church* had its beginning away back in 1833, and through various vicissitudes continued until 1890, when it disbanded as a separate body, its members transferring to the church of the same faith, at Rose Point, in Lawrence County.

The Civil War had many brave soldiers in the ranks from Muddy Creek Township. Many of these never returned to their old

homes, their remains lying in far distant graves, but Watson Brothers Post, No. 478, at Portersville, has a goodly showing of veterans whose records reflect honor on their township. Roundhead Camp, Sons of Veterans, No. 84, which was instituted at Portersville in September, 1887, with James McComell as captain, is another patriotic organization well supported. The leading secret societies have found a footing in the township, and the Odd Fellows, in particular, are very strong. The first lodge of this order was organized June 30, 1875, with James Porter as Noble Grand.

Township Officials.—Justice of the peace, William C. Tebay; constable, Grant Jones; collector, William F. English; assessor, Austin McClymonds.

CRANBERRY TOWNSHIP.

Cranberry is situated in the southwest corner of the county, and is one of the thirteen townships into which the county was divided in 1804. The township is said to have derived its name from the fact that in the early days a cranberry swamp existed near its southern limits. Its surface is watered by the tributaries of Breakneck on the east, and Brush Creek on the west. The township is rich in coal and oil, but the principal business of the inhabitants for the first century of its existence was agriculture. The Freeport coal is found in the bed of Brush Creek near the northwestern corner of the township, and the vein at this point reaches the abnormal thickness of five feet. The Brush Creek coal and Bakerstown coal have been mined for many years for domestic use in the neighborhood. The Brush Creek oil field obtained prominence in 1896-7, and the principal fields in the limits of Cranberry Township are the Henderson, Garvin and Duncan. Drilling operations are still carried on in these districts, and some paying wells have been obtained in 1908.

The township was without railroad fa-

cilities of any kind until 1908, when the Pittsburg, Harmony & Butler Electric Railway was completed, and opened for traffic. This line enters the southern quarter of the township east of Brush Creek, and extends nearly the entire length of the township, leaving it at the northeast corner.

The first settlements of the township were made in the Brush Creek neighborhood as early as 1796. The pioneers that came that year were Benjamin Johnson and his family, Matthew Graham, William Graham, John Henry, Alexander Ramsey, Paul Vandivort and Samuel Duncan. The mother of the Graham brothers, then Mrs. Long, came in 1797, and Benjamin Davis and George Stoolfire arrived the same year.

David Garvin and family, and his son, Alexander and his family, arrived in the township in 1800, William Henry Goehring in 1801, James Cooper in 1807, and Jacob Stout and his father of Northumberland County in 1811.

Matthew Graham established the Black Bear Tavern on the Pittsburg and Mercer road in 1813. Previous to that time he carried on a house of entertainment, and was well known to the teamsters over the old trail that was used prior to the construction of the public road.

Samuel Duncan's saw-mill was probably the earliest industry of the township, and it was erected prior to 1803 on Brush Creek. He also ran a little distillery, which obtained a wide reputation for the quality of whiskey turned out.

The Brush Creek saw-mill was erected by Matthew Graham in 1831. In 1833 he built the first grist-mill on the creek, which was also the first in the township.

Plains Presbyterian Church dates back to 1805 or '6, the first minister of the denomination to visit the settlement being Rev. Reed Bracken, who was installed pastor in 1808. The first services were held in groves and in a tent, but some time be-

tween 1820 and 1824 a log building was erected on a lot donated by Benjamin Davis, on the site of the present church. After Rev. Bracken left in 1819 the church was for some time without a regular pastor, and after 1831 the visits of ministers became so rare that the old church may be said to have passed out of existence. In 1838 a union was effected with the Cross Roads Church in Allegheny County, the Rev. L. R. McAboy becoming pastor. At the same time a reorganization of the church took place. In 1839 a brick house was erected close beside the old log house. The society was incorporated November 16, 1849, the trustees being David Garvin, James W. Garvin and Jas. Sample. In 1866 the Plains Church was transferred from the Allegheny Presbytery, now Butler, to Allegheny City Presbytery. In January, 1878, services were authorized to be held in the Baptist Church at Evans City, and in February, 1883, thirty-nine members were dismissed from the old church to form the new one. The old church was torn down in May, 1878, and a new one dedicated November 3, 1879, by Rev. W. H. Jeffers. March 31, 1878, the statistical report of the congregation showed a membership of 231 communicants and 160 attendants at Sunday school. Since that time the membership has declined to about 150, on account of the heavy draft made on the old society by the organization of new societies at Evans City, Crest View and Mars. In 1908 the session was composed of O. P. Graham, Christian Hoehn and J. M. Covert, and the pastor was Rev. P. R. Harvey.

St. John's German United Evangelical Lutheran and Reformed Church, formerly known as St. Daniel's Church, was formally organized June 7, 1869, at a meeting of members which was presided over by Christopher Kirschler. John G. Hoffman acted as secretary and Andrew Kirschler treasurer. The three parties named were also the trustees of the so-

ciety. Rev. C. A. D. Freseman of Mars is the present pastor.

Dutillh Church. There was no Methodist Society in Cranberry Township until 1879. Previous to that time the adherents of this faith residing in the township belonged to a class of Plains Church in Allegheny County. In 1879 the trustees of Plains Church, living principally in this township, concluded to build an edifice here. The church was built near what is now known as Crider's Corners on farm No. 91, belonging to Charles Dutillh, of Philadelphia, but who donated one and one-fourth acres of ground for church purposes. The building was completed and dedicated November 30, 1879. The church is attached to Salem in Allegheny County, and Mars in Adams Township, in a pastoral charge.

The Mount Pleasant United Presbyterian Society was originally a part of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, and was organized under the ministry of Rev. T. C. Guthrie about 1847. From 1847 to 1850 services were held in the Fowler schoolhouse on Brush Creek, and in 1850 the first church edifice was erected on an acre lot donated for that purpose by Joshua Stoolfire. The location of the church is just outside the limits of the township, in Allegheny County, but a large proportion of the membership are residents of Cranberry Township. This congregation was originally connected with Union Church in the northern part of Adams Township, and in 1850 presented the united call to Rev. Andrew Walker, the first pastor. He resigned this charge in 1853, and in 1854 the union between Mt. Pleasant and Union congregations was dissolved. When the United Presbyterian Church was organized in 1858, Mt. Pleasant came into the new society, and since that time has been known as Mt. Pleasant United Presbyterian Church. Rev. J. M. Dight, the present pastor, was called in 1880. The present house of worship was

built in 1860 on the site of the former one. The membership of the congregation in 1908 was eighty-five.

The early schools of the township were conducted on the subscription plan, and among the first teachers were Job Staples, Andrew Dodds and Rev. Reed Bracken. One of the first conventions or teachers' institutes was held at Plains Church on the 25th of February, 1852, and on the following day a similar convention was held at Union Church, Evans City. In 1908 the number of children of school age in the township was 197, and the number of schools six, with six teachers.

The population of the township at the first census, taken in 1810, was 543. This had increased to 2,236 in 1850, but redivision of the county into the present townships reduced the population of Cranberry to 931 in 1860. In 1900 the population was 981, and in 1908 the estimated population was 1,065.

The township officers in 1908 were: Constable, Nicoll Allen; auditors, W. W. Vandivort, Samuel Leonburg, Henry Reef-er; road supervisor, A. J. West; township clerk, Jacob Dmubach; assessor, J. M. Covert; tax collector, A. Kirschler.

There are no towns or villages of importance in the township. For many years Ogle was the local postoffice, situated on the old Mercer and Pittsburg road, but after the establishing of the rural free delivery in 1903 the office was discontinued. For some years after this office was established Thomas Robinson was the postmaster, and had the office at his home. A store at this point has been conducted by William Garvin, J. A. Boggs, John Frantz, H. M. Johnson, and at the present time William Garvin is conducting the business.

Hendersonville was a thriving hamlet as early as 1830, when Robert McKee kept a tavern at that point, and also manufactured wagons and farm implements. The first postoffice of the township was established at Hendersonville, but was super-

seded by Mars after the construction of the railroad to that point in 1880. The Hendersonville oil field brought in a number of new residents in the latter part of the nineties, but these have moved away, and in 1908 there was nothing left but the residence and office formerly occupied by Dr. Elder Crawford.

Crider's Corners is one of the old settlements of the township and has come into prominence within the past two years. The location is now a station on the Pittsburg, Harmony & Butler Electric Railway, and besides several dwelling houses there is a general store, conducted by Henry Needer.

A. G. Hendrickson's store on the Evans City road is a new business enterprise that has been in existence but a short time.

Rowan Station was established in 1908 on the line of the new electric railway, and gives promise of being a lively hamlet in the near future.

SOCIETIES.

The Brush Creek Protective Association was organized in 1878 with fifty-eight members. The total risks of the company in 1908 were about \$100,000, distributed in Butler, Allegheny and Beaver Counties.

Cranberry Grange Number 908, Patrons of Husbandry, was organized in January, 1890, with eight members. The Grange Hall is located on the Leise farm near Plains Church.

The Farmers' Alliance had a membership in this township in 1895, but the organization has since disbanded.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Washington Township, with its valuable coal veins, its undiminished oil reservoirs and its fertile agricultural valleys, has offered many inducements to home seekers and the investment of capital, from the date of its creation in 1846, when it was given its name in honor of President Washington, Father of his Country. It is

situated west of Parker and south of Venango, and assumed its present area in 1854. The coal veins, practically underlying the whole township, and including the finest cannel, Clarion and Kittanning, through their development have made this one of the richest sections of the county. There is some oil in the southern part of the township, and enough gas for local consumption. There are also limestone deposits in the northwestern part of the township, which have not yet been opened up. The Bessemer Branch Railway communicates with the northern part of the township, with forks to Hilliards and Argentine.

As early as 1796 one George Meals settled and cleared a tract of land lying on the north line of what is now Concord Township, and he is recognized as the pioneer settler, but in the same year came also John and Jacob Mechling, Samuel Campbell and William Bell. In 1797 the parents and other members of the family joined George Meals, journeying from York County, where their German ancestors had settled. In 1897-8 came John Christy, from Westmoreland County, who later was one of the first justices of the peace in the settlement; James Gibson with wife and nine children; John Shira and Robert and John Hindman. A number of these early settlers later served in the War of 1812 and very many of them have descendants in Washington Township who still own portions of the original farms. Another early settler was James Mahood, from Ireland, and his descendants own a portion of his early purchase of 500 acres, southwest of North Washington. In 1802 came Jacob Hilliard and sons and in the same year came many of the pioneer families that had settled still earlier in adjacent townships.

The first general election held in Washington Township was in March, 1846. Subscription schools were the first efforts in the direction of general education and to

John Christy belongs the credit of being the first teacher in the township. Washington Township now supports as good schools as can be found in any part of the county, there being nine schools, with 358 scholars.

The North Washington Institute, situated at North Washington, is an educational institution of a superior class. This school was organized in 1879 and R. B. Gilfillan was the first principal. Its aim is to give sound and thorough instruction in the liberal arts: The first school building was erected in 1878, thoroughly remodeled in 1893 and still further enlarged and better equipped in later years. A collegiate course is offered students, and a faculty of trained educators maintain a very high standard.

The leading points of population in Washington Township are North Washington, Hilliards, Annisville, or Shira, and other villages, some of the latter having had rapid growth around mines and in the oil fields.

North Washington, North Hope Post-office (present population 200), was platted in 1834, the first house, a tavern, having been built here prior to 1830, by Samuel Bell, which was known as Summit Tavern. In 1830 John Jack put up a brick house and the town grew around it. Among early business men were Thomas Parker, Christopher L. Henlen, H. P. McClymonds, Dr. David C. Fowler, Thomas Russell, Samuel Jack, W. Parks, John Diamond and Shyroek Harper.

At the present time Mifflin & Mifflin conduct a general store here, I. N. Thompson deals in drugs and groceries, and H. Stewart in hardware. McGarvey's livery and the Hayes Hotel are the other leading business concerns. There is a township high school here with an enrollment of forty-nine pupils. Mrs. E. Campbell is postmistress. The churches are the Methodist Episcopal, Rev. Walker, with a membership of seventy-five, and the Unite

Presbyterian, Rev. McNiece, with a membership of sixty-five.

Hilliards, formerly Hilliard Station or Hilliard's Mills, can lay claim to being one of the first settlements in Washington Township. Jacob Hilliard settled on a stream known as Hilliard's Run in 1802, and his son, John Hilliard, built there a grist-mill, which was conducted for many years, and until within a short period remains of the old dam remained. The grading of a railroad line to this point gave an impetus to what had been even less than a hamlet up to 1874, and two years later a passenger train brought investors into the valley, and in a remarkably short time a hotel and railroad depot were built. In 1879 the Cleveland Pipe Line Company established a pumping station at this point, and in 1883 the Allegheny Coal Company began to develop the rich coal deposits here. These enterprises brought others, a planing and saw-mill were soon built, and the sand mills of the Standard Plate Glass Company of Butler here found location. The population is now about 250 people. The leading business concerns are the Central and Galloway Hotels, Jones Bros.' livery, Miller & Racusen, William Boyle, Mrs. T. Altmyre, and R. B. Weakley & Co., general stores, and McKee & Co., hardware. Miss W. E. Turk is postmistress. The Speechley telephone is installed and there are express and telegraph offices. The Methodist Episcopal Church, pastor, Rev. William Walker, has a membership of fifty. The Knights of Pythias and the Odd Fellows are represented by lodges.

Annisville was surveyed for Charles Hilliard in 1838, and among the old families who owned property and carried on business here may be named the Coverts, and Mahoods, and Samuel Hilliard, with the Millers, the Millisons, the Henrys, the Mays, the Scotts, the Shannons and the Marshalls. The population is now about forty-five. There are two stores, kept by P. E. Cook and M. Lewis.

Argentine is a mining settlement of about 200 people, mostly foreigners, employed in the coal mines. There are several stores here.

Higgins Corners perpetuates the name of James Higgins, who was the pioneer of Three Points. Other small settlements are *Parsonsville* and *Whiskersville*, the latter consisting of about 100 people, with two stores, kept by E. C. Thompson and Harry Hoves, and a United Brethren Church with seventy members.

In naming the religious bodies that have been organized in Washington Township during its existence of more than sixty years mention must be made of the following: First Presbyterian Church, Mt. Varnum United Presbyterian Church with a present membership of forty, North Washington Presbyterian Church, the New Salem Presbyterian Church, the North Hope Methodist Episcopal Church, the North Washington Lutheran Church and the Church of God, indicating a strong religious sentiment in the township.

The First Presbyterian Church, organized in 1817, was more or less absorbed by the Mt. Varnum United Presbyterian Church in 1835, when Rev. Joseph Johnston was instrumental in forming the Associate Reformed Society, having previously presided over the Bear Creek and Washington and West Unity Presbyterian Churches. The membership is large and the church edifice adequate to the needs of the body.

The North Washington Presbyterian Church was organized in May, 1880, and in the following year a fine church building was completed, Andrew Jack having donated two lots to the organization. It represents a large body of Presbyterians in this section.

The New Salem Presbyterian Church of Annisville was another of the early churches of this faith which came about as the result of Christian zeal, holding its first services in a barn in 1847. It still

ministers to the religious life in that section, and has a membership of about fifty-five. Rev. M. Niece is pastor.

The North Hope Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1842 by Rev. I. Mershon. In 1842 a substantial building was put up, which, through the generosity of the large church membership, was later remodeled and modernized and today the society has a fine structure.

The North Washington Lutheran Church was organized in 1845, under Rev. Elihu Rathburn, who served as pastor until 1847. The society was originally a German Reformed congregation and at first had no building of its own, but in 1847 built a church, and in 1891 erected the present imposing structure.

The people of Washington Township have been identified with a number of the leading fraternal and secret organizations and have been active in promoting the objects for which each body stands. Among these may be mentioned North Hope Grange, probably the oldest, which was organized in 1872; and different lodges of the Odd Fellows, the I. O. G. T., the K. O. T. M., and the O. U. A. M.

Among the prominent business enterprises of the township are the Nellie Coal Company; the Lochrie Bros. Coal Company (T. Lochrie, superintendent), which is closed at the present time (February 1, 1909); the Standard Coal Company; the Mutual Coal Company, and the Ferris Coal Company, J. Deal, manager, located in Ferris, which employs about seventy-five men. This last mentioned plant is closed at present. The Excelsior Mutual Fire Insurance Company, chartered in 1878, in 1908 carried about \$1,000,000 in policies.

Township Officials.—Justices of the peace, P. Groom and P. Hilliard; tax collector and assessor, B. Arner; constable, T. Bell; road commissioners, L. B. McFarland, N. Glenn, I. N. Thompson; auditors, R. O. Lewis, J. H. Glenn and William Witherup; clerk, H. Stewart.

OAKLAND TOWNSHIP.

Oakland Township was established under its present name and within its present boundaries in 1854. It was probably settled about the same time as was Butler and Donegal Townships, it forming a part of these until the year above mentioned. The O'Donnells, of Donegal, Ireland; and the Whitmires, of Berks County, Penna., both came to this section in 1798, and other pioneers of near the same period were Thomas Dugan and wife and John Green and John Lowe.

Before the county was organized land was owned here by Samuel Hamilton and John Robb, and in 1810 Robert Riddle sold 260 acres with a cabin to William Robb, indicating that he had located here very early. Others were John Moser, who, after his service in the Revolutionary War, came here with his son to found a home, and others who had been connected with military life were William, George and Alexander Hutchison. During the War of 1812 John Neyman brought his family from Westmoreland County, and he and his brother William became active and useful men in the settlement, erecting mills and engaging in manufacturing. In 1814 James Douglas built his cabin, Robert Hamilton in 1818, Henry Hoon about the same time, Daniel McElwee in 1822, the Pattons in 1829 and 1839, the Stroups in 1834, the Eyths in 1839, and many others whose names are closely connected with all that has gone to the improving and developing of this part of Butler County.

The occupations of the people of Oakland Township have been largely of an agricultural nature. Not being so rich in either oil or coal as many of its sister townships, it has experienced less of the excitements and advantages and disadvantages of sudden wealth and as sudden poverty which marked many sections from 1870 for a decade later. Perhaps this fact has had an influence in making the people of this district notably industrious, home-loving

and church supporting—the very best class of citizens.

There are a number of coal banks being operated for local consumption—all small—operated respectively by S. W. Whitmire, F. E. Thornbury, C. E. Conway, and one owned by the Wilson heirs and operated by E. Friend. There is some oil produced, the Whitmire wells probably being the largest. Drilling is still carried on and oil is found in both the 100-foot and fourth sand. Pumping has been carried on at some of the wells for twenty years. There is also a gas well that has been producing for twenty years.

The Baltimore and Ohio, running through the southeastern part of the township, is the only railway, and St. Joe the only station.

The people of the township have liberally supported their schools, the first of which there is any record having been established as early as 1817. It was taught by John Thompson in what had been the log cabin home of James Douglas. As there were many Catholics in the settlements, a Catholic teacher conducted a school for some time in their interest, but later, as the public schools were entirely unsectarian, general attendance was given them all over the township. At the present there are six schools in the township, with an enrollment of 295 scholars. The directors are W. B. Davis, C. W. Hoon, S. W. Whitmire, Joseph Lane, M. J. McGinley and Frank Smith.

St. Joseph's Catholic Church (German) probably dates farther back than any other religious organization in the township; surely as far as 1847, when its first building was erected, and almost certainly thirty years before that as a mission. Prior to 1877 the same priests officiated for what is now called *St. Joseph's English Catholic Church*, its history up to that time being identical with the German church. Both bodies have a large membership and substantial church structures. *St. Wendelin*

Catholic Church, which stands on the line of Summit Township, was founded also in 1847, and has a large congregation.

North Butler Presbyterian Church was organized in January, 1848, and before a proper place of public worship was provided the little body met in the Hutchison home. In 1849 the first church building was completed, and the one at present occupied is the third one erected. *The Bewlah Baptist Church* was organized in March, 1861. The congregation is now small.

There are two dams located in the township—the Boydstown dam and Thorn Run dam—both owned by the Butler Water Company, and from them Butler receives its water supply. The water runs by gravity to the pumping station, located just out of Butler, and from there is pumped to a reservoir above the station. The Boydstown dam covers about forty-five acres and holds about 90,000,000 gallons. It is located on the Connoquenessing Creek. The Thorn Run dam is located on a tributary of the Connoquenessing and covers about 100 acres and holds over 200,000,000 gallons of water.

The villages of Oakland Township have borne respectively the following names: *Springfield*, *North Oakland*, *Woodbine*, *Boydstown*, *St. Joe Station* (on the B. & O. R. R.), and *Oncida*. Inducements were offered settlers in 1830 to locate near the Donegal Township line, at Springfield, it being represented that stone, coal, limestone and fire-clay there abounded in sufficient quantities to make it an active business center. The locality never developed, however, to any great extent. *North Oakland*, after 1847, became a great Catholic center, *St. Joseph's Church* being built there, and the new church of that body, a fine structure costing a very large amount, was completed in 1873. The place now has one general store, kept by George Ball. For a short time in 1873 a well on the Martin farm, south of *Boydstown*, produced

oil, in such abundance that this hamlet began to assume the features of an oil town, but a failing in the supply led to the abandonment of many enterprises and the place no longer is of much importance. It has a general store, operated by S. B. Badger.

The secret societies have never made great headway in Oakland Township. The K. O. T. M. was chartered March 16, 1888, and other bodies, mainly beneficiary in their nature, exist.

Township Officials.—Justices of the peace, P. Higgins; tax collector, J. F. P. McGinley; constable, P. Weiland; tax assessor, E. Davis; road commissioners, T. I. Whitmire, C. Hoon and C. Conway; auditors, C. Conway, W. J. Beatty and E. Davis; clerk, R. E. Robb.

LANCASTER TOWNSHIP.

Lancaster Township, which is situated directly west of Conoquenessing Township, was formed from the latter when it was organized in 1854. Although, on account of its somewhat rugged surface, it did not offer so many apparent advantages to early settlers as did some of the sister townships, there were many pioneers who found in its hills, valleys and streams full of fish, just the surroundings which they desired. Prior to 1796, when the Beighleys came, a lone hunter and trapper had lived in this section, but so little impress did he leave that only the bare knowledge of his name, Eli Scholar, remains, there being no record of whence he came nor whither he went.

In 1796 Henry, John, George and Peter Beighley came to what is now Lancaster Township, penetrating into what was then a dense wilderness. The first cabin erected by Henry Beighley was torn down by marauding Indians in his absence. In 1801 came William Martin and family, from Ireland, and in the same year came the noted hunter, Samuel Stewart, shortly followed by Mrs. Anne and William Freeman. John and William Morrison came as early as

1801, and between 1803 and 1814 the township gained such settlers as Henry Baumgartner, Joseph and John Neely, John Ruby, Abraham Moyer, Thomas Ruby, Jacob Neely, Peter Neely, John Boyer and William Bellis. Different localities were selected and for a number of years pioneer conditions existed, on account of the people being widely separated. In 1815 the Harmonists, or Economists, who had established the village of Oilbronn, two miles north of Harmony, in 1808, sold their property to Abraham Ziegler, and this had much effect on the final settlement of the township. Prior to the thirties, the important families who became established here were those of Henry Rice and George Kneiss, of Harmony; Samuel Moyer, of Northumberland County; David Stauffer, in 1819, from Westmoreland County; Daniel Ramsey, from Cranberry Township; John Scott, of Lawrence County; Lewis Teats, John Lutz, John Myers, Hosea King and John Shaffer, followed in 1823 by the Matthews and Schoener families, and in the following decade came the Flinners and the Schiedemantles.

The character of the early settlers in Lancaster Township is shown in the fact that all early records tell of the faithful ministrations of the pioneer preachers and the hearty welcome accorded them by the people. Scarcely had the earliest settlers provided a roof for their families when they joined together as a religious body and *St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church* in its inception dates that far back in the past. As may be supposed, the earliest preaching was heard in the home of a Beighley, and interest was so aroused that in 1818 a log house was erected for church and school purposes, and a first communion service was celebrated in it in December, 1822, when thirty-two confirmations took place and the membership of the church became seventy-four. The history of Lutheranism in Butler County, its spread and preservation, is one of much interest, and

the Lutherans of Lancaster Township were among the leading members of the faith.

About 1840 the *Zion German Lutheran Church* was organized as a German society and since 1892 this organization has been entirely German. The congregation now numbers 100 communicants. Rev. F. H. Myer is the present pastor.

The *English Lutheran Church* was organized in the early days and was carried on in connection with the German branch until 1892, since when it has been separate. It has a membership of 130. Pastor, C. L. V. Dozer.

The *Methodist Episcopal Church* was organized in 1841, by John Seachrist, but later it was discontinued.

St. Peter's Reformed Church, situated in Middle Lancaster, was organized in 1856. In 1863 the society took possession of a fine brick church building and in 1878 the society was incorporated. The first pastor was Rev. H. F. Hartman.

The *Stone Church* of Lancaster Township has for present pastor the Rev. C. L. V. Dozer.

Prior to 1820 a school was established near the western line of the township and the first teacher was Samuel Pollock. In 1818 a log cabin was erected west of Whitestown and was utilized for church and school purposes, and other school buildings soon followed. The township now has seven good schools, with a total enrollment of 151 scholars. The school board is composed of the following members: Phillip Kock, president, J. C. Bellas, secretary; J. F. Warner, Geo. A. Beiber, Jesse Rice and Frank Bremer.

Middle Lancaster, the leading town of Lancaster Township, has been a post-office since 1847, and when it was established, William Beighley, Sr., was made postmaster. The pioneer settlers at Middle Lancaster were John and Elizabeth (Bammgartner) Ruby, and together they first cleared a site from the forest and

erected a log cabin, this being probably about 1820. This property passed into the hands of Lewis Teats, who subsequently sold to Thomas B. Baldwin, a negro, and possibly for some time this fact prevented the investing of capital by the white residents. William Beighley, however, appears to have been a man of broadened views and after he built a house others followed, Jacob Christophel opening first a tavern and later a grocery store. Two years later, in 1846, Andrew Met opened up a store south of the hamlet, but in 1847 moved into Middle Lancaster. Even at that time the village had made but slow progress, but, as time went on, people with capital found this a remunerative field for mercantile effort and at the present date of writing almost every trade and industry is represented and well supported. The people are quiet and law abiding, and while there may not be as much enterprise displayed here as at neighboring and larger towns, there is little poverty and the town lockup is seldom in requisition.

The first township justice of the peace was Abraham Moyer, who served from 1854 to 1866. J. P. Gettman is the present justice. The other township officers are: Constable—Irvine Eppinger; tax collector—John H. Bremer; assessor—William Druschel; auditors—Julius Miller, Jacob Kradle, and C. W. Scheel; supervisors—Philip Koch, S. R. Moyer, and J. P. Gettman.

Lancaster Township has one general store, which has been conducted for the last thirty-two years by A. E. Metz & Son, and which has been located where it now stands for about sixty-three years. Previous to that time the father of the present proprietor conducted a mercantile business in a building which is still standing near Middle Lancaster. Mrs. A. E. Metz is still living, being now ninety-one years of age.

Oil and gas are produced to some extent in the township, several new wells having

been put down recently. The inhabitants are, however, chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits.

There are said to be good coal veins located about eighty feet beneath the surface and a few surface banks are worked for local consumption, but at present coal is not mined in commercial quantities.

DONEGAL TOWNSHIP.

Donegal Township, in the county organization of 1804, was formed from Butler Township, but changes in its territory were made in the general re-subdivision of 1854, when its present limits were defined. In its early days of settlement and all through the pioneer period, Donegal was cited as the finest agricultural region of Butler County. The great discoveries that later made her a famous oil and gas field, were not made for many years afterward. With the exception of the valley of the Big Buffalo and its feeders, its conformation belongs to that known as the Lower Barren Measures. Coal, also kaolin and other commercial clays, were early known to exist, but it was in farming and stockraising that the pioneer settlers prospered and flourished.

Oil has been produced in Donegal Township in the past in large quantities, chiefly from the third sand and the 100-foot, with some from the fourth sand. Drilling is still going on and results in small producers. A number of good gas wells are in operation, which suffice to meet the local demand; also the Philadelphia Gas Company and other smaller companies have pipe lines to various cities in the State.

The whole township is practically underlaid with two good veins of coal and small banks are in operation to supply local consumption. There is also a large amount of limestone in the township, which, however, is undeveloped on account of the lack of transportation facilities. The B. & O. is the only railroad and runs through the northwestern part of the township.

The first settler credited to Donegal Township, was James Hemphill, who came in 1794 and selected the present site of Chicora, or Millerstown. In 1795 the elder Jacob Barnhart settled three miles eastward and in 1797 his two sons also located. Among those who soon followed were Adam Hemphill, John Forquer, Patrick McElroy, Charles Duffy, John Gillespie, Moses Hanlen and John Slater. Others who deserve pioneer honors were the Dugans, McCues, O'Donnells, Boyles, McFadens, Blacks, Haggertys, Stewarts, Maloneys, McClungs, Breadens and Hunters, the majority being from County Donegal, Ireland; and the Barnharts, Wolfords, Pontines, Slaters, Sandersons and Hartmans. Not only were these early settlers, but in everything pertaining to the civilization and improvement of the section, they seem to have accepted all the responsibilities. They subdued the wilderness, built comfortable cabins, established mills and made roads and there is every evidence to show that they early concerned themselves about the educating of their children and supplying them with religious influences.

Among the earliest industries started in the township was a distillery built by James Hemphill prior to 1803, the Lasher grist-mill, in 1805, and the pottery of Gabriel Pontius, where manufacturing was carried on for some time. Owners of land were usually also the builders of the mills.

Chicora. Prior to the discovery of oil in Donegal Township, life, as indicated above, was followed along agricultural lines, many of the farms carrying on milling, blacksmithing and other industries for themselves. Here and there little hamlets grew, generally around a mill or general store, but the only one of real importance was Millerstown, now known as Chicora. The former name was given it on account of the building of the Abraham Lasher mill at this point, and this place became the chosen home of the Hemphills and the

Barnharts—its real founders. The situation is on the Pittsburg and Narrow Gauge Railroad, near the northern boundary line of Donegal Township. On the heights above the town there are fine water supplies, coal in the vicinity is plentiful and the natural advantages of the place were early seized upon by those who had capital to engage in business.

The milling and lumbering industries were the first important ones. In 1849 Martin Hoeh and Martin Reiber established a distillery. The purchaser of the first town lot was John F. Wiles and he inaugurated its mercantile life. In 1843 Andrew Barnhart opened a bakery and afterwards came men representative of other lines, but prior to 1873 no exceptional growth had been made in population. Then came the discovery of oil, in the Shreve well, on the Stewart farm and the Lambing well on the Barnhart farm. The story of this interesting period may be found in the chapter on gas and oil. In 1874 the first newspaper was launched, the *Sand Pump*, and in the following year followed the *Review* and in 1876, the *Herald*. In 1877 the latter journal was purchased by Peter A. Rattigan and a number of Chicora's citizens were later connected with that journal.

The first physician was Dr. Marks, who was immediately succeeded by Drs. McLaughlin and Geddes. The first druggists were Samuel McBride, Harry Sanderson, Aldinger & Bole and Dr. Beatty. An opera house was built, city ways were introduced and, as in all oil towns, through the period of the excitement, money was lavishly squandered.

Following the discovery of oil a large number of hotels were built; some of these are still standing, while others were destroyed by the fires which have several times visited the place.

In 1882 the Millerstown Oil Exchange was organized, which occasionally influenced the oil market of the world. The United Pipe Lines' Station was established

in 1873. The Millerstown Savings Bank Association was organized in 1873, and in 1875 was reorganized as the German National Bank. The institution went into voluntary bankruptcy and was succeeded by the Millerstown Deposit Bank, organized through the efforts of John D. and H. J. Myers. This Bank is still doing business and is in a prosperous condition. The Butler County Bank, organized in 1883, continued in business until 1892. The National Building, Loan and Protective Association was organized in 1890, and the Life Protective Savings and Loan Association was organized in 1894. The Citizens Light and Fuel Company, which operates many miles both in and outside the borough, was organized in October, 1887. The Chestnut Hill Stock Farm, one of the township's interesting show places, now occupies what was formerly the fair grounds. The farm was established in 1890 by the Tittle Brothers, and here may be seen some famous stallions, mares and colts and herds of registered Jersey cattle.

Millerstown was incorporated as a borough in 1855, the post-office being Barnhart's Mills. Prior to this a log cabin had been built—sometime in the forties—to accommodate the children, but afterward constant agitation on the subject resulted in the erection of the present fine school building.

The church organizations of the borough are: The First Evangelical Lutheran, organized in 1849; St. Paul's German Evangelical Lutheran, in 1849; St. John's German Reformed, in 1870; the Methodist Episcopal, 1874; and Mater Dolorosa Catholic Church, in 1873. The churches outside the borough enumeration include Demison M. E. Chapel, and old St. Patrick's, (Catholic) founded in 1806, by Rev. Father Whelan, to which so many of the old families of Donegal Township gave allegiance. Much local church history has been written of this oldest of all church organizations in Butler County. Almost all these church

buildings have cemeteries attached and there are, also, some private burying lots, and in all these sacred spots lie the remains of those to whom the present generation owes more or less of a debt.

Since 1895 Chicora, or Millerstown, has been the only borough in the township, and has about held its own in population, which now numbers 1050. In its palmy days as an oil centre, however, it had a population of 7500. The principal business firms at the present time are Hoch Bros., E. F. Hays & Sons and C. H. Johnson, hardware and oil well supplies; Westerman Bros., general store; F. Scharbach, jewelry; H. Stahl, tailor and glove manufacturer; Purkerick & Frederick and Tadder & Aldinger Bowers, machine and repair shop; Frederick & Shultz, planing-mill; Chicora Tile & Clay Co.; Chicora Whip Co.; Chicora Coal and Coke Co.; Prospect Oil and Gas Co.; J. C. Wiles, Vensel & Son, and T. Reddick, livery; C. E. Uber, and Charles Fetzer, gents furnishings; R. Gaisford and De Wolf Bros., drugs; W. W. Campbell, E. C. Dunlap and Geo. Glass, groceries; Mrs. C. Teske and E. Frank, notions; Central House, A. A. Hoch, proprietor; Foryner House, B. J. Foryner, proprietor, and Lackey Hotel, W. E. Lackey, proprietor.

Chicora has a good water system which is furnished by drilled wells north of the town. The lighting is done by the Prospect Oil and Gas Company. The Chicora Volunteer Hose Company furnishes good protection against fire. There are two reservoir tanks north of the town which are kept always filled and they are supplemented by a force-pump at the planing mill, which is kept always ready for action. There are twenty-four men in the fire company, of which W. E. Lackey is chief. This company took the first prize at Butler and East Brady as the best equipped volunteer department in this section of the country. The present postmaster of Chicora is Lott L. Leech. The U. S. Express Company has an office here and the Peoples Telephone is

installed. The town is on the B. & O. Railroad.

The Prospect Oil and Gas Company of Chicora was originally known as the Citizens Light and Fuel Company of Millerstown, which received its charter in 1887. In 1897 a new charter was taken out under the present style. The company operates its lines through western Pennsylvania. Its officers are A. Fleeger, president; A. A. Houk, secretary; H. J. Myers, treasurer, and M. G. Houk, general manager.

The Chicora Whip Company, Limited, was established in 1900, and now employs about forty-five hands, about one-third of them being girls. They have a capacity of three hundred whips a day, and it is the largest concern of the kind in the State.

Chicora Officials: Justices of the peace—M. L. Leonard and G. W. Huselton; constable—Geo. Garver; tax assessor—P. G. Frederick; road commissioner—F. Damm; auditors—P. Doty and H. Walford; clerk—C. F. Aldinger; burgess—R. Houk.

St. Joe, Plummer, Danville, Greer (or North Oakland), and Rattigan, have all been villages within the limits of Donegal Township, which were more or less developed on account of the oil fields, and of these St. Joe, Greer and Rattigan are post-offices. St. Joe has the Peoples' phone and a general store kept by Mr. Graham. There is a store at Rattigan kept by Mr. Porterfield.

The fraternal and other societies represented in Chicora are the Masons, the Knights of Pythias, the Odd Fellows, the Maccabees, the Woodmen of the World, Modern Woodmen, the Home Circle, and the Grand Army of the Republic.

Donegal Township now has eight schools with an enrollment of 290 pupils. There is also one school in Chicora with 286 pupils, and the educational interests of the township are well cared for. The present school directors are John F. Rodgers, S. F. Schultz, W. C. Pontius, John F. Black, John Oesterling and Peter Landgraaf.

Township Officials: Justices of the peace—S. Pontious and J. J. Kaylor; tax collector—H. Graham; constable—J. B. Rumbough; tax assessor—J. Johnson; road commissioners—H. Graham, J. Wohl, and S. Pontious; auditors—C. H. McGuire, H. G. Frederick and J. Richards; clerk—A. Snyder.

BUTLER TOWNSHIP.

Butler Township was one of the original thirteen townships organized in 1804 and occupied an area of about eight miles square. Subsequently divided into North Butler and South Butler. It thus remained until 1854, when the township was established within the present limits, embracing about five miles square. Its surface is diversified and it is drained chiefly by Connoquenessing Creek, which enters the territory at the northeastern corner and flows in a southwesterly direction through the southern half of the township. The general surface of the township is hilly and the soil varies from a stiff clay to a light sand. A fair proportion of the land is tillable and highly productive wherever it is cultivated. The Upper Freeport Coal underlies most of the hills, and has been mined from an early day.

The early settlers of the township were immigrants from Westmoreland County and other eastern counties, and were the descendants of the Scotch-Irish. Many of them had seen service in the War of the Revolution, and others were the sons of Revolutionary soldiers. The Germans and some French came into the township about 1820 and later and settled in the southern and western parts.

The first actual settler in the township was probably William Kearns, who came here from Westmoreland County in 1795 and took up a large tract. His sister, Jane, who married John Potts, came with him and selected one hundred acres in her own name. The first graveyard in the township was located on the land taken up by Jane

Kearns, and became the resting place of many of the old pioneers.

James McKee came to the western part of the township in the spring of 1795, his father Thomas McKee, coming with the rest of the family a year later. James was sheriff of the county in 1818 and representative in the legislature in 1828. Another son of Thomas McKee, named Robert, settled in Hendersonville in Cranberry Township, while a third son, Hugh, was one of the pioneer manufacturers of Butler borough.

John Pierce, a Revolutionary soldier, came here from Westmoreland County in 1796, and settled on a tract of land west of the Standard Steel Car Works, where he built a cabin.

John McQuiston, who was a native of Ireland, came in 1796. He purchased land now occupied by the County Home and erected a large tannery. He also built the first stone house in the county. He took a prominent part in public affairs.

James and Andrew Moore located west of Butler about 1797. Robert Graham, a native of Dauphin County, came in the same year and purchased one hundred acres of land in what is now Butler borough. In 1803 he sold it to the trustees of Butler County, who laid out a portion of the town of Butler thereon.

William Wilson and John Morrow came here in 1797 or 1798 and located in the western part of the township. Wilson afterwards removed to Indiana.

Peter Peterson, a Revolutionary soldier, who was also a survivor of "Braddock's Defeat," came to Butler County about 1798. His daughter Jane married David Pierce, and became the progenitor of one branch of the Pierce family in Butler County.

John Burkhart, who was a noted hunter, came from Allegheny County in 1800 and settled in the southeast section of the township.

Robert Maxwell and his son, Abraham,

came here from Maryland in 1800 and settled on the tract of land just west of the Standard Steel Car Plant. The story of the shooting of Maxwell is given in an earlier chapter of this volume.

Abram Fryer came into the western part of the township in 1801. The same year John Bailes, known as "Little John" to distinguish him from the John Bailes of Connoquenessing Township, settled on a tract adjoining Fryer.

Lawrence King settled four miles west of Butler in 1801. Alexander Bryson settled in the northwestern corner of the township about 1800, and about 1820 he removed to Ohio, where he died.

Paul Bratton, who was a hatter by trade, came to the township about 1800 and settled on a tract of four hundred acres of land south of Butler. His marriage to Hannah Pierce was the first solemnized in the township.

Colonel Robert Lemmon, a native of Ireland, came to the county in 1796 and located in the village of Butler soon after it was laid out. He served in the War of 1812 as a sergeant and after its close he settled on a farm southwest of Butler, which afterwards became the home of his son Andrew, who died in 1908. A number of settlers came in 1805.

Leslie Maxwell located in the northwestern section of the township in 1815, married the daughter of Alexander Hamilton, the pioneer, and died on the homestead about 1860.

Among the German settlers were Jacob and Henry Dufford, who came in 1817, Henry Young from Luzerne County in 1824, Joseph Bernhart Sliker, from Baltimore in 1830, and Francis Criley from Germany, in 1831. Other arrivals about this time were David McElwain, who settled in 1835, and the Cummings, Mechlings, Negleys, and Brinkers.

Among the early enterprises of the township, in addition to the tannery and Paul Bratton's hat factory, was a distillery run

by John Cratty and a saw-mill operated by William Freeman, while Moses Sullivan had two saw-mills erected on Sullivan Run, a short distance northwest of Butler. This latter property came into the possession of George, Jacob and Martin Reiber in 1857, who erected a distillery on the site of the upper mill, and carried on the manufacture of whiskey for a number of years.

About 1850 William Ralston, Sr., built a grist-mill and a saw-mill on Little Connoquenessing Creek at the intersection of the Butler and Prospect Road. The grist-mill is now owned by John Cranner of Mount Chestnut.

Zion Reformed Church, near the junction of the Meridian and Harmony Road, was organized in 1845 among the German-speaking residents of the district by Rev. Samuel Miller of Westmoreland County. The first meetings were held at the Henshaw schoolhouse. The cornerstone of a new church edifice was laid May 28, 1847, and the building was dedicated in the following December. In June, 1870, Rev. W. M. Landis organized an English society under the name of St. John's Congregation, and both societies used the same building and were supplied by the same minister. Previous to 1877 the German Congregation had been united (in 1873) with the church at Harmony as one pastoral charge. This charge had been united with Prespect and Butler, the three being known as the Butler Charge. The German Congregation was constituted an independent charge in 1877, known as the Henshaw Charge, and in 1880, Rev. Josiah May, became the pastor of both congregations.

After this period the German congregation dwindled in numbers, while the English congregation increased. The former being too weak to maintain a pastor and hold regular services, the latter undertook to gain possession of the church property. This resulted in both congregations being incorporated in 1887, and the German congregation retaining possession of the prop-

erty. The English congregation then withdrew and erected a new church. In 1889 the members, to the number of nineteen, united themselves with St. Mark's Church, and the Zion Reformed Church passed out of existence.

St. John's congregation of Zion Reformed Church, was organized June 19, 1870, by Rev. Landis, who was at that time pastor of the German congregation of Zion Reformed Church. In the fall of 1870 the congregation united with the German congregation in calling Rev. F. A. Edmonds of Harmony as pastor. A dispute over the legal title to the old church building having been settled in 1887, in favor of the German congregation, the new society concluded to erect a house of worship of its own. A lot was donated by Andrew O. Eberhart at the junction of Meridian and Harmony Roads, and a frame building was erected at a cost of about \$1500.00. This building was dedicated in February, 1889. In 1901 St. John's congregation was united with the Connoquenessing congregation under the title of Olivet Charge. In 1904 the church building was enlarged and remodeled at an expense of \$4500.00. The present membership is two hundred and five. St. John's cemetery was established the same year that the new church was built—1889.

The Butler Camp Meeting Association flourished in this township for many years, meetings being held under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Brownsdale. These meetings attracted people from all over the country for about ten years. They were abandoned in 1890.

Eureka Grange was organized in 1875 and for many years held meetings in a hall that stood on the A. O. Everhart farm. About 1892 a hall was erected at Buttercup post-office in Connoquenessing Township, where the meetings were held until 1905, when the present hall was erected at the intersection of the Harmony and Meridian

roads. In 1908 the membership was one hundred and fifty.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

The only towns within the limits of Butler Township are the shire town of *Butler* and the steel car town of *Lyndora*. The latter had its inception in 1902, when the Standard Steel Car Works was built at Butler. The Lyndora Land Company that year purchased a tract of land known as the John McElroy farm and erected four hundred houses for the use of the employes of the works. The population of the town varies with the condition of the times, and is mostly foreign. It has two public schools, a Roman Catholic Church, a Greek Catholic Church, and a night school for foreigners. There are a number of business houses doing a large trade and the town is a thriving suburb of the county seat. A post office was established in 1903. The administration of justice is in the hands of Squires Joseph Criswell and James McNally.

West Butler is a small hamlet that had its inception in the real estate boom that struck Butler in 1902. A party of Pittsburg capitalists purchased the Kennedy Marshall farm one mile west of the Car Works, plotted it into lots, and commenced the construction of an electric railroad from Butler through the tract of land to the John Forcht farm on the west. A public sale of lots was held in September, 1903, and a number of houses were erected that year. The financial troubles of the owners of the land caused a suspension of the building and nothing was done with the property until 1908, when a number of additional houses were erected.

In 1903 P. A. McCool and others purchased a tract of land on the Connoquenessing Creek from J. R. Kearns about one mile north of the Transfer, and plotted it into lots for building and manufacturing purposes. A financial depression in the



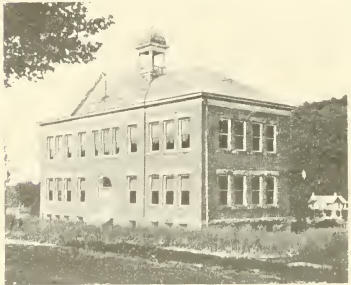
GRAMMAR AND HIGH SCHOOL, MARS



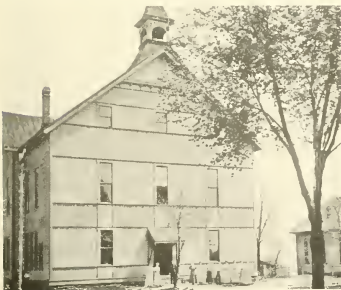
PUBLIC SCHOOL, RENFREW



STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, SLIPPERY ROCK



PUBLIC SCHOOL, BRUIN



WEST SUNBURY ACADEMY



OLD WITHERSPOON INSTITUTE

spring of 1904 was the means of the enterprise being dropped, and no building was done at that location. The name given to the proposed town was North Butler. About the same time McJunkin and Stover plotted a tract of land at the junction of the Bessemer Railroad and the Butler and Millerstown Road and erected a number of houses. Since that time an extensive village has grown up at the Transfer and this is sometimes called *North Butler*.

The Butler Brick & Tile Company has a manufacturing plant at the Transfer which is described under the manufacturing industries of Butler borough.

The pioneer schools of the township are identified with those of Butler borough. One of the early schoolhouses under the public school system stood near the site of Zion Reformed church on the west side of the township. When the present township was erected in 1854 it was divided into seven school districts. The frame, octagon-shaped school houses erected that year was the conception of Garret Pierce, who also built a dwelling-house on the same plan. These curiosities have long since disappeared and modern buildings have taken their places. The encroachments of Butler borough reduced the number of schools to six at the close of the last century, but since 1902 the number has increased to nine. The enrollment of scholars in 1908 was over 400 and the total receipt of the district were \$6462.00.

The population of the township has varied. The extension of the borough from time to time has taken liberal slices of territory and also drawn heavily on the inhabitants. The population in 1810 was 453, including the town of Butler. The next decade saw the incorporation of the borough and in 1820 the population of the township was 472. There was a gradual growth until 1850, when the census showed 2622 inhabitants. The re-division of the townships in 1854 split the population of Butler in half and it did not get above the

1300 mark until the beginning of the new century. The last census shows a population of 1591, while the estimated population in 1908 was 2850, based on the registered vote of the election district. This does not include the foreign population of Lyndora.

CENTER TOWNSHIP.

On account of its geographical location in the county, Center Township acquired its name (formerly spelled Centre). Not only is it favorably situated but it has been dowered by Nature with fertility of soil and with coal deposits which have brought much revenue into this section. Its most elevated point is 1400 feet and this is about 5000 feet north of its south line on the Butler and Unionville road.

Center is principally a farming township. There are three small coal banks that are being operated chiefly for local consumption, the respective proprietors being E. D. Eagle, G. B. Heck, and R. D. Elliott. No operations are being carried on in oil or gas, and there are no large towns or boroughs.

The history of Center Township is interesting from the fact that its pioneers came in a colony and took up residence here without the assistance of constitution or by-laws—a somewhat unusual proceeding. This colony was made up of sixty hardy men, who came from Allegheny, Westmoreland, Juanita and Cumberland Counties, in 1796. They were home-seekers and were men of peaceable disposition, willing to subscribe to the will of the majority and we find them the founders of the leading families that now maintain the integrity of the township. The land was unsurveyed and, while each member was, according to their agreement, entitled to 400 acres of land, they realized that the survey might disturb some of the selections, therefore they entered into a pledge that such differences should be amicably adjusted. Subsequently seven of the sixty colonists set-

tled in what is now Franklin Township and a few wandered farther afield but later many of these returned to become permanent residents of Centre Township. A number of these early settlers were of Irish origin, as their names indicate, and their descendants have filled many places of honor in Butler County and in other sections. There appears to have been comparatively little trouble with the Indians encountered by the early men of Center Township, the most notable disturbance having taken place in 1797, when the savages made demonstrations which resulted in some of the colonists returning to the more civilized part of the State. The names of the early possessors of land—those who became permanent settlers—are as follows: Baumgartner, Byers, Cook, Curry, Elliott, Fleeger, Freeman, Fryer, Galbraith, Hoge, McCandless (a large family), McCleary, McGrew, McKissack, Moore, McJunkin, Rudebaugh, Scott, St. Clair, and Thompson, while many others came a few years later than the original body.

It was recognized very soon that in order to promote public business and provide for contingencies, proper courts and officers must be established. Hence, on October 8, 1805, following the organization of the Township, an election was held, votes being cast for governor, congressman, senator and county commissioner. The justices of the peace were selected from well known families and were in general men of ability, well competent to discharge their official duties, as indeed they have been since.

One of the earliest demands of the intelligent pioneers of Center Township was for the establishment of a schoolhouse and in 1803 a log structure was erected on the farm of Benjamin Wallace. It is probable that the first teacher was William Wallace. A second schoolhouse was shortly afterward built on the farm of David McJunkin and here Samuel Cook, Samuel N. Moore, one of the Sloans from Venango and one

of the Campbells, of Washington, are known to have taught here prior to 1835, when the common school system was adopted. The township now has six schools with 185 pupils. The directors (1908) were Warren Aggus, H. F. Herold, Geo. H. Shanor, J. D. Smith, W. R. Bartmas, and Daniel Reiger.

Evangelical Lutheran Church. The first regularly organized religious denomination was the Evangelical Lutheran Church, which was organized in 1843 and adopted articles of association in 1848. This meeting was presided over by Christopher Rider, with Rev. Eli Fair as secretary. When the society was incorporated the board of trustees was made up of Jacob Rider, Sr., Daniel Heck, Jr., and William Byers. The first church structure was put up in 1844 and the first pastor was Rev. Gottlieb Bassler. The present pastor is the Rev. Ibanah and the congregation has about seventy-five members.

The Holyoke United Presbyterian Church was made up of a large body of earnest Christians, who, prior to the erection of their first church edifice, assembled for worship in Robert Miller's barn. They put up their early building in 1874, having organized on August 28, of that year. The first regularly installed pastor was Rev. W. P. Shaw. The church now has about forty-two members, with Rev. Breden, pastor.

The Unionville Presbyterian Church, which was organized October 30, 1877, was made up of members of the Presbyterian faith, who, for three-quarters of a century had worshipped at different points in this section of Butler County, not having a church home near at hand. The first pastor was the Rev. Samuel Williams. There is now a strong congregation of 104 members, with Rev. Shaw, pastor.

The "Church of God" was represented in the seventies by a congregation organized in 1872 by Rev. Joseph Grim. In 1874

they built a frame house of worship. They enjoyed some years of subsequent growth and prosperity.

Unionville, in the northwest corner of the township, was founded by Samuel Thompson, in 1828. He was the first merchant, his brother, James Thompson, succeeding him in 1830. David Stewart succeeded the Thompsons and other early merchants were: Blaisdell & Cornish, David and Mark McCandless and Joseph Coulter. David Stewart was the first postmaster, in 1839. The place has a general store, conducted by D. C. Miller, who also operated a hardware store, the two stores being located in different buildings. There is also a drug store of which Dr. D. A. Holdman is the proprietor.

Fleeger, in the north-eastern part of the township, is simply a locality marked by a store owned by F. Fleeger. There is substantially no settlement here.

Jamisonville, located in the northeastern part, is a station on the Bessemer Railroad. It has the Wells-Fargo Express and a telegraph office, but no stores.

Onida, also a station on the Bessemer railroad, is located in the eastern part near the center. It has the Speechley telephone and a telegraph office.

Township officials: Justices of the peace—J. G. Renick and S. S. Allen; tax collector—J. G. Renick; constable—D. P. Smith; tax assessor—E. Albert; road commissioners—J. G. Renick, A. Pollock, and N. McCall (serving on unexpired term of G. W. Vernon); auditors—W. Stevenson, A. Rieger, and A. Blain; clerk—George Smith.

VENANGO TOWNSHIP.

Venango Township, on account of the fertility of its valleys, became the home of the pioneer at a very early date and when the development of its rich coal deposits began, its population outgrew that of some of the larger townships. It is one of the original thirteen divisions of the county,

made in 1804. When the question of subdividing the county was discussed in 1853, the leading men of Venango Township offered objection, on the ground that the proposed change would disarrange the school districts and increase taxes beyond their ability to stand. Their protest, however, bore no fruit and the subdivision of 1854 was effected.

The physical characteristics of Venango Township include many waterways, including Slippery Rock Creek, Little Scrub Grass and Bear Creeks and many tributaries, ensuring large sections of well watered land and making agriculture not only a possible but a profitable occupation. The highest elevation is at Farmington, where the land rises 1,550 feet above sea level. Coal deposits may be found in almost every part of the township, not all of these being promising as to development, but cannel coal and Brookville coal have long been extensively mined and without perceptible decrease in either quality or quantity. The oil industry has also been an important factor in the commercial development of the township, though the business has been carried on quietly since 1895 and there are now no large producers. The oil is obtained in the northern part of the township.

The Manufacturers' Heat and Light Company are the largest producers. The township also contains extensive beds of limestone, which, however, have never been opened up. The Bessemer Railroad—the only one in the township—has a branch line running to Goff.

Settlement was made very early in Venango Township, probably in 1792, when it is known that Thomas Jolly visited this section, but he did not establish his permanent residence here until 1796, when he came with companions, to accept the offer of the owner of what we know as the Field tract, the latter giving a deed for 150 acres of land. Thomas Jolly and his companions lived together in a log cabin

through the first year, and then returned east for their families. It is related that he brought fruit trees from Armstrong County and set out the first orchard on his farm of 300 acres. Sannel Barron owned 200 acres and built a weaving-shop, and Samuel Thompson cleared 170 acres. The Murrins were among the earliest settlers and were among the most enterprising of the pioneers. Hugh Murrin owned 400 acres and built one of the first mills and later a distillery, Michael Kelly became the owner of 400 acres and Nicholas and John Vanderlin, acquired 540 acres of land. Both were Revolutionary soldiers, natives of Holland, and they came in 1799. Other representative men were Samuel Campbell, Robert Cochran, William Adams, John Logne, Thomas and James Conlter, Samuel Sloan, Robert Leason, Joseph Kerr and James and John Shields. Among other pioneers who settled here prior to 1812 were John Watt, Samuel Culbertson, Alexander Strain, Ephraim Turk, Andrew Maitland, Levi Williams, John Donaldson, John Jamison, the Stalkers, the Williamses, James Porter, William Parker, Robert Cunningham and John and William B. Stewart, the latter of whom is credited with building the first frame house in Butler County. A number of these men of sturdy strength and courageous spirit had been soldiers in the Revolutionary War, and many more left their pioneer farms and mills to serve in the War of 1812. They were an industrious, frugal class, naturally intelligent, although but few had enjoyed educational advantages, and being inured to hardships, they cheerfully faced conditions of living that none of their descendants would willingly undergo.

The Associate Presbyterian Church of Unity is the name of the old Seceder Church, organized as early as 1800. This body separated from the United Presbyterians in 1858. In 1868 a frame church building was erected, but in recent years better accommodations have been afforded

and the church was incorporated in May, 1888. Its list of members today shows many of the names of the original families.

East Unity United Presbyterian Church was organized in 1802, by Rev. Thomas McClintock, who was installed pastor in May, 1803, and continued his ministry until March, 1832. The original elders were: Samuel Sloan, Reuben Irwin, Robert Riddle and Robert Crawford. The humble little log church was made use of from 1802 until 1820, when a more commodious building, also of logs, was erected, for cold and inclement weather, for during the summer seasons the congregation worshipped under a spreading tree or in a tent. A brick structure, put up in 1868, was destroyed by fire in 1875, but in the same year a very substantial modern edifice took its place.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Farmington, up to 1851, had no special church edifice, services being held in various places, including tents, groves, school-houses and private dwellings. For twenty-one years thereafter the earnest little body of Christians used a small frame church building, but an increasing membership made a new edifice necessary and under the efforts of Rev. James Groves the present handsome church building was completed in 1872.

St. Alphonsus Catholic Church of Murrinsville has always been largely supported by the Catholics of Venango Township. A history of this old church organization is given in the record of Marion Township.

Venango Township's schools deserve more than a passing comment. Prior to 1800, Hugh and John Murrin instructed the numerous Murrin children, the family being a large and prolific one. In 1802 Robert Cunningham kept a subscription school in a log hut standing two and one-quarter miles north of the present town of Eau Claire. There are now seven schools in the township with 244 pupils, while the Eau Claire Academy, which was founded in

1893, affords academic advantages to ambitious students.

The leading villages of Venango Township are Eau Claire, formerly Farmington, and Ferris, of Keystone, Deegan and Goff.

Ferris is chiefly a product of the Turner Coal, Coke and Mining Company. It has a population of about 125, mostly foreigners. E. L. Stevens is postmaster and manager of the company's store. The Erie Coal & Coke Company of Summit County have a mine here and employ about 100 men with an output at present of 200 tons daily.

Eau Claire, or *Farmington*, was surveyed in 1848, on John Rosenberry's farm, and in June, 1849, William H. Tebay built and occupied the first house. A hotel was shortly afterward put up, merchants engaged in business and other interests grew, but it was not until 1870 that a brick structure appeared in the shape of a store building for A. M. Reynolds. In March, 1856, a post-office was established at Bovard's store, but in a few years it was removed to Farmington, which was officially named Eau Claire. H. A. Sloan is the present postmaster. The town was incorporated December 5, 1900, under the title of Eau Claire Borough, the petition being signed by twenty-six free-holders and twenty-one voters of the district. There are two general stores here conducted respectively by Coulter & Reynolds and W. C. Jameson & Company, while W. P. Stickle conducts a harness business, and is also justice of the peace of the borough; Wm. A. Rosenberry is Burgess, J. W. McCandless conducts a blacksmith and repair shop, W. H. Shaffer a meat market, while R. L. Allison and R. J. McMichael are physicians. Eau Claire has the Speechley Telephone.

Eau Claire Academy was established in the fall of 1893 under Professor Robertson, with Miss Chapin, teacher of music, and has made a good record as an educational institution. An Academy building was erected in 1894, which is now used for high

school purposes by the borough and township.

Deegan—The village of Deegan, near the west line of the township, owes its existence to the Goff-Kirby Coal Company which is operating extensively in that locality. A switch has been built from the Hilliard branch to the mine, and the town of a couple of hundred in population has grown up the past few years. There is one store in the village, conducted by Charles Black, who is also the postmaster, the new office having been established in 1907.

Goff is a settlement of about 200 people, mostly foreigners. The Goff-Kirby Coal Company is located there and has a company store. The postmaster is W. Black.

Extensive oil interests have contributed to the development of all this section, making Venango one of the most important townships in Butler County.

Township officials: Justice of the peace—J. Blair; tax collector—M. Higgins; constable—M. Higgins; tax assessor, M. Higgins; road commissioners—M. Williams, G. Vanderlin; auditors—F. Sloan, L. Coldmere, and J. Meals; clerk—E. Jamison. W. H. Campbell was also justice of the peace and road commissioner, but died in the fall of 1908.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

This township, lying in the southwestern part of Butler County and adjoining Beaver County on the east, was erected in 1854, but it is the early settlement and development of the territory therein embraced, and its various communities, that is of peculiar interest and renders its history distinctive from that of the other townships of the county. It is not only a good agricultural township but has important mineral resources, including deposits of iron, ore, coal and limestone, though but one coal mine of any size is being worked at present. The volume of business in the various industries and in agriculture has been very large ever since the Harmonists

became well established here early in the nineteenth century. The land is well drained by Connoquenessing Creek, and numerous tributaries.

The first of the pioneers of Jackson Township was James Magee, a native of County Down, Ireland, who made settlement in 1797. He afterward fought in the War of 1812 and continued to reside here until his death in 1846. William Martin, also a native of Ireland, located one mile west of the present borough of Evans City in 1797. His brother, Michael Martin, came in 1800, as did Thomas Wilson, Thomas Scott; John Dunn, who was killed at the forks of the Youghiogheny, while returning to his former home; David Young, James Donaldson, and Joseph Morris. Dr. Detmar Basse, or as he came to be known, Dr. Müller, settled at Zelenople in 1802, and Christian Buhl, a shoemaker by trade, located there later in the same year. In that or the following year, Morris and Philip Covert made settlement, and the former became a soldier in the American army during the War of 1812. Daniel Fiedler settled on the site of Zelenople in 1803, and there were others who came in during the pioneer days who are mentioned in the history of the boroughs of the township. John Nixon came to this locality from New Jersey in 1812, and afterward settled in Penn Township, where he was instrumental in having the Harvest Home feast celebrated after the departure of the Harmony Society from this vicinity. John Fleming, the teacher, came in 1815; also Jacob Keller and Samuel Beam; Thomas H. Harper came in 1820; John Hartzell in 1820; Lewis Gansz and Jacob Dambach in 1832; George and Henry Marburger, with their father, in 1839; Henry Stoker in 1846; and Dr. Adam Weiser in 1856.

Dr. Detmar Basse, upon coming to this country, acquired 10,000 acres, lying in Beaver and Butler Counties, and in 1804 had the honor of building the first saw-mill in the township, it being in fact the first in-

dustry of any kind started there. In 1806 he built the Müller grist-mill, where the modern plant of Seidel Brothers was later erected. John Herr built a mill, which later became the property of Albert Seidel and Joseph Schwartz and afterwards passed through various hands. George Rapp and his associates, in 1806 or 1807, built a grist mill on Scholar's Run, and not long after erected the big mill at Eidenau, the oil-mill, the fulling and carding-mill and the distillery on the Little Connoquenessing. In 1837, David Ziegler and Aaron Schontz converted the great barn of the Economites into a steam flouring-mill, and later Jacob Zeigler built a distillery near the big mill, above Harmony. The Bassenheim Furnace was established by Dr. Müller in 1814 and conducted by him until 1818, the last two years under the superintendence of his son-in-law, P. L. Passavant. Native ore was used and the water of the creek furnished the power until the dam gave way, when steam power was substituted. The concern was owned and operated by Daniel Beltzhoover & Company from 1818 until 1824, when it was closed down. The Wilson salt works were established at Harmony in 1816. Numerous tanneries and distilleries flourished in the township in the early days.

Among the prosperous business enterprises of the present time is the John Turner Coal Company, which employs about thirty men, with an output of two cars per day. Several coal banks of minor importance exist, and there is some oil production in the township.

The P. H. B. & N. C. Electric Line has a large power plant and car barns in the township.

The first schools of the township were introduced by the Harmonists, and after their departure in 1815 subscription schools were established and carried on until the common school law came into effect in 1835. There are now nine schools within the limits of the township with a

total attendance of 264 pupils. The board of directors consists of John A. Eichert, president; C. F. Knauff, treasurer; Edwin Ramsey, secretary; Rev. H. Voegley, Amos Rape and Edward Eicholtz.

Harmony, Zelenople and a part of Evans City are located within the limits of Jackson Township, as is the village of Eidenan, the last named having been quite a settlement in the early days. An old Indian town was located just north of the river, but was practically abandoned in 1792, although the Indian women and children continued to live there until the coming of the pioneers. The village of Ramsdale, a half mile north of Harmony, also flourished in the early days, and was an Indian town before the arrival of the whites.

Township officials—Edward Eicholtz, J. P. (elect); supervisors, Charles Hartung, John Behn, and Mr. Goegety; collector, Michael Zeigler; assessor, Edward Zehner. There are two voting precincts—the East Precinct, with Jacob Rheinhart, judge, and inspectors Amos Rape and H. Goehring; and the Western Precinct, with C. H. Knauff, judge, and E. E. Goehring and John Pflug, inspectors.

St. Peters (Independent) Church of middle Lancaster organized about 1847, has for pastor Rev. A. H. Ginder.

Zion's Lutheran Church of middle Lancaster has for pastor Rev. Frederick H. Myers.

HARMONY BOROUGH.

This borough had its inception in the founding of a communistic colony by the United Society of Germans, familiarly known as Harmonists or Economites, who left their native land in search of religious liberty. George Rapp, their leader, was sent ahead in 1803 to find a location and prepare for the coming of the society. Accompanied by his son, John, and a few others, he landed at Baltimore. He visited many localities and various states, finally

completing arrangements for the purchase of 5000 acres of the 10,000 acre tract of Dr. Detmar Basse in Butler County. Three hundred of the society arrived in Baltimore, July 4, 1804, where temporary quarters were provided for them for the winter. In the meantime Rapp and a party of workmen founded the village of Harmony and prepared homes for the members of the new colony. The second body of Harmonists, under Frederick Rapp, arrived six weeks after the first, landing at Philadelphia, and were soon followed by a third. The latter were met by a representative of George Rapp, named Haller, who persuaded most of them to locate in Lycoming County. There were one hundred and thirty-five families in the settlement at Harmony, when the organization of the society was perfected on February 15, 1805, and all were apparently pleased with their new home. The deed to the property was executed October 17, 1804. Its development was rapid. At the end of the first year, 150 acres were cleared; fifty log cabins, a grist mill, barn, machine shop, and a house of worship were standing. By the end of the second year, 600 acres were cleared, a vineyard of 4 acres set out, and a distillery, tannery, brick yard, saw-mill and large brick granary built. The progress made was astounding and the products for the year 1809 were: 6,000 bushels of corn, 4,000 bushels of wheat, 4,500 bushels of rye, 5,000 bushels of oats, 10,000 bushels of potatoes, 4,000 bushels of flax and hemp, fifty gallons of sweet oil, thousands of gallons of whiskey, besides more beef, mutton and pork than the community could use. A woolen factory was established in 1810. The work was done under the direction of Rapp, on the division of labor plan, a man being employed at one kind of work at all times, except in rare instances when a large force was required in the harvest fields. The members of the colony profited share and share alike, none being poor and none rich. They lived in happiness in the

midst of plenty. It became their custom to have three feasts each year, beginning in 1805, they consisting of the products of the farm, with native wine, whiskey, beer, sauerkraut, rice and ginger cakes served in a large barn, which was thrown open to the people in general. They found their warrant for these feasts in the XXIII Chapter of Exodus, the Love Feast in early spring; the Harvest Home when the small grains were in, and the Feast of the Ingathering when harvest was over with. Harvest Home became an event to be looked forward to and was held long after the departure of the Economites.

When it was determined to seek another home for the Society and the property was offered for sale in 1814, the sale bill prepared by George Rapp showed there were in the village of Harmony 130 buildings, some brick and others frame and log; that there was a tavern, built of brick and stone, with twelve rooms, a brick house for spinning and weaving; a brick house for dyeing; a brick church; a frame granary, 80x40 feet, four stories, and equipped with machinery; two distilleries, one built of brick and the other of stone; a grist mill on the Big Connoquenessing, a fulling mill with two sets of carding-machines attached to it; a grist mill on Little Connoquenessing and a fulling and hemp-mill, with one set of cotton carding-machines; two saw-mills; a well equipped tannery; a brick-yard; a potash factory; rope walk; brewery; a smithy with four hearths; a nail factory; other buildings suited to various branches of mechanism; four large barns with stables underneath; and seven large sheep barns that would hold 5,000 sheep; twenty log buildings and barns in Ramsdale; about the same number of houses and barns at Eidenau; and eight or ten houses and barns at Oilbrom; two miles north of Harmony. These villages were on the Society's estate. The bill further stated there were 3,000 acres cleared; two principal orchards with 2,000 bearing apple

trees and numerous small orchards; two vineyards and a number of sugar camps; that there were supported from the improvements and produce of Harmony, annually, 3,000 sheep, 600 horned cattle, and a number of horses, besides the grain to feed the distilleries, still affording large supplies to the country.

The property was sold to Abraham Zeigler for a consideration of \$100,000, and in 1815 the Harmonists moved to Posey County, Indiana, and started the town of New Harmony. At the end of ten years they returned to Pennsylvania, founding the towns of Economy and Harmony on the east bank of the Ohio River, in Beaver County, where the life of the society was rounded out.

A word here as to the origin of the Harmonist Society would not be amiss. George Rapp, the founder, was born in Iptingen, Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1757, and was reared on a farm. He received a fair education in the common schools and in his youth became an avid reader of the Bible, with pronounced views as to its interpretation. He developed some ideas along the line of common ownership of property and a return to the simplicity of early Christian life, incompatible with the government of his land and the established church. He got beyond privately giving expression to his views, and when about thirty years old would gather his friends and followers at his home and to them expound the scriptures. Restrictions in his own country resulted in the removal to this country, as above related. It is impossible to say with exactness what his views were along spiritual lines, as they changed as years went by. Common ownership of property, celibacy, the leading of blameless lives, and belief in the early second coming of Christ were doctrines he and his disciples came to advocate in later years. It was his opinion that the world would be destroyed in 1837. Celibacy and a lack of proselyting reduced its member-

ship rapidly, and the life of the society in America was less than a century. George Rapp died August 7, 1847, aged nearly ninety years. More than one hundred of his followers were buried in Harmony prior to their removal from Butler County.

Abraham Ziegler took possession of his property in 1815, and soon found that community of interest, on a small scale, was not a bad idea. He got into financial straits and finding it impossible to meet the unpaid balance of the purchase money, went to New Harmony, Indiana, where he offered to turn the property back to the Harmonists. Rapp urged him to hold on to the property, cancelled some of the interest coupons, and agreed to pay fifty cents a pound for all the wool he could raise. Returning home, Mr. Ziegler secured the services of David Stauffer, John Schwart, Jacob Swain and other early settlers, as shepherds, each to receive as compensation a tract of land surrounding his home at the end of a given time. It was a common cause, and each putting forth his best efforts, the incumbrance was cleared away in a few years. The promises were kept and all parties concerned reaped large returns.

In 1815 Samuel Bean started a blacksmithing establishment here, and Jacob Kelker came in and conducted a tavern in one of the old log houses. That and the following year saw the following pioneers established at Harmony: John Fleming, who taught school; the Stauffers; the Latshaws; the Schwartzes; the Herrs; Johann Ladenschlager, an Economite; Baltzer Gull, a butcher; John Roth, a blacksmith; Philip Noss, a cooper; Joseph Tinsman and Francis Bassler, coopers; Jacob Gross, a weaver; John Tinnells; John Scheely; John Boyer, a Mennonite minister; and the Zieglers. John Fleming kept the first store in the town under the new regime, and later Henry and John Schwartz started a store. They were followed by George How-

ell, Alfred Pearce and others. In 1837 Schontz & Ziegler established a grist-mill in the big Economite barn built in 1806, and conducted a successful enterprise there until its destruction by fire in 1852, other old buildings of the Economites meeting the same fate at that time. Mr. Schontz then became owner of another of the original barns, which he mantled with machinery, and continued the milling business until he sold to John Pearce. The latter was succeeded in 1872 by David Ziegler, who continued the plant as it was until 1880, when it was remodeled and new machinery installed. Mr. Schontz also started up the woolen mill in 1837, and conducted it until it burned down in 1842. He rebuilt on the same site, put in new machinery, and conducted the industry alone until he disposed of an interest to Robert Sample in 1850. In 1865 he sold his remaining interest to John Pearce, and the business was conducted on a larger scale than before. Mr. Pearce became sole owner in 1871, and later made his son a partner, the mill developing into a large and flourishing plant. In recent times many important industries have been established and maintained, among which may be mentioned the planing-mill of H. M. Bentle & Company, a firm which operates a similar establishment at Zelenople.

The first bank in operation in Harmony was the Harmony Savings Bank, which was incorporated in 1867 and in 1868 opened its doors for business, with Alfred Pearce as president, and R. H. Palmer as treasurer.

The Harmony National Bank was organized in 1876, with Butler capitalists as the principal stockholders and directors. John Dindinger was one of its most active organizers. W. H. H. Riddle was the first president, and H. J. Mitchell, cashier.

The Commercial Bank of Harmony, established March 1, 1892, was an undertaking of S. E. Niece, a man of prominence in

oil operations and in banking circles, but the institution was not of long duration.

The first school in the borough after the departure of the Economites was that established in 1815 or 1816 by John Fleming, later known as the poet postmaster. Many others taught prior to the establishment of the public school system in 1835, among the best known being John Heberling, the mason, and William Huntzberber. From an early period there has been a succession of private or select schools, of which the Harmony Collegiate Institute is an outgrowth. There is now one public school, of four rooms, including a three years' high school course. There are four teachers, with an enrollment of 150 pupils.

The borough of Harmony was incorporated in 1838, and William Keck was elected as the first burgess. A postoffice was established here in 1813, when Andrew McClure, upon being tarred and feathered by volunteer soldiers for giving expression to his Tory sentiments, in his pique, left Zelenople for Harmony. The postoffice followed him, and an Economite was placed in charge. John Fleming was the next postmaster, and served here until 1835, when he moved the office to Zelenople. There was for many years much rivalry between the two boroughs over the question, as the citizens of the one without an office were obliged to go to the other for mail. Ill feeling died down in later years, when offices were maintained in both places. Upon being re-established at Harmony, S. P. Young was first postmaster. He has had a number of successors, the present incumbent of the office being Mrs. Susan Fielder.

The census report of 1870 showed the population of the borough to be 414; in 1880, 497; in 1890, 585, and in 1900, 645. The present population of the borough is about 1,000, with an additional 400 or 500 in the immediate vicinity, making a town of substantially 1,400 or more population.

CHURCHES.

The Mennonite Church was the first in Harmony after the departure of George Rapp. Rev. John Boyer was the first preacher, and at first preached in a small edifice which they erected in 1816. Abraham Ziegler was the principal supporter of the church from its organization until his death in 1836, and in 1825 was instrumental in the building of a stone church, which served the organization for many years. Other formerly-existing churches were the German Evangelical Lutheran, organized by Rev. Eli Steaver in 1843; the Baptist, which had a brief and precarious existence, and the Church of God, organized by Rev. W. B. Long.

Grace Reformed Church was organized in 1826 by Rev. John Koch and the sermons preached in the German language. The old brick church erected by the disciples of Rapp in 1806 was purchased as a house of worship, and was frequently remodeled and enlarged to meet the demands of an increasing congregation. The present pastor is Rev. Lewis Reiter. The church has a membership of three hundred.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized at Zelenople in 1842, as related in the chapter on that borough, and in 1880 was removed to Harmony. Here they erected a new church building at a cost of \$2,000, it being dedicated on August 15, 1880. The present membership is 130; pastor, Rev. M. R. Hackman.

The Presbyterian Church has a membership of about 240, and is a flourishing organization. The pastor is Rev. Hugh Leith.

The first cemetery in the community was that used as a burial ground by the Harmonists from 1805 until 1815. Upon the departure of that society they covered the graves with rock to a depth of several feet, so that the bones of their dead would not be disturbed. In 1869 a fitting tribute was paid these long departed pioneers by

old representatives of the community. They caused the rock to be removed and the graves marked, and built a substantial wall about the graveyard, the expense being something over \$7,000.

Among the leading business enterprises of the present day are the following: H. C. Mullerman, general merchandise; W. B. Cranmer and J. K. Scott, livery; Enoch Knox and J. Weigel, blacksmiths; Harmony Creamery Co.; Zeigler & Stamm, furniture; S. D. Kirker, feed store; H. M. Wise, lumber; Harmony Cereal Co., A. H. Knauf, proprietor; H. W. Bame, grocer; the Hotel Bean, S. A. Bean, proprietor; Zeigler House, L. N. Zeigler, proprietor; Oil Well Supply Co.; Edward Sahli, meats; Sitler, Swain & Moyer, general merchandise; Barnhart's Pharmacy; A. W. Flowers' Foundry, and the Harmony Hardware Co. (H. H. Beighlea, manager of implementation department). Resident physicians are D. W. Fiedler, J. H. Ralston and Arthur S. Stewart.

The B. & O. Railroad and the B. R. and P. Railroads supply steam connection with outside points. The Pittsburg, Harmony, Butler and New Castle Electric Line began operations about July, 1908.

Telephone service is furnished by the Bell and P. & A. systems, while there are adequate telegraph and express accommodations.

The fraternal orders represented in Harmony are the Odd Fellows, the Royal Arcanum, the Knights of Pythias and the K. O. T. M.

Officials.—Burgess, A. Eppinger; president of council, H. H. Beighlea; secretary, H. A. Halstein; treasurer, E. G. Kristophel; constable, Fred Schaffer; high constable, Jacob Weigel; tax collector, Levi Boyer; assessor, Thomas Wheeler.

ZELIENOPLE BOROUGH.

Zelienople is a beautiful and prosperous little borough, located on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and on the Pittsburg, Har-

mony, Butler and New Castle interurban line. Its name is derived from that of Zelig, daughter of Dr. Müller, the founder of the place. Dr. Müller, or more correctly, Dr. Detmar Basse, was a scholarly man of large ideas and ambitions. He was an influential man in his native Germany, and at one time represented the City of Frankfurt as an ambassador to Paris. In 1802 he came to this country and purchased a vast tract of 10,000 acres lying in Butler and Beaver counties, Pennsylvania, his idea, apparently, being to establish a baronial estate amid romantic and picturesque surroundings in this part of the then growing West. He was a man of large means, and after laying out the village built him a palatial home of three stories in the architectural style of an old castle, with its towers, turrets and battlements, to which he gave the name of Bassenheim. A part of his holdings he disposed of in 1804 to George Rapp and his associates, retaining some 5,000 acres. An account of his mills and furnace is given in the history of Jackson township. It was his connection with the mills and his custom of signing his name Detmar Basse Müller that caused him to be known thereafter as Müller. He went back to Germany, temporarily, in 1806, and returned in 1807, accompanied by his daughter, Zelig, and her husband, Philip L. Passavant. He then devoted himself actively to the success of his undertaking and the upbuilding of the village and the development of its resources. He returned to his native land in 1818, leaving his interests to be cared for by Mr. Passavant, to whom he sold all of the unsold lots in Zelienople for \$1,400. Bassenheim and 400 acres surrounding it was sold to Joseph Allen in 1836, and six years later was destroyed by fire.

Philip L. Passavant established the first store in the village in 1807, and was otherwise an important factor in the development of the community. He conducted the store for forty-one years, and was then

succeeded by his son, C. S. Passavant. As early as 1804, Christian Buhl, the hatter, and Daniel Fiedler, distiller and ferryman, erected cabins, which were the first built on the town site. Jonathan Baybury; Andrew Diemer and his son, masons by trade; and John G. Muntz, who moved to Harmony in 1804 or 1805; McIntyre, the spinning wheel manufacturer; Jacob Heberling, the third stone mason of the village, and John Lock, the miller, were all early members of the colony here. Andrew McClure moved in from his farm and kept tavern where the Grand Central Hotel of modern days was built. Charles Cist opened a small store here in 1814, and about the same time there came to the settlement, Jacob Hoffa, David Arneal, and a man named Hungenmeyer, who was a carpenter by trade. Robert Bolton and Frederick Bentle, blacksmiths; John Boyer, a preacher; and Vance Randolph, a millwright, came in 1816, and were followed not long after by John A. Beyer, Adam and H. W. Goehring, John Lambert, and others. The McClure tavern was established shortly after the first log cabins were built, and was taken in by the house erected by John Randolph in the twenties. Both buildings were later united to form the Bastian House, and in 1878 the property was purchased by H. W. Stokey, who converted it into a good modern hotel, which was named the Grand Central. The Eagle Hotel was built in the twenties by Rudolph Kelker, and was conducted by various landlords until 1878, when Henry Stokey became proprietor. The latter was succeeded by his son, Charles Stokey, who conducts the New Stokey, a modern, up-to-date and well patronized house of entertainment.

The pioneer newspaper of the borough was the Zelenople *Recorder*, published in 1847. It was followed by the *Connoquenessing News*, which was established by Samuel Young and by him conducted until his death, when a son, J. R. Young, became owner and editor. The first passenger train

entered the borough the first day in the year 1879, and in 1880 the American Union Telegraph Company began operating here.

Nicholas Dambach in March, 1882, established a private bank, which was purchased the following year by Dr. Amos Lusk and son. Dr. Lusk died in 1891, and Amos M. Lusk carried on the business in partnership with John A. Gelbach until March, 1893, when he disposed of his interest to Jacob Gelbach. The banking firm of Gelbach Brothers established the institution as one of the safest and most sound in Butler County.

The German Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Zelenople was organized by some of the most substantial men of the community, and its affairs soon placed in a thriving condition.

Andrew McClure, the pioneer tavern-keeper, was also the first postmaster and served until his pro-British sentiments during the War of 1812 got him into disfavor. In 1813 he was tarred and feathered by volunteer soldiers, en route to Lake Erie, and in revenge resigned the office to a citizen in Harmony. The town was then without a postoffice until 1835, when John G. Muntz was appointed postmaster at Zelenople. The present incumbent is N. B. Duncan.

The population of Zelenople, as revealed by the census reports, shows the growth was steady and continuous. It was 387 in 1870, 497 in 1880, 639 in 1890, and 963 in 1900. With the Extension it is now about 1,800.

Prior to 1810 the schools of Harmony served also as the schools of this borough, but in that year an octagonal brick house was erected on the Diamond for school and religious purposes. In 1817 Jacob Hoffa's wife conducted a primitive subscription school, and she was succeeded by a Mr. Brewster, and later by Jacob Heberling. In 1825 the manual labor school was established by the Presbytery of Pittsburg in the Bassenheim, and was conducted under

Superintendent Saunders until 1836. In 1835 the common school law was adopted, and in time a good system of schools was built up, but almost continuously there has been a private school conductor under the various titles of high school, academy or college. The Zelenople select school of 1845 was presided over by Rev. L. F. Leake, and the Connoquenessing Academy, under Dr. G. Bassler, C. G. Holls and Josiah R. Titzell, soon followed. Dr. Amos Lusk, among the foremost business men and citizens, was a man of scholarly attainments and was always a friend to the educational institutions, which he did much to bring into being and improve. In April, 1883, after title to the old school on the Diamond had been proved faulty, a fine new school building was erected at the head of Main Street. The school building has seven rooms, with seven teachers, including the principal, F. A. McClung, and an enrollment of 305 pupils. The high school course has recently been raised from a three to a four years' course.

The borough of Zelenople was incorporated in 1840, and Dr. Orrin D. Palmer was the first burgess. The first justices of the peace were Christian Buhl and John Levis.

St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized as a German Lutheran church in 1822, with H. W. Goehring, Casper O. Muller and P. L. Passavant as trustees. The first pastor was Rev. J. C. G. Schweitzerbarth, who served as such for nearly thirty years. A stone meeting-house, constructed of native sandstone and of Gothic design, was dedicated June 10, 1827, and is still in a good state of preservation. The church now has about 200 communicants. The church property consists of three acres, donated by P. L. Passavant, and is devoted to the church building, the cemetery and the parsonage, which latter was remodeled in 1907. The present pastor is Rev. Frederick H. Myer.

The United Presbyterian Church was organized April 7, 1895, with twenty-four charter members. Rev. Edward S. Littell became pastor January 4, 1901, when the membership numbered forty-eight. Since then there has been a steady growth, and there are now 104 members, with a Sabbath school enrollment of sixty-five. The church building was erected at a cost of about \$9,000.

The English Lutheran Church was organized January 21, 1843. A plain brick church was erected, and on July 6, 1845, was dedicated. It was the home of the congregation until the new and modern brick church was completed. The latter was dedicated on April 28, 1884. Rev. Bassler was the first pastor and continued with the church until April, 1864, when he resigned to enter upon his duties as superintendent of the Orphans' Home. During his pastorate the church society was incorporated, the date being June 16, 1860. In 1904 the present handsome church edifice was erected at a cost of about \$25,000. It is a fine stone structure of modern architecture. The present pastor, Rev. L. J. Baker, has served the congregation since November, 1905. The church now has a membership of 275, with a Sunday school of 233, and is in a very prosperous condition.

The Presbyterian Church was organized in 1845 by Rev. L. F. Leake. Meetings during the first decade of its existence were held in the Baptist or Methodist church, or in the schoolhouses of Zelenople and Harmony. A church building was erected in 1885, and Rev. Webber was installed as pastor. He continued until 1863, and was succeeded by Rev. D. D. Christy (stated supply), and others.

St. Peter's Evangelical Protestant Church (independent) was organized and built in 1858, with Rev. E. F. Winter as the first pastor, who served the congregation over twenty-two years. The Rev. O. D.

Miller, who is the present pastor, succeeded Rev. Ebbinghaus in 1900, and under his able ministrations the church has increased its membership to 434, with a Sunday school enrollment of one hundred and twenty-five.

The United Evangelical Church, known as the German United Evangelical Protestant Congregation of St. Peter's Church of the borough of Zelenople, was organized January 1, 1859, by Rev. E. F. Winter, and in 1861 a frame church building was erected at a cost of \$3,000. The society was incorporated in January, 1873. Prior to the erection of the church services were held in the Presbyterian church.

Monroe Chapel of the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized at Zelenople, and on March 24, 1862, was incorporated. The place of meeting was moved to Harmony in 1880.

St. Gregory's Roman Catholic Church was erected in 1906 and is located in Zelenople Extension. It has a resident pastor and gives promise of being a strong and permanent organization.

ORPHANS' HOME AND ORPHANS' FARM SCHOOL.

[Compiled mostly from Rev. Dr. H. W. Roth's "Fifty Years Among the Orphans."]

In 1849 Pastor Theodore Fliedner of Kaiserwerth, Germany, came to Pittsburg, Pa., at the earnest solicitation of the Rev. W. A. Passavant, of blessed memory, to take part in the dedication of The Pittsburg Infirmary, and to begin a Deaconess Mother House in America.

At a little gathering of friends in the home of a Pittsburg German pastor, Fliedner urged the duty of providing also for the care of the orphan children. At this little gathering one of the company placed a dollar into the hands of this German pastor, saying: "Here you have a beginning for an Orphans' Home." A few years later this lone dollar was given "in trust" to the Rev. Passavant.

HOW THE ORPHANS AND THE HOME CAME.

In the Infirmary a German clergyman died. Also a Swiss schoolmaster, and others. Pitiiful were their prayers for the boys and girls, their children, whom they left homeless as they themselves had been.

While in London, three years before Fliedner's visit to Pittsburg, Rev. Passavant found refuge from a sudden shower in a Jewish Orphanage. His heart was strangely moved, and there the good Spirit of God awakened and deepened a purpose to begin at home some work of like character. And now that orphans were sent, it was resolved in humble reliance upon the Father of the fatherless, to care for those homeless children. In April, 1852, Sister C. Louisa Marthens, the first American deaconess, was appointed matron, and the first Orphans' Home began in the Infirmary buildings, corner Roberts and Reed streets, Pittsburg, Pa.

ORPHANS' FARM SCHOOL, ZELENOPLÉ, PA.

The Rev. Paul Anderson brought two boys and a girl, the children of Norwegian parents who died in Chicago, and these were the first admissions to the newly organized Home. From Pittsburg the ravages of cholera sent many children, and the Home was full.

In September, 1852, Rev. Passavant and the Rev. Gottlieb Bassler purchased from Joseph Zeigler some twenty-five acres near Zelenople, and entered upon the establishment of The Orphans' Farm School. In 1853 the director's house was built and other improvements made.

In April, 1854, Rev. G. Bassler, A. M., took charge as director, and moved from Middle Lancaster, Penna., into the new residence. In May, 1854, Mr. Asa H. Waters, a student of theology, opened the Academy in the property of Rev. C. G. Schweitzerbarth. Into this eight boys were brought from the Home in Pittsburg. The excellent mother of Mr. Waters looked after the housekeeping of the family, and

Mr. J. Q. Waters, a student at the Academy, had oversight of the boys at their work on the little farm and at their studies.

THE BUILDING OF THE PARENT HOUSE.

This was a big undertaking with only seventy-five cents in the treasury. But these men of faith went forward, and July 4, 1854, many people in attendance, and with appropriate services and addresses, the corner-stone was laid, notable as the first event of the kind in the whole Lutheran church of America.

FELLOW LABORERS AT THE ORPHANS' FARM SCHOOL.

In November, 1855, Mr. C. G. Holls, a pupil of Dr. Wichern of "Das Rauhe Hans" fame, was duly installed as head master and house father in the newly finished Parent House. For eleven years he discharged the duties of his position with marked ability. During the illness of the Rev. G. Bassler, the first director, Rev. G. W. Frederick, then pastor of the church at Zelenople, efficiently served the interests of the Home. Mr. David L. Debendarfer was called as assistant to the director, and on the lamented death of Rev. G. Bassler, Oct. 3, 1868, was chosen director. Until called to his reward in 1877, the Rev. Debendarfer and his devoted wife faithfully performed the difficult duties of their responsible positions.

In the spring of 1878 the Rev. J. A. Kribbs, A. M., with his estimable wife as matron, entered the Orphans' Farm School as third director, and began the successful service which has been continued for over thirty years. The girls remained in their Pittsburgh Home after the boys had gone to Zelenople, until May, 1862, when they moved to Rochester, Pa., where houses had been built for their residence in families.

In 1895 the Orphans' Home at Rochester was united with the Orphans' Farm School at Zelenople, and the two bands became one, the girls becoming inmates of the in-

stitution under the care of Rev. and Mrs. J. A. Kribbs.

This Home is clearly a child of Providence. God has graciously and tenderly cared for every want, in His own time and in His own way. During the fifty-four years of trial, struggle and triumph of God's cause, the orphans in this Home have never wanted, but every day received their "daily bread." The great founder of this Home, that man of God, the Rev. W. A. Passavant, D. D., in prayer and faith for forty years stood between the helpless and the Great Helper, pleading the cause of the destitute, friendless orphans, and they have been cared for, clothed and fed.

The following facts in the history of these homes are worthy of note. In the early beginnings of this beneficent work twenty-five acres of land were purchased for the uses of an Orphans' Home, and a \$25,000 building erected thereon and paid for. Later one hundred acres of land, and again two hundred and seventy-five acres of land, were purchased and paid for. In December, 1862, the first building was destroyed by fire. Another central building, with additional dormitories and school building, was erected at a cost of some \$20,000 and paid for. Again, in 1889, the second building was destroyed by fire. This was rebuilt and enlarged, and with recent additional new buildings and improvements at a cost of \$30,000 or more, and all paid for. Today the beautiful farm and woodland of four hundred acres and all our buildings stand free of debt.

It is also worthy of note that in all these years our Homes have never had a financial agent out in the field collecting funds. It is true the cause of the orphans has been brought before our churches, Sunday schools and individual friends, and appeals have been made through church papers, circulars and reports. The support during all these more than fifty years has come from the gratuitous responses of the

consecrated hearts and hands of God's people.

The Orphans' Home founded in Pittsburgh by Rev. W. A. Passavant, D. D., and the Orphans' Farm School founded in Zelenople, more than fifty years ago, are to be measured not only by the actual work done here, but rather by the influences put in motion, and the impetus given to orphan work throughout the Lutheran church in this country and also among other Protestant denominations. These Orphan Homes were the first of their kind for many years among the Protestant churches. Today there are some fifty orphanages in the Lutheran church and quite a number among other Protestant churches.

In the good Providence of God, the sainted Dr. Passavant, who was called to his eternal home June 3, 1894, sowed the good seed which sprung up, grew and spread its branches. It is true, "one soweth and another reapeth," but "both he that soweth and he that reapeth rejoice together," and "shall reap fruit unto life eternal." All praise to God for whatever good has been done in this great field of beneficence.

The Rev. J. A. Kribbs, after a service of more than thirty years, as director, retires January 1, 1909, and the Rev. Charles W. White, duly elected by the board of managers as director of these homes, enters upon the duties and responsibilities of this office at the same date, January 1, 1909.

THE OLD PEOPLES' HOME OF THE PITTSBURG
SYNOD OF THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN
CHURCH IN ZELIENOPLE, PENN-
SYLVANIA.

The Lutheran Church is noted for its numerous institutions of mercy in all parts of the United States, and there are several such in Butler County and the adjoining county of Allegheny. But until quite recently there was not among them any home for old people; but the Pittsburgh

Synod had for a number of years in contemplation the founding of such a home, and made all the preliminary arrangements about three years ago. And in the spring of 1907 a dwelling-house was rented for the accommodation of several persons who had asked to be cared for, and the temporary home was placed under the care of an experienced and trusted deaconess, Sister Katherine Foerster. Eight acres of land were purchased for the permanent home, but at that juncture the very valuable gift was received from Mrs. Jane R. Passavant of a beautiful oak grove of ten acres adjoining the eight acres and fronting 540 feet on Main Street in the village, which gives the institution an ideal location.

On this ground two beautiful memorial cottages have been erected by a gentleman notable for his works of charity; and the board of managers have finished Sections One and Two of the ultimate large structure. These buildings are substantial and beautiful and are equipped with all the latest improvements and appliances of such institutions. The amount invested at the present time is fully \$45,000.

The Zelenople Flouring Mills, of which C. B. Harper is proprietor, has a capacity of fifty barrels of flour and fifteen tons of feed daily. The first mill on the site was erected in the early part of the nineteenth century, and was operated for many years by water power, but for the last forty years both steam and water power have been used. The present building was erected in 1853 by John Herr. The mill subsequently became the property of Albert Seidel, who owned and operated it for about forty years, when, in 1891, it was purchased by its present owner, Mr. Harper. The latter also owns a large feed store in Zelenople, which is doing a prosperous business.

The Iron City Sanitary Manufacturing Company was organized in 1899. Its officers are A. A. Fraunheim, president; J. A.

general offices in Pittsburg. The plant occupies twelve acres and gives employment to six hundred men. The manufactured product consists of plumbers' supplies and enameled ware and commands a wide and increasing market. The company owns considerable property in the west end of the borough and has made some notable improvements, building a number of cottage homes. It is the largest manufacturing concern in Zelenople.

There are several other manufacturing concerns beginning operations in Zelenople, among them the Specialty Foundry Company and the Kerner Manufacturing Company.

Among the leading merchants are the following: Chas. E. Reed and Alpheas Sittler, druggists; A. Seaton & Son, lumber; P. C. Frederick, proprietor of the Stahl Distillery; H. W. Kauffman, boots and shoes; Geo. King, confectioner; John Blum, shoe store; the Herman Pneumatic Machine Company, incorporated in 1906, with a capital stock of \$75,000; J. J. Kennedy, groceries and builders' supplies; Zenas McMichael (J. P.), real estate and insurance; Edwin Meeder, general merchandise; Fred Zehner, farm implements and feed store; H. E. Dean & Co., clothiers; A. H. Meeder, dry goods; Fred Eyles, music store; John E. Koehner, proprietor of the *Connoquenessing Valley News*; J. Dindinger & Son, dry goods; F. S. Goehring, tinner; G. Householder, farm implements; A. Latshaw & Son, grocers; H. G. McCinn, merchant; Edwin Zehner, furniture and undertaking; Zelenople Hardware Co.; B. M. Hildebrand, clothing; Solomon's Clothing Store, and Hess and Son, merchant tailors. Doctors, A. G. Duncan, R. E. Gallagher and F. W. Cunningham have up-to-date dental parlors, while among the leading physicians are Drs. A. V. Cunningham, S. E. Ralston, R. A. Reed and John A. Kerr.

The new Hotel Stokey, proprietor, Henry W. Stokey, is an up-to-date, well

equipped hostelry. The Stokey House, conducted by William and A. G. Eicholtz, is also doing a successful business.

The Peoples National Bank commenced business in October, 1904, and is operated under a capital of \$50,000. Its present officers are C. J. D. Strohecker, president; W. J. Lamberton, vice president; A. B. Crawford, cashier, and E. P. Young, assistant cashier. Its directors are all men of business ability and experience.

The First National Bank of Zelenople began business in 1881 and was organized as a national bank in 1902. Its capital is \$50,000. It is now in its twenty-eighth year of successful banking. Every accommodation consistent with conservative banking is accorded to its patrons. The officers are H. M. Wise, president; C. B. Harper, vice president; C. S. Passavant, vice president; W. H. Gelbach, cashier; H. Kloffenstein, assistant cashier.

Zelenople has two systems of telephone service—the Bell and the Peoples of Butler, which is associated with the P. & A. telephone system of Pittsburg, with an exchange near Zelenople.

The borough has an efficient Volunteer Fire Department, under the command of Chief M. S. Shaw; also an adequate water plant, which was installed at a cost of \$27,000. There are over five miles of sewerage, \$4,500 having been spent for this purpose during 1908.

The B. & O. Railroad and the B. R. & P. R. R. furnish steam railroad service, the latter entering the borough over the tracks of the B. & O. The P., H., B. & N. C. Railway furnishes electric communication with outlying points.

Zelenople has a commodious opera house, located on the second floor of the First National Bank Building.

The fraternal orders are represented by the Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, etc., the lodges being all in a prosperous condition.

Captain Wilson Post, No. 496, G. A. R.,

was organized March 23, 1883, with twelve charter members.

Major L. C. Brinton Camp, No. 221, Sons of Veterans, was established at Zelenople in October, 1888, with J. F. Knapp as captain, and Cyrus Ruby and George Kradel as lieutenants.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union was organized May 24, 1886, its first officials being Mrs. F. G. Frishkorn, president; Mrs. C. S. Passavant, vice-president; Eliza Bastian, secretary, and Mrs. H. M. Bentle, treasurer.

Town Officials.—Burgess, Chas. Stokey; councilmen, E. P. Young, Chas. S. Passavant, Jr., Wm. Frishkorn, A. G. Eicholtz, H. E. Seaton, Jacob Gelbach, Gillert Goehring; borough clerk, Dr. F. W. Cunningham; tax collector, Geo. Henseholder; borough treasurer, A. B. Crawford; water works superintendent, John Lauten; school directors, Rev. Hugh Leith, Dr. S. E. Ralston, Geo. King, Chas. Gallagher, Fred Frishkorn, Wm. A. Swain; justices of the peace, Zenas McMichael, H. N. Teeple; constable, John Loten; chief of police, Edward Knauff.

EVANS CITY.

This borough, incorporated in 1882, dates back as a settlement to the pioneer days, when it was known as Boggs' Mill. It was surveyed and laid out by William Purviance for Thomas B. Evans in 1838, and was thereafter known as Evansburg until it received its present appellation. Although an old settlement, its advancement was slow and uncertain until the advent of the railroad in 1878, since which time its growth has been phenomenal. Its population of sixty-eight in 1880 could almost be multiplied by ten in 1890, the census of that year showing it to be 637. It was nearly doubled in the next decade, with a population of 1,203 in 1900, and is about 1,500 at the present time (January, 1909). The total assessed value of Evans City is \$66,727.

The borough is located on Breakneck Creek, lying partly in Jackson and partly in Forward Townships. Before white settlement had been made, the site was a favorite Indian camping ground, the red men giving the name of Big Beaver Run to the creek. The French, however, knew it as *Casse-con-ase*, or Breakneck Creek, a name which survived the times.

Robert Boggs, in 1796, exchanged a mare for 400 acres of land and erected a log cabin where now is a store in Evans City. He opened a tavern, the nearest settlement at that time being Duncan's tavern, six miles away. He was followed here soon after by John Dunn, John Rea, and William and Michael Martin. In 1804 the Boggs mill was built, and although it was a rude structure and crude in its equipment, it was kept very busy, being a valuable adjunct to the community. Major Reese Evans worked in this mill for some years prior to 1820, and under him Thomas B. Evans learned the trade. The latter, in 1836, purchased the mill and 200 acres of Boggs, and in 1838 built the new mill and had the town laid out. His death occurred within a few years, before he had a chance to make a success of his venture in town building. His widow subsequently married Jacob Balkams and moved away.

The first store here was started by John Rea, whose success as a merchant led to his embarking in the hotel business. His son, William Rea, of Adams Township, was one of the prominent early-day politicians of Butler County. John Rea finally traded his hotel for the farm of John O'Connor, whose success in the business did not prove so good. He rented to W. H. Johnston, who was a son-in-law of Michael Martin. Mr. Martin kept store in Harmony before moving here, as did Jonathan Ransom. Thomas Wilson, a large land owner of Jackson Township, moved to the village and was one of the first to build after it was laid out. Thomas McQuoil and Samuel Bishop were early shoemakers

in this district; and Joseph Mellwain, who was known to the settlers as "the generous peddler," became a merchant of the place. He for twenty-five years made weekly trips to Pittsburg with farm produce, returning with dry goods, notions and groceries for his trade. Other early residents, many of whom did not remain long, were William and Josiah Logan, brothers-in-law of Thomas B. Evans; "Big Dan" and "Little Dan" McIntosh; the McCunes; Joseph McAllister, the wheelwright; Samuel Kirk, the justice; a man named Turk, who was working on an invention to run machinery by sand; the Balkams; James Wilson, an apothecary; Kade Miller, a school teacher; Thomas Reed, a blacksmith; Jonas Bollaender, who cast aside his trade as a wagonmaker and engaged in school teaching; Henry Barkey, local preacher of the Church of God and one of the early merchants here, who afterward founded the town of Barkeyville; John Barkey, who conducted a store here; James Harbaugh, a horse trader; Joseph Harbaugh, for years the leading blacksmith and a respected citizen; Henry Mickle, a freighter and huckster, who became established in the hotel business in the fifties, and Abraham Huntzberger. John Kane, a stonemason by trade, in the early years cut the markings on the headstones in the cemetery. He established a quarry near the Plains church in Adams Township, and after years of solitude moved to Evansburg. He built an air-furnace, much to the curiosity of the people and more to their surprise when a moulder named Symmington pronounced it practical and rented it. Mr. Symmington carried on a successful business in plows, points, stoves and other necessary articles of hardware until the Kane Furnace was burned out. In 1843 Joseph Mellwain established a tannery, and in 1844 employed Lewis Gansz, who had previously been foreman in the Harmony tannery and also operated Magee's tannery on the Connoquenessing. Mr. Gansz

purchased the plant in 1849 and operated it until he was succeeded in the business by his son, who continued for some years.

Dr. Cornell was the first local practitioner of medicine and his opportunities were great, as the nearest competitor was at Harmony. He remained but a short time. The next to locate here was Dr. William Sterrett, who prospered, as did his successor, Dr. William Irvine.

The first hotel with any pretensions of class was the one established by Henry Stokay in 1864, in the old Randolph House, and four years later J. N. Miller, who had been a shoemaker, entered the business. Eight years later the latter erected one of the finest hotels in the county, at that time, giving it the name of the Miller House. The roof was carried away in the storm of August 19, 1880, and the building otherwise damaged, but at a considerable expense the damage was immediately repaired. Charles H. Miller succeeded to the ownership of this hotel in 1891, and in 1893 made further extensive improvements in the building and its furnishings. The Central House, opposite the Miller House, was opened up by Henry W. Stokay in 1881, who conducted it until 1888. It was later conducted by Jacob Hyle under the name of the Hyle House. The Commercial Hotel is now conducted by G. A. Gehm.

The Citizens Bank of Evans City was incorporated February 8, 1894, with a capital stock of \$50,000. Edward Dambach was elected president; Daniel Markel, vice-president, and John Rohrer, cashier. These gentlemen, with Jacob Dambach, Zeno Markel, W. Fowler, A. M. Fowler, W. H. Weir and P. D. Gelbach, were stockholders. This bank succeeded the well known banking establishment of Jacob Dambach & Son, which had its inception in 1878. On September 1, 1907, this bank became the Citizens National Bank of Evans City, a Savings Department also being added at that time. The institution is in a prosperous condition.

Evans City, or rather the settlement of the early days, was in the school district whose school was the old log house a half mile west. The village continued under the Jackson township school board jurisdiction until its creation as an independent school district in 1882. There is now one public school, with rooms, six teachers, and an enrollment of 300 pupils.

After the incorporation of the borough in 1882 Edward Dambach was elected the first burgess, the date of his election being September 22d. With the rapid growth of the borough, safeguards were established for the citizens and their property, and all the conveniences of a model residence city provided. In 1888 a calaboose was erected; in 1889 fire apparatus was purchased; in April, 1890, street lamps were ordered, as well as water pipes for a system of water-works. In August, 1892, permission was given to the Evans City Natural Gas Company to lay pipes and furnish gas to the citizens.

Amana Baptist Church was organized March 22, 1820, and Rev. Andrew Clark came as the first pastor. In 1850 the church at Breakneck united with that at Zeligople as Amana church. About the time of the war the church organization all but ceased. In 1881 some thirty-three members withdrew from an independent Baptist Church, and in 1882, when the Evans City Baptist church was constituted, the council of Amana Baptist church decided that there was not sufficient Baptist strength here to support two churches. Twenty-six members of the Amana society and seven former members organized the new church, which now has a membership of about one hundred and forty. The present pastor is Rev. W. E. Ruch.

The United Presbyterian Church was founded about the year 1837 by Rev. Mr. Breaden and Elder Hall of Portersville. Services were held in the frame school building standing in the old United Presbyterian Cemetery until 1842, when a brick

house of worship was erected where the present church stands. The church building was burned during the dry summer of 1854. The present frame edifice was erected at a cost of \$4,000, and was dedicated in April, 1888. A fine parsonage was erected at the head of Van Buren Street in 1890, at a cost of \$2,500. The present pastor is Rev. C. H. Marshall. The church has a membership of about 130; the Sabbath school seventy-five to eighty.

St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Church organized by Revs. Bassler and Muntz, is a contemporary of the German Lutheran and Reformed Congregation. In 1849 it was known as the Reformed Church, then united with the German Lutherans. They continued until August 2, 1853, when fifteen of the thirty families forming the united congregation held distinct Reformed services in the church. In 1869 the society received from former associates a share of the value of buildings and grounds and erected a church building. A second church was built in 1875 and used as a German Lutheran church, being changed in the latter part of 1907 to both German and English. Rev. Charles J. Zeigel, who assumed the duties of the pastorate in 1907, is still in charge. The congregation has 230 communicants; Sabbath school attendance, 150. Two of the charter members are still living—George Marburger and Mrs. Lotz, the former being now ninety-six years old. The present building, a fine brick structure, was erected in 1897 at a cost of about \$20,000.

St. Peter's Evangelical Union Church was organized in 1849 by Rev. Henry Muntz as the Evansburg Lutheran and Reformed Church, but the union was of short duration. The congregation divided on August 2, 1853, Rev. Muntz organizing St. Peter's German Lutheran church and taking with him fifteen families, this branch of the church retaining the original building, which had been erected in 1849-1850.

The Presbyterian Church was founded

in 1882 by some of the members of the old Plains Church congregation, not as the result of any dissension in the church, but because of the great distance to the house of worship. Rev. G. M. Potter, who was at that time supply at the Plains church, assisted in the organization of the new congregation and in raising funds for the erection of the church at Evans City. A building was erected at a cost of \$1,800 on a lot donated by James Sutton, and was ready for occupancy in January, 1883, being dedicated the first Sunday in that month, with Revs. Dr. Smith and Potter officiating. The small debt remaining was soon cleared away, and the church has been exceedingly prosperous.

St. John's Reformed Church was organized about 1888, and has at present a membership of about 300, with a flourishing Sunday school of 230. Rev. A. H. Ginder has been pastor since 1904.

The Methodist Episcopal Church is the outgrowth of the old class at Caleb Richmond's in Forward Township, which later consolidated with the Brownsdale Class. A church building was erected at a cost of \$3,000, the lot being donated by John Stewart, and the church was dedicated on October 27, 1889. Rev. Frank Prosser was the first pastor. The church was joined to the Harmony circuit in 1893, when it became a station. A parsonage was erected in 1896, also costing \$3,000. In 1895 the church was repaired at a cost of \$500, largely due to John Irwin. The present pastor is Rev. Albert C. Saxman. There is a membership of 140, with a Sunday school enrollment of ninety. The school has a library donated by Mr. Irwin.

There were originally burying grounds maintained in connection with the various churches in or near the borough. In February, 1890, further burials were prohibited in them on petition of numerous citizens, because of the drainage, which, it was set forth, was a menace to the health

and life of the residents of a populous section of the borough.

The Evans City Cemetery Association was incorporated, January 7, 1891, with H. J. Ifft, John Rohner, George Marburger, Enos Barkey and J. A. Ripper as directors. A suitable site was obtained and laid out into lots, and has been made most attractive in its beauty. It contains many handsome monuments, one of which is the soldiers' monument to the unknown dead, erected in 1894.

Capt. William Stewart Post, No. 573, G. A. R., was formerly number 513, the change being made in 1894. The post received its charter April 23, 1888, the name bestowed upon it being in honor of Capt. William Stewart, who lived in Adams Township when the war broke out. In 1862 Captain Stewart organized at Evans City a company of soldiers, which entered the service as Company D, Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers. He met death in the battle of Fredericksburg, and in compliance with the request he had previously made was buried on the battlefield. James P. Boggs was the first commander of the post. The present commander is Nicholas Kramer; commander elect, S. Q. Blair. A handsome monument has been erected by the post at a cost of \$1350, to the thirty-eight comrades from Evans City and the vicinity, buried in unknown graves, this being the second monument of the kind erected in the United States. This post, through the congressman of the district, also secured the passage of a law to donate cannons to the various G. A. R. posts, Stewart post receiving two of these military souvenirs.

Some of the leading fraternal orders are represented in Evans City, including the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen, the K. O. T. M., etc., all of which are in a prosperous condition.

The Bell and People's systems supply good telephone service to the people of

Evans City, the former being established prior to 1895 as a pay station. The People's system was put in about five years since.

Evans City is on the main line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad between Pittsburg and Chicago. The city has electric transportation facilities by means of the Pittsburg, Harmony, Butler & New Castle Railway, which has operated cars since July, 1908, this place being a junction on the line from Pittsburg to New Castle and Butler.

The present borough officials are as follows: Burgess, H. C. Boggs; members of council, W. C. Douglas, S. J. Irvine, Samuel Hill, Enos Barkey, Oscar Shoup, Albert Clay and E. A. Gibson. Treasurer, George Fehl; secretary to council, Albert Lutz; tax assessor, John Staff; tax collector, S. Q. Blair; judge of election, Charles Anthony; inspectors—Victor A. Barnhart, Albert Lutz; justice of the peace, I. N. Graham; constable, Nicholas Kramer; auditors, V. A. Barnhart and Joseph Cooper. School directors—C. Fred Hyle, Dr. N. A. Dombart, Dr. F. V. Thomas, A. F. Pfeifer, John Kline and J. E. Holbein. The postmaster is Miss Lily Watters.

Evans City can boast of paved streets and cement sidewalks.

Among the leading business houses may be mentioned Zeman's dry goods establishment; B. H. Eber's "Pittsburg Bargain Store;" Geo. Ifft & Sons (H. J. Ifft, proprietor), general merchandise, wagons, farm implements, etc.; Meeklas Bros., and Robert Hudson, general merchandise; C. I. Dunbar, groceries; Smathers & Cooper, groceries and feed; D. Bates, boots and shoes; Bussy, Markel Co., hardware, wagons, farm implements, etc., also plumbing and gas fitting; Mrs. L. E. Shoup, hardware and crockery; B. W. Dunbar, hardware; J. D. Thomas and J. M. List, druggists; Andrew Schoeffels, merchant tailor; C. Ferd Hyle, furniture and undertaking; John Marlburger, meat market; W. C.

Douglas, harness store; E. Barkey, coal and feed. A. J. Dambach and P. J. Ripper conduct blacksmith's shops, V. A. Barnhart deals in real estate; Drs. A. W. Hyle and F. V. Waldron conduct up-to-date dental parlors and Doctors J. M. List, H. M. Wilson, V. F. Thomas and N. A. Dombart take care of the general health of the community. The United States Express has an office here, while the Western Union Telegraph Company is also represented.

MANUFACTURERS.

The Edward Dambach Company was established about 1883 by Edward Dambach, and was incorporated October 22, 1903, as the Edward Dambach Company, with a capital stock \$60,000 and with S. J. Irvine, president, W. P. Kinsey, vice-president, and J. E. Holbein, secretary and treasurer. The concern employs fifty men, turning out a general line of planing-mill work amounting to from \$75,000 to \$100,000 annually; also interior finishings of all descriptions. It is the largest concern of the kind in this section and has had a very prosperous existence from the start.

The Evans City Jobbing Foundry was established in 1907 and is owned by Theodore and Jacob Ulrich and George Burrows as a partnership. It is engaged in general repair work.

W. C. Laderer conducts a manufactory of buggies and other vehicles which was originally conducted (from 1888 to 1894) as a repair shop. The manufacture of vehicles was begun in 1894 and the business has since grown to its present large proportions. The factory turns out 1200 jobs annually and in addition 300 sleighs, besides a large amount of repair work. The volume of business is from \$100,000 to \$125,000 annually, and employment is given to fifty men.

Evans City Roller Mills were established in 1835 by Thomas Evans and the mill is now the oldest building in the town. It

has a capacity of fifty barrels of flour per day.

South Penn Oil Company, Midland Division, Boiler Department, is under the supervision of A. E. Dunkle. Repair shop for the South Penn Oil Company. Offices for the Northern Division South Penn Oil Company; supply store for all kinds of oil well supplies for use of the company. Nine men are employed besides the office force.

The reservoir and pumping station for supplying water to the borough was installed in 1894 at a cost of \$14,000, with a 20,000 bbls. reservoir and 140 lbs. pressure.

A volunteer fire department was established in June, 1896. The department is now a well drilled organization and took the first premium at McKees Rocks for the best drilled company in the vicinity. The cost of the fire building and hall was largely donated by John A. Irvine, the balance being raised by the citizens.

MERCER TOWNSHIP.

Mercer Township, one of the original thirteen townships of Butler County, established in 1804, was so subdivided in 1854 as to become the smallest of all the final thirty-three townships, but, nevertheless it has always made a good showing and in some respects has advanced beyond other sections of larger area. Its citizens are uniformly of a class that has been home-making and home-building and its lands are notably well tilled and improved and its natural resources, especially its fine coal deposits, have been developed.

One of the most interesting facts concerning any section is the establishing of the personality of the men whose courage and enterprise made it habitable for those who came after and undoubtedly this honor belongs to one Col. Robert Reed, in reference to Mercer Township. He appears to have come to this section from Cumberland County, Penna., and opened the first tavern in Butler County, building his inn in 1797, on the old Indian road to Franklin.

He was an officer in the militia and was locally noted for many of the attributes most valuable in a pioneer. While many of the subsequent early settlers came from the eastern counties of the State, very many others immediately located in Butler County after landing in the United States, a large percentage coming from Ireland. From County Down came Samuel Barnes and family and his descendants still own a part of the original property. Other early pioneers were: James Shields Major John Welsh, Thomas Dean, Ebenezer Brown and Michael Powers. Indians were numerous and not always friendly and early records show this added danger to the peaceful settlers. The old Indian chief, Cornplanter, and many of his warriors, in the course of time accepted the invasion of the whites and even became visitors in the homes of many settlers, but all danger from wandering savages was not removed, in remote regions, for many years.

The names of all the early pioneers have scarcely been preserved, but a list of those who, by the purchase of land or for other reasons became prominent in this section, between 1798 and 1830, includes James Hartley, David McKisson, Francis Wilson, Adam Funk, Zelotus Jewell, John Evans, Henry Evans, Ezekiel Brady, William Gill, Ephraim Harris, John R. Harris, Robert Walker, Alexander Seaton, Alexander Donaghy, the Johnsons, James Bell, the Cochranes, James Lee, Jonathan McMillan, William Stanley, William Waddle, John McCoy, Washington Parker, William P. Brown, James Forker, Josiah Hardy, Thomas McElree and John Dougherty.

Mercer Township kept abreast of other sections in the matter of educating its children and providing religious privileges. Even as early as 1799 a school was established on the site of the present borough of Harrisville and the first teacher was Frederick Peel. In a few years other schools were established and Mercer Township has the honor of having employed the

first female teacher, in Butler County, a Miss Jane Smith. After Harrisville became the center of business and population in the township, much interest in educational matters was shown there. In 1830 a school was conducted and taught by Samuel E. Harris and among the subsequent teachers were many men who later became prominent in professional life. In April, 1856, an academy was started and later fine school buildings were erected which gave the children of the township all reasonable advantages. In 1908 there were four public schools in the township with an enrollment of about ninety pupils.

Aside from the tilling of the soil and often in conjunction with it, many homely industries flourished in early township life. Blacksmiths opened their shops, merchants displayed stocks of goods, mills were built and by 1845 the development of coal deposits had begun. Forestville was a town that grew up around the coal mines and, although the coal banks there have been about exhausted, many people make the place their home and business houses find customers. The distilling industry was one of considerable importance between 1830 and 1847, there being ten distilleries in operation within a radius of three miles.

Harrisville, now a busy mart of trade in the township, was surveyed for Ephraim Harris as early as 1825 and he was the first postmaster and was succeeded by his son, Samuel E. The town was incorporated as a borough in 1846. The first business house in this tract was the blacksmith shop of Ezekiel Brady, the first tavern was built by Col. Reed and the first land improved here as a farm, was by James Hartley, and old residents who are proud of their prosperous borough, refer to these three men as the founders of the place. By 1865 there were four stores, a foundry, three blacksmith shops, a carriage shop, one pottery, one cabinet shop, three harness shops, three shoe shops, one grocery, one saloon and two temperance hotels, with three

churches and a fair representation of the professions.

Since that time various interests have sprung up and flourished. The flouring mill was built in 1882 by Kerr and Walker and it subsequently passed through several hands until it came under the control of J. M. Sutton & Son, on the death of its previous proprietor, Samuel B. Bingham. The King House now conducted by Frank Webster, was known as the Kerr House until 1893, when E. A. King purchased the property from the widow of Samuel Kerr. The Central Hotel was an old landmark that passed out of existence about 1890.

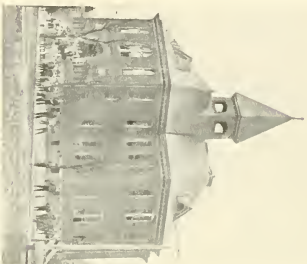
In 1908 the business interests of the town were represented by C. B. Borland's store, R. L. Brown's furniture store, W. E. Brown, meat-market; R. E. Elick, drugs, D. W. Humphrey & Company's store, H. A. Kelley, farm implements, J. H. Morrison, Jr., harness store, Chas. Snyder's store, W. L. Morrison's store, J. W. Williamson's hardware, Magee & Gibson's clothing store, L. R. Cummings' meat-market, F. L. Moyer's cigar store, J. H. Cochran's tobacco factory, Miss Bird Steen, millinery, James Morrison's livery. The First National Bank, and the Harrisville Telephone Company are noticed in the chapters on banking and telephones. Frank Webster conducts the King House, the only hotel in the town. The estimated population of the town was five hundred and fifty-five. C. M. Brown is the present postmaster.

The borough officials in 1908 were as follows: Burgess—J. F. Struthers; council—Dr. W. B. Campbell president, R. W. Taylor, W. F. Magee, J. M. Williamson, P. A. Shannon, Dr. J. C. Buchanan, secretary; tax collector F. B. Magee; assessor D. J. Kyle; constable—J. W. McGill; street commissioner—J. H. Cochran; treasurer—the First National Bank of Harrisville; auditors—Hugh Morrison, Chas. Snyder, and E. E. Wick.

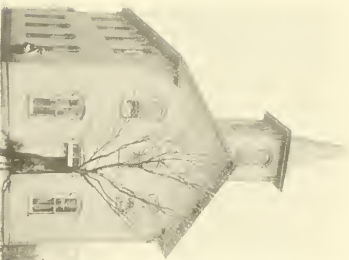
Harrisville Independent School District, directors: W. E. Foster, president; R. W.



EAU CLAIRE ACADEMY



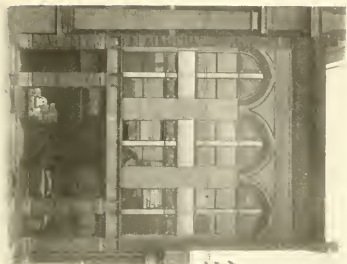
PUBLIC SCHOOL, EVANS CITY



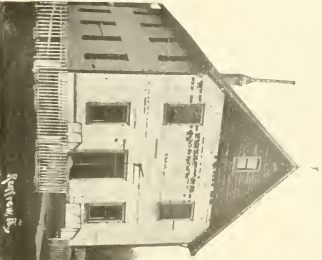
NORTH WASHINGTON ACADEMY



GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH,
ZELIENOPLE



B. P. O. E. BUILDING, BOTTLER



BUILDING USED FOR HIGH SCHOOL,
RENFREW

Kyle, secretary; J. P. Orr, Thos. Hindman, J. M. Farrel and W. E. Bovard; First National Bank of Harrisville, treasurer.

The earliest established church in Mercer Township was the *United Presbyterian Church of Harmony*, then known as the Boiling Spring Church, which dates back to 1800. The first pastor was Rev. Thomas McClintock, who accepted the call in April, 1803, and served the congregation for thirty years. Worship was first carried on in a log cabin, on Swamp Creek, in 1836 it was succeeded by a frame edifice and in 1889 a commodious stone and brick structure was erected at a cost of about \$11,000.00. The Church has a membership of about 280, with a Sabbath School enrollment of over 100, many of the leading families being represented both on its official board and in its benevolent activities, year after year. Rev. H. C. Hildebrand, the present pastor, was called December 1, 1908.

The Presbyterian Church of Harrisville was first organized in 1807, the name then used being West Unity or Unity, and its earliest meeting was in a tent pitched at Rocky Springs. A very eloquent divine, Rev. Samuel Tait, is recalled, who attracted a congregation from fifteen miles distant. The first permanent pastor was Rev. Cyrus Riggs, who served from 1814 until 1834. Later, when some question of church policy became a matter of difference of opinion, a division took place and an Associate Reformed branch came into existence. The last pastor, Rev. H. E. Kaufmann, resigned in February, 1909, and the church is at present without a pastor. The membership is 120 with a Sabbath school of about fifty.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Harrisville was organized in 1834 by Rev. William Carl and its membership was gathered from Mercer and adjacent townships. Its early services were held in the first public school-house in the township, but in 1842 a meeting-house was built which served its purpose until 1896, when the present edi-

fice was erected at a cost of about \$3500.00, the lot being donated by Ashland Walker. The present membership is about 100, with a Sabbath school of about eighty. Rev. J. M. Farewell is the present pastor, he having assumed the charge in Oct. 1905.

Z. C. McQuillen Post, No. 246, G. A. R., was mustered in May 12, 1882, with the following named veterans: C. M. Brown, A. J. McCoy, Lemmel McGill, L. R. Cummins (present commander), W. A. Roberts, W. Cochran, W. J. Neyman, N. J. Maxwell, J. W. Campbell, L. G. Jenkins, David Jenkins, D. W. Locke, W. B. Henderson and Alexander Williams. Time has taken its toll from these honored survivors of the Civil War but the organization, though not holding regular meetings, is still maintained for the purpose of observing Memorial Day and attending the funerals of comrades.

The secret societies of the *K. of H.*, and the *J. O. U. A. M.* are well supported and show constant interest in the aims for which they were organized.

THE HARRISVILLE MINES.

The first coal mining enterprise on an extensive scale in Butler County had its beginning in 1868 when Benjamin Niblock of Youngstown, Ohio, James M. Bredin, of Butler, and Thompson Kyle, of Harrisville, secured leases on some 50,000 acres of land lying in Pine Township, Mercer County, Irvine Township, Venango County, and in the townships of Mercer, Marion Venango, Allegheny, Parker, Washington and Cherry, in Butler County. This enterprise was undertaken on the supposition that the so-called Harrisville vein of coal which is four feet thick was the principal mining vein in that district. Soon after the first leases were made by Niblock, Bredin and Kyle, a number of capitalists organized the Mercer Mining and Manufacturing Company, and this company built the Shenango and Allegheny Railroad from Shenango Junction to Mercer County to

Pardoe and Grove City, and from thence extended the line to New Hope in Butler County. The Harrisville Mine, two miles south of the village of Harrisville, was opened soon after the completion of the road, and was operated until a few years ago, when the vein became exhausted. Coal is being taken from beneath the farms in Mercer Township along the Mercer County line from openings made by the Westerman-Filer Company, near Grove City.

Forestville. This village had its inception when the coal mines were opened at Harrisville Station on the Bessemer Railroad. It is purely a mining village and had a varying population as long as the mines were in operation. Originally it was known as "The Blocks." The post-office was discontinued after the establishing of the rural mail route. After a period of decay lasting almost a decade, the village took on new life, and at the present time it is composed of about twenty-five comfortable dwelling houses, two stores, and a Catholic chapel, the latter being erected in the fall of 1908. The stores of the town are conducted by L. Owens and Nanny Shields. St. Anthony's Chapel was erected during the summer of 1908, and dedicated in October of the same year. It is in charge of Father Lewis of the Capuchin Order at Herman, who conducts services twice a month.

Harrisville Station at the intersection of the Bessemer Railroad and the old Franklin and Mercer Pike, is the successor of the old station that existed for twenty-five years at Harrisville mines. J. C. Bovard & Son's lumber yards are located at the station, and a number of dwelling houses have been erected, indicating that an important village will spring up here within the next few years.

Carter Station, two miles north of Harrisville Station, gave promise of being a village at one time, but since the Harrisville mines were abandoned the only buildings in Carter are the office of the station

agent. This locality was once known as Brownville.

Township officials: The township officials in 1908 were as follows: Auditors—Charles Fuhrer, William McLafferty, and Harry Green; road supervisors—Joseph Brown, Abram Snyder, Morris Dunlap, John McCoy; township clerk—Lewis Hamilton; constable—C. C. Kerr; judge of elections—Earl Snyder; inspectors of elections—William McTaggart, M. G. Kane; tax collector—W. H. Williamson; assessor—H. J. Dunwoody.

CHERRY TOWNSHIP.

Cherry Township, partaking in some degree of the characteristics of adjacent townships, was organized in 1854, one of the thirty-three divisions then made of Butler County. Its water courses are Slippery Rock Creek, and Murrin's and Findley's Runs. There is considerable coal in the township, but the only important operations in this line now are those of the W. L. Scott Coal Company, which employs about thirty-five men and loads sixty tons daily. Its property is known as the Windy Mine and is located about two and a half miles northwest of Moniteau. There are also some small banks operated respectively by W. W. Daugherty, W. W. McGregor, E. J. Sproul, L. Walford and T. Simpson, for local consumption only. There is but little oil in the township and none has been found in paying quantities. There is, however, one gas well. Cherry Township is well supplied with limestone, though as yet it has not been much developed as an industry. There is one quarry on the Chas. Bovard farm west of Branchton on the border of the township. Farming is the principal occupation of the inhabitants.

The territory embraced by Cherry Township was opened up about the same time as the sections adjoining it, and it claims Benedict Grossman as its first settler. He came to Cherry Township in 1797.

accompanied by his family, which included his son-in-law, Robert Black, and brought with him a small stock of goods for sale. His wife was Betsy Stivert, around whom might have been woven an interesting romance, for it was her fate to have been taken captive by Indians, in York County, by whom she was kept from 1756 until 1863, when she was permitted to return to her own people. The Grossmans were joined in 1798, by Michael and Sarah Stevenson and their sons, John, James and William, all three of them serving in the War of 1812, and all three dying, of the dreaded Black Rock fever, within ten days of their return home. In 1798 the little settlement was augmented by Andrew Stewart, who served at Black Rock in the War of 1812 and later was a pioneer teacher. John Christy came in 1799, taking up 400 acres of land, a part of which is owned by his descendants, and in the same year came Robert McCallen, who married a daughter of Benjamin Grossman. Other pioneers, who either came directly to Cherry Township from distant sections, or, as in many cases, from adjacent townships, were Alexander Hutchison and family, the five Russells, Joseph Porter, John Hockenberry, John Smith, Sr. and James Bovard—a somewhat incomplete list, but one bearing representative names.

Coaltown. Coal mining being formerly the important industry of this locality, the villages of the township mainly grew in the vicinity of the mines. The most important of these was *Coaltown*, or Coalville. It is situated on the line between Slippery Rock and Cherry Townships and its building followed the beginning of operations by the Union Coal and Coke Company, in 1879. A branch of the Shenango Railroad connected with Butler, and in the year following the founding of the place, the company had thirty coke ovens completed and twenty-two two-story dwelling. The mines were worked out years ago, however, and operations here were abandoned. The

postoffice was established in 1882. There is now one store, conducted by H. Elliott.

Gomersal. The village of Gomersal, so named by the Gomersal Coal Company, was another thriving coal center, having many company houses beside outside buildings, and railroad connection with other points. It has since been entirely abandoned.

Anandale was organized about 1840, when John Hanna built a tavern and opened the first store. He was the first postmaster and a leading man in the affairs of the place. The post-office was discontinued when free rural mail routes were established. The village now has one general store conducted by W. S. Graham. There is also a German Lutheran church here. The village contains about thirty-five people.

Moniteau is a village with a population of about thirty people. There is now no post-office. E. S. Sankey conducts a store here.

New Hope Post-office or Bovard Station, is located in the western part of the township on the Bessemer Railway and has about fifty people. The postmistress is C. Duffy, who also conducts the only store. There is also a mill owned by E. Riddle. The New Hope Presbyterian Church, having ninety members, is located here with Rev. Taylor, pastor.

A destructive cyclone, in which an immense amount of property was destroyed and Mrs. William Barron and Henry Hendley lost their lives, while many others were seriously injured, swept through this township on June 30, 1882, and is yet vividly recalled, but has fortunately never been repeated. The cyclonic cloud is described to have been from forty to fifty rods wide, with a rapidity of motion not to be measured.

Cherry Township's early schools were of a primitive type, and none appear to have been considered prior to 1815. Andrew Stewart and Joseph Porter were the

earliest teachers. In 1908 there were seven public schools, 187 scholars enrolled, and seven teachers.

As in other sections of Butler County, the Presbyterian faith is strong in Cherry Township and among the earliest religious organized bodies was the *Pleasant Valley Presbyterian Church*. This was organized in 1845, by Revs. Young and Munson. The society built a proper house of worship in 1846, and in 1847, Rev. John Moore was installed as first pastor. The society was incorporated in 1888. Rev. Bradshaw is the present pastor.

The New Hope Presbyterian Church was organized November 17, 1879, by Rev. J. H. Marshall, with a membership of forty-two individuals, and the first pastor was Rev. A. W. Lawrence.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Anandale was organized in 1858 and belongs to the Centerville circuit. The log structure erected in 1859 was destroyed by fire a few years later. In 1873 a church building was completed at Anandale village at a cost of about \$2000. This church is in the same pastoral charge with North Hope and West Sumbury.

Township Officials: Justices of the peace—U. Book and J. S. Campbell; tax collector—J. Critchlow; constable—S. E. Christy; tax-assessor—U. Book; road commissioners—E. S. Sankey, B. L. Kockenberry, and J. T. Black; auditors—M. Hockenberry, R. Black and J. Wolford; clerk—D. Christy.

CONNOQUENESSING TOWNSHIP.

This was one of the four original townships which embraced that territory now included in Butler County before its segregation from Allegheny County. Within its limits lay all of what now constitutes Cranberry, Jackson, Lancaster and Muddy Creek Townships, and parts of Worth, Brady, Franklin, Connoquenessing, Forward and Adams townships. It was one of the thirteen townships as erected in

1804, with an area nine miles square, and in 1842 was divided into East and West Connoquenessing townships. Its present boundary was fixed in 1854, and has since remained unchanged. Although exceedingly hilly and precipitous in sections, it was distinctly an agricultural township until the development of the oil industry. Farming and oil production are now the principal industries. Coal mining was carried on in a small way at an early day and there is still some slight production. Grist, saw and powder-mills were in operation on the various streams, which furnished excellent water power, but the chief occupation of the thrifty class who settled the country was farming, for which the land is well adapted. All parts of the township are well drained by small streams, which are mainly tributary to Crab Run, the Little Connoquenessing, and the Semicoman. The name, Connoquenessing, was derived from the creek bearing that name, and is an Indian word, meaning, "for a long way straight."

Connoquenessing Township is peopled with a sturdy and intelligent class, many of whose ancestors came from Scotland, Ireland, England and Germany and cast their fortunes with this new country in its creative period. Some there were who had rendered valiant service to the country in its fight for independence, among whom may be mentioned Peter Kinney or McKinney, who was the first settler here, John Welsh, Daniel Graham, Angus Graham and Abdiel McClure. Captain Robert Martin was in command of a company in the War of 1812, and among others who went to the front during that struggle with England were sons of John Welsh, Angus Graham and Abdiel McClure, above named. Peter McKinney, the first settler, located first in what is now Forward Township in 1792, and shortly after became established at what is now Petersville, the name of which was derived from his Christian name. He built and conducted a tavern at

this point, where he continued to reside until his death in 1849. Among the arrivals in 1795 was an unscrupulous land speculator, Dunning McNair by name. He laid claim to a part of the Morris lands, which he sold to some five or six Scotch families of Westmoreland County, who located thereon; these families later made purchase from the rightful owner. John Ekin arrived and erected a cabin in 1795, and the following year brought his wife into the country. Leonard Shannon also came and built a cabin in 1795, but did not bring his family until 1799. Daniel Graham arrived in 1796, and with various other members of the Graham family accumulated several thousand acres of land. Mordecai McLeod, John and Henry Beighley, Francis Stanford, Nicholas Muhleisen, William Campbell, James Plummer, Abdiel and Andrew McClure, and Stephen and Joseph Crawford made settlement in 1796, and became large land-owners. A year or two later witnessed the arrival of Peter, George and Jacob Beighley, and they were soon followed by Charles McGinnis Sr. and his son Charles, Israel Gibson, Thomas Gray, John Girty, Thomas Girty, Ann Girty, Alexander Bryson, John Welsh, Matthew White, John Richardson, Col. Henry Pillow and Moses Richardson. Nicholas Muhleisen was a weaver, cooper, carpenter, tinner and all-around mechanic who was a valuable addition to the community. The Girtys, above mentioned, were related to the notorious Simon Girty, known to history as a traitor to the American cause during the Revolution. Thomas Dodds, who settled south of Mt. Chestnut in 1800, was one of the early commissioners of Butler County. Robert Martin, whose father, William Martin, came from Ireland and located in Connoquenessing in 1801, was captain of a company during the War of 1812, and afterward served with ability in various public offices in the county. Robert Hays operated a distillery in this township early in the nineteenth century; his son, Samuel,

established a store near the west line of the township, later, and also traveled about, selling goods. William Purviance, a man of prominence in the community, at an early period, was a surveyor by profession and was also owner of the old William Campbell farm and mill, which he purchased in 1810; he served two terms in the State Legislature and was county surveyor three terms. Thomas Alexander came from Ireland prior to 1820, and James Stevenson, George Cowan and Harrison Dyke arrived between 1820 and 1830. Many other substantial citizens became established in the township shortly after 1830.

Numerous mills of various kinds and distilleries have been operated in Connoquenessing Township at different times. The first was the grist-mill of Alexander Bryson, which he erected in 1805 on the Little Connoquenessing south of Mt. Chestnut. Upon his removal from the township he was succeeded as proprietor of the mill by his son, Richard Bryson, who carried on the business until 1828. The latter then sold out to his brother, Joseph, who in 1831 erected a saw-mill near by and operated the grist mill in connection. In 1835 a new mill was begun and was completed in 1837; through numerous changes in ownership, remodeling and repairing, this mill has continued in almost constant operation to recent times. It finally passed into the hands of O. W. Eagle, who built up a flourishing business. Powder Mill run, near Petersville, afforded good water-power which was availed of as early as 1807 by William Campbell, who in that year erected a small grist-mill. He sold out to William Purviance about the year 1810, and the latter converted it into a powder mill. Campbell E. Purviance also built a powder-mill on this stream, which continued in operation until 1854, some years after the other had been abandoned. Numerous mills have been on Crab Run, the first being that constructed by Henry Beighly in 1811, which was conducted by him until his death in

1836. In 1818, David Shannon built the grist, carding and saw-mills on the Semiconan, which bore his name for many years; these gave way in 1849 to a new grist mill erected by William Allen. In 1827, or the year following, Hugh Gibson built a grist mill along the Semiconan, which was later replaced by a new and more modern mill. The latter was conducted successfully by James McKinney until 1865, when he sold out to R. S. Hays.

The pioneers of Connoquenessing early showed an appreciation of the necessity for schools as a foundation for the development and upbuilding of their community. Nicholas Muhleisen was the pioneer teacher and taught in the German language for many years, in the schoolhouse erected on the farm of John Beighley, one and a half miles west of Whitestown. The first English school was conducted at the Ekin home, east of Whitestown, in 1799, by a man named Irvine. The second school building erected was on the trail from Fort Pitt to Venango, between the Connoquenessing and the Little Connoquenessing, about three miles from Evans City. A Mr. Evans was the first teacher, and another of the early teachers was George Lee, who later met his death by drowning below Amber-son's bridge. The township now has seven schools with an attendance of 194 pupils. Daniel Brinamer, Finley Cable, Samuel Steen, Henry Louten, George Eymann, and Alexander Walker comprise the present school board.

The Petersville Methodist Episcopal Church, now known as the Connoquenessing M. E. Church, was organized in the year 1857. This organization was the outgrowth of a campmeeting held in the village of Petersville under the care of Rev. D. P. Mitchell, presiding elder of the Allegheny District. Early in the spring of 1858 an acre of ground was purchased for a church site, and John Ansley, preacher in charge, appointed a building committee. The building was commenced early in the

summer and dedicated the following winter. Rev. S. Cronse was the pastor at the time. The sermon was preached by Rev. Wm. Taylor, "Missionary Bishop of Africa." Early in its history the Petersville Church was a part of the Butler Circuit, later it became a part of the Brownsdale and Harmony Circuit, about twenty years ago it was placed with Prospect and Renfrew and the Circuit has since been known as the Prospect Circuit.

The original building is still in use, it is in excellent condition, having been repaired at different times. During the pastorate of Rev. F. B. Cutler a very comfortable parsonage was erected close to the church. Rev. A. B. Leonard, Missionary Secretary of the Methodist church, was pastor in 1863, he was drafted for service in the army but the circuit raised \$300 and secured a substitute. In its history this church has held some wonderful revival seasons, times of spiritual refreshing in which hundreds were brought into the Kingdom of God. Rev. F. J. Sparling is the present pastor. The Smday School superintendent is W. C. Fowler.

Mt. Nebo Presbyterian Church, of Whitestown, during its existence of more than a century, has been no mean factor in the development of Connoquenessing Township. In 1805, under the leadership of Rev. Reid Bracken, a church organization was effected. Rev. Bracken was made pastor by the Erie Presbytery, April 20, 1808, and soon after a log church was erected on the site of the present structure. This imposing structure served as the church edifice until late in the twenties, when a stone church was built. Services were held in the latter for more than thirty years, when the present substantial brick building was erected to replace it, in 1859. A charter was granted the church by the Common Pleas Court, on January 6, 1847, and William C. Martin, Abdiel McClure and Thomas J. Gibson were made trustees. Rev. Bracken served the charge

with zeal and devotion for a period of thirty-six years, leaving it in 1844. He has had a number of worthy and faithful successors. There are now 112 members. The last regular pastor was the Rev. George Stewart, whose pastorate closed in September, 1907. In 1905 the church celebrated the centennial of its organization. The Sabbath school has an enrollment of sixty. The cemetery belonging to this church had its inception in 1801, when in August a child of Matthew and Frances White, was laid to rest there.

White Oak Springs United Presbyterian Church was organized in 1818 by seceders from the Mt. Nebo Presbyterian Church, under the guidance of the Rev. Isaiah Niblock. Others from that district joined with them, making sixteen members in all. The congregation worshipped in a tent until the completion of their edifice in 1829; the building was of brick and was occupied by them until 1862, when it was replaced by the present frame structure, which was erected at a cost of \$3,500. The church was incorporated November 21, 1883. Henry Brunermer, William Shorts, John M. Rose, I. N. Duncan and Dr. J. L. Christie signing the constitution. At the present time there are about 176 members in the congregation, with a Sabbath school enrollment of 128. The Rev. J. M. McCalmont has been the pastor in charge since 1905. Dr. J. L. Christie is clerk of sessions, and J. C. Brandon, superintendent of the Sabbath school.

St. Paul's Reformed Lutheran Church was organized in 1865. The present edifice, which is the second, was erected in 1887. There are now eighty communicants, with a Sunday school enrollment of 104. The Rev. Charles Faust is pastor.

The Church of God, though without a church building, has here a membership of twenty, with Henry Nolshime as overseer.

St. Paul's German Evangelical Protestant United Church of Petersville (Connoquenessing), was organized September 28, 1885. In 1887, a substantial house of wor-

ship was erected at a cost of \$1,000, and on March 16, 1887, the church organization was incorporated. Rev. E. H. Otting, of Grace Reformed Church, Harmony, accepted this as a charge in 1887 and continued as pastor until March 18, 1894, when he resigned from this and his other charges in the district.

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church of Petersville was organized by Rev. E. Cronenwett of Butler. A formal organization was effected on September 25, 1886, and on November 3, of the same year organization was completed at the home of Conrad Nicklass. A house of worship was erected and was dedicated on April 22, 1888. Articles of incorporation were taken out on December 14, 1887. The first pastor, Rev. E. Cronenwett, served until September 14, 1889, and on September 29, 1889, Rev. Louis Wagner was named as his successor. There is now a membership of sixty-five with a good Sunday school attendance.

Whitestown is the oldest village of Connoquenessing Township, dating back to 1799, when Matthew White established a tannery and tavern at this point. It was after the death of this pioneer, that his son, Edward White, had the town laid out in lots, in 1813. The latter succeeded his father as tavern-keeper, and was in turn succeeded by a relative named Matthew White, who conducted the tavern until 1831, when a wave of temperance struck the village and resulted in the tavern being closed. In 1859, a brick building was erected to take the place of the old log structure and frame house which had stood for so many years, and there Joseph Pyle conducted a tavern for a time. In later years S. O. and J. C. Wright and W. H. Alexander leased the building and carried on a general merchandising business; W. H. Alexander and J. H. Dount became owners of the property and also engaged in the mercantile business and conducted the post office. The first merchant in the vil-

lage was Alfred Pearce, and he was followed by Joseph W. Pollock and John W. Brandon. Samuel Reed also kept store in the brick building which replaced the old tavern, and among other business men who were located here at one time were: Andrew Spear, Jacob Cratty, Thomas Cratty and Andrew W. McCollough. Mr. Neese now keeps a store here. Edward White was the first postmaster, serving from 1831 until 1839.

Connoquenessing Borough, formerly known by the name of Petersville, and at a still earlier date by that of Petersburg, was first named in 1848 in honor of Peter McKinney, the pioneer, who came to Butler County in 1792 and soon after settled at this location. In the early days the place went by the name of McKinney's Tavern. In 1812 John Crowe settled on the site but after a time moved away. The first merchant was Alexander Douthett, who before becoming permanently established here, came to the tavern one day each week and disposed of wares. He finally settled here and opened a store. His example was followed by Thomas Critchlow. The Douthett store was sold in 1837 to William and Henry Purviance, and afterwards passed through a number of hands. David Marshall opened a store in 1848, and Hugh Stevenson a tavern in 1849. A survey was made of the place in June, 1849, and town lots laid out, many sales being recorded during that year. The village has always been a good trading point, and the general stores of W. C. Nicklass, J. T. and W. A. Purviance, and R. Barnhart & Son, and the drug store of Dr. J. L. Christie, who is also the resident physician, have thrived under a liberal patronage of the people in recent times. In 1880 began the manufacture of agricultural implements which developed into a good business. Thomas Critchlow was made the first postmaster in 1848, and he was succeeded by George Brunermer, Hugh Stevenson, and others. The name of the office was changed to Connoquenessing

in 1871. The present postmaster is Miss Laura Heckert. The nearest railway station is Reibold, two miles distant on the B. & O. Railroad. The P. H. B. and N. C. Electric line passes through the borough. The People's and the Bell Telephone systems are installed here. There are seventy-six producing oil wells within the limits of the borough. The present burgess is W. A. Purviance; council—William Burr, J. H. Varner, John Black, Chas. Lobaugh, Daniel McNaughton and F. E. Barnhart; assessor—J. E. Brandon; collector—J. L. Van Dyke; justice of the peace—J. C. Brandon; high constable—John Nolsheim; constable—Geo. Gerwig; auditors—Ira Henshaw, Carl Bish, and Conrad Nickolas.

There is one public school building, with two rooms and two teachers and an enrollment of over one hundred pupils. It was erected as a single-room building, but afterwards remodeled and arranged as at present. It is an excellent school. The population of the borough is 450.

Buttercup is the name of a small settlement, the history of which dates back to the fifties when a store was established there by George Ansley and P. W. Thomas. They continued the business for sixteen years, after which it passed through hands. In 1892, R. S. Henry erected a new store building and embarked in business. Buttercup Post Office was established in the seventies, J. N. Stephenson being the first postmaster.

C. E. Shannon and J. B. Martin are the present justices of the peace in the township. William Cooper is constable; Calvin Stevenson, tax collector; Joseph Shakely, assessor.

BRADY TOWNSHIP.

Brady Township was organized in 1854 and was named in honor of Captain Brady, the famous scout. Through the northeastern part, along the north boundary line, flows the picturesque Slippery Rock Creek, and the south boundary line is formed by

the Muddy Creek, these, with their small tributaries affording the township excellent drainage. The surface is in places rugged and excels in scenic beauty, the summits of the divide between the two streams sometimes reaching a height of 350 to 400 feet above the bed of the streams. Coal underlies much of the land, and of the industries mining has always taken the lead in this community. Potter's clay and iron ore have been found in certain sections, and great boulders lying about has made quarrying easy. There are many excellent farms throughout the townships, whose improvements are in keeping with the high type of citizenship here to be found.

The pioneer of the country now embraced within Brady Township was Luke Covert, a native of Holland, who settled in 1796, and he was followed in the same year by James Campbell, Alexander Irvine and Bartol Laffer. Daniel and Elizabeth McDeavitts, with three children came in April, 1797, and the following year witnessed the arrival of Edward, James and Andrew Douglass and John McClymonds. The Douglass family located on and cleared the land on which the historic old Stone House was built in 1822. John Thompson, a native of Ireland, located about a mile south of the Douglass cabin in the spring of 1809, and was followed in the same year by James, William and John McJunkin, John Wigton and Daniel Carter. In 1800, Conrad Snyder, Sr., a native of Switzerland, together with his son, Conrad, and Andrew Ellsworth, a veteran of the Revolutionary War, settled northeast of the Douglass cabin. Other pioneers and the time of arrival were John Morrow in 1801, John Hockenberry in 1803, John Ralston in 1803, and Robert Hockenberry in 1810. Soon after his coming, John Ralston built a log mill near the site of the present village of West Liberty. The Snow Flake Mill, operated for years by the Crolls, was built on the same site. The Iddings grist mill was

built in 1808, or the year following, and among its various owners were Henry Evans, John Wick, Caleb Jone, Jonathan Clutton and Samuel Turk. This mill stood until destroyed by the ravages of Time, and was located south of the Douglass cabin. On McDeavitt's Run was built about the year 1810 what was known as the Smith Neil mill, afterward owned by Nicholas Klingensmith and the Hoge Brothers. This mill did not survive the early period.

The census reports of Brady Township shows the following population at the periods mentioned; 701 in 1860; 600 in 1870; 772 in 1880; 729 in 1890. Its present population is about 935, including West Liberty borough. In 1906 J. W. McNeese was elected justice of the peace.

It was some years after the arrival of the pioneer settlers that a schoolhouse was built, but as in other communities classes were organized and taught, either by some of the settlers or wandering teachers. A school was taught about the year 1808 by Henry Evans, and later another was taught where the Franklin road crosses Muddy Creek, by a man named Fletcher. John Wigton, who was not an educated man but gifted as a scribe, conducted writing classes at his home, and also at West Liberty and other places. Thomas Gorley taught in an old log schoolhouse at West Liberty. In 1908 there were five schools in the township, as many teachers, and 111 scholars.

Forest Grange No. 370, was organized in 1874 and for many years was one of the strongest organizations of farmers in the county. In 1904 a new hall was built. T. J. Thompson was master in 1908 and R. C. Thompson secretary.

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church of West Liberty had its inception in meetings which were held by John and Jacob Covert, Jesse Cornelius and John Wick, and their wives, in the barn of John Wick, where they gathered to hear Rev. A. M. Bryan or Mr. Gallagher preach. Some years after

organization, they, in common with the people of various other Protestant denominations, erected what became known as Union Church, but as the church thrived and their congregation grew they became sole owners. Prior to the erection of this edifice they held meetings in a log-house, which on week days was devoted to school purposes.

St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, in the Centreville charge, was organized about the time the Civil War closed, to succeed the disbanded society at Hickory Mills. It became familiarly known as Hall's Church, through the activity of Jesse Hall in its organization and maintenance and his instrumentality in securing the erection of a house of worship in 1868.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of West Liberty was organized in 1873, and in 1875 erected a church edifice in conjunction with the United Presbyterians, the building being completed in 1876.

The United Presbyterian Church of West Liberty was organized June 15, 1875, and the following year Rev. W. P. Shaw was installed as pastor. Under his guidance, the congregation had a good healthy growth and he continued with the charge until 1889, when he was succeeded by Rev. James A. Clark. A church building was erected in 1875-1876 by this congregation and that of the Methodist church at West Liberty.

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church of Brady Township, began erecting a house of worship before its organization was perfected on May 14, 1878. Rev. H. W. Roth was the first pastor, and was succeeded by Rev. George W. Critchlow, Rev. R. R. Durst and others. There are now about sixty members in the society.

WEST LIBERTY.

West Liberty, located at the intersection of the Butler-Mercer and Mt. Etna-Basingheim roads, in Brady Township, was laid out as a town February 13, 1829, by

James J. Hoge, a surveyor. It did not make any headway as a settlement until resurrected by John and Jacob Covert in 1845, and two years later a plat of the village was recorded. The first store here was established by John J. Croll, although that of Hoevler about a mile away, antedated it. Henry E. Wick established a store in 1854, and was succeeded in its ownership by Jonathan Clutton, John Allen, John Kocker and Miss Clutton. W. W. Robinson and G. W. Eicholtz started stores here at a more recent date, the latter erecting a store building on the northwest corner, at the intersection of roads. A post-office was established here under the name of Bulger, by which the place was known a time. The town was incorporated as a borough Sept. 5, 1903, and its area—1400 acres—is the largest of any borough in the state having the same population. In 1908 the officers were: I. S. Badger, justice of the peace; D. E. McDeavitt, auditor; I. W. McDeavitt, constable; J. P. Castor and Dr. E. C. Thompson, school directors; R. N. Dickey, A. J. Sager, and T. B. Clymonds, members of council; and J. W. Boyd, treasurer.

Stone House is a historic old point in Brady Township, a tavern having been established there in the early days and continued for many years. The old log house built by the Douglass family was used for that purpose by John Elliott, and afterward by John Brown, who in 1822 erected the Stone House. The latter got into financial straits and the house subsequently fell into many hands, its most prominent landlord being Richard Doncaster. In 1833 another hotel was built here by Robert Thompson and conducted by him for more than a score of years. Some time in the forties, a man named Julius C. Holliday came in from Ohio and occupied a residence here with his family. With his advent began the coming of mysterious strangers, the names of none of whom were known, who boarded at the Stone House.

As many as twenty of them would come at a time and spend their time in revelry, apparently having no need to work. Holliday, the leader, died of diphtheria, as did six of his children, and some of his companions finally landed in the penitentiary. It is said they were engaged in the manufacture of spurious coins here. William Turk, an old stage driver, suddenly disappeared on July 4, 1853, and the belief was that he had been killed by the mysterious strangers. Time proved this belief wrong, however, as he returned after a lapse of thirty-two years, to find his wife had remarried and moved West, and his children had scattered.

Forest House, at one time a post-office, was the house above mentioned, established in 1833 by Robert Thompson. A store, known as the Eyth store, was started here in 1857 or 1858. Mr. Thompson retired from business here in 1854, owing to the disrepute into which the neighborhood had been brought by the counterfeiter.

Browning post-office, which was abandoned in 1870, was established about the same time as the one at Stone House, and was abandoned in the forties. It was re-established in May, 1858, but in 1870 was finally discontinued. The locality is known as the Stone House.

Elora, a former post-office, was established to succeed Memphis post-office, which was established in 1873 as a successor to the Forest post-office. Josiah M. Thompson, postmaster and general storekeeper, met with a serious loss on January 9, 1894, when his store and its entire contents, including undelivered mail, was destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of \$3,000. Elora postoffice was discontinued when the rural free mail routes were established.

Hallston is a station on the Bessemer & Lake Erie Railroad, located in the northeast corner of Brady Township. The McNees pottery was established here in the eighties and in the early days Constantine Weidel operated a rude pottery here, mak-

ing earthen crocks and jars. The name of the post-office at this place is Pump.

MIDDLESEX TOWNSHIP.

The territory now included in Butler County originally consisted of four townships, of which Middlesex was one. Its area was reduced at various times until 1854, since which time it has remained as at present. The land is well watered, Glade Run being the principal stream, and is rich and productive; coal mining has been engaged in since the early days, and oil production has added materially to the prosperity of the people.

The first actual settlements in this township were probably made in 1795, although for some two or three years before various pioneers had come in, selected farms and started improvements. James Harbison, James Hall, Abraham Fryer and William Hultz camped here on the night of January 10, 1793, and, it is said, engraved their names on some forest trees prior to their return home. Early in 1794 they returned to the location, chose their farms and erected cabins, but did not take up their residence here until 1795. In the meantime, Thomas Martin, a veteran of the Revolutionary War and a native of Ireland, came in in 1793 and made various improvements, which entitled him to the honor of being the pioneer settler. He in that year fled to the block-house at the mouth of the Allegheny, but in 1795 he returned to his claim and resumed the improvement of the place, prior to the return of those above mentioned. James Fulton, who established a reputation as a hunter here in 1793, also returned to make settlement, as did George Hays and Silas Miller. Mr. Miller was one of the scouts of 1792, and was well known as a hunter here from 1794 until his death. He also was a pioneer school teacher, teaching for a time in Cranberry Township. William Thompson was one of the first to arrive, and had a son, John, who was born in the new settlement

in 1795; another son, William Thompson, Jr., was born here in 1797. William Martin, who failed in his attempt to gather about him a colony of rent payers in cabins which he erected, but nevertheless did much to advertise the new country; Matthew Wigfield, and John Brown, who settled in 1796. Others of the early period prior to the birth of the new century were: Thomas Park and family in 1798; Thomas Denny, who built a log house for school purposes in 1796; James McCallum, who came in 1798 and the following year opened up the first store in the township; Samuel Rippey, the first justice of the peace in the new community; Thomas Baker, in 1798; John David and family in 1798; James McBride, the apothecary, in 1800; and the Linns, Lists, Lyons and Boyds. Joseph Flick arrived in 1801; Absalom Monks in 1801; John and James Bartley, who came from Ireland, in 1800; Thomas Trimble in 1807; John Davis in 1812; and John Criner, Philip Snyder, and Samuel Crooks about the year 1815. Oliver David, a son of John David, above mentioned, operated a tannery and distillery here at an early date. The Glade Mills which has been in operation down to modern times, was established early in the nineteenth century by John Woodeck as a grist-mill. In connection he subsequently operated a saw-mill and carried on both enterprises with great success for many years. Many changes took place in the buildings and ownership, but Glade Mills has been a name known to every generation. In 1877 William Starr and Julius Baker became owners and the following year changed from water to steam power. In 1879 Mr. Starr became sole owner and operated the plant until he was succeeded by his sons, J. H. and J. W. Starr. Another of the early industries was the carding-mill built by James Fulton in 1822; he invented a special machine to be run by water power, and had a very successful business career. He also was the manu-

facturer of coffins for this vicinity. The old Hays Mill and the Park grist- and saw-mills, southwest of Cooperstown, were also flourishing plants in the early days. On the plank road, above Glade Mills, a tavern was successively conducted by Oliver David and William Crooks, being known in its later years as Crooks' Tavern. It was in existence from 1830 until Civil War times. George Cooper also conducted an early day tavern at what is now Cooperstown.

William Powell was the first school teacher in the township, and taught in the log structure erected by Thomas Denny. Many other followed in various parts of the township with the succeeding years, various select and subscription schools being maintained until the public school system came into being in 1835. There are now seven schools in the township, with an enrollment of 280 pupils. The present members of the school board are: Hal Parker, president; Charles Frisbee, secretary; A. Wilson, treasurer; James Mahan, William Monks, and Dr. C. S. McClelland.

The Middlesex Presbyterian Church had its beginning when, in the fall of 1800, Rev. Abraham Boyd came into the township. For two years he preached in the open air, and a few months after his coming the church was organized, with Robert McCandless, Hugh Gilliland and William Johnson as elders. A log cabin church was erected north of Glade Run in 1803, and was replaced by a hewn-log building in 1817. In 1842 a brick edifice was erected on the site of the pioneer cabin. The present church edifice and parsonage—fine brick structures—were completed in 1907. The church was incorporated October 3, 1855, with William Thompson, Alexander Hunter, James Welsh, Dr. Jacob Stewart and William Marshall as trustees. The congregation now consists of about 400 members, with a Sunday school enrollment of 200. Rev. W. L. McMillan has been pas-

tor since 1904. A. L. Wilson is superintendent of the Sunday school.

The Middlesex Methodist Episcopal Church had its origin also about the beginning of the nineteenth century, although formal organization was not perfected until 1870. In the early days the Wesley followers held meetings in Matthew Wigfield's cabin, which meetings ultimately were resolved into an unorganized Union church. This continued until the congregation was organized in 1870. Rev. C. Danks was the actual prompter and leader in the movement. A frame edifice was erected in 1872 at a cost of \$1,200. The church membership is now something less than a hundred; Sabbath school about forty. The pastor is Rev. E. L. Pierce.

Glade Run United Presbyterian Church was organized in 1812 and a log cabin was erected as a house of worship. Before it could be dedicated it was reduced to ruins by fire, but was soon replaced, the new building being completed in 1815. Revs. Bruce, Ramsey and Dunn were early pastors of the church, and in 1820 Rev. John France was installed. While the last named was in charge a new log house of worship was built, its dimensions being twenty by twenty-four feet, and this in turn was replaced in 1854 by a more imposing edifice. The congregation was incorporated September 25, 1860, with Edward Sefton, George Wallace, George Greer, John Park and S. B. McNeil as trustees. The present membership is 200, with 150 names on the Sunday school roll. Rev. M. B. Maxwell is pastor. The present church edifice, of pressed buff brick, was erected in 1901, at a cost of \$15,000.

The Church of God was established in the township in comparatively recent times.

Cemeteries were established by the Middlesex Presbyterian and United Presbyterian churches, that of the former having been established many years before the other. The United Presbyterian Cemetery had its beginning in 1821, and both

contain the graves of many who are enrolled among the pioneers of this part of the county.

Glade Mills, as a settlement, dates back to the days when John Woodcock operated his grist and saw mills at this point. The extensive business conducted by him made it quite a busy place and a desirable location for a store. William Starr, the miller, at one time conducted a store here, and W. J. Marks & Brother became merchants here in 1883. During the oil days it became quite a prosperous little place, and in 1900 had a population of 205. C. E. Aiken conducts a large general store here in a fine building recently erected.

Cooperstown, about one-half mile south of Glade Mills, on the old plank road, was named in honor of George Cooper, the pioneer tavern keeper at that point. In the boom days of the oil development it made its greatest strides as a village, and in 1900 had a population of 243, which has since materially decreased. Cooper & Croft are now the general merchants here, and there is also a blacksmith shop and livery stable.

McFann's general store is one of the successful business enterprises of the township, and oil production is carried on to some extent. Burton's telephone in connection with the Peoples, are the systems installed here, with a central office at Renfrew. Doctors C. S. McClelland and L. H. Stepp look after the health of the community. The Modern Woodmen are represented by Lodge No. 9075.

Officials: Justices of the peace, Willard Starr and Samuel Leslie; constable, Martin Bowers; assessor, Willard Starr; collector, William Denny; auditors, Wilson Cooper, John Fulton and William Trumble.

FORWARD TOWNSHIP.

Forward township was organized in 1854 from the original territories of Connoquenessing and Middlesex townships. It is exceedingly rich in oil, gas and mineral

deposits; lime kilns have been operated, and there has been especial activity in coal mining and oil production. The soil is rich and productive and the township abounds in well improved farms and good homes. Connoqueness Creek, into which enters Glade Run at about the center of the township, and Breakneck Creek, affords exceptional drainage to the land.

The first settlers of the township were Peter McKinney and his wife, of whom much has been written. They were followed in 1795 by William and James Critchlow, veterans of the Revolution, who in that year came from Westmoreland County, to select homes, and the following year settled here. James Amberson, an extensive land owner, came in 1796, as did Enos McLeod, a Scotchman; Joseph Blakeley, a native of Ireland, and Robert Briggs, who located on the site of Evans City. David and Adam Gilliland were of about the same period, or a little later, and Joseph Douthett arrived with his family in 1799, locating west of Brownsdale. Archibald McAllister, the school teacher, came in 1801, and Daniel Martin, who was of Scotch birth; Henry Isaac, Joseph and Jesse Evans were here about 1802. William Martin, a native of Ireland and a contemporary of those named, was a carpenter by trade. Prominent among the residents of that time were John Brandon, afterward county commissioner, and Thomas Brandon, who were leaders in the temperance movement of 1830. Adam Brown came in from Middlesex Township early in the century, and during the War of 1812 served with Perry on Lake Erie. Joseph Ash, one of the first mail carriers between Pittsburg and Erie, came to the township in 1803 and lived here until his death in 1813. He was a man with a most interesting career, having been captured by the Indians when a boy. His mother and sister were killed and a brother was also captured. He was ransomed after two years, but always bore marks of his cap-

tivity, the savages having slit his ears. Matthew Williams, a Covenanter preacher, settled here in 1804, and was soon followed by John McCollum. Between 1810 and 1820 the following became residents of the township: John Crowe; Archibald Irwin, a blacksmith and an early school teacher; John Hamel; John Waldron, and Samuel V. Waldron, who was a soldier in the War of 1812, serving on Lake Erie with Perry. Other well known families who came at a later period were the Gelbachs, Behns, Hunters, Raders, Hazletts and Stammus.

The first of the industries established in Forward Township were the grist and saw-mills of Adam and David Gilliland. Then came the Robbins Brothers' grist- and saw-mills; the Adam Brown mill, run by horse-power; the Reese Evans grist-mill; and the Minnis fulling-mill. David Gilliland built a log mill on the old McKinney farm in 1802, and Barney Gilliland replaced it with a larger mill in 1827, which passed into the hands of Adam Gilliland and was by him operated until 1850. He was in that year succeeded by Henry Buhl, and the mill was in later years successively operated by Peter and James Ray and A. J. Evans. Adam Brown's mill, built early in the nineteenth century, was located on his farm. He later became owner of the Reese Evans mill on Glade Run, and Browns mill has since been a familiar name in this region. Adam Brown, Jr., in 1833, bought the mill from his father's estate, and replaced it with a new saw- and grist-mill. In the fifties he tore the buildings down and erected new ones more suitable to the times. Unfortunately his plant was destroyed by fire in 1859, but was immediately rebuilt and operated by him until 1861. R. H. Brown was then the miller here until 1880, when Philip Gelbach became proprietor, but in 1891 R. H. Brown resumed its operation. Lewis Blakeley at one time owned and operated a distillery on the old Blakeley farm.

The first schools of Forward Township

were taught by John Waldron and Archibald Irwin, before any school buildings had been built. A log house was built north of the present borough of Evans City, and Dr. Irvine, Archibald McAllister, Capt. Gray and John Supple were among the early teachers in it. Three other buildings were erected and school conducted prior to the establishment of the public school system in 1835. The township now has nine schools—one a double school—with an enrollment (1908) of 288 pupils. The school board is composed of the following: R. S. Irwin, president; James Robertson, secretary; Samuel Cooper, treasurer; Edwin Gifford, B. J. Rader and Alex. Schilling.

The population of the township at various periods, as shown by the census, follows: 1,020 in 1860; 1,925 in 1870; 1,133 in 1880; 1,724 in 1890, and — in 1900.

The Reformed Presbyterian Church was organized near the village of Brownsdale, on Straight Run, in 1806, and in 1807 Rev. Matthew Williams was installed as pastor. For fourteen years services were held in groves in the neighborhood or in tents. In 1820 the tent was moved south to the site of the Union Church, where meetings were held until the pastor's death in 1828.

North Union Reformed Presbyterian Church was organized following the split in 1833 in the Union Church congregation of Adams Township, into what was designated the "New School" and the "Old School." The "Old School" called Rev. Hugh Walkinshaw, who remained until he was succeeded by Rev. John Galbraith in April, 1843. The latter served with great zeal and faithfulness for a period of forty-six years, leaving the charge in 1889. A house of worship was erected on the David Crowe farm in 1861.

The Richmond Methodist Episcopal Church had its origin in the class established in 1827 by Caleb Richmond. A constitution was adopted and at long intervals there was preaching by various min-

isters, who traveled this circuit. During 1854-55 a meeting-house was erected, which was sold ten years later when the class consolidated with the Brownsdale class.

The Brownsdale Methodist Episcopal Church had its origin in the Wigfield settlement, where the Wigfield Class was formed and maintained under the leadership of Robert Brown for a period of thirty years. The original members were the families of Adam, John and Robert Brown, and Joseph Miller, and was organized by Dr. John Rathbun, a traveling physician. Meetings were held in Robert Brown's house until the church was completed and dedicated, July 7, 1860. Among the pastors who have served the charge may be mentioned Revs. Stover, Henry Long, T. B. Thomas and others.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Petersburg (Connoquenessing borough). See Connoquenessing Township.

The Catholic Mission of Forward Township owes its existence to a desire on the part of a few Catholic families to have a building in which services could be held when desired. Purchase was made in 1864 of the property formerly owned by the Richmond Methodist Episcopal Church, by John McNeal and wife, and Francis, Thomas and Eliza McCafferty, who in 1865 conveyed it to Right Rev. Michael Domec, Bishop of Pittsburg, to be held for the use of the Catholic congregation of Forward Township.

Forward Township is one of the leading oil producing districts of the county, and some of the largest producing wells were put down in what is known as Glade Run. Six wells have been recently completed, and three more are being drilled at the present time.

The Pittsburg Coal and Fuel Company, located at Wahlville, have about the only coal mine of commercial importance that is now being operated. The company is capitalized at \$100,000, with W. J. Burke,

president. Employment is given to about fifty men.

At Browndale there is a grist mill operated by F. D. Nicklass.

Alexander Schilling is carrying on a successful mercantile business at Reibold.

Aside from the oil industry the population of Forward Township is chiefly engaged in farming.

Township Officials.—Assessor, Geo. J. Marburger; collector, Geo. J. Marburger; auditors, Guy Stamm, Elmer Gelbach, and Samuel Riley; supervisors, D. L. Dunbar, W. W. Hunter and Robert Marshall; justices of the peace, Daniel Dunbar and Alexander Schilling; constable, A. J. Pultz.

PARKER TOWNSHIP.

Parker Township, lying on the Armstrong County line and just north of Donagel Township, was especially noted in the seventies for its rich deposits of oil. Prior to 1872 it was regarded as an agricultural section, and on account of its deep streams, well adapted to manufacturing, while iron ore was also mined. The name of Parker commemorates a family who have every right to lay claim to the honor of being the first settlers. John Parker, of Westmoreland County, was sent to this section to survey a large tract of land for a man named Moore, and while in Butler County did other surveying and thus gained a fair acquaintance with the various sections open to settlement in 1794. With other members of his family, he acquired 600 acres of land, 400 of which he owned himself in what is now Parker Township, while Washington, William and George Parker, each owned large tracts. John Parker, in 1815, surveyed the site of Lawrenceburg and for a number of years did surveying in Butler and adjacent counties. Prior to his death in 1842 he served as associate judge.

Parker Township's early settlers were of an equally good class at the Parkers, a large number of them being natives of the

North of Ireland, a few of a sturdy German type, and a number, among whom were natives of the eastern counties of Pennsylvania, had served in the Revolutionary War and thus, by training and the test of courage, became ideal pioneers in a section where Nature was, as yet, entirely unsubdued and Indians still claimed homes in the surrounding forests. As far as preserved, the names of the settlers who came to this region about 1796 were: John, Thomas, John and Charles Martin; Capt. Robert Storey, who later was a soldier in the War of 1812, with Jacob Daubenspeck, with his sons, George and Philip, John Gibson, William Ferguson, and James, William and John Turner. Later settlers were: Archibald Kelly, who was probably the first school-teacher in the township; Charles McCafferty, John and Robert Hindman, John Jamison, Benjamin Fletcher, William Hutchison and probably Henry L. Sanderson, all came before 1800. John Say, Archibald Fowler, James Simpson and Michael Shakeley all were large landowners in 1803. In 1808 came William Fleming, who was a participant in the Irish Revolution of 1798.

Prior to 1819 the settlers in Parker Township suffered much inconvenience from a lack of grist mills, in many cases long distances having to be traversed in order to have their grain ground, and when Benjamin Fletcher erected his log grist-mill at Martinsburg, he was looked on almost as a public benefactor. Several years later John Shryock established a mill on Silver Creek, not far from the Washington Township line, and in 1824 William Turner built a grist-mill on the north branch of Bear Creek. Other mills were erected and manufacturing and milling was an important industry along the numerous streams long before the aggregation of houses at any one point was more than a log settlement. The Harvey Gibson mill at Martinsburg dates back to 1857; there was a saw-mill built by the Fowlers

on the old Stone House farm; William Sedgwick built both a mill and foundry, and William Martin built a large mill as early as 1833. In 1857 the Dudley furnace was established at Martinsburg and was conducted until 1862. As early as 1845 the Hopewell Woolen factory, an ambitious business enterprise, was in operation on Silver Creek, William F. Rumberger and James Dunlap being the proprietors. Woolen goods were manufactured, including narrow cloths, cassimeres, satinetts, white and brown flannel and blankets, and, for a time, the industry was remarkably successful and indicative of a large amount of enterprise. In 1857 the factory was purchased by E. E. Evans, who continued to operate it until 1877, after which it was no longer rememorative.

Bruin. Martinsburg, now Bruin Borough, the chief town of Parker Township, was surveyed for John Martin, in 1837, and it was the proximity of Fletcher's mill that probably caused its selection as a town site. The first cabin was built by Z. B. Sheppard, and shortly afterward other log structures indicated the beginning of the present prosperous place. In 1841 Robert Black opened up a stock of goods and the different trades were soon well represented. In 1851 the post-office denominated Bruin was established, Perry Week becoming the first postmaster. Archibald Martin opened the first regular hotel in the place. From 1857 until 1872 there was no notable growth, but in that year, with the development of the oil industry, came people of different stations in life and the sleepy little hamlet became a stirring and progressive town. The high tide of prosperity continued until 1877, when a decrease in oil production marked a falling off, and added to this, the place suffered from an epidemic of smallpox, from which it was long in recovering.

Bruin became a borough in 1901 and now has a population of about four hundred. The place is furnished with electric and

gas lights, the electric plant being owned by local people, but not incorporated. The Woodmen of the World are here represented by a lodge. The Free Methodist Church, Rev. Kelly, has a membership of twenty. The other churches are noticed elsewhere in this article. The postmaster of Bruin is H. A. Ritner. R. M. Black & Son and Sprunt & Shiever operate general stores, H. Sutton keeps a jewelry store, and T. W. Phillips Co. of Butler are engaged in the hardware and oil well supply business and also operate a machine shop. P. M. Black & Son and the Gibson Heirs operate grist mills. Bruin is on the B. & O. Railroad and has the U. S. Express, the Bell and Peoples' telephones and is a telegraph and money order station. S. R. Gibson is burgess and justice of the peace; H. Steel, J. Steel, T. G. Russell, W. H. Edmonds, J. W. Kelly and G. Buckley are members of the council; S. Amsler, road commissioner; J. H. Orr, treasurer; W. A. Kelly, constable; G. M. Say, tax collector, and W. M. Emerick, G. Helfrich and W. B. Fletcher, auditors. The school directors elected in 1908 were A. J. Edmunds and R. C. Stewart.

El Dorado, a village of about sixty people, has one store, kept by W. S. Allen. There is also a Methodist church here, of which Rev. Mr. Ritch is pastor, this being the only church in the township outside of Bruin. The membership is small.

Hooks City, near Bruin, was a village that had a brief existence in the days of the oil boom. With the decline of the oil field it went out of existence.

The former importance of Parker Township as an oil field has been already alluded to, but at present the production of both oil and gas is small. The oil field today is confined chiefly to the northwest corner and the center. There are no coal mines, but several banks furnish coal for local consumption, the largest being those of S. T. Thompson and the Hilliards Bank. The people of the township are chiefly en-

gaged in farming, and to a lesser extent in oil production. The Baltimore and Ohio Railway affords railway communication with outside points. *Stone House* is the name of a stop on this railroad.

The schools and churches of Parker Township have been well supported. To name the early teachers in the days of the subscription schools would be to repeat the names of many of the most reliable men of each settlement. Archibald Kelly was a noted educator, his training both in Ireland and in Westmoreland and other counties having fitted him for far more exacting duties than he found in Parker Township, while many others were not less well equipped. The first school-house stood on the old Daniel Walker farm. In 1908 there were eight schools in the township, not including Bruin Borough, which has three. In 1907 the tax levied in the township was \$3261; in the borough \$1524.

The *Methodist Episcopal Church* of Martinsburg was organized in 1834, and in 1835 Benjamin Fletcher donated land on which a church building was erected, one that sufficed for thirty-nine years. In 1874 a commodious building, in accord with the increased strength of the membership, was erected. Rev. Mr. Rich is the present pastor. The membership is one hundred and fifteen.

The *Wesleyan Methodist Church* of Martinsburg was organized in 1852, and in the same year a small building was erected, but later the society disbanded and the building was used for a district school-house.

The Martinsburg Presbyterian Church was organized in November, 1870, with thirty-two members, the first elders being: John C. Martin, Hamilton H. Say and Amos Young. A fine church building was completed in December, 1873, and was dedicated in September, 1874. In another part of this work the destructive cyclone which passed through Butler County is mentioned, and in this disaster the new church

was considerably damaged. Later it was restored and its congregation is in a flourishing condition, with a membership of one hundred and eighty. Rev. Mr. Stewart is pastor.

The population of Parker Township in 1810 was 399. It reached its high tide in 1880, when it had 2516. In 1900 the population was 1317, and its estimated population in 1908 was 1645, including the borough of Bruin.

Township Officials: Justice of the peace, A. D. Groom; tax collector, W. S. Allen; constable, A. H. Walley; road commissioners, G. W. Christy, P. Zeertz and J. W. Everett; auditors, W. P. Hoover, J. Collins and J. Billingsley; clerk, J. W. Everett.

SLIPPERY ROCK TOWNSHIP.

Slippery Rock Township, deriving its name from Slippery Rock Creek, which flows through it in a westerly direction, is situated in the northwestern part of Butler County and is one of its most important and highly developed sections. In 1804, when Butler County was separated into thirteen townships, one was continued as Slippery Rock, a name given when Butler was taken from Allegheny County, and had but four townships in all its territory. Since 1854 it has maintained its present number of square miles. Coal mining and gas development are the main industries, although there are fertile tracts along the streams, and in the larger villages and boroughs all lines of activity are successfully engaged in. Limestone has also been mined extensively. The people, as a class, are more than usually intelligent, supporting a State Normal School, newspapers, contributing capital to large business enterprises and founding churches and charities.

It is probable that the earliest settlers in the township were Adam Barber, David Cross and John and William Burrows, but as they made no permanent settlement,

credit is usually given to Nathaniel and Zebulon Cooper, who came from Washington County in 1796 and settled on Wolf Creek in 1798. In 1797 came the McKees, followed in the next year by Adam Funk, and in the first year of the new century came Jonathan Adams, John and Jacob Stillwagon, John Moreland, Alexander McDonald and John Slenmons. Philip Snyder came in 1801 and found much favor with the settlers on account of his success in making maple sugar, a highly prized commodity in those days. In 1805 came John Walker, followed by William Bigham and sons and Samuel Cross. From this date up to 1840, came the following men, who are recalled on account of their enterprise, the larger number having been identified with all the material progress the section made within that time: James Stephenson, Samuel Weakley, Philip Kiestler, Joel Beckwith, Thomas Miffin, Dr. John Thompson, John Christley, Michael Christley, Samuel Kerr, Samuel Bard, William Hill, Isaac S. Pearson, Dr. Eli G. De Wolf, Cornelius Gill, James A. Patterson, John McNulty, Samuel Caldwell, Peter Sowash, John Neal, William Miller, Joseph C. Swearingen, Henry Wolford, Jonathan Maybury and John Reed. It was in this township that the brutal murder by the Indian Mohawk took place, that is described in the chapter on Bench and Bar.

What is known as the Pittsburg Academy Lands, now the Western University of Pennsylvania, consisted of several 400 acre tracts in Slippery Rock Township, which were gradually sold to the settlers. Three of these tracts were in a body, commencing at the north line of the township and running as far south as Centerville, now Slippery Rock borough. James McKee, the pioneer, first settled on a part of this land and built a house on the tract later occupied by Eli Beckwith. Finding that he had located on land belonging to the Pittsburg Academy, McKee moved to the farm now owned by W. M. Humphrey.

The pioneer village of the town bore the name of *Mt. Etua*, this being suggested apparently because it was built up around an early furnace, established by Dr. John Thompson on Slippery Rock Creek, in 1822. In 1824 a post-office was established there and was named Slippery Rock, but two years later it was moved to what was formerly Centerville but is now known to the Post-Office Department as Slippery Rock. Other villages have been built as various railroad lines have been extended through the township and the most important of these are *Kiesters*, *Branchton* and *Wick*. Adjoining the first named place is Slippery Rock Park, which is maintained as a summer resort and is of great natural beauty.

Redmond is a mining village that has sprung into existence since the opening of the coal and limestone mines along the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad. It is also the terminal of the railroad in this county. The mines and village are located on the Louis Patterson farm about one mile and a half north of Slippery Rock Borough and at the present time is composed of about one hundred houses besides the buildings of the railroad company, and the Sharon Coal & Limestone Company, the operators of the mines. About three hundred miners are employed here when the different mines are in full operation.

The Climax Limestone Company of Pittsburg are operating limestone mines on the Josiah Adams farm, and Heath & Filer of Mercer are carrying on extensive operations at Branchton. From one hundred to two hundred men are employed constantly at these mines, the output being used to a great extent by the different mills of the United States Steel Company for fluxing purposes, and also for construction of public roads.

Slippery Rock Township has been a prolific producer of gas for the past twenty years, and a number of small oil fields have also been found within its limits.

The vast mineral resources of the township have only come into public notice in the past ten years, and the mining industry in the township is yet in its infancy.

The Hercules Mining Company, of which Henry Lang is the manager, has options on a large acreage along Wolf Creek which will be developed as soon as the railroads can be induced to enter the field. A railroad is now being projected from Franklin to Elwood City and will follow the Wolf Creek valley through this township.

The early industries of the township may be briefly mentioned: The Mt. Etna furnace established by Dr. John Thompson, in 1822, has been already referred to; it was continued in operation until 1841; Hickory furnace, founded in 1836, by Joseph Swearengen, was operated for twenty-four years; the Bard & Bingham foundry was opened in 1838; Charles Coulter's fulling and carding mill was one of the earliest built on Slippery Rock Creek; Wolf Creek woolen factory, manufacturing carpets and Kentucky jeans, was in operation in 1845; prior to 1839 tanneries were operated by members of the Stephenson, Fleming and Christley families; the Thompson grist mill on Slippery Rock Creek, was built in 1822; the Wolf Creek mill was built in 1832, by James and Robert Vincent; in 1844 a flouring mill was built by Stewart & Sullivan, at the falls of Slippery Rock Creek; and early saw-mills were built and operated by many of the settlers. The development of coal and gas came at a later date.

The leading point of business in Slippery Rock Township is Slippery Rock Borough, previously known as Centerville, although, when the Coopers settled here and long after, it was called Ginger Hill. The postoffice was established in 1826. It is a thoroughly modern place, all trades, industries and lines of business being in a prospering condition. During the Mexican War it was a busy trading center and the

descendants of those who founded the old business houses and made the first improvements and formed the first laws, still, in many cases perpetuate the sterling virtues of their ancestors. A Savings Bank was established in 1873 by John T. and Austin F. Bard. The Co-operative Creamery Association (Limited) was incorporated in 1874. One newspaper, the *Slippery Rock Signal*, was established in February, 1892. The borough was incorporated in 1841. There are eleven schools with 222 scholars enrolled. The schools are in charge of the Normal faculty.

As early as 1887 the borough was supplied with natural gas by H. P. Griffith, who established a gas plant and obtained fuel from four wells drilled in the limits of the borough. Mr. Griffith continued to operate the plant for a number of years, when it was taken over by the Union Heat and Light Company of Grove City, the present owners.

Dissatisfaction over the prices charged for fuel by the old gas company was the means of a new company being organized and chartered in 1906—the Slippery Rock Heat & Light Company—which was capitalized at \$10,000, and the same year drilled wells in Slippery Rock Township and piped the borough. At the present time the company has a plant valued at about \$30,000, and ten producing gas wells. John C. Kerr is president and general manager of the company.

The Slippery Rock Telephone Company was chartered April 24, 1905, and the officers at the present time are as follows: President, John B. Buchanan; secretary, Dr. W. M. Barber; treasurer, John A. Aiken; manager, John P. Caster. The company has a large patronage in the borough and surrounding country, and is in a prosperous condition. It has long distance connections with the local companies at Harrisville, and Plain Grove, and the People's Lines of Butler.

Fire Department. The Slippery Rock

Volunteer Fire Company was organized in 1907 with a membership of thirty-four, and the company has quarters in a rented building on Franklin Street where the meetings are held and the fire-fighting equipment stored. The equipment consists of two hose-carts and eight hundred feet of hose. The officers of the company are as follows: Dr. J. M. McClymonds, president; C. H. Maybury, vice-president; O. K. Bingham, secretary; and M. A. Gibson, treasurer.

City Water Works. The borough of Slippery Rock is one of the small towns that owns its own water plant, and operates it successfully. In 1892 John McGonegal established a private plant about fifty rods north of the buildings of the State Normal School from which he supplied the greater portion of the town with water from drilled wells. He continued to operate the plant until 1905, when he sold it to the borough and the latter has since been operating it. The plant now consists of several drilled wells, two storage tanks of 1,600 and 1,000 barrels each, and a pumping plant run by a gas engine. The town is not only supplied by an excellent quality of water, but the plant is operated at a profit.

Borough Officials. The borough officials of 1908 were James S. Wilson, Burgess; John Kerr, tax collector; David Wilson, assessor; W. R. Hayes, street commissioner; William Kelley, superintendent of the water works; John Stillwagon, high constable; Coulter Campbell, constable; and the following members of council: C. N. Moore, president; James I. Hogg, treasurer; John Buchanan, secretary; W. R. Hockenberry, C. P. Hancock, and William Moore.

Post-Office. In 1826 the Slippery Rock post-office was established and I. S. Pearson was appointed post-master. The same Slippery Rock has been continued as the name of the post-office to the present time. From Ginger Hill the official title of the

town was changed in 1841 to Centerville borough, when the village was incorporated, and the title was again changed in 1896 to Slippery Rock borough to correspond with the name of the post-office.

Centerville Lodge Number 331, Knights of Pythias, was organized January 21, 1891. The present membership of the lodge is fifty including twelve members in the endowment rank.

Mylert Lodge Number 435, I. O. O. F., was instituted July 24, 1851, with Joseph M. McNair, Noble Grand, and W. M. Wells, secretary. On account of some irregularity the charter was surrendered in 1856, and the lodge was not reorganized until April 14, 1875, when A. J. Bard, William Claugerts, David Hayes, Jonathan Clutton, Richard Critchlow and twelve other members formed the present lodge. At the present time the lodge has over one hundred members on its roll, and owns a two story frame building on Franklin St., in which the meetings are held.

Slippery Rock Tent Number 307, K. O. T. M., was organized in 1894, and has a membership of thirty-two.

Slippery Rock Council Number 350, Junior A. O. U. M., was first organized September 13, 1889, with twenty-one charter members. The Council flourished for a number of years, and then became disorganized. A reorganization took place in November, 1907, and the present membership is ninety-six.

O. C. Bingham Post Number 306, G. A. R., was mustered in March 6, 1883, with sixteen charter members. At one time the post had a membership of sixty-five, but the roll has decreased to fourteen members in 1908. Few of the charter members are living. The organization is still kept intact, but the meetings are irregular, and are only called when the post has some business to transact.

Slippery Rock Lodge Number 108, Ancient Order of United Workmen, was or-

ganized May 18, 1877. The lodge had a large membership for many years, but met with the same misfortune that overtook many of the fraternal insurance orders.

Friendship Lodge Number 1188, Knights of Honor, was organized in August, 1878, with twenty members.

The *Alta Club* is a social organization organized by the young men of the town in 1907. The trustees are James Gerlach, William Bolton and J. M. McClymonds. The club has a membership of twenty-five, and has a neat and attractive club room on Main Street where the club parties and other social functions are held.

May 23, 1900, an amendment to the charter of the borough was secured, changing the official name from Centerville to Slippy Rock. The last decade has marked a number of improvements in the town such as establishing a city water works, the macadamizing of Main Street, and the paving of Franklin Street with brick. The latter was done in 1908. The borough council also contemplates the establishing of a sewerage system in the near future. The streets are well lighted with natural gas, and the side walks paved with Cleveland stone.

The business interests of the town in 1908 were represented by the general stores of H. E. Bard & Son, Kerr & Gibson, M. E. & S. A. Moore, J. E. Stoops, O. M. Williams, Watson & Williams, B. F. Stillwagon, notions, F. P. Bingham, hardware, Peter Bartz, tobacco, J. E. Freidman & Bro., clothing, Maybury & Pizor, drugs, S. D. Keister, furniture, S. L. Cheeseman, feed; S. V. Patterson, wall paper; J. T. Bingham, farm implements; Mrs. M. E. Gibson, millinery; Heinz & Cooper, tobacco; J. M. Roberts, buggies; J. N. Stillwagon, harness; Dougherty & Moore, millinery; Uber & Sons, furniture; McQuiston & Martin, meat market; Scheibel & Edeburn, meat market; A. Bowers & Son, drugs; Jeff. Campbell, hotel; Slater

& Welsh, livery, and F. L. Forrester, lumber.

The First National Bank and the Citizens' National Bank are noticed in the chapter on banking. The town has no telegraph service at the present time, but is supplied with an excellent telephone service of the local telephone company the Bell Telephone Company. The future prospects of the town are excellent. Both the Pennsylvania and the Bessemer Railroads are contemplating extensions of their lines into the village, and a corps of engineers are at work surveying a route for an electric railway from Butler to Slippy Rock, and thence to Grove-City.

In religious and educational matters, Slippy Rock Township has more than kept pace with other sections of the county. The first school-house was erected on the Wolford clearing, a short distance from Centerville, and in 1822 a second building was put up for school uses on the Abraham Snyder farm, and in 1830 the Stillwagon school was built on the Mawha farm, south of Centerville. In the latter place, as in the country, better advantages were given after the adoption of the public school system in 1835. The number of schools in the township in 1908 was eleven, with 312 pupils.

SLIPPY ROCK STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

In 1881 a fine school building was erected at Centerville, which now is the property of the State Normal School at this point. The history of the establishment of this admirable institution demonstrates the effect of persistent effort combined with the hard work that is demanded in order to make any enterprise successful. The first meeting was called by J. T. Bingham, was presided over by John Reed, while Rev. Mr. Robinson of the Presbyterian Church gave reasons for advocating the founding of a high school of learning. He aroused enthusiasm, the necessary

amount of money for a beginning was soon made and thus the ball was started rolling and the result of all this energy is now seen in the stately, finely finished and equipped buildings of modern construction, which stand on ten acres of improved land, in the southeastern part of the borough. These buildings were formally dedicated by Governor Beaver, on February 1, 1889, and school work began in the following month. A high standard is maintained and the faculty is made up of educators of known ability. Since 1893 many improvements and additions have been made in the buildings and plant of this school. The attendance in the winter term of 1908-1909 was 579.

The church organizations outside of Slippery Rock Borough were established as follows: the Methodist Episcopal body founded an organization in the thirties, at Hickory Mills, but it is no longer maintained. Bethel United Presbyterian Church is the successor of the Covenanter Society, which was organized in 1833 but passed out of existence in 1866. In 1868 a reorganization took place under the present name. The Branchton Methodist Episcopal Church was organized and chartered March 5, 1906. A church building was erected in 1907 and the congregation is now attached to Harrisville charge. The churches in Slippery Rock Borough are two in number, the Methodist Episcopal, dating to 1834, with a present membership of 150, and the Centerville United Presbyterian Church (now known as the First United Presbyterian Church of Slippery Rock Borough) which was organized in September, 1848, and which now has a membership of two hundred, Rev. G. A. Brown being the present pastor. Slippery Rock Township was nobly represented by patriots in the Civil War and O. G. Bingham Post, No. 305, G. A. R., is in a flourishing condition, although, on more than one occasion, death has claimed a veteran, that being the one enemy he could not overcome.

Secret orders are well supported here, there being organizations of the A. O. U. W., the K. of H., the A. O. U. M. and the K. of P. In 1908 the estimated population of the township was 1740 exclusive of Slippery Rock borough.

The township officials in 1908 were E. Fielding, tax collector; L. M. Doube, H. M. Reddick and A. C. Renick, road supervisors; Russell Bolten, A. S. Rodgers and John Snodgrass, auditors; W. B. Cooper, township clerk; Frank Gerlach, treasurer; J. B. Campbell, assessor; L. W. Dongherty, constable; A. L. Cooper, judge of election; John B. Dimit and F. J. Doer, inspectors. Justice of the peace, W. H. Bovard.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

Jefferson Township, lying southeast of Butler Township, is not only one of the richest agricultural sections of Butler County, but has great wealth in its carboniferous deposits, and has, to some slight extent developed oil and gas. On account of its many waterways, it has been to some extent a manufacturing district.

The earliest settlers of Jefferson Township were natives of Ireland but Germans and other nationalities were soon afterward represented. The township had veterans of both the Revolutionary and 1812 wars among its pioneers. In 1895, Patrick Graham, a native of Ireland, came to what is now Jefferson Township, prospecting for desirable land and in the following year he put up his lonely cabin near the west line of the township. He had left his wife and two sons in Westmoreland County, and they then joined him and in the following year a third son, named for the father, was born, he being the first white child born in Jefferson Township. The elder Patrick Graham lived to within three years of his century mark, dying in 1844. He is credited with being the township's first settler but was closely followed by S. Phipps. The latter attempted to build his cabin on the land already secured by

Mr. Graham and when objection was made, moved to parts unknown. Several others made partial clearings in the vicinity but do not seem to have taken up permanent residence and in the year of 1798 the Graham family were the only known residents of the whole territory. In that year they gained neighbors, the Strawicks, the Braceys and Thomas Burbadge and family came, built cabins, began to clear land and Andrew Strawick set up his anvil and was the pioneer blacksmith. Benjamin Thomas is also credited with settling here in 1798 and is remembered as having set out the first peach orchard. William Wright, James Maxwell, Bernard Dougherty and Daniel Mularkey, with Nathan Skeer were here in 1805. In 1819, Thomas Welsh purchased 4,500 acres of land in the southeast corner of the township and lived there until his death, in 1853. In 1821 he was joined by his brother John and they became very prominent in county affairs and men of large wealth from the development of coal on their lands. These pioneers faced many hardships, in the overcoming of which they developed the present sterling type of men and women, and before the land responded to cultivation they subsisted on the game in the forests and the fish in the streams as well as on the birds of the air, at that time, it is related, there being so many pigeon roosts in this part of the county that a flight of the birds almost shut off daylight.

One of the early and useful industries which was welcomed by the pioneers, was the grist-mill which was built on Thorn Creek, by Alexander Martin, in 1826. Thomas Welsh had put up a saw-mill in 1825, and in 1827 the Widow McCurdy hired Robert McNair to erect a saw-mill on Thorn Creek. In 1845, George Welsh built a saw-mill and later a grist-mill and when it became the property of Thomas Frazier it was fitted with better machinery and it was still operated in 1888, having in the meanwhile, been improved

with modern roller machinery. Other mills were built in different sections, some of which still stand while others have left no trace.

In considering the development of Jefferson Township, the founding of its hamlets, towns and borough were the great factors which brought civilization into the wilderness and many of the pioneers had much to do with their first inception and later growth.

Hannahstown, probably named for a good wife or well remembered mother, was founded in 1829 by Nathan Skeer and Abraham Maxwell, it having previously been a cross-roads school center. Nathan Skeer conducted a tavern here and he was a unique dram-seller, his law being to sell no more than one drink to a customer until he was satisfied as to the latter's capacity. In 1860 J. N. Pugh established the manufacture of agricultural implements at this place. It now contains but twenty-five people. There is a German Lutheran Church here.

Jefferson Center once was a busy manufacturing point, artesian wells furnishing the water here both for manufacturing as well as domestic purposes. Better facilities in larger places have withdrawn much capital from this place. It was established in 1825, by Thomas Welsh. It now contains about fifty people.

Great Belt, platted in 1876, in and around Coyle's Station, where a post-office has been established in 1870, has not developed much, though there are some comfortable homes in the vicinity. *Golden City*, founded in 1884, was named in honor of Mr. Golden, one of the owners of the celebrated Rock well. In July, 1888, the *Leota* post-office was established, with Eli Graham as postmaster.

Saxonburg Borough, now with a population of 450, is the result of German thrift and energy. Through the efforts of Charles F. and John A. Roebbling, in the spring of 1832, 300 families left Old Sax-

ony, Germany, to colonize 16,000 acres of land which had been purchased for them in Jefferson Township, Butler County. Those who finally settled on the present site of Saxonburg were the Roebblings, Fred Baehr, A. Eisenhart G. Kinne, Rev. William Fuhrmann, C. G. Lamb, August Kunz, A. Steubgen, Christian Steubgen, A. C. Bernigau, J. H. Muder, G. Franke and Charles Tolley. Charles F. Roebbling died at Saxonburg, in 1838, and was survived by two children. John A. Roebbling was one of the remarkable men of his time. He was born in Saxony, in 1806, and from boyhood his education and training had been along the lines of architecture and engineering, for which natural talents fitted him. Prior to coming to America he had thoroughly studied bridgebuilding and submitted plans entailing the use of a wire rope or cable, of his own invention, for a suspension bridge to be erected in Prussia. By 1842 he had so perfected this invention that he secured a patent in that year and soon afterward he began the manufacture of this cable rope, with the assistance of John Reidel, at Saxonburg, and the first practical test which was thoroughly satisfactory, was at the Sharpsburg Ferry. Subsequent and oft repeated tests, together with proofs of his engineering skill, brought about a revolution in bridge building, many of the great suspension bridges all over the country being his work, including the one across the Niagara River below the falls, and the East River Suspension Bridge which connects New York and Brooklyn, which was completed in 1883. His death took place as the result of an accident in 1869. The manufacture of his cables are carried on at Trenton, New Jersey, by his sons. The first industry at Saxonburg was the Roebbling brick-yard and immediately following factories were started and in a short time the busy life of old Germany was bringing prosperity to the colony.

The borough of Saxonburg is lighted

with gas supplied by the Saxonburg Heat and Light Company. The Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Maccabees are here represented by prosperous lodges. The leading merchants of the place are G. W. Maurhoff, A. Krause & Son, and C. F. Schoentag, general stores; W. Berger, gents' furnishings; J. E. Muder, proprietor of the Central Hotel; G. O. Hammer, proprietor of the Roebbling Hotel; Dr. E. B. Mershon, drugs; W. Schroth, harness; E. C. Drescher, machine shop. There is one school with ninety-seven pupils. A Volunteer Fire Department is now (February, 1909) being organized and a chemical engine has been ordered. The postmaster is J. R. Helmbold; burgess, G. Shoemaker; treasurer, A. Yeakel; constable, J. Long; justices of the peace, W. D. Hoffman and W. Knoch; clerk, F. B. Lensner; assessor, H. C. Lensner; collector, W. D. Hoffman; road commissioners, W. Ecklerly, W. J. Steubgen, P. R. Krause, W. Rudert, E. L. Rudert, C. Reddick and D. Stewart.

Near Saxonburg are located the Saxonburg Mineral Springs which are well known throughout this section as a popular health resort. In the immediate vicinity is the large and beautiful Hotel Tredur, the location being at an altitude of nearly 1,400 feet above sea level, and surrounded by the most picturesque scenery in Western Pennsylvania. It is a delightful spot for seekers of quiet, rest and recreation. This place has been well called "A home in the country." The waters have been subjected to careful analysis and proved rich in health-giving qualities. They were much used by the Seneca Indians before the advent of the whites.

The Saxonburg Telephone Company was organized in 1907, the company purchasing from the Bell Telephone the right of way in this section. Saxonburg has a German and English Lutheran Church.

The kind of people making up the citizenship of Jefferson Township, early

brought about a demand for schools and churches. St. Lucas' Evangelical Lutheran Church was established in 1838, when it was in Buffalo Township and a church was built near Hannahstown. In 1847 an organization of the English and German speaking Lutherans was effected and they worshipped together until 1869. In 1854 when the society was incorporated, one of the church articles was the prohibition of the interment of suicides or unbaptized children in the cemetery.

The Shiloh United Presbyterian Church was organized in 1864 with Rev. W. R. Hutchison as first pastor. The church building is situated at the junction of the old Bull Creek and the Glade Mills road. The Jefferson Summit Presbyterian Church dates back to April, 1864, and in June, 1867, a church building was completed and dedicated, and in January, 1869, the society was incorporated. The Jefferson Center Presbyterian Church was organized in July, 1871, and was incorporated in October, 1873, Rev. C. W. Seaman being pastor. The Methodist Episcopal Church of Great Belt was organized in 1877, but is no longer in existence. The German Evangelical Protestant Church of Saxonburg really dates back to 1837. St. Luke's Evangelical Lutheran Church was founded in 1869.

The Mission Synod of the Lutheran Church pays the expenses of the Concordia Orphans' Home, near Delano, founded by a Mr. Oertel and dedicated in 1883. It is a magnificent charity designed for aged persons and orphans. Secret societies, fraternal bodies and musical organizations are found in the township and are well supported.

Township officials: Constable, H. H. Aterholt; tax collector, W. Pouff; tax assessor, A. Aterholt; road commissioners, W. Aterholt; Geo. Grim and W. Campbell; auditors, A. Bekert, C. Wetzel, and J. Hartzel; clerk, W. Montagne; treasurer, E. Montagne.

MARION TOWNSHIP.

Marion Township, which perpetuates the name of General Francis Marion, the famous "Swamp Fox" of Revolutionary days, has an area of five and one-quarter miles east and west by five miles in length, and within these dimensions may be found a variety of soil, mineral deposits and productive oil fields, while Slippery Rock Creek and smaller streams water productive agricultural sections. The establishment and maintenance of various manufacturing plants and other business enterprises, together and chiefly with the development of the agricultural resources, almost from the first years of settlement, prove that Marion Township has always possessed its full share of capable and industrious citizens.

The oil sands of this section are rather shelly, as has been learned from the records of the Emerson and Bronson well drilled near McMurry's mill in 1877, and from the record of the wells drilled at Murrinsville in 1893-4. A fairly productive oil field was struck at Murrinsville in the years mentioned, but the wells soon declined. More drilling was done in this township in 1908 than in any section of the county. There is a large limestone quarry near Anandale, which is now being operated. There are also large deposits of limestone that have not yet been developed. The highest elevation in the township is at the village of Murrinsville, which is 1,440 feet. At the crossing of the Murrinsville and Clintonville road it is 1,400 feet, and a mile southwest of Murrinsville it is 1,350 feet.

The population in 1860 was 789, and 1900 it was 878. The development of the coal field of the township in the past ten years has been the means of increasing the population, and at the close of 1908 the township had a population estimated at 1,215.

Probably one of the very first permanent settlers of Marion Township was Samuel McMurry, a native of County Down, Ire-

land, who reached this section with his wife, in 1798, settling near a historic spot known yet as Daniel's Garden. A trader named Daniel or Daniels, came still earlier and built a cabin near what is now Anandale, surrounded it with a bit of cultivated land and named it a garden. He subsequently deserted the place on account of trouble with Indians. Other settlers who came early and took up land or otherwise established themselves were John Vincent, settling in 1798; John Vandyke, in the same year; John and Jane Black, in 1799; Robert Waddle, with wife and six sons, in 1800; Robert Seaton, with wife and three children, in the same year; William, Robert and Samuel Black, in 1803; in the same year Robert Cochran, Hugh Gilmore, Joseph Blakeny and possibly Robert Read and John Walsh. Joseph Porter and wife came in 1817; Alexander Mortland, in 1806, and George Ray, in 1810, the latter making his home with his uncle, George Ward, who had settled here much earlier and at that time was one of the largest landowners in Marion Township. In 1816 came Robert Atwell; in 1818 came Robert Kellerman and family; in 1819, came William Gilchrist and family and in 1820, came James Dugan. This list by no means includes all of the early settlers but many of these mentioned have left descendants who still own the lands they gained through their industry and foresight, in the earliest days.

One of the earliest mills built in Marion Township was erected by a Revolutionary officer, General Campbell, which later was owned by the Ray family and for many years was operated, custom coming from remote parts of the newly settled township. In 1810, the McMurry distillery and grist-mill was built; in 1815, Robert Seaton erected a tannery and a fulling-mill; in 1825 the Blacks built a saw-mill and grist-mill, and William Evans also owned a saw-mill and an iron furnace. In 1850 the Marion furnace was established, by James

Kerr and Robert Breaden, who conducted it until 1862. An abundance of iron ore and thick veins of pure cannel coal as well as Brookville coal, has given a certain trend to the industries of the township and many furnaces have been built and coal mining has given employment to many.

One of the pioneer mercantile enterprises of the township was Bailey's store near the western boundry, which has been carried on for many years by Joseph Bailey. He is probably the oldest merchant now in active service in the state, being over ninety years of age.

The leading villages of Marion Township are *Murrinsville* and *Anandale Station*, or *Boyers Post-office*. In 1828 the former village was surveyed for John Murrin, the head of one of the most prominent and substantial pioneer families of this section of Butler County. His descendants still own large tracts of land in the valley east of the town. It has always been more or less a Catholic stronghold and supports a fine Catholic Church. J. H. Gormley conducts a general store and there is a feed stable of which Murrin Brothers are the proprietors.

Anandale Station, *Boyers Post-office*, on the Bessemer Railroad, was founded in August, 1873, under the name of *Byers-town*, from one of the early settlers at that point, Frederick Byers and family having purchased land here in 1840. The hamlet remained almost stationary until 1879, when a hotel was built by a member of the Byers family and the building of railroads further advanced its progress. Hugh and E. G. Sprone built a steam grist-mill here in 1878, E. A. King becoming manager in 1880. The mill was burned in 1904 and the site is now occupied by a small feed mill. In January, 1882, a post-office was established at *Anandale Station*, with W. G. Smith as postmaster. The present incumbent of that office is L. J. Sisseney, who also conducts a general store. The other merchants are H. Mittendorf, gen-

eral store, and S. W. Kerr, grocery and hotel. There is a K. of P. lodge here. At the present date of writing, Marion Township has seven schools with 186 pupils, the average attendance being normal and general intelligence prevailing. One of the first schools was held in the old log cabin Presbyterian Church and was taught by David C. Cunningham, among whose more immediate successors were John Walsh, Nancy Breckeuridge and Lydia Waters. The school directors (in 1908) were James Walter, T. McFadden, John Gilgrist, James McNeese, Clayton Duffy, W. F. Kerr and the First National Bank, Harrisville.

The United Presbyterian Church of West Unity dates back to about 1807 and was the result of the efforts of several Presbyterian preachers who obtained church permission to organize churches through the county wherever possible, although the widely separated settlers made the duty sometimes a difficult one. Many of these settlers were of a religious turn of mind but they could not all agree on some of the essential points of doctrine, and hence, there were, by 1825, small bodies calling themselves Presbyterian, Associate Reformed, Seceders, and Covenanters. In Rev. Cyrus Riggs, however, was found a tactful man as well as earnest preacher and he ministered to the assembled branches until 1830. Changes took place, but the present church body was incorporated in February, 1886. The present membership is about one hundred. The elders in 1909 were James Dougan, Alex. Buchanan, Joshua Black, and J. C. Vandyrke. Pastor, Rev. J. J. Imbrie.

St. Alphonsus Catholic Church was not formally founded prior to 1841, but for many years prior to that the Murrin homestead had been utilized for the service of the Mass, as the visiting priests could make their pastoral rounds. As early as 1800 missionary fathers of the Catholic faith had visited here as well as other parts of the county and in 1807 came Father

Ferry, who was put in charge of St. Patrick's Church on Sugar Creek. In 1839, John Murrin donated an acre of land for church and cemetery purposes and in 1841 a substantial stone church was erected. Subsequently fire destroyed a part of the structure, but rebuilding soon followed and the Catholic contingent has one of the best church edifices in this part of the county. Its membership—about 343—includes a great part of the wealth and substantial citizenship of the community. Father McKenna is the present pastor.

The Methodist Episcopal Church in Anandale has a membership of two hundred, with Rev. Mr. Walker as pastor.

The Church of God is a religious society that was organized about 1874 by a Rev. Mr. Manchester. Shortly after the present house of worship was erected on the Cook farm. The present membership is about twenty-five.

Township officials: Justices of the peace, J. Haslett and J. T. Black; tax collector, J. A. Gillghrist; constable, J. Dujey; tax assessor; J. E. Atwell; road commissioners, L. E. Rumbaugh, J. McFadden and J. A. Murrin; auditors, G. Gormley, J. J. Gilmore and L. Murrin; clerk, J. Kerr.

PENN TOWNSHIP.

Penn Township is one of the agricultural townships of Butler County, its residents being mainly those who have come here to found homes, rather than to temporarily engage in industries of no permanent character. Hence, here, perhaps more than in any other township, may be found the larger number of thoroughly tilled farms and comfortable farm surroundings. Penn Township was one of the thirteen re-subdivisions of Butler County made in 1854, its territory forming a part of the original Middlesex and Connoquenessing Townships. It is well watered by Connoquenessing and Thorn Creeks and Glade Run and in some portions the landscape presents fine scenery for the artist. In



RESIDENCE OF W. H. H. RIDDLE, BUTLER



GOEHRING & RICHARDS BUILDING, BUTLER



DR. BOYLE'S EYE AND EAR HOSPITAL, BUTLER

the northwest corner, particularly, the high "Town Rocks" resemble in general character some of the formations that have made sections of Colorado famous. It is not entirely lacking in coal or oil, but the development of these natural products has never assumed large proportions, with the exception of that in the Bald Ridge District.

There is no difficulty in fixing the name and date of the first settler of Penn Township. He was Robert Brown, who was the founder of the Methodist faith in Butler County, and for a quarter of a century served in the new settlement as a justice of the peace. He came from New Jersey and lived in the cabin he built as early as 1797, the builder of another cabin in the previous year, not occupying the same until a later date. This was Clark Rathbun, whose daughter later married Robert Brown. James and George Boyd came shortly afterward, George purchasing the Rathbun tract of land, with an additional 400 acres, and in 1803, James Boyd is credited with 250 acres. Adam and Joseph Brown were here in the same year, while Thomas and William Dixon came in 1800. The latter was one of the pioneer teachers and a justice of the peace. The veterans of the Revolutionary War were also represented among the early settlers, one of these, John Rankin, a native of Ireland, being the head of a numerous family. He came here from Maryland about 1805. Other prominent settlers who founded families, acquired land and became of importance to this section until the close of what is generally termed the pioneer period were: Matthew Cunningham, prior to 1805; John Maharg, about the same date; Joseph Logan, in 1807; John Dodds, in 1808, later serving in the War of 1812; John Reese, Daniel Harper and David Sutton about 1807-8; Thomas Bartley, in 1808; Robert Bartley, in 1810; Moses Crispin, prior to 1820, Jesse Sutton coming in the latter year. James Marshall with wife

and eleven children, in 1824; Adam Weber, one of the founders of the Lutheran faith, in 1831; Edward Hays, in 1831; Israel Seaman, in 1833; William Fisher, in 1834; Thomas Robinson, in 1835; William C. Wallace, in 1837; David A. Renfrew, in 1840.

In 1820, Moses Crispin had built probably the first saw-mill in the township, and in 1844, David A. Renfrew built a second one and added a grist-mill in 1868. Very early, Robert Bartley and Robert Eady conducted distilleries. In 1860 the whole population of the township was 914 individuals. The largest developments of coal in the township have been carried on on the Andrew Welsh farm, the Lavery farm, the Fisher and Kennedy farms and the Renfrew lands, three coal beds having been worked by Mr. Renfrew. The history of the Bald Ridge oil developing is given elsewhere.

Brownsdale, Maharg, Renfrew, Phillips City, McBride City and Critchlow City, may be named as the leading villages in the history of the township. These acquired their names from important families in their vicinity, and their population and business enterprises, in some cases, were determined by the fluctuations in the oil industry. In 1844 A. M. Brown established a store on his land and in the following year the post-office of *Brownsdale* was established, with Adam Brown as postmaster. The little hamlet slowly grew to the proportions of a village as various trades and industries gained a foothold here.

Maharg is mainly distinguished as being the second post-office village established in the township, E. Maharg being the first postmaster.

Renfrew, once one of the famous oil centers of the country, was located in April, 1882, on part of the Renfrew land, on which David A. Renfrew had settled and built a saw-mill in 1840. A prior owner to a large portion of this district was William Pur-

viance, who had acquired his right in 1838. The long litigation which subsequently ensued after the discovery of oil in this district, was carried into the Butler County courts, and later to the Board of Property; still later other court proceedings took place, the history of this case making an interesting chapter in Butler County records and involving a number of the township's most prominent families. The credited business pioneer of Renfrew was Simeon Nixon, who established his restaurant in January, 1882. In the following April drilling for oil was commenced and as this and the surrounding district proved of unusual oil wealth, the usual crowd of speculators and workmen were attracted to the place and by the close of August a town had sprung up. W. W. Patton erected the first building for hotel and boarding house purposes, and other lines of trade soon followed as the inflowing population demanded necessities and also luxuries. The first postmaster was H. W. Koonce.

The leading merchants and industries at the present time are the following: Kirkpatrick Brothers and L. D. Van Rensselaer, general stores; R. M. Bowser & Son, lumber and hardware; Webbers Pharmacy; Price Brothers (A. C. and E. E. Price), machine and boiler shop. The shop of the last mentioned concern, which employs seven men, was erected in 1886. Here gas engines are built and all kinds of repair work done. The concern also deals in second-hand oil well supplies. Another machine and repair shop in Renfrew is that of John Fagan. Doctors D. H. Keeler and J. L. Campbell are the local physicians and surgeons.

The township high school is located in Renfrew with twenty-seven pupils. There are two other school rooms, with a total (in the two) of 115 pupils. Mrs. E. J. Campbell keeps the only hotel in the borough, while J. C. McClelland has a livery stable. The present population of

Renfrew is about 500, most of which has accrued since the time of the first oil developments. The place has connection with outlying points by three railroads—the Bessemer & Lake Erie, the Baltimore & Ohio, and B. R. & P. The People's and Bell telephones are installed here and there is an office of the United States Express Company. Renfrew also has electric communication by means of the Pittsburg & Butler Electric Line, which has a power-plant here.

Utopia Tent No. 96, K. O. T. M., is located in Renfrew and has a membership of about seventy-three. It has been organized twenty-one years. There is also a ladies branch of the Maccabees here. The order owns a fine hall erected in 1890. Renfrew Camp No 8608, Modern Woodmen, has a membership of forty-four and has a hall of their own.

The present postmaster of Renfrew is L. D. Van Rensselaer. J. W. Kaftenbaugh and W. J. Burton are justices of the peace; G. W. Nixon, constable; W. S. Dixon, assessor; T. J. Graham, collector; auditors, Mark Starr, Chas. Phillips and J. C. Dodds. School board, W. W. Phillip, S. J. Patterson, J. M. Douthett, Harvey Wise, C. H. Wible, and E. E. Price.

The unexpected richness of the site of *Phillips City*, on Thorn Creek, brought that village into existence in August, 1884, as also *McBride City*, in February, 1885, and *Critchlow City*, in 1886. These villages have been the oil centers, their prosperity depending on the production and market manipulation of this great commodity.

Brownsdale is a small settlement where L. D. Van Rensselaer operates a branch store. There is also a Methodist Church at this point, elsewhere mentioned in this article.

When schools and churches are mentioned in connection with the settlement and present status of Penn Township, the prevailing intelligence and sterling character of its people are manifest. The early

settlers in the southern part of the township had as their first teachers members of their own families, natural intelligence often taking the place of pedagogic training. More than in any other township have literary societies and educational organizations been favored here and on numerous occasions debating contests have been held that attracted considerable outside interest. For some years the Renfrew Academy gave students fine academic opportunities. There are now nine public schools in the township including the high school, with a total enrollment of 481 pupils.

The United Presbyterian Church of Brownsdale, a branch of the old Union, Clinton and Butler Churches, is the oldest church society in the township. It was organized about or previous to 1860, in which year the first church edifice was put up. The first pastor was Rev. R. M. Patterson. Its membership of one hundred includes many of the oldest and most prominent and worthy families of the township, the Douthetts, the Dodds, the Browns, the Martins, and the Mahargs being greatly in the majority.

The Thorn Creek Methodist Episcopal Church existed as Kennedy's Class as early as 1837 but it was not until 1865 that it was placed under its present organization and it then erected a suitable house of worship. To this church and among the earnest workers in the faith from its earliest records belonged the Kennedys, the Robinsons, the Cummings, and the Burkharts.

The Zion Baptist Church was organized in 1840 and services were held in the house of Isaac Sutton until 1850, when a building was erected and an interesting fact in this connection is that its early pastors not only ministered to the flock but also were the practical builders of the structure. The Suttons, the Phillips, the Nixons, the Luces, the Snows, the Boyds and the Will-

iam McCandless families have always been identified with this body.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Renfrew, was organized in 1888, and by March, 1890, the congregation had developed enough interest and strength to complete a church building costing \$1,500. The church now has a membership of sixty, with a Sunday-school enrollment of eighty. Rev. Spaulding is pastor.

Brownsdale M. E. Church was organized in 1860. The congregation is now small.

CLAY TOWNSHIP.

Clay Township was organized in 1854, and was named in honor of Henry Clay, the distinguished orator and statesman of Kentucky. It lies directly north of the center of the county, and is marked by several high summits which are approximately 1,400 feet above ocean level and from 250 to 300 feet above the bottom of Muddy Creek. The township is drained by Muddy Creek, which arises near West Sunbury and flows westward through the southern half, and by the tributaries of the Slippery Rock, which arise north of West Sunbury and flow north. A small area in the southeastern corner of the township is drained by the tributaries of the Connoquenessing.

The Freeport and Kittanning coals are found in abundance in this township, and at an early date coal banks were operated on the Samuel McElvain farm near West Sunbury, the Thompson, McMichael, Painter, Patterson, Glen, Mock, and Hall farms. Banks were operated on the McAnallen, the Young and the Robert Patterson farms prior to 1861, and after the construction of the Shenango and Allegheny Railroad in 1882, extensive operations were carried on at Claytonia by the Crawfords, and the Steel and Blair mines at Standard were opened about the same time and abandoned about 1895. The George S. Stage mines were opened at Claytonia in 1894, and are still in operation, while the Mesner

mine is located on the Carothers farm, each employing about sixty men. The Sherwin mine on the Sherwin farm employs about twenty-five men. There are also several small banks operated for local consumption. Building stone is abundant in this township, and much of the stone used in the construction of the court house at Butler was quarried on the farm of Joseph Kelly near the west line of the township. The construction of the Allegheny and Western Railroad from Queen's Junction east to Brady's Bend, and the western division of the road along Muddy Creek to the Armstrong County line, will be the means of developing the mineral resources of the southern part of the township. There is practically no oil or gas in the township, except two wells that furnish gas for the borough of West Sunbury, and the inhabitants are engaged chiefly in farming.

The pioneers of the township are found among the early settlers named in the townships now known as Parker, Fairview, Center, Brady, Butler, and Penn. Christopher McMichael, a soldier of the Revolution, is credited with building a cabin just east of West Sunbury borough, as early as 1797. There is no mention made of him in the records of 1803, but his son William is named as a tax payer in what is now Cherry Township, but at that time was Slippery Rock Township.

John Thorn was one of the pioneers who came in 1797 or previous to that time. The same year James Russell settled north of West Sunbury, but a few years later moved into Concord or Washington township. The settlers of 1798 were Samuel Findley, a soldier of the Revolution, Robert Findley, David Findley, and Sannel Findley, Jr. James McJunkin came from the north of Ireland the same year, and William Barron came from Marion or Venango Township in 1798. Jacob Beighley, who joined his brothers in Connoquenessing township in 1797, came to Clay Township in 1798 or

1799. Robert Graham, who made the first improvement on the site of West Sunbury, came into the township in 1803. Joseph Thorn arrived about 1800 and died a few years later. The body was placed in a hollow log, to which oxen were hitched, and thus the rude coffin was hauled to the grave.

The settlers of 1803 were Joseph, John, James, William, and Samuel Glenn, Mrs. Jenet (Sterling) Glenn, Margaret Glenn, Mary Glenn and Mrs. A. M. Porter came in 1808. The father of this family was James Glenn, who selected the land settled, but died in Westmoreland County. John Glenn, known as Captain Glenn, commanded a company of Pennsylvania volunteers in the War of 1812. Among the later settlers were Stephen Allen, John Adams, who came in 1820 and reared a family of twenty children, Robert McCandless from Center Township in 1820, Asaph Cramer from Clay Township in 1823, William Gibson from Butler in 1827, Jeremiah Wick from Armstrong County in 1796, John and Jesse Sutton from the southern townships in 1829, and the Bartley family of Penn Township, the Thompson family of Brady Township, the Rudolph Bortmas family, the McElvains, Timblins, and Pattersons, may be classed among the pioneers, although they selected other townships for their first homes in the county.

John McDevitt came from Tyrone County, Ireland, in 1825, and to Clay Township in 1830. John Young, a son of John Young who settled in Allegheny County in 1790, came to the township in 1830. William A. McAnallen, one of the early settlers, was a son of Patrick McAnallen, who came from Ireland in 1788, and to the territory of Butler County some time previous to 1803.

The first grist mill in the township was erected by William Carruthers about 1835 on the head of Findley Glade Run, about two miles northwest of West Sunbury. It was a rude affair constructed of round

logs and operated by water power. A dam was built about forty rods above the mill whence the water was brought in a flume constructed of hollow logs to an upright box over the water wheels at the mill. This mill was destroyed by fire in 1851.

What is known as the old Shroyer mill near the west line of the township was built about 1835 and was first operated by Henry Black. Dr. Josiah McCandless built a new mill on the site of the old one about 1870, but in 1892-3 it was removed, the material being used in other buildings.

The old Painter saw-mill and planing-mill at Euclid Station on the Bessemer Railroad, was converted into a chopping mill by Joseph Mechling and used as such until 1894, when it was destroyed by fire.

The flouring-mill at West Sunbury was erected in 1871 by Reed Bryson, who was a prominent millwright and builder of his day. The first owners were Allen Wilson, Charles McClung and J. W. Christie. In 1895 the owners were J. C. Bredin, George Wolford and William Wick. This mill was destroyed by fire in 1902, and was subsequently rebuilt.

Muddy Creek Presbyterian Church is one of the oldest religious societies in the county. As early as 1799 Rev. John McPherrin, who was the pioneer Presbyterian preacher in the county, held services in the neighborhood, and the first organization was effected in 1803. Rev. McPherrin continued as stated supply for two years after the organization, and in 1805 he was installed pastor, and remained until 1813. For the next ten years the congregation was without a regular pastor, and in 1823 Rev. John Coulter, a licentiate of the Ohio Presbytery, was installed pastor. The congregation was reorganized at this time, and Rev. Coulter continued as pastor until 1850, when he resigned.

The first house of worship was erected in 1803, and was constructed of round logs. This was used until 1824, when a new meeting-house, 30x60 feet in size, was built of

hewn logs, and oak shingles were used for roofing, the interior being plastered. The present brick building was completed in 1852 and is still in good condition. The church was incorporated March 29, 1864, with Josiah McJunkin, John R. McJunkin, and James Findley as trustees. A constitution was adopted December 7, 1863.

West Sunbury. This borough, which now has a population of about 350, had its origin before the Civil War and has seen some prosperous days, though at present its growth is not rapid owing to the competition of other villages and boroughs possessing academies and other similar attractions. The Royal Arcanum and the Woodmen of the World have lodges here, and there are three churches—the Presbyterian, Rev. Bradshaw, pastor, with a membership of about 190; the United Presbyterian, Rev. Breaden, with 140 members; and the Methodist Episcopal, Rev. Walker, with seventy members.

The leading business men are the Russell Livery stables; Campbell & Smith, hardware; Breaden, Conway & Co. and J. B. Arthurs, general stores; H. C. Hindman, drugs, and the Phoenix Milling Company. Euclid Station on the Bessemer Railroad is the nearest shipping point. The borough is lighted with gas furnished by W. W. Russell, who owns the two gas wells in the township, he succeeding the Greenville Gas Company in the proprietorship. The Peoples' Telephone is installed here and there is also a Bell 'phone connection. The present postmaster is O. P. Campbell. The borough officials are: Burgess, W. J. Breaden; justices of the peace, A. Thompson and P. P. Brown; assessor and collector, G. C. Gibson; constable, J. McClymonds; road commissioner, H. C. Pryor; auditors, C. Campbell, J. B. Arthurs and A. Mechling.

Queen Junction is the junction of the Bessemer and W. Allegheny Railroads. C. W. Buckham is postmaster here.

Claytonia, with a population of about

fifty, is a station on the Bessemer Railroad which was originally known as Caledonia. It derived its name from the coal mines which were opened at that place by the Crawford brothers, and called the Caledonia mines. The Standard Mining Company also opened a mine in the same locality, which was afterwards operated by Steele and Blair, but both mines were abandoned previous to 1895. In 1894 George S. Stage of Greenville opened mines in the vicinity, and named the place Claytonia. There is one store, kept by James Welsh. Miss C. Welsh is postmistress.

Sherwin is a mining village of forty people on the Bessemer Railroad, and was founded by P. D. Sherwin, who opened the Sherwin mines at that place. A post-office, general store, and about twenty miners' houses compose the village. The postmaster is J. D. Sherwin, who also conducts the store.

Euclid Station is located on the divide between Slippery Rock and Muddy Creeks on the Bessemer Railroad, and the place was known for many years as the Center schoolhouse. When the railroad was completed to the summit, it was called Sunbury Station, and shortly after the completion of the road the name was changed to Euclid. The Painter saw-mill and planing-mill and a creamery were among the first industries of the place, but they were destroyed by fire February 9th, 1894. At the time of the fire, the planing mill was owned by Joseph Mechling, who occupied a part of the building with a chopping mill. The other part of the mill contained a single saw-mill owned by D. B. McCandless, Warren Thompson, Jasper Keister and Joseph Mechling. The place now has about fifty people. McKissack & Lutz conduct a general store; W. Christley is postmaster, and there are express and telegraph offices.

The early schools of the township were kept up by subscriptions, as were the cus-

tombs of that day. The first building erected for school purposes was in the Me-Junkin district, and was constructed in 1824 from the logs of the abandoned Muddy-creek Presbyterian Church. This building was turned over to the school district in 1835, when Daniel Carter became the teacher, and after him, John R. McJunkin. About 1820, Robert McElvain taught in a log school house which stood north of the site of West Sunbury, but early in the thirties he moved his headquarters to a log house near the old church at Middletown in Concord Township. In 1908 there were seven schools in the township, 253 scholars, and the total receipts of the school district were \$2,672.00.

The population of the township in 1860 at the first census after its organization was 1,039, and in 1900 it was 1,388, including West Sunbury borough. The estimated population in 1908 was 1,620. J. H. Timblin was justice of the peace from 1898 to 1908.

Township officials: Tax assessor and collector, H. C. McClung; constable, A. McKinney; road commissioners, J. Hindman, J. J. Brown and C. S. McCandless; auditors, A. C. Wick, J. M. McKinney and E. White; clerk, M. Mahood.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

Franklin Township, abounding in well improved and highly productive farms, has, from its organization, attracted agricultural settlers. Its name comes from the Franklin Road, a public highway that passes entirely through it from north to south. It originally comprised the eastern half of Muddy Creek Township, but when the boundaries were changed, in the township division of 1854, a part of Centre Township was taken in, and later, when further changes in boundaries were made, that part of Brady Township south of Muddy Creek was added to it. While its main importance is agricultural, the oil industry has been somewhat developed,

and there is some oil now produced in the township to a fairly profitable extent. There is also a vein of coal from three and a half to five feet thick underlying the township, but it has been mined chiefly for local consumption.

Probably the very first pioneers in what is now Franklin Township were John McCandless and Aaron Moore. In 1796 a colony of sixty persons settled in the adjacent township of Centre, but in the year before this, McCandless and Moore had selected homes in the wilderness of Franklin Township, to the east. Other pioneers soon joined them, some coming from the Centre Township settlement, and among the early names which appear in connection with civilizing enterprises may be noted those of James, George, William and Garrett Moore, Lewis Wilson, William McCandless (1st and 2d), Robert McCandless, Henry Montooth, Eliakin Anderson, Charles Sullivan, Stephen and Joseph Crawford, George Bowers, John and Peter Saltzman, Thomas and William Dodds, Jesse and James Nash, Abner Coates, John Thompson, James McGrew, Edward White, Nathaniel Stevenson and others of his name, together with many more. A number of these early settlers were natives of Ireland, although other countries were well represented. While the majority came hither attracted by the fertility of the soil and with the intention of engaging in farming, others were already equipped with excellent trades, which they followed to their own profit and the convenience of the settlement. Stephen Crawford started his blacksmith business in 1803; one William McCandless was a tailor and followed his trade in connection with farming, as did the other William McCandless engage in distilling, the latter business also being engaged in by Robert Hays. Many industries were carried on in the homes of the settlers, thrift and industry sufficing to supply all their imperative needs. Later, as towns and villages

came into existence, improvement was rapid, business increased and education and religion made great advances.

Between 1800 and 1833 the settlement in Franklin Township was increased by a number of families which subsequently became very important, and among these may be mentioned the McClures, Joneses, Kirkpatrick and Riddles. In 1799 came Adam Albert, who may be called the pioneer of the Luther faith in Butler County, and in the same year came Henry Shaffer, who was the first orchardist of the settlement, planting apple seeds from which have been developed the fine fruit of this section.

The early settlers of Franklin Township were not unmindful of their duties in regard to educating their children. Seven years after the first settlement was made, John Thompson fitted up a log cabin and conducted a subscription school for a time and was then succeeded by Charles Sullivan, who in turn was succeeded by Samuel Cook. A building for school purposes, of log construction, was put up in 1811, near the Sullivan farm, and various teachers were employed, each year showing a larger student roll. Franklin Township now has as fine a school system as any of her sister townships and as intelligent a class of citizens. There are seven schools in the township, exclusive of the borough and the joint high school in Prospect, the seven schools having an enrollment of one hundred and ninety pupils.

The churches outside of Mt. Chestnut and Prospect are not numerous, ample transportation making attendance easy. The Muddy Creek Baptist Church, the pioneer religious organization, was founded October 19, 1819, and its membership was made up of residents of Franklin, Brady, Muddy Creek and Connoquenessing Townships. The United Presbyterian Church at Mt. Chestnut was organized in 1857 by Rev. William Brandon. It now has a membership of 164, with a flourishing Sunday

school. The United Presbyterian Church at Prospect, which was formerly known as the Associate Reformed Church, dates back to 1823. The Emanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized January 2, 1843. The German Reformed and Lutheran Church completed its organization about 1843. The Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1844. The Cumberland Presbyterian Church, which was dissolved in 1887, was organized about 1844. On July 8, 1887, the Presbyterian Church at Prospect was organized. These include the leading church bodies in the history of Franklin Township.

Mt. Chestnut and Prospect are the prominent centers of the township. In 1850 the land now covered by Mt. Chestnut was surveyed around the home of James D. Anderson, who had cleared the land and in 1849 had built the Stevenson Hotel. He was a merchant and was the first postmaster. The next settlers were Jesse Dutter, Joseph Dufford and others. In 1856 came J. J. Stevenson, who was a blacksmith, hotel keeper and for eighteen years postmaster. Village industries of all kinds flourish and the town is the source of supply to a large out-lying territory.

Prospect Borough, which is situated near the south line of Franklin Township, is the central point for a large and rich agricultural region. In 1825 it was laid out and surveyed on those portions of the farms of Andrew McGowan, Matthew McCullough and David Davis which cornered at the crossing of the Franklin and Pittsburg and the New Castle and Butler roads. The first merchant, George A. Kirkpatrick, gave the name to the place. In 1836, in partnership with Robert Allen and G. W. McCaskey, he opened a stock of goods in the first frame building erected in the village. The first postmaster was Dr. M. W. Spear. The first burgess after the place was incorporated as a borough was Lewis Roth—March 28, 1846—and the first justice of the peace was Samuel Piper. A

large amount of business is transacted at Prospect, where many men of enterprise have invested capital. The Prospect Savings Bank was opened for business on May 1, 1874, with David Marshall as president and J. M. Lieghner as cashier, the latter subsequently becoming sole proprietor, in 1893 being succeeded by J. H. McLure. The Morrow Tannery was one of the early industries. It was started by Robert Allen and was later conducted by Andrew Douglas, and later by William Morrow. Other tanneries did business for a number of years in this section, conducted by Henderson Dick and Alfred Riddle. In October, 1880, occurred a fire which destroyed a steam grist-mill and steam saw-mill, owned by Martin & Edmundson. The present milling activity is due to William Ralston, who owns the Ralston Roller mill and a saw-mill. The Prospect Creamery is an important local enterprise and butter made in this plant is shipped to distant points. Secret societies are well supported, all the leading organizations being represented, and excellent school facilities are afforded. The Prospect Academy, an institution of considerable note, attracts students from near and far on account of the high educational standard maintained.

Among the leading business concerns in Prospect at the present time may be mentioned the following: W. R. Riddle & Co., T. J. Critchlow and E. L. McClure, general merchandise; J. G. Glenn, furniture and funeral director; J. C. Scott, hardware; A. Bowers, druggist; J. H. McClure, private bank; James H. Myers and J. B. Dick, livery stables; Roath Milling Company, planing mill; R. S. Weigle, Martin Heyle and J. W. Heyle, blacksmith shops; Drs. J. B. Thompson and T. D. McConnell, physicians; L. M. Roath, dentist, P. L. Hunter, proprietor of the Hunter Hotel.

The fraternal orders are represented by Rustie Lodge, I. O. O. F., organized in 1874, present membership 100; Prospect Camp, Woodmen of the World, No. 120,

organized 1904, and a Ladies Branch of the Maccabees, though the membership of the last mentioned is not as yet large.

Prospect Borough has a fine brick public school building, with an enrollment of sixty-five pupils, and two teachers. The high school, which is a joint school for the borough and township, has an enrollment of twenty, with one teacher.

Borough Officials (1909): Burgess, T. D. McConnell; council, S. S. McCullough, L. M. Roath, W. R. Riddle, J. W. Neely, G. A. Warren and A. Bowers; school board, J. H. Barr, L. M. Roath, J. H. McClure, P. L. Hunter, C. E. Weigle and James Moore; justices of the peace, John Weigle and J. F. McKee; constable, A. W. McClure; assessor, J. W. Schaffer; collector, Peter Kramer; auditors, G. C. Schaffer, Hugh Weigle and G. W. Beighley. Postmaster, Reuben Shanor.

Isle is a settlement in the northwestern part of the township having a Baptist church, with Rev. Warren, pastor. There is also a general store, kept by William Watson & Sons, and a blacksmith shop.

The Patrons of Husbandry are represented in Franklin Township by a flour-ishing grange.

Township Officials: School directors, David Pflugh, John Barkley, Ira Thompson, William Scott, Harvey Morrison and Ed. Scheiver; justices of the peace, J. T. McBride; constable, Augustus Shannon; assessor, A. G. Shannon; collector, J. J. Riddle; auditors, Geo. Barkley, Mr. Hackett and Jacob Albert.

ALLEGHENY TOWNSHIP.

Allegheny Township, located in the northeast corner of Butler County, was organized in 1854 and was created from parts of Parker and Venango Townships. The Allegheny River touches the northeast corner. Its greatest resource has been oil, its surface being too broken and uneven for an agricultural township, although there are many excellent and productive

farms within its limits. There are a few small coal banks. The oil wells now in operation are small, and there is but little gas.

There was quite an influx of people here in the closing years of the eighteenth century, beginning in 1797, when John Lowrie, John Crawford, Sr., John and George Crawford, Samuel and William Porterfield, Charles and James Pollock, Alexander Grant and John Roseberry arrived, probably in the order named. James Anderson was here in 1797, or 1798, as were also George Parker, Alexander Brown, Ebenezer and John Brown. William Jack, a soldier of the Revolution, settled on the site of Byron Centre in 1798, and the same year witnessed the arrival of Samuel Graham, a son of a Revolutionary soldier, and himself a soldier of the War of 1812, in which he lost his life. John Redick, Sr., John Allen, Levi Gibson, and Samuel Coulter were all located here in 1799. Levi Gibson established a small distillery on his place, which was in operation for some years on a small scale. John Truly also was one of the pioneers and on his farm of 400 acres erected a small mill, the site being the same as that used by Pierce and Black, when they erected their mill on Bear Creek in 1846. This latter changed hands a number of times, being later known, first as the Adams Mill and then as the Horner Mill. John Turner and Benjamin Law were other early arrivals. The first white child born in the township was probably John Allen, the date of his birth being 1799. One of the first deaths recorded was that of James Crawford, Sr., January 18, 1891, as a result of injuries received while on a hunt with a party of friends. At the confluence of Allen Run and the North Branch of Bear Creek, they fired the brush in order to drive out the game; the fire got beyond their control and they climbed trees for safety, all being seriously burned. John Parker, another of the hunting party, suffered through life

from the injuries received, which probably hastened his death.

John Lowrie, who settled on 800 acres of land in Poplar Bottom, opened a store there in 1811, it being later conducted by a man named Dumars, and still later by Pierce and Black. Walter Lowrie, a son of John, was reared there, and afterward rose to distinction, becoming United States senator. The Lowrie saw and grist mill was erected at an early date, as was also the more pretentious and better equipped Rogers mill. A mill was erected by Samuel Anderson in 1834, and later was known as the Sedgwick mill. Maple Furnace was established in 1844 by George and James Boyard, was sold in 1847 to Henry Graft, and in 1854 to M. S. Adams, who operated it until it was abandoned in 1865. The store established the same year as the furnace survived the latter three years. The Kensington Furnace was in operation from 1846 to 1852, and was owned by Church, Carruthers & Crawford. The township was very backward in its development until the oil boom, when its population increased rapidly. It has never developed a village of any size, Maple Furnace, Kensington Furnace, Six Points, Sandy Point, Byron Centre and Register City not being more than small trading points at any stage of their existence. A post-office was established at Six Points in 1866, with James McMahon as postmaster; and later one at Byron Centre, which was founded in 1879 after the oil developments.

Allegheny Township has six schools with 168 pupils. The school board in 1908 was composed of J. A. Crawford, T. L. Anderson, H. H. Gates, W. A. McQuiston, M. E. Blair and James Meek. The educational facilities are good and a high grade of scholarship is maintained.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, of Maple Furnace, was organized in 1854 by M. S. Adams, through whose instrumentality, largely, a church building was erected.

The principal members at that time were the men employed at the furnace.

Mount Olive Evangelical Church of Allegheny Township was organized March 20, 1869, by Rev. A. S. Miller, and the following year a \$3,000 church building was erected on a lot purchased from James Crawford, located near Six Points. Eleven of the members of the congregation had formerly belonged to Mt. Pisgah Church of Venango Township. Among the pastors of this church may be mentioned Rev. Isaiah Delo, Revs. Reese, Smith and Zimmer.

The Allegheny Presbyterian Church was organized May 20, 1875, by Revs. Coulter and Williams, and Elder James Crawford. The elders were John R. Allen, S. P. Eakin, A. R. Carnahan and C. C. Cooper. J. C. Kiskaddon and J. P. Milford were added to the session. In the pioneer days of the township, the Presbyterians crossed the Venango County line and attended services at Scrubgrass Presbyterian Church. Rev. James Coulter was the first pastor of Allegheny Church, and was succeeded in 1880 by Rev. Samuel A. Hughes, who continued as stated supply for two years. Rev. William J. Hazlett was installed as pastor September 24, 1883, and continued with this charge for a period of ten years, when the pulpit again became vacant. The present pastor is Rev. Mr. Witherspoon. The church has a membership of eighty.

The Grant Methodist Episcopal Church was organized by Rev. Peters in 1876, and in 1877 a house of worship was erected on the farm of John Rosenberry.

The Allegheny Church Cemetery had its inception in a charter granted, January 11, 1876, to J. P. Milford, S. P. Eakin, J. R. Allen, D. S. Allen and Henry Jamison, with authority to establish and maintain a cemetery. Including the church site, the property includes six and three-quarters acres obtained by purchase from the John Ros-

enberry and Mrs. Martha Allen farms, a part of the purchase money being turned back to the church by the sellers. It is a well-kept burying ground and is a credit to the church and township.

At Bonus there is a store operated by J. Meek. Six Points, northwest of the center, has a store and country inn kept by E. Parks. At Byron there is a school and two or three farm houses.

Township officials: Tax collectors and assessor, J. S. Glenn; constable, J. K. Boozell; road commissioners, J. T. Joseph, W. R. Bennett and E. C. Parks; auditors, N. Louchner, J. Anchors and A. Wilson.

FAIRVIEW TOWNSHIP.

Fairview Township, for a number of years distinguished on account of the remarkable development of oil, making it one of the most productive of this commodity in all Butler County, has many other claims to particular notice and at the present writing has a population of substantial farmers and progressive business men. It was established in March, 1846, by a legislative act providing that it be formed out of Donegal Township, and was given its present area in 1854. On account of the rise and ebb of the oil industry, its population has fluctuated.

The first actual settlers in Fairview Township were Samuel and John Wallace, in 1795, although, in the previous year Rudolph Barnhart had made a temporary stay of a few months. From that date on up to what may be called the close of the pioneer period, came many others, mainly home-seekers, and in a large number of cases their descendants still occupy the land. The old names, many of them familiar because of the sterling character and enterprising efforts of their owners, included John Hemphill, Jacob Barnhart, Jr., Daniel Barnhart, Joseph Smith and son John, the latter later known as a Methodist preacher, John Craig, Paul McDermott, Matthew Smith, William Wilson,

James Bovard, Alexander Storey, Samuel Kinkaid, Thomas Jackson, Patrick O'Farren, William Ray, Samuel and Stephen Hall, Leonard Reep, George Robertson, Samuel Riddle, John Irwin, William Moore, John Cumberland, David and Rev. William Morehead, John and James Craig, Andrew Campbell, Charles McClung, Samuel Irwin, John Snow, John and George Emrick, William Fleming, Jonathan Keppel, together with the Thorns and Hays.

The early settlers of this township were of the sturdy type that gave promise of future excellence. At first they were concerned in the acquiring of land and the developing of farms and probably up to 1826 few merchants had opened up stocks in any part of the township. Here, as in other districts, a lack of good roads prevented much social intercourse, the separated settlers often having to travel long distances to attend a "preaching" or to reach a mill with their bag of grain. Nevertheless settlements eventually grew into hamlets and these into villages, while the boroughs, Fairview and Petrolia, and the village of Haysville, for some years occupied the limelight as great oil centers.

Fairview. Between 1826 and 1839, thirteen houses, including a tavern, a store, a cabinet and a blacksmith shop, comprised what is now the borough of Fairview. In 1844, Col. James A. Gibson and M. B. Adams established a foundry, which, under other owners was operated until 1872. In September, 1867, the petition for the incorporation of Fairview as a borough was granted and four years later, after a placid growth of forty years, the place became one of the noisiest, busiest, and for a time one of the most reckless spots in all Pennsylvania, the people, in every walk of life apparently having become crazed by the oil fever. The first oil was discovered just west of Petrolia in the fourth sand. From a village of 200 population in 1870, it grew by 1876, to one more than 1,000. Local enterprise, together with outside

capital, rapidly provided for the increased number of inhabitants, and hotels and business houses went up with remarkable celerity. A number of concerns started and flourished for a short season, but when the great boom was over, suspended operations and in some cases caused heavy losses to those who could but poorly afford it. The borough has suffered from a number of destructive fires and the loss of much property and some life. In August, 1872, occurred the great fire at the Jameson well.

Fairview Borough has now about 235 inhabitants. Among business enterprises may be mentioned the Hotel Adams, proprietor, Mrs. Adams; the general store of C. Scott; and the cigar and notion store of S. H. Templeton, who is also postmaster. There is one school, with about forty pupils.

Of churches there are the *United Presbyterian*, dating back to 1834, with a present membership of 145, Rev. Campbell, pastor; the *Presbyterian*, organized in 1875, which now has forty members, Rev. Stewart, pastor; and the *Methodist Episcopal*, organized in the thirties of the last century, whose present pastor is the Rev. Lowthian, membership thirty.

Petrolia. In February, 1872, when the "Fannie Jane" oil well was drilled with such surprising results, the present borough of Petrolia was represented by the farm homes of J. B. Jameson, A. L. Campbell and George H. Graham. W. E. Clark in that month erected a small building. By December, 1873, there were standing four hotels, twelve grocery stores, two hardware stores, three clothing stores, two bakeries, seven barber shops, three machine shops, two meat markets, two drug stores, two billiard halls, one news room, three physicians' offices, while several lawyers had put out their shingles, and, while probably there were more saloons than all other business houses together, there was at least one organized church, the pioneer

being the Methodist Episcopal. Petrolia is described as having been an extraordinary place between 1875 and 1877, overrun by an outside element totally foreign to the one which had originally settled along Bear Creek. Among the characters still remembered by Petrolia and vicinity, and recalled as typical of a certain class that inevitably appears, wherever gathers a large and irresponsible population led by greed and excitement, was Ben Hogan, who, after a spectacular career of vice, relieved by astonishing charities and attempts to gain official recognition, later became an evangelist, but in this capacity never returned to Petrolia. Fortunes were made and lost during the height of the oil boom. As at Fairview, destructive fires have occurred in this borough, several of them destroying a large part of the business and residential sections of the town. Local enterprise, however, has been equal to the emergency, and Petrolia, in spite of other misfortunes, still is a leading point of interest and business in the township. The great flood of July, 1879, was most disastrous, causing a loss estimated at \$75,000.

The town is supplied with telegraph and U. S. Express, and has the Bell and Speechley telephone systems installed. The Standard Oil Company supplies gas for lighting purposes. The leading business firms are: W. H. Daugherty & Co. and Thomas Roach, oil refineries; W. C. Foster, drugs and shoes; Geo. Yough, clothing; William Stoughton, groceries and hardware; C. M. Williams, groceries; Mrs. J. Duffey, proprietor Central Hotel; J. M. Hawk & Son, general store and furniture; E. P. Chesbro, dry goods; O. P. Berry, machine shop; Imbrie Bros., hardware; Rinky & Spence, general store, and J. M. Barney, boiler shop. The postmaster is C. J. Gray. The fraternal orders are the Royal Arcanum, the Maccabees, the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen and the G. A. R.

Petrolia has three churches—the *Methodist Episcopal*, organized in 1873, which now has 100 members, with Rev. Recht as pastor; the *Presbyterian*, organized in 1877, now having ninety-eight members, Rev. Stewart being the pastor; and the *Roman Catholic (St. James')*, presided over by Father Hopkins, which has a membership of fifty-eight. Petrolia has one school, with an attendance of about 100 pupils. Town Officials: F. M. Fritz and C. Butzer, justices of the peace; C. Butzer, tax collector; H. Cromblin, constable; C. Butzer, tax assessor; J. Hover, road commissioner; W. Stoughton, R. Imbury and T. Gibbons auditors; M. Roach, burgess.

Karns City was incorporated as a borough in January, 1875, with L. D. Akin as first burgess. The history of this remarkable oil town is told, in large measure, in those of Fairview and Petrolia. The first well, on the Hugh P. McClymond's farm, was named the "Shasta" and in June, 1872, it was producing 120 barrels of oil a day. Believing that a permanent town would be built here, from the excitement and interest shown, the McClymonds made a plat of their land and the borough, when incorporated, included this farm and ten acres of the Riddle farm. In honor of a prominent citizen the place was named Karns City and it became the terminus of the Parker & Karns City Railroad. On the McClymonds farm great subsequent oil development took place, the famous "Rob Roy" well being produced here. A great population of speculators, drillers, pumpers and all classes of workmen and representatives of almost every profession, as well as those of none, poured in, with the usual results. Amazing fortunes were made daily, others were lost as quickly, pretentious buildings were put up and lavish expenditure gave a metropolitan air to the place. However, from a population of over 2,000 in 1876, by 1890, it has fallen to 427. Fire and flood did fearful damage to Karns City; as to the

other oil towns, one particularly distressing conflagration being that of the burning of the Bateman House, in March, 1877, when Mrs. Bateman, her three children and a guest, were burned and F. E. Bateman and son and another guest later died as the result of their injuries.

The leading firms in Karns City are the Pennsylvania Refining Company, the Starlight Refining Company, the Cleman Hardware Company, J. Wersh Jr., proprietor, and the J. Wersh general store. The Methodist Church, organized in 1874, is now presided over by Rev. Lowthian. Its membership is about twenty.

The town is lighted by gas and there is one school with about eighty-five pupils. The Odd Fellows and United Workmen are here represented by lodges, and there are express, telephone and telegraph conveniences. The present population is about 200.

To indicate the large amount of business done in the township of Fairview, including those of the boroughs and of the villages of Beuna Vista, which was surveyed in 1847 and a very important oil district in the fall of 1873 and later; Argyle, Angelica, Iron City and Haysville, may be mentioned: the Argyle Savings Bank, the Oil Exchange, the Washington Building and Loan Association, the machine shops of the United Pipe Lines Company, the latter forming a great industry, the machine shops of Ireland & Hughes, the boiler works of Frank W. Quinn & Company, the Petrolia Refining Company, the oil refinery on Oil Creek, of W. H. Daugherty & Sons, with numerous other refineries, and the Petrolia Creamery. This does not include the many financial institutions which were of short duration.

The township still produces considerable oil, there being probably some 1200 wells in operation, though all are small producers. Drilling is still going on, though nothing large has been struck in recent years. There is enough gas to provide

for local consumption. The Starlight Refining Co., the M. H. Daugherty Refining Co., the T. Roach Refining Co. and the Pennsylvania Refining Co. operate important refineries.

Of coal the township has some important mines, among them the Sherwin, which turns out 300 tons per day and gives employment to seventy men. In addition there are some smaller banks operated for local consumption.

There are deposits of limestone on Bear Creek, which have not yet been developed, but which will doubtless prove a source of future wealth.

There is one store, kept by Mr. Day, at Buena Vista, which is a station on the Western Allegheny Railway. There is also a United Presbyterian church here, where services are held occasionally. Other stations within the limits of the township are Angelica, on the B. & O. Railroad, and Fairmount, also on the B. & O.

St. Paul's Reformed Church, formerly known as the Union Church, built its first log house on the Andrew Barnhart farm, on land he donated in 1813. The congregation was originally a combination of Lutheran and Reformed. After many changes the Reformed body became the owners of the site on Sugar Creek now known as the "White Church." *The German Lutheran Church* was organized at Fairview in 1832. *St. Peter's Reformed Church*, probably was organized in 1845, and the *United Presbyterian Church* in 1834. *The Presbyterian Church of Fairview* and the *Presbyterian Church of Karns City* were both organized in 1875. *The Methodist Episcopal Church of Fairview* dates back to the thirties and that of *Petrolia* in 1873. *The Presbyterian Church* of the latter place was organized in 1877. *St. James Catholic Chapel*, in 1874, and the *Church of Christ* in 1880. Both in religion and education the residents of Fairview Township have displayed earnestness

of purpose, enlightened view and practical qualities.

Township Officials: Justice of the peace, W. P. Day; treasurer—S. McCollough; road commissioners—R. Johnson, C. Ellenbergh and R. McCollough; constable—J. Jackson; tax assessor and collector—J. J. Campbell; auditors—G. G. McCollough, W. P. Day, and C. F. E. McCollough.

United Presbyterian Church of Fairview, first known as the Bear Creek Presbyterian Church, had its beginning previous to the year 1800. The members first worshipped in a tent which stood on a spot called "Deer Lick," in the old grave-yard midway between Fairview and Karns City. About 1800 Samuel Kincaid, Joseph Smith, John Craig and others constructed the first church building, which was a small unplastered log structure that could be used only in summer. It was located about a mile east of Fairview, in the present lower Bear Creek Cemetery.

In 1803 Rev. Robert Johnston became the first pastor, giving a part of his time to the Scrubgrass congregation. He remained until 1807, after which the church was supplied for several years by Rev. Robert Lee. For several years, beginning with 1812, the congregation was without a regular pastor. Rev. Alexander Cook, who came in 1821, was the second regular pastor. Soon after, a larger and better building was erected in the Upper Bear Creek Cemetery. It was built of hewed logs, 40x60 feet and 20 feet in height and like the first building, was unplastered.

Rev. Alexander Cook was succeeded in 1830 by Rev. Joseph Johnson, lately from Ireland, as supply. The latter's failure to produce his ministerial letter caused a schism in the congregation and led to the organization of the Bear Creek Associate Reformed Church. In 1837 Mr. Johnson went back to Ireland and for some time thereafter Rev. James Green ministered to the congregation, though not called as

pastor. Rev. R. W. Oliver was the fourth settled pastor, coming in 1843. A part of his time was given to Laurenceburg and Mt. Varnum. He remained but a few years, Rev. Mr. Riddle being stated supply in 1847. The latter was the first pastor to preach against intemperance. During these early years only two communions a year were held, usually in May and October.

In 1848 Rev. James H. Fife became pastor. Soon after, the congregation decided to build a new house of worship, and in 1850 an edifice was erected on the site of the present building. It was of frame construction, 59x45 feet, and was furnished with a fine bell, but had no spire. It was erected at a cost of over \$1500.00. The use of the pews was sold to meet the expenses of the pastor's salary. At this time there were fifty-one pew holders.

Mr. Fife, who proved a satisfactory pastor, was released some time previous to June, 1856, and was succeeded by Rev. John A. Campbell in the fall of that year. During his short pastorate of two years the congregation entered the union forming the United Presbyterian Church, the Session at this time being composed of David Thompson, Robert Campbell, James Say, James Wilson, William McGarvey, Thomas Kelley and Andrew J. Christy.

Rev. W. P. Breden became pastor in the summer of 1859, and on Communion Sunday, October 30, 1864, the first offering for Foreign Missions was taken, and about this time the different congregations began making their annual report to the General Assembly.

Mr. Breden, whose pastorate was very acceptable, was succeeded by Rev. David Dodds in the fall of 1872 and in the same year a Church Aid Society was organized. In Mr. Dodd's time also a library was purchased, the congregation was districted for weekly prayer-meetings and there was a strong spiritual growth. In the spring of 1875 Buena Vista congregation was or-

ganized with twenty-one members from Fairview and others in the vicinity.

After Mr. Doods' departure the pastorate was vacant for a year. Then the congregation called Rev. A. B. C. McFarland, who began work in September, 1878. By this time the congregation needed a new church edifice and a brick two-story building was accordingly planned, 48x68 feet, at an estimated cost of \$15,000.00. It was dedicated August 24, 1883, free of debt. In 1886 the Woman's Missionary Society was organized. In January, 1889, Mr. McFarland resigned as pastor owing to causes that cast a cloud over the church during the latter part of his pastorate. He was followed by the Rev. R. M. Sherrard, who assumed his duties in the fall of 1890. On October 26, 1898, the congregation met with a discouraging experience, the fine church building, with all its equipments, being destroyed by fire. The members, strong in their sense of union, rose to the occasion, however, and cleared away the rubbish, and by their determined efforts a new and more convenient though less costly building was erected, and was dedicated February 8, 1890, free of debt. Mr. Sherrard gave up the charge September 16th following and the Rev. J. A. C. McQuiston became pastor on the first of August, 1901. He was succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Campbell, the present pastor. The church now has a membership of 145 with a flourishing Sunday school, and is a powerful factor in the religious life of the community.

CLINTON TOWNSHIP.

Clinton Township, which was organized in 1854, out of parts of the original Middlesex and Buffalo Townships, possesses many of the natural features which appeal to those in search of quiet homes and these were recognized at a very early period in the settlement of the county. It is well watered land, the tributaries of Bull Creek giving necessary moisture, and its soil

varies from heavy clay to sandy loam, while its coal deposits, when entirely developed, will probably make this township equal to many others in wealth from that source. There is but little oil or gas and as yet no limestone deposits have been opened up. Banks to supply local consumption are now operated.

One of the first pioneers to venture into this locality was Patrick Harvey, of County Down, Ireland, who selected a tract of land as early as 1792. He returned to his family in Westmoreland County until 1794, when he came back to Butler County and cleared ten acres of his farm and built his log cabin on the same and then brought his wife and children to the lonely spot. The only other pioneer of that year, of whom there is record, was James McKee. In March, 1797, came Samuel Copeland and after his log hut was built, his family joined him. Other settlers of about the same time were George Plants and John Burtner. George Stinchcomb came in 1796, but soon sold out to Barnett Stepp, and about the same period Henry Sefton, Thomas Stewart and Robert McGinnis appeared. Revolutionary soldiers were well represented in the years following, and the majority of these early settlers were of Irish extraction. The names of Thomas Watson, Hugh and Robert Riddle, John Burtner and Samuel A. Rippey were known in this section prior to 1800. In that year came James and Edward Byrne; in 1801 came Daniel Pugh, the founder of the Pughtown settlement; in 1802 came Francis Anderson, who was commissioned a justice of the peace two years later and served in the War of 1812. Thomas Lardin, who owned one of the first iron plows in the neighborhood, is mentioned in 1803, as is also John Hay; in 1805 came John Cunningham; in 1806 came William Love, the founder of a large family, and in 1816 and 1818 came other members of the same family. In 1822 three of the Walker family purchased 1800

acres of land here and as they subsequently occupied and improved it, they were among the early prominent and reliable men. There are many other names which might appear among the founders of the various industries, the builders of the homes and the moulders of public sentiment in Clinton Township through what is usually termed the pioneer period, and among these may be included the Moores, the Brewers, the Thompsons, the Gibsons, the Criswells, the Westermans, the Bicketts, the Hemphills and the Norrises, and it is remarkable how these names still figure in all that concerns the township at the present day.

In Clinton as in other townships, one of the first coveted and needed industries was a grist mill and second was a sawmill. Daniel Lardin, son of Thomas, the pioneer, was the probable founder of the village of Lardintown, built the first grist-mill, locating it at the headwaters of Bull Creek. It was subsequently owned by William Lardin, grandson of the pioneer. After it was destroyed by fire, a new mill was erected on the same site. The first frame house in the township was erected in 1840, from lumber provided, in all probability, by the Riddle saw-mill. In 1848 the Kirk carding and woolen-mill was started and successfully operated until 1861.

Clinton Township being mainly agricultural and thus self-sustaining, has fewer hamlets and villages than some of her sister districts. Population is evenly distributed and a similarity of interests has brought about much unity of feeling on all public questions. The matter of educating the children of the township was early agitated and houses were utilized at first on the farms of the Riddle and Davis families. Among the early instructors may be noted the familiar names of Cunningham, Heron, Jack, Love, McCorkle, McGarry, Watson and Anderson. The most pretentious educational enterprise of the township is the Clinton Normal and Classical Acad-

emy, which was chartered September 8, 1890, with thirty-seven stockholders. It is liberally supported and offers a fine opportunity for obtaining a thorough education along academic lines. There are six district schools with an enrollment of 217 scholars. The Saxonburg Telephone is installed throughout the township.

Clinton Township is more or less the home of Presbyterianism. The earliest organization, the *Westminster Presbyterian Church*, was founded June 12, 1835, by Rev. Newton Bracken, with a membership of nineteen. It appears that no regular church building was put up until 1845, when one of logs was constructed, which served the purpose until a new building was completed in 1853. At present it has no regular minister.

The *United Presbyterian Church of Clinton* was organized April 20, 1845, as the Associated Reform Church and was incorporated under its present title, December 7, 1863. In 1845 a log house of worship was erected on land donated by James M. Hay and at first its furnishings were very primitive. In 1854 the congregation had so increased that a new building was necessary, and a commodious frame structure was built. The first pastor was Rev. Isaiah Niblock.

Clinton United Presbyterian Church, located in the northwestern corner of the township, has a membership of 180. Rev. Mr. McMichael is pastor.

The *Oak Grove United Presbyterian Church* was organized August 27, 1878, and a frame building was put up which was dedicated in March, 1879. At present the church has no regular pastor. Its membership is about seventy.

The three cemeteries in the township are the Oak Grove, the Clinton and the Westminster, the latter being the oldest burial ground. In these sacred spots rest the ashes of many of the best known and most useful and revered of the township's pioneers.

Clinton Township has a well supported Grand Army of the Republic organization in Harvey Post, No. 514. It was organized March 25, 1886, at school-house No. 2, with the following charter members: William Harvey, John S. Love, J. B. Cunningham, J. P. Kirkpatrick, William Thompson, M. Thompson, G. P. Harvey, John Halstead, Martin Gibson, H. H. Halstead, E. Sefton, Adam Ekas, D. Huey, J. Jones, John E. Burtner and H. J. Burns. The first commanders were Adam Ekas and John S. Love, both of whom served through two terms. The post enjoys a fine hall and armory, being indebted to John S. Love for the ground on which they stand.

Riddles is a locality near the center part of the township. It has a very small population.

Houseville, a station on the Bessemer Railroad, is a settlement of about twenty people.

Barkley, also on the Bessemer Railroad, has about twenty-five people. T. Kennedy and J. Thompson conduct stores here and the Adams Express Company has an office.

Woods Station, on the Bessemer Railroad, has a telegraph office. There are about a dozen people residing in the vicinity.

Clinton Springs is a health resort where there is a hotel conducted by Anderson and Jones. There are eight cottages in the vicinity. A. Hay conducts a store near Clinton Church.

Township Officials: Justices of the peace—J. B. Cunningham and J. D. Harbison; constable—William Harvey; tax assessor and collector—J. McCall; road commissioners—A. E. Kas and J. Brewer; clerk—J. Harvey; treasurer—M. Love; auditors—W. Krume, T. Woods, and L. Lardens; school directors (1908)—W. C. Gibson, Thomas Hay, Harvey W. Love, R. D. Sefton, G. A. List, and C. R. Anderson.

BUFFALO TOWNSHIP.

Buffalo Township was one of the four townships which made up what now is Butler County, while it was still attached to Allegheny County, and included a large area. It was one of the thirteen townships erected in 1803, and continued one of the largest in the county until reduced to its present area in 1854. It is of very rugged surface and did not settle up as rapidly as some of the other townships; it is well drained by Big Buffalo Creek, Little Buffalo Creek, Sarver's Run and Little Bull Creek, and contains many excellent and well improved farms. The Allegheny River touches the extreme southeastern corner. Coal mining has been carried on quite extensively in various parts of the township, and is of the Upper Freeport character. The township is the divide between the oak and pine hills, the latter beginning at Sarversville and extending toward the south and east boundaries of the county.

Buffalo Township has very little oil or gas. A good quantity of coal is found. The Kerr Coal Company is operating near the southern boundary and has the only mine from which shipments are made to outside points. There are, however, a number of small banks operated. The Pennsylvania Railroad is the only one in the county.

The first actual settlement here was made in 1795 by a man of Irish birth, George Bell, after whom a hill and a creek were named. He was followed in the same year by Robert Elliott, also a native of Ireland, who in 1796 brought out his wife and a large family of children. He also brought with him a quantity of young fruit trees and set out one of the first orchards in the county. Benjamin Sarver, prior to taking up his residence here, came up from Tarentum every Monday and remained until the following Saturday noon, working on the mill which he operated here some time later; he made a settlement at

Sarversville in 1796. Mrs. Mary Steele and her children, John and Mary, arrived in 1796, as did some of the Jeremiah Smith, Sr., family, John Brooks, William Kiskaddon, a veteran of the Revolutionary War; and Joseph Simmers. In 1797-1798, Robert Carson, John Barker, Thomas Fleming, Andrew Easley, with their respective families, and the Kirkpatrick family took up their homes here. John Harbison, and his wife Massy, who had been residents opposite the mouth of Buffalo Creek, located in Buffalo Township in 1807. After the War of 1812, there were many new arrivals in the settlements, which had been backward in their growth and development. John Ekas settled at what now is Ekastown in 1818, and he was soon followed by the Roney and Weir families. Jacob Byerly and family arrived in 1823, and Thomas Harbison in 1824. Other pioneer families became established here in the thirties and forties, among which may be mentioned the Doyles, Halsteads, Blacks, Sedwicks, McKees, Wilsons, Walters, Walkers, Mortons, Painters, McCaffertys, Gardners and Hoovers.

The Sarver grist-mill was the first industry in operation in the township, and the log dam and water-wheel are still to be seen in the creek at Sarversville. Thomas Fleming established a small distillery in 1799, and for some years furnished his neighbors with corn whiskey. John Harbison built a saw-mill on Buffalo Creek in 1807, and operated it until his death in 1822. The mill built about the same time at Sarver's Station, by one of the Smiths and Caleb Jones, was run by them for years and later was owned by Alexander Douthett. David Kelly in 1866 built a mill at the same point, which he sold in 1868 to Jacob Ehrman and which is still known as the old Ehrman mill. William Colmer and Jacob Weaver built what later was known as the Cratty mill, and the Hill mill on Big Buffalo Creek was another mill which thrived in the early days. The most

important of the business enterprises of the township is the large distillery of Guckenheimer & Company, or rather of the Pennsylvania Company, located in the extreme southeastern part of the township. The buildings first erected were for P. McGonigle & Son, and were built in 1869; the plant was started in operation in 1870 and at that time had a capacity of eighteen barrels per day. In 1875, the firm of Guckenheimer & Company, composed of A. Guckenheimer, Samuel Wertheimer, Emil Wertheimer and Isaac Wertheimer, was organized and purchased the plant, which they operated without interruption until it was destroyed by fire in July, 1889. Large and modern buildings took the place of those destroyed, with a capacity of fifty barrels per day. It is a large and successful enterprise.

It was long after the first settlement that a school building was erected in Buffalo Township, although classes were organized in the early days and taught by some one who came from some other locality for that purpose. Among the first teachers here were Robert Cunningham, Michael Herron, Robert Hamilton, William McGarry, and Thomas Watson. The first common school was established in District No. 2, in 1836, and was taught by George C. Sedwick. At the present time the township contains six schools, all of which are in a gratifying state of efficiency.

Buffalo Presbyterian Church, located one and a half miles east of Sarversville, was organized August 3, 1843, by Revs. Abraham Boyd, Thomas W. Kerr and Elder Hill, and during that and the succeeding year a small and rude house of worship was built. A new edifice was erected soon after the close of the Civil War, and was dedicated in 1867; a burying-ground surrounds the church and consists of two acres of land. The first elders of the church were Andrew McCaskey and William Cruikshank, and the first pastor was Rev. Abraham Boyd, who had preached to

the members for some time before an organization was effected. He served the church until 1846, and was succeeded by Rev. D. D. McKee, Rev. Newton Braeken and others. The church at present (February, 1909) has thirty-five members, but no regular pastor.

St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church. The Lutherans in the very early days of the township's settlement had occasional meetings at the Sarver home, and Rev. Schweitzerbarth preached to them, but they had no church organization. St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized by Rev. J. H. Fritz in December, 1867, in the old Covenanter Church near Sarversville, with Henry Smith, Jonathan Hazlett and R. M. Harbison as elders. Articles of association were adopted February 28, 1828. In 1870 three acres were purchased from the Covenanters, and a fine church edifice was erected at a cost of \$3,000; in 1873 four more acres were added to be used as a cemetery. The present membership is about fifty.

Emery Chapel, by which name the Methodist Episcopal church at Ekastown has been generally known, is a handsome brick structure which was erected in 1868 at a cost of \$7,000. The church organization is the outgrowth of the old class which was organized at Lardin's Mill in Clinton Township early in the thirties, by Revs. Henderson and Jackson. In 1841 a frame house of worship was built and given the name of Emery Chapel in honor of Bishop Emery. The church now has a membership of about 60, with Rev. Buhl, pastor.

Sarversville, the early home of Benjamin Sarver and the seat of his grist-mill, was surveyed by Henry Halstead in 1840, and named Walley. It was given its present name by the postal authorities in January, 1858, when an office was established here and David Kelly appointed postmaster. The first store was conducted by F. D. Schweiterling, who was succeeded by David Kelly, and later by

J. M. Fleming and M. C. Sarver. J. Ekas now conducts a store here. Jacob J. Smith, a native of the village, was the second miller here and also conducted a store for some years. The population now numbers about one hundred.

Sarversville Council, No. 401, Junior Order United American Mechanics, was organized January 25, 1890, with a goodly membership, and developed into a strong lodge. Early in the nineties they put up a new and modern building as the home of the lodge.

The Sarversville Farmers' Club was organized and flourished for some years, then was abandoned. St. Paul's English Lutheran Church, Rev. Freschkorn, pastor, is located here.

Sarver Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, a little village of about 100 people, is an old settlement under a new name. It was early in the nineteenth century Smith and Jones came in and erected their mill, which later was operated by Alexander Douthett. In 1866, David Kelly built the Ehrman mill just south of the village, to which he moved in 1870, establishing the first store here at that time. He has had various successors. J. Powell now conducts a general store here and is postmaster; C. Ohl a hardware and feed business. The village is provided with the Bell telephone.

Ekastown is a little settlement at a cross roads, and boasts of a store, Emery Chapel, and a small cluster of houses.

Monroeville, or Silverville Post Office, lies on parts of the old Duffy, Cypher and McLaughlin farms, and was surveyed in 1839 by James Dunlap for Emil Maurhoff. The first building was erected by J. M. Elliott, and in 1840 a tavern was erected by George Weaver, and a store building by Peter Koon. The latter, George Fry, Gustave Speck, Charles Schweiterling, George W. Cramer and A. W. Leasure, have been the merchants of the village. The last named was made postmaster

when Silverville Post Office was established in 1894. The place contains about forty people.

Monroe Station is merely a shipping point on the Butler Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Freeport is a station on the Pennsylvania Railway, as also is *Harbison Station*.

Silverville is a small settlement of about forty people, but has no store.

Township Officials: Justices of the peace—G. Kramer and G. Easley; constable—W. Scott; tax collector—W. Harvey; tax assessor—A. B. Ekas; road commissioners—S. E. Ohl, J. McCurdy and A. Ekas; auditors—J. Harbison, A. Myers; treasurer—W. Harvey; school directors—J. F. Shearer, R. W. Harvey, John Montgomery, A. L. Myers, William Carson and Martin Sweitzer.

CLEARFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Clearfield Township, with its many water courses, its great beds of limestone and its valuable deposits of iron ore and valuable coal veins, has always been a rich district of Butler County. A number of streams have their rise in this township, the west branch of the Big Buffalo, the main creek, Long Run, the feeders of Rough Run and the head waters of Bonny Brook. The B. R. and P. Railroad passes through the northern part of the township.

The earliest of the pioneers in Clearfield Township or the territory recognized as such since its organization in 1804, were almost entirely of Irish extraction and they came to this section as home-seekers, an entirely different class from the wandering and temporary resident. The early names include those of the McBrides, the Connells, the O'Donnells, the Coyles, the Slators, the Milligans, the Dugans, the Dennys, the McGinleys, the Gallaghers, the McCues, the McLaughlins and others. The pioneer of them all was Patrick McBride, from County Donegal, Ireland, who

built his cabin and owned 400 acres of land here, in 1798, and lived until 1848. County Donegal contributed a number of the other pioneers and some of these, after entering land, carried on the trades which they had learned in their native country. John Coyle, who located here in 1800, was an expert linen weaver, James Denny was a competent shoemaker, others were blacksmiths and carpenters, and together the early settlement soon laid the foundations which resulted in a general prosperity. Farming and stock-raising became features, and even before much attention had been attracted to the mineral resources of the land, the township was looked upon favorably as a place for home and investment. The population of 288, in 1810, gradually crept up to 515 in 1820, and the assessments on property advanced accordingly.

Among the early progressive men was John Coyle, who founded the village of Coyleville, in 1830, and among the advantages presented to possible purchasers of lots, were enumerated good land, fresh and salt water springs, coal and limestone, with grist and saw-mills within reasonable distance. This was the first village in the township and at that time was expected to become a center of business as the mail coach between Butler and Kittanning passed that way tri-weekly. Fenelton was founded in 1856 by Peter Fennell, to Clearfield Township from Armstrong who with his son and two nephews came County, the family being numerous enough to start the settlement. Carbon Center was almost unimproved farm land prior to 1875, developing then into a town as more and more of the surrounding sands proved rich in oil. Business enterprises were quickly set on foot and much building was done in a very short time, and there was no diminution in this activity until 1883.

The first coal mined in Clearfield Township was on the Morrow farm. The Me-

Devitt farm gave Middle and Lower Kittanning coal and lower down on the West branch, the Deener banks were developed. On the McClelland farm, near the east line, Kittanning coal was found high above the creek, and below it was found Clarion coal. A number of small banks are now operated for local consumption, but none is shipped.

Near Coyleville a good field of oil was struck about 1906, being opened up by Flick & Company of Butler. The oil is found in the third sand. The wells averaged about twenty-five barrels daily and are still producing. Drilling operations are being continued. Practically every farm in the township has either oil or gas wells, though at present there are no large producers. Five-hundred barrel wells have been found in the township.

There are large deposits of limestone in the township, but they are as yet undeveloped owing to the lack of transportation facilities.

Coyleville, a settlement of about thirty people, is located near the center of the township. Robert Krouse and Sons conduct a general store at this point, and it is a pay station for the Kittanning Telephone Company.

Fenelton, about one and a half miles north of Coyleville, contains about twenty people and is a station on the B. R. & P. Railroad. P. Fennel is postmaster and W. I. Sipe and J. Coyle and Co. are general merchants.

Lucasville is a flag station of the B. R. & P. Railroad; it has no stores.

Clearfield Township has not been lacking in religious facilities, the Catholic church in particular being early represented here.

St. John's Catholic Church dates away back to the first pioneer settlers. In those early days the cabins of the pioneers were opened at stated times and Mass was said by missionary priests, the homes of Manus Dugan, John Sheridan, John Green, Will-

iam McGee, Dennis Duff, Patrick McBride, the Gallaghers, the Dennys and the O'Donnells being selected. In 1853 a church edifice was erected and prior to that time Catholics attended St. Patrick's Church on Sugar Creek, Armstrong County, or the church of St. Mary's Monastery, which was built in Summit Township in 1841. The church building belonging to St. John's congregation is one of the most pretentious in the township, and the cemetery, in which rest the remains of many of the early settlers, is a beautiful and well kept tract. The congregation now numbers about 425 people. Father O'Callahan is the present pastor.

St. Mary's of the Woods is the name bestowed upon the private chapel at the old Hickory Homestead near the northern line of Clearfield Township. It was used for many years as a family place of worship, and the doors were opened for all purposes of a Mission Chapel when the place was visited by Father Hickey, the owner of the property. Father Hickey was a well known priest of the Catholic church who was born and reared in Butler County, and spent the greater part of his life in Pittsburg and vicinity. A few years previous to his death he established a home for incurables at the old Hickey homestead in Clearfield Township, and the place is now under the care of the Catholic charitable societies of Pittsburg. A number of buildings were erected for the care of the inmates, and the doors of the institution are open at all times to the unfortunate who cannot obtain admission to regular hospitals and sanitariums.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, near Fenelton, was organized in October, 1857, and prior to the Civil War services were held in the same building which accommodated the English Lutherans. The changes that came about caused the little society to be reduced to small membership up to 1880, when there was a religious revival and in 1881 the church was reorganized

and a church building was dedicated in the same year. The Fennells have always been earnest Methodists and generous contributors to this society, which now numbers about 150 members.

The United Presbyterian Church of Carbon Center, which was organized in 1878, grew in membership when the town was prosperous but many of its original members subsequently moved to other sections and it no longer exists as an organized body. The same may be said of the English Lutheran Society, which was in existence from 1857 until 1861.

In 1835 Clearfield Township came under the common school system and at present has many excellent school buildings and a large percentage of the children take advantage of the opportunities given them. The records show that the first school-house was built about 1799, near the Winfield Township line, those interested in its erection being Arthur O'Donnell, Andrew and Michael Dugan, James and John McLaughlin, Michael McCue and James Denny. The second school building was erected near Coyleville. The township now has six schools. Daniel Meenan, John Swain, B. McCrea, James Nugent, John Sweeney and John Schuller composed the board in 1908.

Township Officials: Justices of the peace—F. P. McBride, and J. Dipner; constable—J. Swain; collector—J. Dipner; assessor—J. McDwett; road commissioners—F. P. McBride, J. Dipner and E. Milligan; auditors—W. Dipner, J. McDwett and T. Green.

SUMMIT TOWNSHIP.

Summit Township, an oil district and a farming section of Butler County, is also a leading educational center, both the Catholics and the Lutherans having large institutions which are well patronized. This township, taken mainly from Butler and Clearfield, with portions of Donegal and Center Townships, was organized in 1854.

Although the settlement of almost the whole of Butler County dates from about 1796, there is evidence to show that still earlier pioneers had lived in what is now Summit Township, the Rays in that year finding some untenanted cabins near their own point of settlement and hearing of others still farther away near the Beaver slope. To the Rays, however, credit is usually given as it is known that William Ray built his log cabin in this wilderness in 1796, and that when the county was organized, in 1803, he was the owner of 150 acres.

The Mitchells and Scotts and also the descendants of Thomas Smith claim their ancestors as pioneers of the same year, as do also the McCurdys, all of whom entered land and put up their log cabins in the Bonny Brook district. In 1803 is recorded the marriage of James McCurdy to Peggy Thorn, her family having been very early in this section. In 1778, Peter Henry and sister were rescued from the Indians and came to make their home in the Bonny Brook settlement and he became a man of affairs in the neighborhood, his house being selected for the transaction of public business. The first mill built in the township was that constructed in 1800, by William Neyman, near the mouth of Bonny-Brook, and after completing and operating his grist mill he added a saw-mill and a carding and fulling-mill. He evidently was a man of great business enterprise and, although the structures were very primitive, they were of great importance to the community and around these mills grew up the first congested section of the township. In 1813 Abraham Brinker moved into the Bonny Brook region and he built a carding-mill, a saw-mill and distillery, and in the following year built a stone grist mill. These mills were kept busy through many years, having different owners and at various times being improved with better machinery. The year 1830 saw the advent of an excellent type of

German settlers—men and women who had contended with hard conditions in their native land and had thus been well prepared for those they faced, and subsequently overcame, in Western Pennsylvania. The last of the original German pioneers, Nicholas Bleichner, died in February, 1894, when in the ninety-third year of his age.

The leading village of Summit Township is Herman Station, which is the successor of Bonny Brook, which was the first settlement in Summit Township. The name given when the post-office was first established was Brinker's Mills, Bonny Brook being accepted as the name in 1868. The great oil wells between Herman and Great Belt, have made this section better known to the outside world. In 1876 Charles Smith was appointed postmaster at Herman Station, and in 1877 Albert Smith purchased a hotel which had been erected here in 1875, by Charles Garlach, and, with the development of the Herman oil field, the place had a rapid growth. This section is still the home of many of the old and substantial families of the township.

Schools, colleges and churches testify to the character of the residents of Summit Township. The first schools were of the subscription type and for some years, on account of the sparsely settled country, many children had no school opportunities whatever, but in 1813 a log building was put up near Brinker's mill and dedicated to school purposes; in 1818 the Brinkers, the Gillilands and Martins erected a second school building. The township now contains six public schools, all in a state of efficiency. In 1876 the Lutheran school was established, and in May, 1894, a convent and school for the instruction of children and the education of young ladies, was founded near Herman.

St. Fidelis College, a part of St. Mary's Monastery, dates back to the spring of 1877, and in that year the old parochial residence was converted into a collegiate

school, one which still offers to Catholic youths every advantage given by Harvard, Yale or Cornell. The first students to complete the course came from the Capuchin college in Bavaria, finding here the instruction and inspiration, for many years supposed to be only secured in the universities of the old world.

St. Mary's Catholic Church is the oldest religious organization in Summit Township, missionary priests visiting this section and ministering almost from the time the first Catholic settled here. By 1846 there were enough of the faith to support the church as an organization and from that time until the present, many of the leading families have been its adherents and are proud of the association.

Zion German Lutheran Church was organized May 3, 1877, and Rev. F. Wilhelm was pastor until 1891. Since the completion of the present church building in 1880, the congregation has increased in numbers almost to its capacity, and it is the recognized church home of the German element, outside of the Catholic religion.

Summit Township is the home of a body of Capuchin priests and the magnificent structures which crown the heights above Herman Station, represent their monastery and college and church of St. Mary's. The persecution of the Catholic orders in Germany in 1870 caused the establishment of numerous bodies in America, the history of older religious bodies being repeated. The foundation stone of the Monastery was laid July 21, 1876, and the structure, with its additions, was entirely completed in 1893. In the first buildings the Monastic-Gothic style was observed and later buildings were prepared in the same line of architecture. The first prior was Father Matthew Hau. St. Mary's Church is practically one of the monastic buildings and is of the same architecture. Its altars, statuary, paintings, frescoes and its beautiful stained glass windows give it dignity and distinction and its services are

conducted with the ceremonials that belong to so old and so influential an organization.

Summit Township is well supplied with minerals, the Upper and Lower Freeport and the Kittanning veins of coal being found, and small mines have been operated for many years. There are no extensive mining operations carried on in the township at the present time. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, the West Penn Branch, and the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad, traverse this township in reaching Butler, and afford many opportunities for developing its natural resources. Oil and gas have been produced here for many years, the fields at Herman Station, in the southeastern portion of the township, and at Carbon Center in the northeastern portion, having proved very productive.

EAST BUTLER.

The town of East Butler in Summit Township had its inception in 1903, when a number of business men of Butler organized the Butler Land and Improvement Company. The incorporators of the company were D. H. Sutton, president; J. F. Anderson, secretary; William Campbell, Jr., treasurer; and these officers with J. Henry Troutman, W. D. Brandon, and John S. Campbell composed the board of directors. A charter was obtained August 3, 1903, for the purpose of developing the land that had been purchased in Summit Township. The holdings of the company consist of 640 acres lying on Bonnie Brook, two miles east of Butler on the Baltimore & Ohio and the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg Railroads, 150 acres of which has been laid out in manufacturing sites, and the balance in town lots. This tract of land comprises the farms formerly owned by John Bach, J. M. Heinzer, Robert Stephenson, Jacob Johnson, Jack Walker, and the McCandless heirs. A public sale of lots was held in September, 1903, at which the movement to build a town was formally inaugurated.

The first business enterprise to locate at East Butler was the Eleanor Iron & Steel Company which began the erection of a plant in the fall of 1903. This enterprise proved a failure, and nothing more was accomplished until the fall of 1906, when the Pittsburg-Hickson Bed Works located at the new town site and began the erection of their extensive plant which is now in full operation. The buildings of this plant are substantial brick structures covering about ten acres of ground, and the entire plant occupies about twenty acres. The plant manufactures brass and iron bedsteads, and is the largest factory of its kind in the United States.

The Valvolene Oil Company in 1907 erected a large refinery which now gives employment to about 100 men.

The location of the Bed Factory was the beginning of a building boom for the new town, and during the winter of 1906 and summer of 1907 over one hundred houses were erected in addition to a hotel, several store rooms, and meat markets. In 1908 the town had a population of about 600, two general stores, a drug store, two meat markets, two public schools, a church, and a post-office. The latter was installed in 1907, with J. L. Ralston as post-master.

The Pittsburg-Hickson Company, manufacturers of iron beds, is a Pennsylvania corporation incorporated June 20, 1906, with a capital stock of \$500,000.00, of which \$300,000.00 is common stock and \$200,000.00 preferred stock. The plant is located at East Butler, two miles east of the borough of Butler, on the B. & O. and B. R. & P. Railroads, at Noeline Station.

The company secured a manufacturing site of twenty acres from the Butler Land & Improvement Company, and in the summer of 1906 began the erection of a large plant, which was completed and in operation the latter part of 1907. The buildings are constructed of brick and iron, and have a floor space of 220,000 square feet. Since the erection of the first buildings the floor

space has been increased considerably, and the total capacity of the plant at the present time is 5000 iron beds daily. In addition to the above there has been added a department for the manufacture of bed springs and mattresses. At the present time the plant is only operated with a day force, but it is the intention of the management to operate both a day and night force as soon as the business conditions of the country will justify it. The concern owns its own water works, and has a well-organized fire department among the employees of the plant. The Pittsburg-Hickson Company is the largest concern in this country engaged in the exclusive manufacture of iron beds. The product of this plant is shipped to all parts of the world, and sold only to jobbers in car lots. At the present time there are about 300 men employed, and this number will be more than doubled when the night turn is put on.

The present officers of the company are E. J. Hickson, president and general manager; B. F. Sprankle, vice-president and treasurer; and Frank H. Murphy, secretary.

The Presbyterian congregation was organized September 27, 1908, with a membership of about fifty. The trustees are J. L. Ralston, J. W. Campbell, Ed. Davis and W. D. Sutter. The elders are W. S. Brandon, L. M. Wise and Harry Wimer, and Rev. W. E. Oller, of the First Presbyterian Church of Butler is the provisional moderator of the session, until such a time as the congregation can secure a permanent pastor. During the summer of 1908 the congregation built a frame church at a cost of about \$2500.00 which fully meets its present requirements.

The town of East Butler is supplied with the best of water, which is obtained from drilled wells near the town site. The East Butler Water Company has been incorporated with the following officers: Jas. W. Hutchison, president; J. C. Kiskaddon, secretary, and E. E. Bell, treas-

urer. The town has also been piped for gas, and is supplied by both the T. W. Phillips Oil & Gas Company, and the Reiber Independent Line.

The town is also the home of the Valvoline Oil Company, which erected a large refinery partly on the land of The Butler Land and Improvement Company, and on lands purchased from Peter Green, and the McCandless heirs, lying west of the town of East Butler. This company employs about one hundred men, and when the works are fully established will employ double that number.

Fully five hundred workmen find employment in the factories at East Butler, and the outlook for the new town is most promising. It will be a matter of a short time until the town is lighted with electricity, and a suburban railroad will connect it with the county seat. The town has not yet been incorporated as a borough, but its citizens are already looking forward to that time. The officers of the Butler Land and Improvement Company in 1908 were the same as 1903, with the exception of treasurer, Mr. William Campbell, Jr., having died in 1907. The general superintendent and manager of the company's interests is D. H. Sutton.

Herman Station is a village on the Butler Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad in the southeastern corner of the township. It came into existence after the construction of the railroad in 1871, and for a number of years the only improvements were a general store and hotel. The hotel was built in 1875 by Charles Garlach and purchased in 1880 by Albert Smith, who became the post-master when the old Bonny Brook post-office was discontinued and removed to that place. Charles Smith afterwards became the post-master, general storekeeper and station agent, and he was succeeded by M. E. Dittmer, and he in turn by W. F. Lünberg. The great wells of the Herman oil field were struck during the latter part of the eighties and nineties,

but have not tended to increase the population or mercantile interests of the place to a great extent. The celebrated Eichenlaub and Wolfe farms are in this vicinity. The Monastery buildings on the hill above Herman are an attractive feature of the place, and are noted elsewhere in this chapter.

Carbon Center is a station on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in the northeastern corner of the township, and derives its name from the old village of Carbon Center that existed close to the Donegal and Clearfield Township lines, and was a noted oil field during the latter part of the seventies. Carbon Center, Heck Station and St. Joe Station in Oakland Township, at one time formed a busy community, and was the center of oil operations for over twenty years.

POPULATION.

The population of the township in 1860 was 939; in 1870 it was 1304; in 1880, 1266; and in 1890, 1287. The oil developments of the township which began in 1890 increased the population to 1500 in 1894. It dropped back to 1260 in 1900, but the establishing of East Butler in 1908 has increased the population to 1840.

Township Officials: The officials of the township in 1908 were John Herrit, tax collector; John Biedenbach, constable; Joseph Mauer, township clerk; Peter Nigh, Fred Oesterling and Fred Trimbur, road supervisors; James Oesterling, assessor; J. W. Baldauf, Judge of elections; L. M. Wise, inspector; William Baldauf, inspector of elections; George Forcht, J. W. Baldauf and Fred Trimbur, auditors; J. Kronenbitter, justice of the peace.

WINFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Winfield Township was organized in 1854 and formed of territory formerly included in Clearfield and Buffalo Townships. It has less tillable land than a number of the other townships of the county, but its mineral deposits and its fine water

power giving excellent manufacturing sites, have contributed to the material prosperity of this section and these advantages early attracted a fine type of pioneer settler.

The pioneers who came first, were natives of Ireland and until 1836 the larger number of settlers were more or less of the same ancestry, including a number of Revolutionary veterans. In 1796 came Jeremiah Smith with his four sons and two daughters. Two of the Smith sons were equipped with trades, one being a cooper and the other a carpenter and in the next year came David Moorhead, a weaver. Even at that early day, these trades were useful to the community and they were taught to the next generation. In 1797-8 came Andrew Cruikshank, with the record of seven years of honorable service in the War of the Revolution; and in the same year the little settlement was increased by Mathias Cypher and family, who left many descendants, the name yet being a familiar one in the township. In 1799, John and Michael Fair with Caleb Jones acquired lands here, and about 1800 appear the names of John and William Clugston, Samuel Cooper, Robert Johnston, William and James Hazlett, John Kennedy and Jacob Harshman. About 1815 other settlers were Arthur Hill, Robert Galbreath and William Hesselgesser and family. In 1817 came Abraham Leasure, founder of the village of Leasureville and when Thomas Bickett came in 1818 they found James, William and David Ralston and Robert Graham, already established. In 1832 came the first French pioneers, Francis Jackman and wife. In 1836 the colony was greatly augmented by the arrival of many Germans and they brought with them their habits of thrift and frugality which soon made an impression in the township, where, under their industry, great agricultural development followed.

The industries of the township include

milling, ore and coal mining, the successful development of gas and extensive working of limestone quarries. In 1809 Jeremiah Smith, Jr., and Caleb Jones built a grist-mill, which succeeded the hand-mill constructed by his father. The Smiths controlled the earliest industries, having a saw-pit, mills, plow, harrow and cooper shops. In 1806 Thomas Horton built a saw-mill and was assisted in operating it by his son William, who was also an itinerant Methodist preacher. In 1817, Peter McLaughlin purchased the Smith grist-mill and 500 acres of land, and about the same time, Peter and Hugh or Robert McLaughlin, established a powder factory and both industries were continued until 1828. The powder mill, under other owners, was operated for many years afterward. The mill also changed owners and in 1853 the Denny's tore down the old mill and put up a more modern one which was subsequently still further improved. Just east of this mill, a great gas well was drilled by the Denny brothers and William Stewart, in 1871, and in 1874 the productive Denny well was opened, the drilling reaching 1,442 feet. The Hazlett family conducted grist and saw-mills on Rough Run so long and successfully that they were given the local name of the millers of Rough Run.

In 1847 began the first important developing of ore deposits near the mouth of Rough Run, and William Spear established the Winfield furnace. In 1856 it passed into the hands of the Winfield Coal and Iron Company and later was the property of William Stewart, who worked it until 1864. An attempt was made in 1891-2 to profitably operate salt works, on land near the Winfield furnace, but the enterprise did not succeed. One of the township's most prosperous concerns is the Acme Lime Company, Limited, which was organized in 1894, with J. A. Ransom president, J. J. Haas, secretary and Webster Keasey, superintendent. The com-

pany owns 177 acres of land on Rough Run, and their plants are equipped with every modern improvement in the line of quarry machinery. The company also operates a coal mine and employment is afforded a large force.

Winfield Grange is one of the strong organizations of the Patrons of Husbandry in the county as well as one of the oldest. The Grange has a membership of over fifty and owns its own hall. George Bieker is the master.

Certain interests have favored the growth of a number of pleasant villages in Winfield Township, each one of which has its full complement of happy homes. *Leosauerville*, platted as Unionville in 1832, is of the class above named. *Melissadale*, named in honor of the wife of William Stewart, is no longer a place of much importance, its milling interests having declined.

Cabot Station dates back to 1871, when W. S. Boyd erected a building for hotel purposes after the Butler Branch Railroad had been completed. The post-office at this point was known as Carbon Black until 1904, when the name of the office and station were changed to Cabot, and the railroad station as Saxon Station.

The Carbon Black Works were established in 1876 by Nolan and Bordman, when one brick and one frame building were erected. These were burned in the winter of 1879-80, and the present brick structure, 250x120 feet, was erected in 1881. The capacity of the factory is about 2,500 pounds of carbon black a week. In 1902 the works were purchased by G. L. Cabot of Boston, who is the present operator.

The present public school at Cabot was erected in 1888, in the place of the old brick school house that was in use previous to the Civil War. Cabot Institute was established in 1903, and the present brick building erected the same year. The lumber yards of Sykes & Wetzel were estab-

lished about 1890. The present village is composed of about twenty-five dwellings, a blacksmith shop, the Carbon Black Works, Rumbaugh's Livery barn, and Smith & Logan's store. The post-office is at the store, and C. A. Smith is the post-master.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Cabot Station is the successor of Knox M. E. Church of Winfield Township. About 1903 the Knox Society purchased the building at Cabot formerly occupied by the Methodist Protestant Society and removed to the village. The church is in the circuit with Ekastown and Fisk Chapel and the present pastor is Rev. J. J. Buell.

Marwood Station, formerly *Delano*, dates back to 1870, when E. G. Lighthold opened a store at that point. A post-office was established in Daniel Denny's store building in 1871, with L. Heydrick as post-master. The principal stores of the place in 1908 were those of A. Krause & Son, and Krause & Freehling.

Cabot Institute. Through the generosity of G. L. Cabot, the citizens of Cabot Station were enabled to establish an institute which has been a great benefit to the young people of the community as well as a credit to the enterprise of her citizens. In 1903 the movement was inaugurated and Mr. Cabot proposed to duplicate the amount of money raised in the community for building purposes by his personal check. A subscription list was started and in a short time sufficient money was pledged to insure the erection of the building, and the donation of the ground was secured from Webster Keasey, a resident of Cabot. A handsome two-story brick building was erected, and the institute started its first year with sixty-five pupils. The first principal was S. W. Frazier, and he was succeeded by E. O. Copeland, and he in turn by James Campbell. In 1906 C. W. Johnson was elected principal, and continued until in the fall of 1908, when A. W. Wallace of New Athens, Ohio, took

charge of the school. The board of directors of the institute in 1908 was composed of John Rivers, Sr., President; Dr. J. M. Scott, Secretary; and C. A. Smith, Robert Krause, G. L. Cabot of Boston, Judge James M. Galbreath of Butler, and J. W. Powell of Buffalo township. The institute has twenty-one pupils enrolled, and is in a prosperous condition.

St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church at Cabot Station was built in 1904 by Rev. Father Nicholas M. Deinlein of St. Fidelis College, Herman, who had taken an interest in the welfare of the foreigners employed at the mines and quarries in Winfield township.

West Winfield. The village of West Winfield in Winfield Township is located on ground that has some historic interest. About the year 1817 William Hazlett erected a grist mill on Rough Run which he and his sons operated until after the erection of Winfield furnace. In 1847 William Spear erected a furnace near the mouth of Rough Run to develop the rich iron ore deposits of that section. Spear operated the furnace until 1856, when the industry passed into the hands of the Winfield Coal & Iron Company from whom it was purchased by William Stewart, who had previously operated the old Hickory Furnace on Slippery Rock creek at Kiestler's Mill. Stewart operated the furnace until about 1865 when it went out of blast and the property was abandoned. The furnace tract of land consisting of 1,400 acres of the best mineral land in Butler county came into the possession of the McKee estate of Pittsburg, the present owners. The old stone stack of the furnace is still standing, and a stone house still remains as the only monuments of one of the principal industries of Butler County more than half a century ago.

The village of today had its inception in the building of the West Winfield Branch Railroad in 1890 and 1891, which was constructed from Monroeville up Rough Run

to the site of the old furnace. The Rough Run Manufacturing Company purchased a tract of land adjoining the furnace property in 1891, and established a salt works. The company, which was composed of Butler people, carried out the idea of Joseph Bredin to pipe salt water from the salt water wells near Butler to the plant of Rough Run, and there manufacture the salt where there was an abundance of cheap fuel to be obtained from the natural gas wells. The enterprise was carried on for a year or two but proved unprofitable, and the works were closed.

After the completion of the West Winfield Railroad in 1890, Webster Keasey and J. A. Ransom leased the Keasey farm of 177 acres from the Rough Run Manufacturing Company, and began the mining and shipping of lime. Keasey and Ransom disposed of their plant to Houston Brothers of Pittsburg, who operated it for a number of years, and about 1898 A. G. Morris & Son of Tyrone purchased the interest of Houston Brothers. In the meantime F. W. McKee had opened up the limestone vein on the furnace tract south of the old Keasey farm, which is now the scene of the largest limestone operation of its kind in the United States. The limestone was mined by drifting into the side of the hill, and the main entry now extends about 1,800 feet from the mouth of the mine. The mine is equipped with compressed air machines for drilling, lighted with electricity, and electric haulage is used. About eighty men are employed continuously, and the output of the mine averages six hundred tons daily of raw stone and about one thousand bushels of burnt lime. The superintendent of the operations is George Milliron, who has been an employe of the company for eight years, and the foreman of the mining operations is R. D. Younkens. The limestone at this point is twenty-eight feet thick, and lies in three veins. At the present time the company is taking out the

two lower veins and leaving in the top vein, which is six feet thick, for a roof.

In addition to the limestone operations at West Winfield, F. W. McKee & Company are operating the Darlington Sandstone and shipping a large quantity of sand to Pittsburg and other points which is used in the manufacture of glass.

The Duquesne Fireproofing Company which was organized several years ago to develop the fire clay on Rough Run, built a large plant for the manufacture of sewer pipe, terra cotta work and other products of fire clay. They employed several hundred men until 1906, when the plant was closed down.

Rough Run Postoffice was established in 1894, and Webster Keasey was installed as its first postmaster. In October, 1898, the name of the office was changed to West Winfield, and in May, 1899, W. H. Cooper succeeded Mr. Keasey as postmaster. Mr. Cooper remained in charge of the office until November 12, 1903, when he was succeeded by C. C. Donaldson, the present postmaster.

St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church was built in 1902, and is under the care of the priests at St. Mary's College, Herman. It is a commodious frame building and was erected by the members of the Catholic faith in that community who had an interest in the religious welfare of the foreigners who are employed at the works. A large percentage of the membership is foreign, but the American residents of the place also attend the services.

The Presbyterian Mission at West Winfield is under the care of the Presbyterian church, and is the only Protestant organization in the place. Sabbath School and services are held in the hall of the public school building, and at the present time are in charge of Rev. George Stewart. The public school house was built in 1901 by the school board of Winfield Township, assisted by the financial aid of F. W. McKee, who is agent for the McKee estate.

The business houses of the town are C. C. Donaldson & Company, who conduct a general store and keep the postoffice, and Jacob Schwartz, clothing. The town of West Winfield is built entirely on the old furnace property, and the houses are owned by the McKee estate. The population of the place varies from six hundred to one thousand, and is composed principally of foreigners, who are employed at the works and mines.

Black, or Saxon Station gained local prominence when the carbon works were established at this point in 1876 and conducted until the winter of 1879-80, when they were burned. The present brick structures were put up in 1881 and the industry continues. In 1888 a fine public school building was erected, the town has excellent railroad facilities and is one of the centers of population in the township. Delano Station dates back to 1870, when E. G. Leithold opened a store here and in the following year a post-office was established, with L. Heidrick as first postmaster. The village is the center of a wealthy outside district and supplies the wants of a considerable extent of country. The name of this place is now Cabot.

Prior to 1815 the children of Winfield and Clearfield Township were served in large measure by the same teachers. Educational needs were by no means neglected, although, perhaps, they were not furthered as rapidly as in some other sections. The intelligent citizenship, however, of the present day, shows there is no lack of schools or educating opportunities in the year 1909.

There are nine public schools with an enrollment of 295 scholars.

Church membership is divided between the Methodist Episcopal and the Lutheran and Evangelical bodies. Knox Methodist Episcopal Church, near the eastern line of Jefferson Township, is probably the oldest organization, existing as a society in 1824. Like many of the early charges it had its

difficulties, but in 1864 a brick structure was erected in which the congregation worshipped until it was decided to remove to Cabot, when the building was converted into a dwelling house.

Fisk Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in August, 1855, and in 1857 a brick building was built which may be enlarged to accommodate increasing membership. It was given its name in honor of Rev. Wilbur Fisk, a worthy man and beloved pastor. Its present pastor is Rev. J. J. Buell.

The German Lutheran Church was organized in 1848 by Rev. Henry Issense, although prior to that time religious services had been regularly held. The first house of worship of this body was a building erected in the cemetery east of the present church edifice, which succeeded under the pastorate of Reverend Umsler, in 1887. In the old cemetery adjoining rest the remains of many of the old German settlers of the township and it is noted that many of the headstones tell the pitiful tale of the scourge that visited many of the homes in 1858—scarlet fever.

St. Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran Church (German) was incorporated in November, 1888, with thirty-two members, including Rev. J. G. Amsohler.

It is in the Sarversville charge with St. Paul's Church of Sarversville and St. Luke's Church of Saxonburg. Rev. J. A. Frishkorn is the present pastor.

The Evangelical Zion Church of Winfield and Buffalo Townships, signed articles of association, January 6, 1873, but it was organized in 1852, when a small frame building was erected, which served until the fine church structure was completed in 1873.

The Methodist Protestant Church at Saxon Station was accommodated by the trustees of the society by the erection of their neat frame building, which was completed in 1879, when Rev. J. J. Waggoner was appointed pastor. It may thus be

seen that the spiritual welfare of the residents of Winfield Township is well taken care of and the influence of these bodies is doubtless reflected in the quiet, peaceful, law-abiding life which pervades this section. An organization of local note is the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, which was organized August 27, 1859, by Lewis A. Krause, who served as first president.

The population of the township in 1900 was 1,395 and the estimated population in 1908 was 1,680. The increase in the last eight years is due to the development of the limestone and mining industries.

The township officials in 1908 were as follows: Constable, John Milliron; township clerk, George Morris; tax collector, G. W. Galbreath; road supervisors, W. S. Cruikshank, Henry Grimm, Scott Cruikshank; auditors, J. H. Morehead, William Fox, G. W. Watson. Election officers: First Precinct—Erhart Lang, judge; William Fox and Theodore Acre, inspectors; Second Precinct—W. J. Jenkins, judge; H. C. Gibson and William Rummel, inspectors. Assistant assessors, W. H. Watson and Henry Hilliard.

WORTH TOWNSHIP.

Worth Township, which is situated in the northwestern part of Butler County, was organized in 1854, and in its name, commemorates General Worth, a hero of the Mexican War. While it possesses considerable rich farming land, it is mainly noted for its mineral wealth, large areas being rich in coal deposits, and comparatively recent investigations proving also the presence of reservoirs of natural gas. Profitable wells were drilled on the Elliott, Pizor, McCracken and Boyd farms in the latter part of the eighties and formed a part of the Grove City Gas Plant. The Allegheny & Western Railroad in the southern part of the township is bound in time to develop the mineral resources in that district. In the formation of Worth

township, a part was taken from Slippery Rock, but the larger portion was subtracted from Muddy Creek Township. The population has varied but little since its organization; in 1908 it was estimated as 1,090.

Prior to the coming of the white settlers, this, as other sections, had been occupied by the Indians and still many years after their departure an occasional relic of those early inhabitants is found. In the autumn of 1790, two enterprising and courageous men of Cumberland County or Westmoreland County, came to the Indian village on Slippery Rock, and finding no objection made to their presence, built themselves a cabin and remained for three months, engaging in hunting and in exploring the country. Probably the peaceful disposition of the natives led David Studebaker, one of these pioneers, to return to this region three years later, accompanied by his sister, and later being joined by his father and the rest of the family. David's marriage to Catherine Michaels was the first ceremony of the kind in the township and many of their descendants have reached a large degree of prominence in Butler and adjacent counties. The permanent settlers came to Worth Township a few years earlier than to some other sections, William and John Elliott coming in 1793, John Dennison in the same year, David, George and Rebecca Armstrong in 1794, and Henry Stinetorf, John and Jacob Pisor, Thomas, David, William and Samuel Cross, Daniel and William McConnell, William McNees and Benjamin Jack, in 1795. Thomas, Andrew and John Clark joined the colony in 1797, and in 1798 came Thomas Humphrey, Andrew, Edward and James Douglass, Christopher Wimer and Charles Coulter. A number of these early settlers had been soldiers in the Revolutionary War. Other families established here between 1800 and 1820 were those of Charles, John and John Martin, Jr., John Taggart, Hugh Hender-

son, John Moore, Isaac M. Cornelius, Robert Glenn, Casper Hockenberry, Alexander McBride and George Taylor.

Only second to providing shelter and food for their families, the worthy pioneers of Worth Township felt the responsibility resting on them to provide religious influences and some sort of educational opportunities, the traveling preacher at first supplying both needs. The Rev. John Anderson is described as calling his audience together as early as May, 1807, under the shade of an oak tree, and on up to 1811, Associate Presbyterian preachers would hold services, John Moore's house always being open for this purpose.

The United Presbyterian Church, of Slippery Rock, the oldest religious body in Worth Township, was organized in 1809 and until 1842 was known as the Mouth of Wolf Creek Church, indicating its location. In 1811 a house of worship was completed and Alexander Murray was ordained pastor. The first edifice was burned in 1839 but the membership of this body has always numbered a large percentage of the wealth of the community and generosity has been shown in subsequent building for church purposes. In 1889 Rev. J. B. Whitten succeeded Rev. M. B. Patterson as pastor.

Zion Baptist Church, which was organized in November, 1841, held services in the school-house until 1843, when Jacob Fisher donated land on which a substantial brick building was erected, this having been enlarged and improved through the further generosity of members of the congregation. The first pastor was Rev. Daniel Daniels, and the first members were John and Margaret Oelton, William and Annie Book, Robert and Mary Hampson and Phoebe Cooper.

Mt. Union Church of God congregation was organized in 1871 and the first services were held in Rocky Springs school-house. The first preacher in charge was

Elder Joseph Grimm. The generosity of different members made it possible to erect a commodious structure in 1873.

Robert Marcus is entitled to the credit of establishing the first school in Worth Township. He used an old log house then standing on the Pisor farm and his sessions began in 1810, when he had twenty-five subscribed pupils. A second school was soon opened on the McNees farm, later another was opened on the Stinetorf farm and long before the common school system was adopted, this section was affording its youth educational training, which was mainly confined, however, to the elemental branches. In 1908 there were eight schools in the district with 187 scholars, and the total receipts of the district including the State appropriation were \$2,672.00.

In early days in Worth as in other townships, the majority of families provided for the grinding of their own grain, by means of either horse-power or hand mills, the process in either case being one that was very unsatisfactory. Hence, the building of a grist mill was a matter of common interest and the man of enterprise who erected one was looked on, in a way, as a public benefactor. The credit for building the first mill here of that kind lies between Alexander McBride and Franklin Elliott. In 1803 Thomas Coulter operated a saw-mill and after the construction of the McBride grist mill in 1827, the owner of the latter built a saw-mill and continued to operate both mills until 1850. Charles Coulter established his carding-mill following the War of 1812, an industry which, under subsequent owners and operators was equipped with modern machinery and during the Civil War did a large business in the manufacture of flannels and blankets. It later became known as the Sutliff mill. Tanneries were among the early industries and in 1803, James Coulter established one that was conducted for many years as an important

township industry. In the days of pioneering one of the remunerative industries was distilling and prior to the temperance agitation in the thirties, much fine whisky was manufactured in Worth Township, the leading men in the industry being Hugh Henderson, Jonathan Dean and William Vogan. Since modern enterprise has found means to develop the natural resources of the land, mining has become one of the most important activities of this section, and, together with gas development, has attracted both capital and labor to the Township.

Jacksville. The village of Mechanicsburg or Jacksville Post-office is said to have received its name from the fact that a number of mechanics lived at the village at the same time. The original post-office at Jacksville was established in William Jack's store on his farm a short distance east of the present village. His son, Cochrad Jack, was the first post-master. The succeeding post-masters have been Samuel Hazlett, John Boyle, Nicholas Gardner, Marcus Reichert, and Hannah Boyle. The village contains about a dozen houses, a blacksmith shop, post-office, and a general store, besides a wagon shop and a town hall. The tannery and the woolen mill located here ceased operation in the nineties.

Jacksville Tent Number 159, K. O. T. M., was organized April 1, 1883, and the charter was granted December 16th of the same year. There were nineteen charter members, and the first officers were J. B. Pizor, J. W. Studebaker, S. C. Humphrey, and W. F. Gardner.

The Worth Township Gas Company was organized in 1892 to operate the gas wells on the Glenn and the McClymonds farms. This gas was used for local consumption.

The Worth Mutual Fire Insurance Company was chartered January 13, 1875. The original members and stockholders were Amaziah Kelly, A. Stickle, Hampson

Dean, J. A. Kelly, W. McBride, R. A. Humphrey was elected to the position in 1887 and 1894. Mr. Marshall was secretary of the corporation until 1882, when W. E. Taylor was elected to succeed him. The company at the present time has over \$1,000,000.00 of insurance on its books.



Joseph Hartman

Representative Citizens.

HON. JOSEPH HARTMAN, formerly one of the best known and most successful oil producers of Butler County, president of the Butler County National Bank, and previously also of the Chicora Bank, Chicora, Penna., was born in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, October 18, 1827, son of William and Mary (Winters) Hartman. His father, a blacksmith, brought him up to that trade, and he worked at it until reaching the age of seventeen years. He then became employed in the ore mines and also engaged in contracting until January, 1855. Being an ambitious youth, he saved a large part of his earnings, and in 1849 purchased a farm in Donegal Township, Butler County, to which his parents removed in the same year. He took up his own residence there in 1856, and it continued to be his home until his removal to Butler. He saw military service for nine months in the Civil War, in the One Hundred and Sixty-Ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers. In 1864 he entered into the oil business, commencing operations in Venango County, but later transferring them to Butler County, where he was prominently and successfully engaged in oil production for over thirty-five years. Besides his extensive operations in the Millerstown field, he also developed good oil territory in Allegheny County, New York, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, in the St. Joe, Callery Junction, Jefferson

Centre, the McDonald and Hundred Foot fields, and in the Mannington field of West Virginia which was one of the largest productions of that State. One of his best strikes was on the Black farm in Butler County, which realized for him a handsome sum. He was a stockholder in several large oil companies, including the United States Pipe Line Company, and the Producers' Pipe Line Company.

When the movement was inaugurated to curtail production, Mr. Hartman strongly supported the plan of Mr. Phillips to set apart 2,000,000 barrels of oil for the protection of the labor engaged in the petroleum industry. He was also associated in mining enterprises outside the State, being included among the capitalists who purchased the Trade Dollar Mining Company, of Idaho. Succeeding Mr. Taylor as president of the Butler County National Bank, soon after its organization, he filled that office very creditably for a number of years thereafter. In politics Mr. Hartman was a strong Republican, and in 1884 was elected to the Legislature, serving until 1886. He belonged to A. G. Reed Post, G. A. R., of Butler, and was always warmly interested in Grand Army matters and in the welfare of the old soldiers.

Mr. Hartman was twice married: first in January, 1853, to Margaret Black, a daughter of John Black, of Donegal Township. She died July 5, 1869, having borne

her husband the following children: Mary E.; Lizzie J., who married Patrick Gallagher, an oil producer of Butler, residing at No. 394 N. McKean Street; Anna L., wife of Michael Leonard; Frances Eva, and Joseph. Mary and Frances Eva are unmarried and reside at No. 400 N. Main Street. Mr. Hartman married for his second wife, in 1873, Miss Mary McFadden, who died April 17, 1892. He was a member of the Roman Catholic Church, as are also the surviving members of his family. He performed useful service as a member of the Building Committee in the erection of St. Patrick's Church at Sugar Creek. Mr. Hartman came to Butler in November, 1892, and resided here until his death, which took place February 29, 1904. He was regarded as one of the foremost citizens of the place. Successful in business, he had at heart the interest of the community in which he had largely achieved his prosperity, and he gave with no niggardly hand to religious and educational institutions, and to other philanthropic enterprises. His death was a distinct loss to the community, and his part as an up-builder of the material prosperity for this section will not soon be forgotten.

DR. JOHN M. SCOTT, who for the past thirty-five years has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession in the village of Cabot, is the only physician in Winfield Township, throughout which locality he enjoys an extensive and lucrative practice. He was born in Center Township, Indiana County, Pennsylvania, December 26, 1849, and is a son of John and Mary (Reed) Scott, the latter being a daughter of Samuel Reed, who came of a family long established in Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania. Dr. Scott is of Scotch descent, his grandfather having come from Scotland at a very early period and settled in Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania.

John M. Scott received his primary education in an old log schoolhouse in Indiana County, supplementing it with a course of study at Homer City Academy, and finally graduating from the Medical College at Columbus, Ohio. He first engaged in the practice of his profession at Livermore, Pennsylvania, where he was associated for two years with Dr. Banks, at the end of which period he came to Cabot, where he has since been located and where he enjoys the confidence and esteem of an extensive circle of friends and patrons.

September 26, 1872, Dr. Scott was joined in the holy bonds of wedlock with Agnes M. Black, a daughter of Col. John A. and Margaret (Kerr) Black. Into their household were born five children: Mary J., wife of Dr. O. G. Crawshaw, a dentist, who has had two children—George S. (deceased) and Jackson O.; Viola, who is the wife of E. M. Craig of Oakmont, Pennsylvania, and has three children—Robert, Isabelle, and Virginia Scott; John B., a graduate of the dental department of the Western University, who is engaged in the practice of his profession in the village of Cabot; Helen Carrie, who is residing at home; and James Willis, who is at present a student.

Dr. Scott and his estimable wife reside in a commodious two-story brick residence in the village of Cabot and are prominently identified with the social affairs of that city. Dr. Scott is a member of the Presbyterian Church of Buffalo.

ELI D. ROBINSON, the present postmaster at Butler, and a veteran journalist, was born in Penn Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, March 5, 1855. He is a son of the late Thomas Robinson and his wife, Ann Eliza (DeWolf) Robinson.

Eli D. Robinson was eight years of age when his parents located at Butler. He was educated in the common schools and at Witherspoon Institute, where he spent

five years. Shortly before attaining his majority he began the study of law under his father's direction. His tastes inclining to journalism, he gave up the law, and in 1879 purchased the Butler *Eagle* from his father, and was associated with that paper as editor and publisher until 1903. An ardent Republican by conviction, he has ably supported the cause of his party, and has often proved an able champion of needed reforms, possessing the pen of a ready writer, with the power of original and forceful expression. His appointment as postmaster met with the hearty approbation of his fellow citizens and he assumed the duties of the office on January 1, 1905.

Eli D. Robinson was married March 14, 1883, to Emily E. Rogers, and they have four children: Mrs. Richard H. Wick, Bertha, Carl and Donald. Their commodious and tasteful residence is situated at No. 416 East Clay street, Butler. The family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WARREN AGGAS, one of Center Township's substantial and representative citizens, interested both in farming and in oil well contracting and drilling, resides on the fine farm of 212 acres, on which he was born, in Butler County, Pennsylvania, December 9, 1866. His parents were James and Catherine (Andrews) Aggas.

In tracing the ancestors of Mr. Aggas, the reader comes to one of those tragedies which marked the advance of civilization, but a few generations ago, when the white man contended with the savage. The great-grandfather of Warren Aggas was killed by the Indians, in Westmoreland County, in 1796. His widow fled into the forest of what is now Center Township, accompanied by her two little boys, Sylvanus and Abner, aged eleven and ten years respectively. It was her intention to chose a home there, hidden as she believed herself, from the cruel savages that

had shed the blood of her husband, and with this end in view, a pitiful story is told of her getting lost and separated from her children and neighbors who had also sought a refuge in the woods. For three days she wandered lost and alone, but subsequently was reunited to her children and together they established a home on the land which has ever since remained in the family, no division ever having been made.

James Aggas, father of Warren and son of Sylvanus, was born on the above named farm and continued agricultural pursuits through life, both he and wife passing away in the old home. The old residence built by Sylvanus Aggas almost seventy years ago, still shelters his descendants. There were other buildings and the barn, a still substantial structure, was put up in 1859, a second barn being built in 1885. James Aggas married Catherine Andrews and they had six children, namely: Warren; Loyal, who lives in Center Township; Sylvanus, who resides in Illinois; William John, who lives at Ellwood City; Elizabeth Belle, who died aged about twelve years; and an unnamed infant.

Warren Aggas was reared to farm life and has always been interested in agriculture. In addition to managing his large estate, he is in partnership with a Mr. Hamilton in contracting and drilling oil wells, the latter being a practical driller.

Mr. Aggas married Miss Sarah Belle McCandless, who is a daughter of Red-dick McCandless, and their children are as follows: James, who dresses the tools used in oil well drilling, and who married Bessie Barkley; and Stella E., Huldah, Laura Muriel, Samuel Claud, Evelyn and Leroy. Mr. Aggas is a member of the Odd Fellows, Lodge No. 1154, of West Sunbury.

JAMES A. McKEE, one of the best known residents of Butler and editor of the present volume, was born in Butler Township, this county, May 11, 1865, son

of Robert and Mary Jane (Kirk) McKee. His paternal grandfather was James McKee, and his great grandfather, Thomas McKee, who married Margaret Hogue. James, the grandfather, who was the eldest son of his parents, was born in 1780, in Tuscarora Valley, Mifflin County, Penna. He came to Butler from Ligonier, Pennsylvania, in 1796, and purchased a tract of land in Butler Township adjoining that of his father. He married Mary McKee, a daughter of John and Mary (Hogue) McKee, of the Tuscarora Valley, and they were the parents of seven children, as follows: John, who served one term as sheriff of Butler County, died in 1864; Robert, who resided on the old homestead until 1888, then removed to Butler, and died December 18, 1890; Martha, who died in youth; Thomas, who died at the age of twenty-one; Mary A., who resided in Butler down to the time of her death, July 2, 1890; James, who was drowned in the Ohio River in 1852, while en route to California; and Hugh, a surveyor of Butler County in 1852, and afterwards appointed surveyor-general of Kansas by President Buchanan, who died April 30, 1886. James McKee and his brother Hugh served in the War of 1812; the former served as sheriff of the county from 1815 to 1818, and as a member of the state legislature in 1828. His death occurred October 1, 1832. His wife survived him more than thirty years, and died in 1874 at the age of eighty-seven.

Robert McKee, son of James and father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Butler Township, Butler County, June 17, 1817. He was reared upon the farm, and in 1847 he married Mary J. Kirk, a daughter of John Kirk, an early settler of Clarion County. They resided upon a farm in Butler Township until 1888, and then removed to Butler, where Mr. McKee died on December 18, 1890, leaving two children, Mary A. and James A. Robert McKee was a justice of the peace in Butler Township for thirty years and was a prom-

inent member of the United Presbyterian church. His widow survived him until March 9, 1902.

James A. McKee was educated at Witherspoon Institute, Butler, and at Wooster University, Wooster, Ohio, and came with his parents to Butler Borough in May, 1888, where he has since resided. In October, 1888, he formed a partnership with William G. Ziegler and purchased the *Democratic Herald* from the estate of the late Jacob Ziegler. He continued in the active duties of newspaper work until 1899, when the *Herald* plant was sold to P. A. Rattigan & Sons, and the partnership of Ziegler and McKee was dissolved. He was subsequently engaged as reporter for the Associated Press, the Tri-state Press Bureau, and eastern papers, and in 1902-3 was city editor of the daily *Eagle*. He was subsequently engaged in contracting business for two years, and since that time has been in the insurance business. For over twenty years he took an active interest in local military affairs, first enlisting in Company E, Fifteenth Regiment, P. N. G., in 1885. After serving two enlistments he was discharged with the rank of sergeant.

In 1898, when the local militia company was called into the service of the United States for the Spanish War, Mr. McKee, James M. Maxwell, and John C. Graham organized a second company and drilled it for the second call of troops. The services of this company were tendered to the adjutant-general of Pennsylvania and also to the secretary of war. The suspension of hostilities after the battle of Santiago rendered the further call of troops unnecessary and the local company was tendered a place in the provisional guard of the State, which was accepted. Mr. McKee was elected Captain of Company L, Sixteenth Regiment, National Guard, July 2, 1902, and served the full term of five years. He is a Democrat in politics and has taken an active part in the affairs of his party in the county, but has never held any pub-

lic office. He is a member of the United Presbyterian Church, which his parents assisted in founding.

ELMER W. SCHENCK, a representative of one of Butler County's old German pioneer families, is one of the city's prosperous business men, where he is engaged in general contracting. He was born at Butler, in 1876, and is a son of Leonard and a grandson of Adam Schenck.

When his school days were over, Elmer W. Schenck lost no time seeking employment but went to work in a brickyard and two years later became an employe at the Purvis planing-mill. During the six years that he worked in the mill, he took a course in business at the Butler Commercial College, in this sensible, practical way fitting himself for both manual and professional work. He then worked one year as a carpenter, and this was followed by a year of contracting, after which he was foreman for two years for a large contracting firm at Beaver Falls. When he returned to Butler he resumed contracting and has had about as much work in his line as he has been able to handle.

In 1898 Mr. Schenck was married to Miss Mary Wagner, who is a daughter of Henry Wagner. The Wagners were established in Butler County by Henry Wagner, the grandfather of Mrs. Schenck, who built the first pottery in Butler County, having learned his trade in Germany. The father of Mrs. Schenck was born in Butler County and for some years followed paper-hanging, but at present is engaged in a mercantile business. Mr. and Mrs. Schenck have two children: Charles E. and Bertha M. They are members of Grace Lutheran Church. Mr. Schenck is a member of the National Protective League and of the Moose fraternity.

HON. CHARLES C. SULLIVAN, in former years one of the most prominent figures in the public life of Butler County, and a lawyer of high reputation, was born

on his parents' farm, in Franklin Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, March 10, 1807.

From some records carefully collated by the genealogist of the family, the late Lieut. Aaron Sullivan, who was killed in the Civil War, while fighting in defense of the Union, it appears that one Peter O. Sullivan located in Northumberland County, Virginia, about the year 1700. He married a lady named Craven and they had children, John, Moses, Charles and Elizabeth.

Early in 1757 Charles Sullivan married Jemima Reeve and they were the grandparents of the late Hon. Charles C. Sullivan. Charles Sullivan died March 27, 1767, the father of five children, all of whom were born on the Wecondia River, near Chesapeake Bay, in Northumberland County, Virginia.

Charles C. Sullivan, second son of Charles and Jemima Sullivan, was born March 27, 1760, and died January 12, 1813. In 1785, in Chester County, Pennsylvania, he married Susannah Johnston, who was born October 29, 1764, and died July 7, 1834. Her parents were Thomas and Margaret Johnston, of Chester County. She made the acquaintance of her future husband while he was serving under General Washington at Valley Forge. Their children were Moses, Aaron, Thomas, John, James, Margaret, Jemima, Elizabeth, William, Charles Craven, Susannah, the four last named being born on the "Sullivan Farm," in Franklin Township, Butler County.

Charles Craven Sullivan, the seventh son of Charles C. and Susannah Sullivan, was graduated in 1828, from Jefferson College; soon after became a law student in the office of Gen. William Ayers and was admitted to the bar, October 10, 1831. He soon won recognition for his forensic ability, becoming one of the leaders of the Butler County bar, noted then as now, for the high quality and character of its mem-

bers. He soon became connected also with public affairs, and in 1841, he was elected to the State Senate and was reelected in 1844. During his six years of service in that body he originated and carried through much useful legislation, some of which still remains on the statute books. By this time he had become widely known all over the State and had it not been that the Whig party, to which he belonged, was in the minority during the period of his legislative career, he would have occupied a still more exalted position. As a mark of appreciation of his character and services, Sullivan County, in his native State, was given his name.

While professing and believing in Whig principles, Senator Sullivan was an independent thinker, endorsing no measures or policies that were not in accord with his personal convictions. He was strongly opposed to slavery and was much pleased with the nomination of General Scott by the Whigs, over Millard Fillmore in 1852, and correspondingly disappointed by the subsequent election of Franklin Pierce. Possessing such principles, Mr. Sullivan welcomed the formation of the Republican party and identified himself with it. By this time Abolition sentiment was becoming general throughout the North, and Mr. Sullivan was not alone in his opinions, as had been the case, in his county, but a few years previously.

With the approach of the great National crisis, Mr. Sullivan's interest in public affairs deepened. He foresaw the coming struggle, and his great hope was that the new party would rise to its opportunity and stand up boldly for the right. He was active in the discussion of public affairs, in particular during the winter of 1859-60, endeavoring to influence the young men of his acquaintance to take a firm stand for principle, whatever might be the outcome. He looked forward with eager anticipation to the Republican National Conven-

tion, expecting to see the birth of a new radical policy, with the abolition of slavery as its ultimate goal, but he was not destined to realize his hopes nor to witness the last tragic act in the great slavery drama. His health began to fail, and on February 27, 1860, he passed from life's scenes, leaving behind a record of worthy achievement and devotion to principle that may well stand as an example to many of our own day, who are entrusted with weighty responsibilities.

In a material way, Mr. Sullivan prospered and was able to leave a handsome estate to his family. His law practice extended over Butler and into several adjacent counties. His fellow citizens had confidence in him in every relation of life for they knew his acts were the results of his firm convictions. On many occasions he displayed his local pride for he always honored Butler County as it had honored him.

Mr. Sullivan was married July 24, 1845, to Susan Catherine Seltzer, of Jonestown, Lebanon County, Penna., who was born June 26, 1824, and who still survives. Of this union there were five children—Moses, Charles, Louise M., Josephine, and Matilda. Moses, who is unmarried, is a well known lawyer of Butler and Bradford, Penna. Charles, who is now deceased, was a practicing attorney at Pittsburg. He married Mary Reed and left his wife with eight children, of whom there are now three survivors—Catherine G., Reed, and Joseph, all living in Pittsburg. Louise M. Sullivan was married, June 26, 1871, to Joshua H. Shaw, who died March 17, 1874. She resides at No. 123 Diamond Street, Butler, and has one son, George J., who married Iola Campbell of Butler and the latter are the parents of a daughter—Isabelle. Josephine Sullivan, now deceased, was the wife of Thomas H. Rabe, of Pittsburg. She left four daughters, namely: Janie (Mrs. Burt A. Miller),

who has two children—Thomas Rabe and Jane Catherine; Catherine Louise, Josephine, and Eleanore Hanna. Matilda Sullivan, who married Joseph E. Dunton, of Philadelphia, Penna., is deceased. She had no children.

JOSIAH P. McCALL, general farmer, who resides on his excellent estate of eighty-nine acres, which is situated in Franklin Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, was born on this farm on October 8, 1852, and is a son of Allen and Martha (Turk) McCall.

Allen McCall, father of Josiah P., was born about 1807, in Butler County, his old home farm being now owned by Lorenzo B. Snyder. He died in 1867. In early years he was a Whig but later became a Republican. He was an active citizen but never accepted any office but that of school director. He married a daughter of William Turk, of Brady Township, Butler County, and they had the following children: Samuel James and Robert T., both now deceased; Margaret Emeline, wife of Asaph Cramer, of Clay Township; Rebecca Jane (deceased) who was the wife of Hezekiah Patterson; Mary Elizabeth, deceased; Josiah P.; William John, residing in Franklin Township; Sarah Belle (deceased) who was the wife of Elva Snyder, of Brady Township; and Elmer Allen, residing at Butler. The father was a trustee of the Muddy Creek Presbyterian Church.

Josiah P. McCall has spent his life in Franklin Township. After he completed his school attendance he settled down to farming and has made his life-work both pleasant and profitable. Of his eighty-nine acres he has fifty under the plow and raises corn, oats, wheat, hay, potatoes and buckwheat, devoting the remainder of his land to pasturage, keeping eight cows for dairy purposes and making choice butter for particular customers at Butler.

Mr. McCall married Miss Mary Ann

Snyder, who is a daughter of Conrad Snyder of Brady Township, and they have had three children: Conrad Allen, who died aged two years; Willis Austin, who married Valera Thompson of Clay Township and reside in Washington County (he is a physician and has a daughter, Mary Dorothy); and Orren Josiah, who married Marie Brown, of Clay Township and has one child, Edna Mary. Mr. McCall and family belong to the Muddy Creek Presbyterian Church, in which he has served as a trustee. In politics he is a Republican but is no more active than the demands of good citizenship require, having no desire for political honors.

EDWARD EVERETT ABRAMS, who has for more than twenty years been one of the most stirring and progressive business citizens of Butler, is a native of Clarion County, Pennsylvania, having been born at Rimersburg, July 9, 1856, son of James H. and Hannah (McCutcheon) Abrams. His paternal grandfather was David Abrams, whose parents were the first settlers at Turkey Foot, Westmoreland County, Penna. They were of Scotch ancestry, and the subject of this sketch is in possession of the family record, beautifully written in a bible over 118 years old.

Edward Everett Abrams passed his early years in his native town of Rimersburg, where he attended the common school and Clarion Collegiate Institute. His education was further advanced by attendance at the seminary at Clarion and Dickinson Seminary, at Williamsport, Penna. He then pursued a commercial course at Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York, and to further round out his general education took a course in a military academy at Tarrytown-on-Hudson. Having some taste for military matters, he joined the National Guard of Pennsylvania, and at the age of eighteen was first sergeant of Company F, Seventeenth Regiment, N. G. P. While in camp with two

regiments, he was complimented by the inspecting officer for keeping the best records.

His father, James H. Abrams, was one of the pioneers in the oil and steamboat business at Oil City, and in 1874 was a prominent oil producer at Karns City, Penna. The subject of our sketch having begun his business career as bookkeeper in a banking house, became his father's active assistant in the oil business at Karns City in 1876. From 1877 to 1879 their operations were continued in the Bradford field. In the year last mentioned he was married and, having purchased the famous Meclimans farm, on which Karns City is built, he removed there and remained until 1886, when Butler became his place of residence. Butler has been the scene mainly of his subsequent activities, though he continues to manage his property at Karns City and oil farms near there.

He has been a prominent factor in the commercial and business life of Butler County and in the year 1900 was one of the original and very active incorporators of the Butler County National Bank, which he served as director and member of the Discount Board for ten years. After resigning from that institution he was one of the first incorporators of the Farmers' National Bank, of which he has been an active director since it was organized, and continues to thus serve this very successful bank.

During his early years in the oil business, and under the *nom de plume* of "Van Winkle," he made something of a reputation as a newspaper writer, both for the oil country and metropolitan press, his articles on various subjects of interest being written in a style to command the attention and appreciation of a wide circle of readers.

Mr. Abrams has devoted some part of his time to public affairs, believing it to be the duty of a good citizen, when called

upon, to make some sacrifice of time and private interests for the welfare of his party and the cause of good government. A staunch Republican, he was elected a delegate to the State convention that nominated Senator Quay for State treasurer, in 1885. He also served as chairman of the Republican County Committee in the Beaver campaign, in 1886, and was elected in 1892 alternate delegate to the Republican National Convention at Minneapolis. He was Presidential elector in 1896 and in January, 1897, cast his ballot for McKinley and Hobart. His advice has always carried weight in the local councils of his party.

Butler having no public park, Mr. Abrams interested himself in the matter and in 1908 succeeded in persuading a land company to cancel the contract to cut down a forest of noble white oak and other trees; and he secured twenty public spirited citizens who purchased eight acres of woodland, and thus preserved a beautiful natural park within the borough limits. If there is anything in his history that he thinks worthy of special record, it is that he has led a life of absolute integrity and has done what he could to promote the good things in our government.

Mr. Abrams was married, August 20, 1879, by Bishop Stevens, to M. Genevieve, daughter of Charles M. Allen. Mr. Allen was formerly consul to the Bermuda Islands, being appointed to that office by President Lincoln during the Rebellion, and continued to fill it until his death in 1888. Mr. and Mrs. Abrams are the parents of Myra Genevieve, Lucile, wife of Lieut. Donald C. Cubbison, U. S. A.; Eleanor, Edward Everett, Allen, Dorothy Hannah, John McClelland, Richard Henry and Elizabeth Loveberry. Dorothy died in 1895 at age of two years.

The family belong to the First Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Abrams is a Trustee.

HENRY A. RITNER, the popular and efficient postmaster of Bruin, Pennsylvania, is a leading citizen of this place and he is also an honored veteran of the great Civil War. Mr. Ritner was born at Darlington, Beaver County, Pennsylvania, April 22, 1837, and is a son of Nathaniel and Isabella B. (Vogan) Ritner.

Mr. Ritner can trace a distinguished ancestry. His great-grandfather Ritner was a native of Alsace, France, and after coming to America, established his home in Lancaster County. His son, Joseph Ritner, founded the Crawford County branch of the family, and he bore the same name as did his cousin, Governor Joseph Ritner, who was once the chief executive of Pennsylvania. On the maternal side the family was noted for its military valor, Great-grandfather James Vogan serving with distinction in the Revolutionary War and Grandfather James Vogan being equally prominent in the War of 1812. The latter was one of the early settlers in Butler County, coming before the first courthouse was erected—a simple log structure which stood on the site of the present fine building—and he attended the first session held there.

Henry A. Ritner was about nine years old when his father died and three years later he accompanied his mother, step-father George Clupper, and other members of the family, to Mercer County. His educational opportunities were meager and when fourteen years of age he was apprenticed to a shoemaker, at Grove City, with whom he remained for three years. Following this he worked as a journeyman until the opening of the Civil War. He was then twenty-four years of age and, like thousands of other young men, had probably planned a life with which the booming of cannon and the terrors and dangers of war had nothing to do. Nevertheless, when duty called he answered the summons and on October 17, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Fourth Regiment, Pennsyl-

vania Volunteer Cavalry, commanded by Col. Robert J. Phipps, of Franklin, Pennsylvania. After three years of hard service, Mr. Ritner was honorably discharged. In the interim he had participated in many of the most decisive battles of the whole war, including those of Fredericksburg, the second battle of Bull Run, Antietam and the long series of engagements in the Shenandoah Valley. Although at all times a brave and fearless soldier, he escaped all serious injury and practically unharmed he returned to his home. In 1872 he came to Martinsburg, now Bruin, and for a time was engaged in the oil fields and then started his shoemaking shop and has been interested more or less in working at this trade ever since, although, since 1900, when he was appointed postmaster, his time has been mainly given to public duties.

Mr. Ritner married Ann E. Davidson, who was born at Slippery Rock, Pennsylvania, and they have two children, Frank L. and Mary W., both residing at Bruin. Mr. Ritner and family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. In his political views he is a strong Republican. Formerly he served as commander of Lysander Robb Post, No. 530, Grand Army of the Republic, at Bruin, which subsequently was discontinued, but he has never lost his interest in this great organization of his comrades.

THOMAS ALEXANDER, treasurer of Butler County and a leading citizen who is interested in oil producing and contracting, has been a resident of the city of Butler for the past twenty-two years. He was born in Brady Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, September 22, 1844, and is a son of Ambrose and a grandson of Thomas Alexander.

Grandfather Thomas Alexander was born in the north of Ireland and came to Butler County among the early settlers, taking up land in Brady Township, on which he continued to live until 1854 when

he moved to Franklin Township where he resided until death. On the farm in Brady Township his son, Ambrose Alexander, spent his life, mainly engaged in agricultural pursuits, and died in old age and was buried at West Liberty.

Thomas Alexander bears his grandfather's name. He remained on the home farm until he was twenty-one years of age and then found employment in the oil fields, visiting those of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, and ever since has been more or less concerned in oil producing and oil contracting. In 1886 he came to Butler and very soon became one of the city's active and useful citizens. He has served three years as a member of the City Council and for three years as a member of the School Board. In 1905 he was elected treasurer of Butler County, for a period of three years, and his administration of this weighty office has been marked with the efficiency that its importance demands.

In 1871 Mr. Alexander was married to Miss Elizabeth J. Double, and they have had five children, namely: Lulah J., who is the wife of Emory Beighley, of Butler; Harriet Lillian, who died when aged twenty-one years; John W., who died in May, 1908, aged thirty-four years; Harry McDevitt, who resides at Butler; and Mary Hortense, who is the wife of Claud Burns, of Vandergriff, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Alexander belongs to the United Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the Woodmen of the World.

CHARLES A. FETZER, one of Chicora's leading business men, conducting a haberdasher and general clothing store, is his father's successor, he having founded it many years ago. Mr. Fetzer was born at Chicora, Butler County, Pennsylvania, in 1872, and is a son of Gotlieb Frederick and Harriet (Fleeger) Fetzer. Gotlieb Frederick Fetzer, was born in

Germany and was about eight years old when his parents brought him to America. They settled in Butler County, where both shortly afterward died and he spent his whole subsequent life in this county, almost the whole of his mature years being devoted to merchandising. He first was in partnership with H. L. Westerman for five years, when Mr. Fetzer withdrew for a time but later became again associated with Mr. Westerman, for a few more years. He then entered into partnership with John G. Myers and they conducted a mill and had farm and oil interests. Mr. Myers withdrew after some years but Mr. Fetzer operated the mill, with his other enterprises, until his death on August 28, 1907, at the age of sixty-nine years. He married Harriet Fleeger, who died in September, 1881, aged thirty-seven years. She was a daughter of Solomon Fleeger, one of the early settlers in this section. They had a family of seven children, namely: Emma (Hummell), Agatha (Herriek), Clara (Jacobs), Charles A., Albert J., William H. and Frank E. Mr. Fetzer was a man of many fine traits of character and he is remembered by his fellow citizens with feelings of respect and esteem. As one of the older business men of this place, he had much to do with its material development.

Charles A. Fetzer attended the public schools at Chicora until he was fourteen years of age and then became a clerk in the Westerman store, where he continued for six years, going then in the same capacity to Pittsburg, two years later returning to his father's store, where he continued until the death of the latter, when he purchased the business and has devoted himself to its successful continuance.

Mr. Fetzer married Mary Donahue, in 1898, who died in 1905, leaving four children: Charles J., Agatha, Gerald and Catherine. In January, 1908, Mr. Fetzer was married (second) to Miss Anna



HON. IRA McJUNKIN

Hodges, of Pittsburg. He is a member of the English Lutheran Church at Chicora. He belongs to the order of Elks, No. 170, of Butler, and to the Protected Home Circle at Chicora.

LESLIE P. HAZLETT, president of the Butler County National Bank, and a prominent representative of the important oil industry of this section, was born upon his parents' farm in the neighboring county of Allegheny, in the year 1843. The parents, James and Margaret Hazlett, removed to Butler County, settling on the line of Connoquenessing and Forward Townships, where James Hazlett purchased a farm.

Leslie P. Hazlett, being an ambitious youth, made the best of his educational opportunities, and after accompanying his parents to Butler County, he purchased a tract of fifty acres adjoining his father's farm, and subsequently purchased the parental homestead. He followed agriculture successfully for a number of years, but a large part of his ample fortune has been derived from the oil industry, in which he is now a large operator, being a member of the well known firm of Hazlett & McCullough. His farm property, which has proved one of his chief sources of wealth, lies within the Hundred Foot Field operated by the Forest Oil Company, the Columbia Oil Company, Abrams & Company and Elias Barnhart. In later years Mr. Hazlett's business experience has extended into other channels, and he is now the capable president of one of Butler County's most important financial institutions.

A Republican in politics, a part of his time has been devoted to the public service. He has been one of the school directors of his township for the last twenty-two years, and he has been a justice of the peace for five years. For forty years he has been a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Harmony Lodge, No.

429, F. & A. M. Formerly a Presbyterian in religion, he later united with the Methodist Church.

Mr. Hazlett was married, in 1870, to Barbara Ziegler, a daughter of Jonas and Elizabeth Ziegler, of Harmony, Butler County. Mrs. Hazlett died in 1887, having been the mother of five children, namely: Letitia, who married Clinton Henshaw, resides on Mr. Hazlett's old home in Forward Township, and has two children—Ralph Leslie and Grace Ethel; George W., who is bookkeeper in the Butler County National Bank, where he has been employed for fourteen years; Lizzie, who resides with her father; Frank L., deceased; and Maggie, who married C. A. Ensminger, resides in Butler, and has one child—Helen Elizabeth.

HON. IRA McJUNKIN, a member of the Pennsylvania State Legislature, to which honorable body he was a second time nominated in the spring of 1908, is a prominent citizen of Butler County and a member of the Butler bar. He was born in this city, February 13, 1860, and is a son of James T. and Martha McJunkin.

Prior to his seventeenth year, Mr. McJunkin attended the public schools of Butler and Witherspoon Institute, and then entered the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, securing this generally coveted appointment through Col. John M. Thompson. Mr. McJunkin was graduated from that institution in 1881, after which he spent two years in the service of the United States, attached to the Asiatic Station. After his return, desiring to follow other than a maritime life, he was honorably discharged in 1883. In the fall of the same year he entered upon the study of law in the office of Judge McJunkin, and on April 10, 1886, he was admitted to the bar. His ability in his chosen profession was soon recognized, and in 1892 he was elected district attorney of Butler County. In the meanwhile,

he had become active in politics, and in 1906 he was first elected a member of the State Legislature of Pennsylvania. His attitude on public questions and his usefulness to his own section, his loyalty to party and fidelity to principle, all contributed to his continued popularity and in 1908 he was renominated to the Legislature and again reelected.

Mr. McJunkin had long been identified with the Fifteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania National Guards, and his military record in connection with the same is as follows: In May, 1898, was mustered into the United States service at Mt. Gretna as captain of Company E, Fifteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was mustered out at Athens, Georgia, February 1, 1899; was appointed captain and adjutant on the staff of Col. W. T. Mechling, Fifteenth Regiment Pennsylvania National Guards in 1900, served in the Homestead riots and was placed on the retired list by General Order No. 28, 1900. He entered the State service with the rank of first lieutenant and was subsequently elected and reelected captain.

Mr. McJunkin belongs to the Masons and the Odd Fellows. He was reared by a careful mother in the faith of the Presbyterian Church.

JOHN H. HEINER, a prominent citizen, whose headquarters are at Bruin, Pennsylvania, for years has been very prominently identified with oil and gas production in Butler County, having large interests on Bear Creek, in Parker Township. He was born at Kittanning, in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, February 12, 1842, and is a son of Daniel Broadhead and Mary (Graham) Heiner.

Capt. Casper Heiner, the great-grandfather of John H., was a Revolutionary soldier. He married Ann G. Broadhead, the only child of Gen. Daniel Broadhead, who served in the Revolutionary War with Gen. Washington, was prominent in In-

dian warfare, for a time was commander at Fort Pitt and later served as the first surveyor-general of the State of Pennsylvania. Of their children, John Heiner became the grandfather of John H. Heiner and he settled among the early people at Kittanning, married a lady who was of Virginia birth, and reared a large family.

Daniel B. Heiner, father of John H., was a leading business man of Kittanning and a prosperous citizen. He engaged in merchandising and also in the manufacture of furniture and spinning wheels, and for a quarter of a century served as a justice of the peace. He married Mary Graham, who was born at Butler, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Robert Graham, an early settler of that borough. Her father at one time owned a farm in the north end of Butler where now stand some of the best residences. He and Mr. Cunningham donated part of the ground that forms the present site of Butler. The following children were born to this union: Robert G., deceased, who was formerly a captain in the United States Army; John H.; William G., formerly a member of the State Legislature, who is a resident of Kittanning; Daniel B., who resides at Kittanning, was formerly a member of Congress and was United States attorney under the first administration of the late President McKinley and at the present writing (1908) is serving as a Government official in Western Pennsylvania; Mary L., who lives in the old home at Kittanning; Sarah K., residing at Washington, Pennsylvania, who is the widow of Rev. J. F. Core; Margaret, deceased; Annie E., who is the widow of Thomas W. Dickson, formerly of Yankton, South Dakota, now of Kittanning; Lydia, the youngest of the family, who is the wife of Major Percy E. Tripp, a graduate of West Point and an officer in the United States Army.

John H. Heiner was reared at Kittanning and obtained his education in her excellent schools. During some years of

earlier business life he was a member of the firm of Heiner Bros., manufacturers of building supplies, lumber dealers and planing mill operators, but for the past thirty-five years he has given his almost exclusive attention to the oil industry. He is one of the pioneer oil producers of Parker Township, a rich oil field of Butler County, and it is largely owing to his persistence and enterprise that this territory has so greatly prospered. For some years past he has also been developing gas, and supplies gas to Bruin and surrounding territory.

Mr. Heiner is also a veteran of the Civil War, enlisting in the Federal Army in the spring of 1861, in Company A, Eighth Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserves, which became a part of the Army of the Potomac. He participated in the memorable battles of Gettysburg, the Wilderness and all the other engagements in which his regiment took part until the summer of 1864, when he was honorably discharged. He is a charter member of John Croll Post, No. 156, Grand Army of the Republic, at Kit-tanning.

Mr. Heiner married Miss Mary H. Pershing, of Pittsburg, who is a daughter of Rev. I. C. Pershing, D.D., who formerly was president of the Pittsburg Female College, which is no longer in existence, but which was a noted educational institution in its day. Mr. and Mrs. Heiner have three children: Mary C., who is the wife of Paul Sturtevant, a resident of Pittsburg; and Helen G. and John P., both residing at Butler. The family home is situated at No. 107 Standard Avenue, Butler.

In politics, Mr. Heiner is a Republican. He has served on the School Board in Parker Township, at times as the presi-

dent of that body and takes a good citizen's interest in public affairs. He is a member of the board of directors of the First National Bank at Bruin and was one of the promoters of the same. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Bruin.

A. A. MARSHALL, proprietor of a fancy and staple grocery business, located at No. 109 East Jefferson Street, Butler, is one of the city's leading business men. He was born in the northern part of Butler County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of the late Samuel T. Marshall.

Samuel T. Marshall was born at Parker, Pennsylvania. For many years of his mature life he was engaged in merchandising at Parker and North Hope, Butler County, and was an active political factor in the county. For a protracted period he was clerk to the Board of County Commissioners and subsequently was elected a member of that body and served with the greatest efficiency.

A. A. Marshall has been a life-long resident of Butler County and has been engaged in business since his boyhood. For fourteen years he was with the Hamilton Bottling Works and for some years has successfully conducted his present enterprise. In addition to dealing in first class groceries, he carries also a fine line of confectionery.

Mr. Marshall has been quite prominent in several fraternal organizations, particularly in the Woodmen of the World and the Protected Home Circle. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has been a resident and tax payer of Butler for the past twenty years.

CHARLES STOKEY, burgess of Zelenople, and a life-long resident of Butler County, is one of the prominent and enterprising citizens of Zelenople, where he has resided for the past thirty years.

He was born April 22, 1856, in Jackson Township, a son of Henry and Margaret (Behr) Stokey.

Henry Stokey was born in 1822 in Alsace, France, where he grew to maturity and during the early fifties, when the government was changed from a republic to a monarchy he became dissatisfied and emigrated to the United States. He had prior to this made three trips to this country, and first located in Philadelphia for a short time, after which he removed to Pittsburg. He continued his residence in this city for two years, at the end of which time he located on a farm in Jackson Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania. In 1864 he became proprietor of a hotel, which he conducted successfully until 1869, when he located on a farm, which is now a part of the present site of Evans City. In 1878, he purchased the Old Eagle Hotel at Zelienople, conducting same until the time of his death in 1883. Henry Stokey married Margaret Behr, who was also born in Alsace, France, in 1830, and is at present a resident of Zelienople. The following children were born to Henry Stokey and his estimable wife, namely: Theodore, died aged seventeen years; Henry, proprietor of the New Hotel Stokey; Jacob, and Lewis, residing on a farm in Jackson Township; and Charles, the subject of this sketch.

Charles Stokey, was reared in Jackson Township and obtained his educational training in the common schools of that locality. He devoted considerable time to the work on the farm and after leaving school worked for three and a half years at the harness trade in Evans City. In 1878, when his father purchased the Old Eagle Hotel of Zelienople he became manager of it, continuing as such until the death of the father in 1883, after which he took entire charge of the hotel until 1899. He then leased the hotel for five years, and in 1904 again became its proprietor. Shortly afterward, he disposed of it, since

which time he has lived in retirement on the old Amos Lusk farm, which is located in Zelienople. There is a fine running spring on the place, and it is claimed that General Washington drank from it on his way from Allegheny County to Venango.

Mr. Stokey is a Democrat in politics and has always taken an active interest in the affairs of his party. He has served as a member of the Town Council, and in March, 1903, was elected burgess of the village of Zelienople. He resigned from same and was again elected in 1906. He is a director of the First National Bank of Zelienople. Mr. Stokey is very prominently identified with fraternal organizations. He is a Mason, of the Blue Lodge No. 429 Harmony; Royal Arch Chapter of Butler County; Tankard Commandery of Pittsburg No. 48, and of the Pittsburg Consistory. He is also a member of the Ancient Order of the Arabic Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Mr. Stokey is the father of the following children: Leila; Ellsworth; Russell and Herschell (twins), and Carl.

THOMAS R. HOON, in former years one of the substantial and representative citizens of Centre Township, Butler County, and for some years sheriff of the county, was born in Centre Township, December 3, 1835, a son of John Hoon. He was reared and educated in his native township, and after beginning industrial life, was engaged in teaming until 1860. He then went to Oil Creek, Venango County, where, until 1862, he was employed in the oil business. In the year last mentioned he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, with which regiment he served until the close of the war. He took part in some of the bloodiest and most important battles waged by the Army of the Potomac, including those of South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, the Wilderness, the operations in

front of Richmond, and the closing scenes which culminated in the surrender of Lee at Appomattox. He had served under Generals McClellan, Burnside, Hooker and Grant. After being mustered out, he returned to Butler County and engaged in farming on the old homestead, having 300 acres of well improved land. Here he followed agriculture until his death, which took place July 13, 1904.

Mr. Hoon was a successful farmer, being both industrious and progressive. He possessed in a high degree the confidence of his fellow citizens, and served at different times in most of the township offices. He was at one time sheriff of Butler County, in which position he showed his courage and capacity on the occasion of the capture of the Biddle brothers, of whom he had charge in the hospital jail, and who had to be guarded at the point of a revolver.

In politics Mr. Hoon was a Republican. He took great interest in Grand Army affairs, being a useful and active member of John Randolph Post. He also belonged to the Patrons of Husbandry.

Mr. Hoon was married, March 23, 1871, to Sarah J. Jones, a daughter of David Jones, of Franklin Township. They had seven children, namely: George H., now deceased; Mary, the wife of Dr. Wasson, died March 11, 1908; William C., deceased; John R., who is now county detective, with an office in the Butler County National Bank Building, and residence at No. 532 Mifflin Street; Nancy B.; Henrietta and Lina. Mrs. Hoon, who survives her husband, resides at No. 428 Mifflin Street, Butler.

ISAAC N. JOHNS, one of the successful oil producers and agriculturists of Parker Township, was born August 10, 1865, near Kittanning, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of John and Nancy (Hooks) Johns, natives of Arm-

strong County, where the Johns family is an old and prominent one.

When Isaac N. Johns was still a small lad his father died, and his mother subsequently married W. M. Henry, by whom the youth was reared, his education being secured in the public schools of Armstrong County. On attaining his majority, Mr. Johns engaged in agricultural pursuits, and in the early nineties he located in Parker Township, where he is now half-owner in a farm of forty-six acres and the oil wells thereon, W. H. Orton of Parker's Landing being the owner of the other one-half of the property. Mr. Johns is a self-made man, and his success in life is due to his own energy and enterprise. He is a Republican in political matters, and devotes a great deal of his time and attention to movements in behalf of the advancement of education. He has shown himself to be a man of integrity, and his rating is high in business circles.

On November 15, 1891, Mr. Johns was married to Elizabeth C. Levier, who was born in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, a daughter of the late Josiah Levier. Mr. and Mrs. Johns have had the following children: Byron B., Forest F., Waldo W., Melvin M., Hazel Ione, Elma V. and Myrtle V.

JOHN YOUNKINS, one of the best known oil operators of Butler County, a member of the firm of Younkings Brothers, at No. 340 N. McKean Street, Butler, was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, May 5, 1848, son of William and Sarah Younkings. His youth was spent on a farm and he acquired his education in the common schools. He became connected with the oil business soon after acquiring his majority, embarking in the business at Parker's Landing, in July, 1869. Afterwards he was engaged in it at Shamburg, Venango County, and subsequently at Mount Hope, Clarion County. He made

his advent in Butler County, commencing business operations at Petrolia, and later extending them to the Bradford and Warren fields. In September, 1884, he returned to Butler, and has since confined his operations to this county. In addition to their extensive oil business, the firm of Younkins Brothers are large dealers in real estate, and they rank well up among the most prosperous business concerns of the county. Mr. Younkins' business responsibilities also include the presidency of the Farmers' National Bank. He held the office of tax collector of the borough of Butler, to which he was elected on the Democratic ticket, in February, 1894. His fraternal affiliations are with Ziegler Lodge, I. O. O. F. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Younkins was married, December 27, 1877, to Naomi C., a daughter of Robert H. Campbell, of Parker Township, this county. He and his wife are the parents of four children: Edith M., Myrtle F., Earl L. and Vera G.

WILLIAM V. POWELL, owner and proprietor of the Powell Boiler Works, a prospering enterprise of Chicora, is an experienced, practical machinist and boiler-maker, having been identified with the business since he was seventeen years of age. Mr. Powell was born June 28, 1867, in Pennsylvania, and is a son of Thomas and Mary (Richards) Powell.

Thomas Powell was born in Butler County and died in the same county, November 13, 1907. The main occupation that he followed through life was farming. He married Mary Richards, who has been a resident of Butler County for thirty-six years, but was born in Westmoreland County. They had the following children: J. W., William V., Walter and Thomas, both deceased, Anna, Sadie, deceased, Frank, C. E., and Nettie.

William V. Powell was six years old when his parents moved to Armstrong

County, where the family lived for two years, returning then to Butler County, where he attended the public schools until he was fourteen years old. For three years he assisted his father and then entered the shop of Frank Quinn, to learn the boiler-making trade, after nine months going to Petrolia, where he was in the employ of J. C. Lyons, for five and one-half years. From there he went to Slade Run, in Forward Township, where he conducted a shop for three and one-half years and then engaged with the Forest Oil Company of that place and worked for that corporation for seven and one-half years. Mr. Powell then came to Chicora, where, in partnership with Fred Henman and W. C. Aikens, he bought out Charles Hunter, this transaction taking place November 11, 1900. Later, Mr. Henman sold his interest to Mr. Powell and three years afterward, Mr. Aikens died and since that time Mr. Powell has been sole owner and has conducted the business by himself. He does all kinds of repair work and builds gas and oil tanks. His business standing is high and his personal character without reproach, making him a truly representative citizen.

Mr. Powell married Miss Mary Aikens, of Butler County, and they have had two children: Iva, who was born July 4, 1892; and a babe that died early. Mr. Powell and wife are members of the English Lutheran Church. He belongs to the fraternal orders of the Woodmen of the World, the Woodmen of America and the Knights of Maccabees.

HON. THOMAS ROBINSON. Among those citizens of Butler County who have now passed off the scene of life, but whose memory will long be preserved and cherished by their fellow citizens, was Thomas Robinson, who, for seventy-one years was a resident of this section. He was born July 4, 1825, in County Armagh, Ireland, and was a son of Thomas and Arabella (Riley) Robinson.



HON. THOMAS ROBINSON

The parents of Mr. Robinson came to America and in 1832 they settled on a farm in the vicinity of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and three years later secured farming land in Penn Township, Butler County, where the rest of their lives were spent.

Thomas Robinson was ten years old when his parents located in Penn Township and his early education was secured in the district schools in the neighborhood of his home. He was a grown man before the opportunity came to him to obtain more advanced instruction, as it was in 1851 that he entered Butler Academy. It is probable that he pursued his academic studies for about one year, subsequently teaching school for some two years and in 1854 securing recognition by those in authority in county affairs. He secured appointment as a clerk in the county commissioner's office and immediately began the study of law, under the direction of George W. Smith, and was admitted to the Butler bar September 25, 1855. Politics soon claimed his attention and in February of this year he had been sent as a delegate from Butler County to first Republican convention convened at Pittsburg. His ability was so generally recognized both in his profession and as a political factor that in 1860 he was elected to the Pennsylvania Legislature. In the troubled years which followed, Mr. Robinson, by tongue, pen and personal effort upheld the government in its struggle with rebellion and fearlessly advocated measures relative to public safety, often in the face of fierce opposition. During 1863-4 he was the able and resourceful chairman of the Butler County Republican committee. He was not an active seeker for office, his greatest interest being confined to journalism, but in 1876 he was nominated by the Republicans of the county for the Senate, but failed to secure the district nomination. In 1880 he was sent as a delegate to the Republican National Conven-

tion held at Chicago, supporting the claims of the great statesman, Hon. James G. Blaine, for the presidency. His name is indelibly associated with journalism in Butler County. In 1863 he founded the *American Citizen*, which still exists, under the title of the *Butler Citizen*, of which he was editor for several years. During many of his most active years he was editor and proprietor of the *Butler Eagle*, which he later sold to his son, Eli D. Robinson, who is the present postmaster at Butler. This journal, under the management of both father and son, ever wielded a large amount of influence throughout this section of the State.

Mr. Robinson married a daughter of Dr. Eli G. De Wolf and to this union was born a family of thirteen children, and the following survive: Eli D., Sallie A., Clara B., Adelaide K., Arabella, Electa, Charles C., George T., and Thomas. With his family, Mr. Robinson belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church. While frequently outside affairs claimed a large measure of his attention, he never permitted them to cause him to forget the needs and demands of his family, friends or city. He was particularly interested in educational matters; served on the city school board, and was a trustee of the Slippery Rock State Normal School from the time of its organization until his death, which took place June 23, 1906.

C. E. MILLER, shoe merchant at Butler, conducting a large business with well appointed quarters at No. 215 South Main Street, has been a resident of this city for twenty-two years and in that time has built up a business that covers the whole county. He was born March 17, 1867, in Clarion County, Pennsylvania, but was taken by his parents to Armstrong County when a child.

Mr. Miller attended school in the country near his father's farm and later took a commercial course in Duff's Business Col-

lege at Pittsburg, where he was graduated in 1887. He gained his first experience in the shoe trade as a clerk in John Bickel's store at Butler, where he remained three years, after which he was with B. Himmelfrich & Co., at Pittsburg, for more than a year, after that taking charge of the shoe department in a store at New Kensington, where he continued until 1893. Mr. Miller settled then at Butler, where he put in a good shoe stock, not more however than he, with the assistance of one clerk, could manage, and from that beginning the business has expanded until he now has the largest shoe store in the city and the biggest trade in his line in the county. He requires nine assistants and employs three wrapping girls and keeps three shoemakers busy. Honest goods and fair dealing have been Mr. Miller's assets, and their worth has been appreciated. In addition to this business, Mr. Miller is interested in oil production and is a stockholder in two banks. In politics, Mr. Miller is affiliated with the Republican party. Fraternally he belongs to the Odd Fellows and the Elks, and socially is a member of the Sterling Club.

GEORGE H. FOX, who follows general farming on a tract of seventy acres, located one and one half miles south-east of Cabot on the east side of Bear Creek, also does contract teaming, and is one of the leading and highly respected citizens of Winfield Township. He was born December 7, 1869, in Butler County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Henry and Jane (Kanfold) Fox and a grandson of George Henry Fox, a native of Germany who came to this country at a very early period and located first in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, whence he came to Butler County and was among the earliest settlers.

George H. Fox was reared in his native county and received his elementary schooling in the district schools of that locality,

completing his education in the common schools of Cabot, Pennsylvania.

On May 22, 1894, when twenty-four years of age, Mr. Fox was united in marriage to Adelia B. Kennedy, a daughter of Peter and Rachael (Cooper) Kennedy, well known farmers of Butler County, and of their union were born the following children: Mabel, aged twelve years, and Juanita, who is nine years old. Mr. Fox has always followed general farming and in connection with this is now engaged in contract teaming. He is a man of public spirit and enterprise, giving his support to all measures which tend toward the advancement of the community in which he lives. His farm of seventy acres is well improved and equipped with all the necessary out-buildings of a substantial kind and his residence is a comfortable two-story frame building.

In religious affiliation Mr. Fox is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Cabot, of which he is president of the board of trustees and was for some time superintendent of the Sabbath school.

HON. J. DAVID McJUNKIN, who for many years has been prominently identified with the affairs of Butler, Pennsylvania, is one of the practitioners before the courts of Butler County. He was born on the old homestead in Centre Township, Butler County, September 3, 1839, and is eldest son of William and Priscilla McJunkin.

Mr. McJunkin received a preliminary education in the common schools of his home district, supplemented by four years at Butler Academy, Witherspoon Institute and West Sunbury Academy. He taught school for several years, and in 1862 served as a member of Company G, Fourteenth Regiment of Pennsylvania Militia, to assist in repelling Lee's invasion of the State. His preparation for the legal profession was under the preceptorship of Judge McJunkin, and he was admitted to

the bar of Butler County, June 8, 1863. The following year he removed to Franklin, Venango County, Pennsylvania, where he practiced with good results until 1873. During that time he was called upon to serve in official capacity, being elected to the State Legislature of Pennsylvania in 1869, and reelected in 1870 and 1871. He returned to Butler in 1873 and there has since resided and engaged in active practice. His activities have not been confined to his professional work, and in 1879 he was connected with the Bald Ridge Oil Company, whose operations were the means of attracting oil men to the further development of the Butler field. He is a Republican in politics, and has been an active worker for the success of that party. He was in 1880 and 1882 the choice of his county for the nomination for Congress; also in 1904 and 1908.

Mr. McJunkin was united in marriage with Miss Margaret A. Campbell, a daughter of James Campbell of Butler, and they became parents of the following children: Clara Bell; William David; Mary Christie, wife of Lewis R. Schmertz; Charles Campbell; John Welles; and Margaret Kathleen, who died in January, 1888. Religiously, he is a member of the Presbyterian Church, to the support of which he has contributed liberally.

HUMES A. McCANDLESS, who came to his fine farm of 100 acres, which is situated in Center Township, two miles south of Unionville, in 1868, is numbered with the representative men of his section and with its excellent and successful farmers. He was born near Unionville, in Center Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, June 14, 1832, and is a son of Nathan F. and Elizabeth (Thompson) McCandless.

Nathan F. McCandless was also born in Center Township and was a son of William McCandless, a native of Ireland, who came to this neighborhood when he was sixteen years old. The McCandless fam-

ily is one of the oldest and most respected of the pioneer families of Center Township. Nathan F. McCandless was reared on his father's farm and spent his whole life in Center Township, where he died in 1890, aged eighty-seven years. He was married (first) to Elizabeth Thompson, who was born in what is now Brady Township, and who was a daughter of John Thompson, who was born in Ireland. There were nine children born of this marriage, five of whom still survive. Mrs. McCandless died when her son Humes A., was about eighteen years of age. Nathan F. was married (secondly) to Delilah Mitchell, and the two children born of the second marriage are now living.

Humes A. McCandless obtained his education in the country schools, grew to manhood on the home farm, and has made farming his main business in life. In 1864 he gave one year to the service of his country, enlisting in Company A, Sixth Regiment, Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery. After the close of his military service he returned to the farm at home, where he remained until his marriage, when he came to his present property.

In 1868 Mr. McCandless was married to Martha Thompson, who is a daughter of James and Sarah (Allison) Thompson. She was born in Allegheny County but came to Center Township in early girlhood. Mr. and Mrs. McCandless have eight children, namely: Josiah N. married Amanda McKee and they have five children; Orrin Bert married Mildred Stevenson and they have five children; Algerta married Elmer Cramer, and they have two children; Adella married Everett Cramer and they have five children; Martha J.; James T. married Lyda Albert and they have two children; Newton H. married Stella Albert, and they have two children; and William J. married Maggie Kummer, and they have one child. Mr. McCandless is a leading member of the Presbyterian Church in Center Township.

NATHANIEL S. GROSSMAN, one of the present commissioners of Butler County, has been a resident of the city of Butler since his election to this responsible office in November, 1905. He is a member of one of the pioneer families of the county and was born in Franklin Township—the portion which now constitutes Brady Township—in September, 1845, son of John and Eliza (Stevenson) Grossman.

He is a descendant in direct line of Simon Grossman, a native of Germany, who came to America about 1740, settling in what is now Adams County, Pennsylvania, on Mass Creek, near the present town of Gettysburg. The line of descent from this founder of the family in this country is Simon (1), Benedict (2), Simon (3), John (4), Nathaniel S. (5).

Simon, the immigrant ancestor, was married twice, but so far the name of neither of his wives has been ascertained. Of his children, besides Benedict, who was born on the passage over to this country, there were Simon, of whom nothing further is known; Margaret or Peggy; Rosa, who it is said married a Mr. Sawyer; and another daughter, Mary, who became the wife of Matthias Sawyer and the mother of eleven children, whose names need not here be given. It is possible, perhaps probable, that Simon had other children, but if so their history is unknown to that branch of the family under present consideration. It is thought, however, that a certain Michael Grossman, who was born about 1745 near Lancaster, Penna., across the Susquehanna River, towards the mountains, was another son of Simon's, though the evidence on that point is not conclusive.

Benedict Grossman, second in this line of descent, and great grandfather of the subject of this sketch, married a Mrs. Betsey Siebert, whose maiden name was Grove. When a child but seven years old she was captured by Indians and scalped, but her life was spared and she lived with the Indians until she was thirteen, when

she was exchanged. In after years when she accompanied her husband to Butler County, she recognized several localities along Slippery Rock as places where she had been with the Indians. Benedict and Betsy Grossman were the parents of six children—Simon, Katy, Betsy, Jacob, Polly, and Benjamin—most of whom, if not all, were born in Adams County, Penna., though in later years they came to Butler County. Benedict is buried on the Abner McCallen farm, near Annandale, Butler County. He was one of the first settlers in Cherry Township.

Simon Grossman, eldest son of Benedict and grandfather of Nathaniel S. Grossman, left Adams County when about eighteen years of age and went to Huntington County, Penna., where he afterwards married Elizabeth Carothers. They resided in Huntington County until after the birth of their two eldest children, when they moved on west to Butler County, and soon settled on the farm where John W. Grossman now lives in Brady Township. To Simon and Elizabeth were born nine children, namely: Benjamin and Elizabeth (both born in Huntington County), Alexander, Hugh C., Simon, John, Mary, Robert, and James McKee Grossman.

John Grossman, son of Simon and father of Nathaniel S. Grossman, was born in what is now Brady Township in 1812, and his entire life was spent in Butler County, where he followed agricultural pursuits. He married Eliza Stevenson and took up his residence on the farm now owned by John W. Grossman. Later he removed to the farm now owned by Alfred Grossman in Brady Township. He and his wife were the parents of a large family, numbering ten children,—Benjamin C., Nathaniel S., John A., Jennie, Elizabeth, Robert Marion, Hugh Forrest, Margaret W., George G., and a daughter who died in infancy. Robert Marion and George also died when quite young. Benjamin C. enlisted in the Union army at the time of the Civil War

and served four years. After his return he went to Missouri, where he married Jane Blakeley. They had two children, John H. and Ida B., the latter of whom married Harry Hatzell. Benjamin became quite a prominent citizen in his new home. He was elected county judge, an office similar to that of county commissioner in Pennsylvania. He was postmaster for several years and cashier in the Bosworth Bank for a number of years, but finally resigned this latter position on account of failing health. He died May 31, 1906.

John A. Grossman, son of John and Eliza Grossman, taught school for several years and was also engaged in mercantile business at Greece City, and later in Prospect in partnership with W. R. Riddle. He died at the home of his brother Nathaniel, March 12, 1875.

Jennie Grossman married John Johnston and their children are Everett, Mina, who married Joseph Kissick, Forrest, Floyd, Earl, and Mossie, the last mentioned died in 1904.

Elizabeth Grossman, another sister of the subject of this sketch, married Oren Dodds. She died March 6, 1876.

Hugh Forrest went to Missouri and there married Lula Timbrook. After residing in that state for several years he went farther west to Oklahoma Territory (now state), where he is still living. He has one child, Jeanetta, who married Ayers K. Ross.

Margaret W. Grossman married Andrew Wahl of Evans City, and they have one child, Clyde M.

Nathaniel S. Grossman was twelve years old when his parents removed from Brady to Franklin Township, and there, after the usual attendance at school, he engaged in farming, dairying, and stock-raising until he was elected county commissioner. He was also one of the stockholders in the Prospect Creamery. He has long been regarded as one of the leading agriculturists of this section. Since reaching manhood

he has been more or less interested in politics, and as a man of ability and sterling character, he has been elected to various local offices. He has always justified the confidence of his fellow citizens and he is considered one of the most efficient members of the present county board.

In 1874 Mr. Grossman was married to Miss Mary Kennedy, who is a daughter of Robert Kennedy, a resident of Butler County. They have two sons, Marion Curtis and Robert K. The former, who continues the operation of the home farm, married Minnie Weitzel, of Franklin Township, and they have a son—Nathaniel Lloyd. Robert K. is clerk in the county commissioners' office. He married Lida Millingar, of Oakland Township. Mr. Grossman is a member of the Presbyterian Church at Prospect and for several years served as one of its trustees. He has been an active member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows since 1874.

D. L. BOWSER, who has been identified with the oil interests of Parker Township for a period covering twenty years, was born May 5, 1857, in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of John F. and Jane (Saddler) Bowser, natives of that State.

D. L. Bowser was reared near Kittanning, where his school days were spent, and at the age of nineteen years, with other members of his family, came to Butler County, where he has since been a resident, most of this time having been spent in Parker Township. Although he received but a meager education, it was not long before Mr. Bowser began to show his ability in a business way, and for the past twenty years he has been one of the township's best known oil producers. He is known as a staunch friend to all educational movements, and as a citizen and business man his rating is high. The only survivors of Mr. Bowser's parents' family beside himself are: Sarah E., residing in But-

ler County; John M., who lives in Allegheny County; and Anna B., of Butler County.

Mr. Bowser was married to Rachel Phillips, of Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, a daughter of George and Elsie (Fish) Phillips, whose entire family were as follows: Delila, who married William Byers; Jemima, who married first William Bowser and second, John Johnson; Sarah E., who married Blair Hooks; Melissa, deceased; James Monroe, who married Josephine Moses; Ruth, who became the wife of John Ross; Curtis, who married Mary Wyant; Rachel, wife of the subject of this sketch; and Alfred, who married Louise Weber. Mr. Phillips' father at one time owned nearly all the ground on which the town of Phillipston now stands.

Mr. and Mrs. Bowser are the parents of three children, namely: Aida L., wife of G. N. Weitzel, of Parker Township and has one daughter, Helen M.; Claude E., a machinist employed by the Westinghouse Machine Company at Pittsburg, who married Florence O'Brien of that city and has a daughter, Garnet; and Twila Marie, who lives at home. In his political views, Mr. Bowser is a Prohibitionist with Republican proclivities, but he has not been active in public affairs, preferring to give his time and attention to his business interests.

HON. THOMAS HAYS, recently elected to the Pennsylvania State Senate from the Forty-first Senatorial District, composed of Armstrong and Butler Counties, is one of Butler County's most prominent citizens. He was born January 19, 1840, in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, where he grew to manhood and obtained a fair education in the local schools.

In September, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Third Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, which formed part of the Fourth Corps, Army of the Potomac, and with his regiment he took

part in the Peninsula Campaign and participated in the battles of Williamsburg, Seven Pines, Fair Oaks, and Malvern Hill. Later, when transferred to the Eighteenth Corps, he was stationed at Suffolk, Virginia. After the expiration of his first term of enlistment, in November, 1862, he reentered the army, becoming a member of Battery L, Fourth United States Artillery. His subsequent service included the siege of Suffolk, the operations around Yorktown, siege of Petersburg, battle of Cold Harbor and the engagements in front of Richmond. He was honorably discharged November 13, 1864. In the spring of 1867 he took up his residence on a farm in Fairview Township, Butler County, where he lived for ten years and then removed to Fairview, where he lived for twenty years. Since 1900 he has been largely interested in the oil industry and is one of the most successful oil producers of this section. He has many business interests aside from oil production. He is a director in the Farmers National Bank and is a partner in a large wholesale grocery concern. He erected the Waverly Hotel, which he still owns.

Senator Hays was married December 21, 1865, to Keziah J. Foster, who is a daughter of Christopher F. and Isabella Foster, of Armstrong County. They had six children born to them, namely: Jennie L., Christopher F., Robert N., Maud B., Thomas H. and Charles F. W. The family belong to the Presbyterian Church, Senator Hays being an elder therein. For many years he has been one of Butler County's most astute politicians and capable public men. He is a Republican in his political views and in 1902 he was elected to the State Legislature and was reelected to that body, serving until 1906. He has served also in borough offices where his efforts have always been directed to the improvement of the community and the general welfare of the people. In 1908 he was elected to the State Senate,



HON. THOMAS HAYS

his opponent being Dr. R. J. Grossman. He is prominent in the Masonic fraternity, a member of the Woodmen of the World, one of the Sons of the American Revolution and a member of Post 105 G. A. R. of Butler, Penna.

HARRY SAMUEL KLINGLER, a member of the firm of H. J. Klingler & Company, proprietors of the Oriental Roller Mills, at Butler, is one of the best known, experienced and scientific millers in Western Pennsylvania. He was born in the borough of Butler, in 1856, and is a son of that veteran miller and prominent business citizen of Butler, Hermann Julius Klingler.

Harry Samuel Klingler was educated in the public schools of Butler and at Capital University, Columbus, Ohio. In 1875, when just out of college, he entered his father's mill, in order to learn the business in all its details. This he thoroughly accomplished, and in 1878 was made general manager of the concern, which position he still retains, being also a member of the firm of H. J. Klingler & Company. He has gained a wide reputation as an expert, practical miller, and has contributed to the literature of the trade some valuable articles, some of which were read before the Pennsylvania Millers' State Association, and others published in the leading trade journals. In July, 1883, he won the prize offered by the *American Miller*, for the best essay on "The Handling of Middlings and the Use of Purifiers." He contributed other articles to that paper during 1884-5 and for four years he informally supported by his pen the *Milling Engineer*, besides writing for other trade papers. His column of "Random Reflections" in other journals attracted wide-spread attention. In December, 1886, he was one of the prime movers in the organization of the Pennsylvania Millers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, since which he has been one of the directors. He has also taken

a material interest in other business enterprises of Butler, though never to the neglect of his chief life work—milling.

Brought up in the faith of the Lutheran Church, he has continued one of its steadfast adherents, and has been a useful worker in the local congregation. For nearly ten years he served acceptably as superintendent of the Sunday school, and at the Fifty-first Convention of the Pittsburgh Synod of the General Council, held at Greensburg, Pennsylvania, September 13-20, 1893, he was elected a trustee of Thiel College, of Greenville.

On February 8, 1878, Mr. Klingler was married to Louisa Catherine Keek, who is a daughter of Jacob Keek, of Butler. They have seven children: Charlotte Frederica, William Julius, Alberta Barbara, Clara Louisa, Harry Samuel Jr., Florence Elizabeth, and Ethel Pauline. The family home is at No. 141 East Jefferson Street, Butler.

Hermann Julius Klingler, father of Harry Samuel, and the founder of the firm of H. J. Klingler & Company, was born near Wurtemberg, Germany, and came of a family of millers. He was fourteen years old when he came to America, and with other members of the family settled on a farm in Manor Township, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania. When eighteen years of age he married and then moved to Kittanning, where, for about one year, he was employed as a clerk in a store. On coming to Butler, in 1849, he engaged in a hotel business, purchasing the old United States Hotel, on the corner of Main and Jefferson Streets. In 1852, on the site of the old property, he built the Lowry House and conducted that hostelry for the following eight years. With James Campbell, under the style of Campbell & Klingler, he also engaged in the dry goods business, having a store on the southwest corner of Main and Mifflin Streets. At a still later period he entered into the foundry business, with Martin Reiber, under the style

of Reiber & Klingler. He sold his hotel property in 1860 and in the same year built a substantial and commodious residence on the southwest corner of Jefferson and McKean Streets, where he still resides with his son.

In 1862 Hermann J. Klingler gave up his other business interests to engage in the oil industry and entered into partnership with John Berg, Sr. For several years they operated above Oil City, and they were among the first to engage in shipping petroleum to Europe. The first consignment was made to Liverpool in 1863 and the cargo was in charge of Mr. Klingler and John Berg, Jr. It was during this trip that Mr. Klingler paid a visit to his old home and while there visited many points of interest which his years of absence on the farther side of the Atlantic Ocean had made more important to him. In 1865 Mr. Klingler took a leading part in organizing the Butler County Oil Company, and acted as its superintendent during its two years of existence. It was mainly through his agency that the company acquired 12,000 acres of land in Butler, Armstrong and Beaver Counties. On this land, in a section extending from Parker to below Millerstown, he drilled four test wells. Owing to the fact that the drilling was not carried through to the second sand, no oil was obtained and the territory was abandoned, although subsequently, after more complete tests, it proved to be one of the richest oil fields in the State.

It was in 1867 that Mr. Klingler turned his attention to the business for which, above all others, he had an especial predilection, that of milling, heredity making itself felt. He commenced by building a grist mill on Mifflin Street, which was known as Klingler's Mills. In 1876 he built the present main office at No. 139 East Jefferson Street. A year later he remodeled his mill, adapting it to the new process, a method for regrinding the puri-

fied middlings on a small millstone having been invented. Several years afterward he began making use of rolls, being one of the pioneers in this method of milling, and in 1883-4 he reconstructed his mill, installing an entire roller system, after which the plant adopted its present title of the Oriental Roller Mills. In 1885 he further improved his facilities by building a shipping house, 50x110 feet, locating it opposite the West Penn Railroad station.

On March 1, 1886, an important change was made in the business, Mr. Klingler taking as partners his two sons, Harry S. and Fred J., and from that time the business was conducted on a more extensive scale, under the style of H. J. Klingler & Company. In 1889 the plant was further enlarged by the erection of the Specialty Roller Mills and the West Penn Elevator, on the site of the shipping house, a part of the latter being utilized for the purpose. Still more improvements were made in 1891, the Oriental Mills being enlarged and remodeled both outside and in. Both plants were remodeled in 1907 and 1908, making the property one of the most complete and modern roller plants in the United States. In various other ways besides those mentioned, Mr. Klingler has been an active factor in the advancement and prosperity of the community. He was one of the organizers and directors of the First National Bank of Butler, resigning his connection therewith four years later to help organize the Butler Savings Bank, of which he became a director. He also helped to found the German National Bank of Millerstown, of which he was a director and stockholder for a number of years, and was president of the National Gas Company until its purchase by its present owners. He was elected president of the Butler Improvement Association, on its organization in 1887 and took a leading part in securing the location in Butler of business enterprises, one of which was the Standard Plate Glass Factory, of which

he served as president and general manager for many years. In 1890, he platted twelve acres of land between Millin and Penn Streets, into thirty-nine lots, and at the same time created the thoroughfare known as Broad Street, which he improved, and built many fine residences in other parts of Butler. Mr. Klingler continues to take an interest in everything that contributes to the moral or material betterment of this city. He has been almost a life-long member of the Lutheran Church. For many years he was a director and for more than ten years was treasurer of Capital University, at Columbus, Ohio, which is the most important educational institution of the Evangelical Lutheran Joint Synod of Ohio and adjacent States. He was a delegate in 1893 from the Pittsburgh Synod to the General Council Lutheran Assembly at Fort Wayne. He has always been a Democrat in politics.

On October 24, 1848, Hermann J. Klingler married Anna Barbara Reiber, a daughter of Martin Reiber, Sr. Three of their eight children survive, namely: Harry Samuel, Frederick Julius, and Paul Gerhardt. Those deceased are Charles Washington, who is survived by his wife and six children, and four who died in infancy.

JOSEPH DOUBLE, whose fine farm of 137 acres lies in Donegal Township, about one and one-half miles southeast of Chicora and has three producing oil wells on it, is a native of Butler County, Pennsylvania, and was born in Brady Township, in 1840. His parents were Zephaniah and Elizabeth Double.

The parents of Mr. Double were pioneer settlers in Brady Township, where they lived until 1863, when they came to Donegal Township and purchased the present farm, which originally contained 199 acres. It was known as the old James Forquer place and at that time was owned by Solomon Filling. Zephaniah and Elizabeth

Double died on this farm when advanced in years.

Joseph Double was twenty years old when he enlisted for service in the Civil War, entering Company F, One Hundred Thirty-seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, in 1862, served nine months and was mustered out at Harrisburg, in 1863. During a large part of this time Mr. Double was sick, not being able to stand the unaccustomed hardships of a soldier's life. From the army he returned to Brady Township and in 1863 he accompanied his parents to Donegal Township and following their death he purchased the farm on which he has continued to reside, but which is managed by his son. Mr. Double has been engaged in carpenter work and building contracting during the greater part of his life and is still active in that direction.

In 1863 Mr. Double was married, in Brady Township, to Miss Lucinda Hilgar, a daughter of Rudolph and Elizabeth Hilgar, and they have had the following children: Peter R., John H., Zephaniah H., Elizabeth T., Joseph E., William E., Agnes L., James L., Thomas L., Jacob O., and Edward, all of whom survive except Joseph E.

Mr. Double is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic Post at Chicora and he belongs also to the Odd Fellows. He has taken much interest in the public schools of Donegal Township and for nine years has been a member of the School Board. He is one of the substantial and representative citizens of this part of Butler County.

HARRY B. SNAMAN, of the firm of Snaman Bros., complete house furnishers, at Butler, is one of the city's enterprising and successful young business men. He was born in 1871, in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, and is a son of George W. and Ellen Jane (Dunlap) Snaman. The father of Mr. Snaman is a retired merchant of

Allegheny, where he was in business for forty-three years. He married a daughter of Capt. Hance W. Dunlap, who commanded a boat on the Ohio River for many years and was an early settler at Allegheny in the year 1817.

Harry B. Snaman went to school until he was fourteen years of age and then entered his father's store, where he continued for seventeen years. When his father retired from business, Harry B., in association with his brother, Walter H., came to Butler, in 1903, and established the present business under the firm name of Snaman Bros., on North Main Street. Here they occupy 17,500 square feet of floor space and handle a complete line of house-furnishing goods. They are both capable business men and their honorable methods have won them a large trade.

In 1895 Harry B. Snaman was married to Miss Elizabeth Fink, a daughter of John B. Fink, a prominent oil man, who has been identified with the industry ever since the first well was drilled (the Drake well). Mr. and Mrs. Snaman have two children: Elizabeth and Catherine. They are members of the First Presbyterian Church. He has long been identified with the Odd Fellows and is also secretary of the Odd Fellow Club. Mr. Snaman is an active citizen and has served both as president and as treasurer of the Butler Board of Trade, and he is also connected with both the Butler and Sterling Clubs.

Walter H. Snaman, member of the firm of Snaman Bros., was born at Allegheny, Pennsylvania, graduated from the High School and then attended the Western University at Pittsburg. For the last twelve years he has been identified with his brother in business.

Mr. Snaman was married at Pittsburg, to Miss Blanche Kelly and they have three children: Marie, Neville and Dorothy. Mr. Snaman is a member of St. Paul's Catholic Church. Fraternally he is an Elk, a past grand knight of the Knights of Columbus,

and a member also of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association and of the Young Men's Association.

HENRY C. KEASEY, who is identified with many interests in Butler County, owns a profitably conducted farm in Winfield Township, deals extensively in lumber and is well known in the oil fields as a successful gas and oil operator. Mr. Keasey was born in Butler County, Pennsylvania, May 19, 1849, and is a son of Henry and Elizabeth Keasey.

The Keaseys had been furnace men for many years and when Henry Keasey came to Butler County it was to become manager of the furnace which was then owned by Mr. Speer, at Winfield. This furnace was capably operated by Mr. Keasey as long as the business was continued. He then turned his attention to farming and invested in 200 acres of land, which was formerly known as the Duff farm. On that property he spent the rest of his life, which closed on May 1, 1890.

Henry C. Keasey was the second son of his parents and his educational advantages were such as were generally afforded to youths of his day and station. In 1881 he went to Karns City, Pennsylvania, and for three years was interested there in a hotel business and later conducted hotels at Bennett, Taunton and Saxton, Pennsylvania. His present place of residence is Cabot, Pennsylvania, where he erected his handsome stone residence, which is one of the few in the county equipped with modern improvements. His farm is generally conceded to be one of the best improved in Butler County, Mr. Keasey being both a scientific farmer and a landowner who takes pride in developing and improving. He is interested in oil and gas, as above mentioned, and has two wells now producing, while another is being drilled with every prospect of success. Mr. Keasey markets his products in this line to the Standard Plate Glass Company of Butler.

His many interests require his presence at different points almost every day and in order to make each moment count, as a successful business man must do, he utilizes his large touring car, a handsome machine which has become a familiar sight on the highways in Winfield Township, where few others are yet in evidence.

Mr. Keasey married Miss Fannie Burtner, who is a daughter of Philip Burtner. They had one child, which is now deceased. So active a business man as Mr. Keasey has little time to devote to politics, but he has always taken an interest in local affairs and formerly served the township both as constable and as tax collector. He is a member of the order of Knights of Pythias and belongs to the lodge at Allegheny.

HENRY W. STOKEY, one of the leading citizens of Zelienople and the well known proprietor of the New Hotel Stokey, was born September 28, 1854, in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and is the son of Henry and Margaret (Behr) Stokey.

Henry Stokey was born in Alsace, France, and after reaching manhood emigrated to America, locating first for a time in Philadelphia. He had previously made two or three trips to this country, but became dissatisfied with the condition of affairs in the province, and when the government was changed from a republic to a monarchy, decided to locate in the United States. He removed from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, remaining there several years, after which he moved to Evans City, Butler County, Pennsylvania. Here, in 1864, he engaged in the hotel business, continuing in same until 1869, when he purchased and located on a farm near Evans City. In 1878 he again entered the hotel business and purchased what was then known as the Eagle Hotel of Zelienople, after which it became known as the Stokey House and was under his management until the time of his death in 1883. His son Charles then took up the management of the hotel.

Henry and Margaret Stokey were the parents of the following children: Theodore, who was drowned when seventeen years of age; Henry W., the subject of this sketch; Jacob, who resides on part of the farm in Evans City; Lewis, who also resides on part of the farm in Evans City; and Charles, who is burgess of the borough of Zelienople, and was for many years manager of the Stokey House.

Henry W. Stokey spent his early boyhood days on his father's farm and attended the common schools of Evans City. In the fall of 1881 he engaged in the hotel business and purchased what was known as the Duncan House, buying it shortly after the erection of the building. This he conducted with much success until the fall of 1884 and then purchased a hotel that Mr. Duncan had later erected and this he called the Stokey House. He conducted this until 1888 and in the following year purchased a hotel located on the present site of his fine new hotel, The New Hotel Stokey. This was destroyed by fire in 1903 and the same year he erected the New Hotel Stokey, which is larger and up to date in every particular, having all the modern conveniences. It is located on the corner of Main and New Castle Street, has fifty well appointed rooms and is recognized in this portion of the state as the leading hotel between Pittsburg and New Castle west of Butler. Mr. Stokey has been engaged in the hotel business since 1881, having previous to entering the business for himself, acted as manager for his father for a number of years. The service at the New Hotel Stokey is of the best and the genial host is well deserving of the extensive patronage which he enjoys.

Mr. Stokey was united in marriage May 5, 1881, with Amelia Teets, a daughter of Lewis Teets of North Sewickley Township, Beaver County, Pennsylvania, and to them has been born one daughter, Carrie.

In politics, our subject is a Democrat, but has only given his attention to affairs con-

cerning his locality. He is a member of Harmony Lodge No. 529 and is prominent in Masonic circles.

PORTER W. LOWRY, a prominent attorney at law and well known citizen of Butler, Pennsylvania, is a native of that city, born February 12, 1855, and is a son of Alexander and Margaret Lowry.

Mr. Lowry attended the public schools in early boyhood, after which he pursued a course of study in Witherspoon Institute. He read law under the direction of Hon. Ebenezer McJunkin, and was admitted to the bar of Butler County in 1876. He has since engaged in practice in Butler and has met with success, numbering among his clients many of the leading business interests of this city. He has been an active worker for the success of the Republican party and the principles it stands for, and was chairman of the Republican County Committee in 1894, when the party was given the largest majority in Butler County in its history.

Mr. Lowry was married on June 17, 1896, to Miss Jeanette Browne, and resides on West Pearl Street. He is active in Masonic work and is Past Master of Butler Lodge No. 272 F. & A. M. and a Past High Priest of Butler Royal Arch Chapter No. 273, and an officer in the Grand Chapter of Masons of Pennsylvania. He is a member of and an elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Butler.

OWEN J. THOMAS, residing on his valuable farm of 115 acres, which is situated near Parker's Landing, in Parker Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, has long been interested in oil production as well as agricultural industries. He was born on his present farm, July 21, 1839, and is a son of Owen and Martha (Johnston) Thomas.

Owen Thomas, father of Owen J., was born in Virginia and was a son of Owen Thomas, who was born in Wales and re-

sided in Virginia for some years after coming to America. Later he removed to the vicinity of Lisbon, Ohio. There his son, Owen the second, was reared and moved from there in 1830 to Butler County, Pennsylvania, where he lived until his death, in 1868. He married Martha Johnston, who was born in Crawford County, Pennsylvania, and their surviving children are as follows: Ann E., who is the widow of Allen Crawford, resides at Greencastle, Missouri; George P., who resides at Green City, Missouri; Owen J.; Mary J., who is the wife of J. T. Jamison, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Margaret, who is the wife of Thomas Blair, of Butler County; and Lucinda, who resides at Boston, Massachusetts. This family is one of unusual longevity and its members keep both minds and bodies active into advanced age.

Owen J. Thomas attended the schools conducted near his home through boyhood and thus secured a fair education. His connection with the oil industry dates from 1861. For the first eight years he followed boating on Oil Creek, in Venango County. In the winter of 1869 he became an oil producer at Parker's Landing and for a time was similarly interested at Karns City, Butler County, and meeting with encouraging success in his ventures, he continued and in 1876 began to operate on his own land. Another business enterprise which Mr. Thomas carried on advantageously was the manufacturing of mineral waters at Parker's Landing, Karns City and Petersburg, owning the plants in partnership with his brother Adam, the business being conducted under the firm name of Thomas Bros.

Mr. Thomas was married December 16, 1885, to Miss Ida Gibson, of Oil City, and they have two sons: Owen G., residing at Oil City, and Robert B., living at home. Mr. Thomas and wife are members of the First Presbyterian Church at Parker's Landing and he is a member of the board of trustees. In politics, he is a Democrat



JOSEPH L. PURVIS

but he is a man of pronounced temperance views and looks with favor on many of the issues brought forward by the Prohibition party. For a number of years he has been a member of the Royal Arcanum League at Parker's Landing. He is a man who is held in the highest esteem by his fellow citizens.

JOSEPH L. PURVIS, who was one of the original members of the firm of S. G. Purvis and Company, lumber dealers, of Butler, was born in this city October 4th, 1838, son of Samuel G. and Elizabeth (Logan) Purvis.

His grandparents on his paternal side were William and Isabel (Dixon) Purvis.

He acquired his early education in the public schools and Witherspoon Institute of Butler, afterwards attending one of the commercial schools in the city of Pittsburg. He also studied architecture in the office of H. M. Reed in the city of Pittsburg.

He learned the carpenter trade under his father and in 1867 became his partner in the lumber and planing mill business under the firm name or style of S. G. Purvis and Co.

Though devoting his principal attention to the business, Mr. Purvis found time to interest himself in other promising business enterprises in Butler. He was president of the Butler Savings Bank from 1887 until 1902; he was one of the original members of the Home Natural Gas Company and one of the organizers of the Butler Water Company.

In politics a Democrat, he was elected by that party a member of the Borough Council, and for a period of fourteen years rendered useful service on the School Board. He early became a member of the United Presbyterian Church and served as trustee of the local congregation for a number of years. He was also chairman of the building committee which had in

charge the erection of the present church edifice. He was also for two terms a member of the Board of Trustees of Westminster College. His death occurred on April 6th, 1907, and in his departure from earthly scenes the community lost one of its most sterling and respected citizens.

Mr. Purvis was married June 22, 1869, to Mary Ellen Bailey, who was a resident of Parker at the time of her marriage. Their home life was blessed by the birth of five children—Mary M., Samuel H., William B., Wilson L., and Joseph D. Mary is the wife of W. E. Robinson, an oil producer of Parker, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania. Samuel H. and Wilson L. conduct the firm of S. G. Purvis & Co., lumber dealers of Butler. William B., a graduate of Westminster College, New Wilmington, Penna., and also of the University of Pennsylvania Law School, is now an attorney of Butler. Joseph D. is a graduate of Washington and Jefferson College and of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania. All the sons reside at home.

WILLIAM JOHN YOUNG, one of Center Township's enterprising and successful citizens, resides on his well improved farm of seventy-one acres, which is situated adjoining the Stony Run school house, the structure really being on his land. He was born in Concord Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, March 1, 1867, and is a son of Simon and Anna Eliza (Murtland) Young.

Simon Young was born in Center Township, Butler County, and was a son of Simon Young, an early settler. The father of William J. Young was a miller in his younger years but later became a farmer. For eight years following his marriage he continued to reside in Concord Township and then bought 150 acres in Center Township, a part of which is included in the farm of William J. Young. Simon Young was

accidentally killed by a railroad train, June 24, 1901. He was survived by his widow and by five of his ten children.

William John Young has lived on his present farm ever since he was seven years of age. He has been engaged in the oil fields as a well driller for many years and still gives that business his attention in the winter time. He married Mary Elizabeth Miller, a daughter of Samuel Miller, of Center Township, and they have a family of seven children, namely: Edith Mae, Roy Simon, Earl Wayne, Allene Susannah, Dean Sheldon, Rudell Eliza, and John Burdette. In 1892 Mr. Young built his handsome residence and in 1896 he put up the substantial barn. He takes no very active interest in politics and has never consented to serve in any office except that of school director. He is a member of the order of Knights of Maccabees.

PAUL E. GREEN, one of Butler's representative young business men, senior member of the firm of Green & Young, leading clothiers, with a trade territory covering a large part of Butler County, is a native of Butler, born here in 1879. The late Thomas S. Green, father of Paul E., came to Butler as agent for the Pennsylvania Railroad. He resided here for a number of years and was then transferred to the Union Depot at Pittsburg, where the remainder of his business life was passed. His death occurred at Butler in 1904.

Paul E. Green completed the public school course at Butler and then became a clerk in the Schloss Brothers' clothing store. He continued there for nine years, when, in association with Dallas M. Young, he established the present firm of Green & Young. Mr. Green owns valuable city real estate and both he and Mr. Young have farms in Butler County. In 1900, Mr. Green was married to Miss Lulu M. Young, who is a daughter of Thomas B. Young, a very prominent oil producer in Butler County, and they have two children,

Thomas Edgar and Helen Elizabeth. Mr. and Mrs. Green are members of the Second Presbyterian Church. He is identified with the Elks, the Knights of Malta and the Woodmen of the World, and belongs also to the Butler Business Men's Association.

JOSHUA J. McCANDLESS, one of Franklin Township's substantial citizens and self-made men, resides on his exceedingly valuable farm of 262 acres, every part of which, under his careful and intelligent methods, is made to produce abundantly. He was born on this farm, January 7, 1859, and is a son of John A. and Hannah (Stoughton) McCandless and a grandson of James McCandless.

John A. McCandless was a son of James McCandless, who was born in County Down, Ireland, and came to Franklin Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, as one of the first settlers. John A. lived in Franklin Township and followed farming all his life, with the exception of a few years when he carried on a store at Sunbury, during which time he also carried the mail. He married Hannah Stoughton, and eight of their nine children grew to maturity, namely: Alfred J., residing near Canton, Ohio; Joshua J.; Zillia Ann, the widow of James Kildoo, who lives in Brady Township; A. Carlton, residing in Slippery Rock Township; S. Calvin, residing in Clay Township; Mary Jane, wife of Alfred Kildoo, residing in Clay Township; Enphemia, wife of Ross Mechling, of Forest County; and John A., residing in Center Township. During his earlier years, John A. McCandless was a member of Mt. Zion Baptist Church, but later united with St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church near Sunbury.

Joshua J. McCandless has lived on the home farm all his life with the exception of two years. When he started out for himself he went into debt \$4,000, for his fifty acres of land. After the death of his

father he bought out the other heirs and now owns 262 acres. He has his farm stocked with fine cattle and owns expensive farm machinery, and for all this he is indebted only to his own exertions. His life has been one of great industry, but he has plenty to show for his years of labor. His land yields him annually over 100 tons of hay, 1,000 bushels of corn, 400 bushels of oats and over 200 bushels of buckwheat. He keeps about nine cows, as he has a large butter trade among private customers at Butler. He takes a very active interest in agricultural progress in his section and is an active member of Mount Chestnut Grange, No. 404.

Mr. McCandless married Miss Sarah Etta McCandless, a daughter of W. H. McCandless, and they have five children, namely: Mary Elverda, who is the wife of Dr. Ernest Snyder of Portersville; John W., residing on the home farm, who married Cora Lawrence; and Albert, Blanche and Gladys, all at home, a happy, united family. Mr. McCandless and wife belong to Mt. Zion Baptist Church, of which he is a trustee. The pleasant home of this representative family of Franklin Township was built in 1888, and other buildings were erected in 1894.

MATTHEW H. BRANDON, who is engaged in farming and stockraising on his valuable farm of seventy-five acres, situated in Forward Township, derives an income also from two oil wells which are on his land. Mr. Brandon belongs to an old pioneer family of this section of Butler County and was born on his present farm, July 29, 1849. His parents were James and Susan A. (Bolton) Brandon.

The first of the Brandon family to come to Forward Township was John Brandon, who journeyed from Westmoreland County. He found the present highly cultivated farm a great belt of woods, in the center of which he built a log house. His children bore the following names: Will-

iam, Mary W., Sarah, John W., James, Eliza and Thomas, all of whom are deceased.

James Brandon, father of Matthew H., was born July 26, 1816, and all the subsequent years of his life were spent on this farm, his death taking place March 30, 1905. He was twice married (first), June 8, 1846, to Jane B. McDowell, who died shortly after the birth of their only child, Jennie, who is the wife of William H. Ray. Mr. Brandon was married (second) in September, 1848, to Susan A. Bolton, who died April 23, 1892. There were three children born to the second marriage: Matthew H., John A., and William S.

Matthew H. Brandon grew to manhood on the home farm and attended the country schools. When nineteen years of age he began to teach school, encouraged to do so by his mother, who, in her youth had been a teacher in Butler County. On February 14, 1884, Mr. Brandon was married to Miss Anna D. Frederick, who is a daughter of John Frederick, who came to America from Germany. They have four children: James F., Melvin L., Clarence E. and Mildred A. With his family, Mr. Brandon belongs to the Reformed Church, in which he is an elder. In politics he is a Republican but he is not a seeker for office, his leading interests having been the cultivation and improvement of the old farm on which almost all of his life has been spent, and the educating and rearing of his children to lives of usefulness.

THOMAS JAMES DODDS, oldest son of W. B. and Elizabeth (English) Dodds, was born in Muddy Creek Township, Butler County, March 19, 1871. He was educated at Prospect Academy, graduating with the class of 1893, and subsequently taught school for three years in the public schools of the county. He was employed in the oil fields of Pennsylvania and Indiana until 1897, when he came to Butler to assume the duties of deputy-sheriff

under his father, W. B. Dodds. He continued in the office of deputy-sheriff until January, 1901, serving the last year under Sheriff Thomas R. Hoon. Since January, 1901, he has been engaged in the fire insurance and real estate business and has offices in the Younkins Building on the corner of Main and Diamond Streets. He was appointed deputy-coroner of Butler County in 1905 and served one year, and in February, 1906, he was elected auditor of Butler Borough. Mr. Dodds was married October 10, 1900, to Miss Blanche Dever, daughter of Joseph and Frances (Wheeler) Dever, of Lucasville, Ohio. Two children have been born to this union: Theodore E. and Ruth. The family are members of the United Presbyterian church, and take an active part in the various societies of the congregation. Mr. Dodds is a Republican in politics and an active party worker.

W. B. Dodds, ex-sheriff of Butler County, is the son of Major Thomas Dodds, of Connoquenessing Township, and was born August 8, 1844. He is a lineal descendant of Thomas Dodds, the pioneer of Connoquenessing Township, whose adventure with the bear is mentioned elsewhere. Mr. Dodds was married May 5, 1870, to Miss Elizabeth English, of Portersville. They have six children as follows: Thomas J., Vinnie E., Rollins H., Jemimah M., Bessie L., and Percy N. Mr. Dodds is a veteran of the Civil War, having served in Company C, Tenth Illinois Cavalry. In his early life he taught in the public schools of the county and later engaged in farming, which is his occupation at the present time. He is a Republican in politics and has twice been made the recipient of party honors, having been elected clerk of courts of Butler County in 1882 and sheriff in 1897. At the conclusion of his term as sheriff he purchased a farm at Adamsville in Crawford County, where he now resides. The family are members of the United Presbyterian Church.

SAMUEL MORGAN, a well known resident and valued citizen of Parker Township, residing near Parker's Landing, was born in County Down, Ireland, March 23, 1831, and is a son of Hugh and Jane (Dunn) Morgan, both natives of Ireland.

In 1854, when Samuel was a young man of twenty-three years, the father emigrated to America with his children and his second wife, locating first in Allegheny Township, Butler County, and later moving into Parker Township. The family then divided, several removing to Sugar Creek Township, Armstrong County, but Samuel decided to remain in Parker Township, and here the rest of his life has been spent. He had to make his own way in the world and accomplished it by perseverance and industry. For many years he was engaged in the manufacture of pig iron.

On July 8, 1873, Mr. Morgan was married to Nancy Taylor, who was born in County Down, Ireland, in September, 1843, and is a daughter of James and Nancy (McMurray) Taylor. She lived in her native land until 1870, when she came to America accompanied by a brother, Robert Taylor. She has one surviving brother, Alexander Taylor, who is a well known resident of Allegheny Township, Butler County. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan are rearing a very amiable, well behaved little girl, giving her parental care and affection. Her name is Florence E. McCamey and her twelfth birthday will occur on December 7, 1908. With these kind people she will grow into happy and useful womanhood. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan are members of the Presbyterian Church at Parker's Landing. In politics he is a Republican.

WILLIAM JOHN FOX, residing on a well improved farm of 126 acres located about one and one-half miles south of Cabot on the west side of Bear Creek, is one of the substantial and leading agriculturists of Winfield Township. He is a native of this county and is a son of Henry



HON. JAMES BREDIN

and Jane (Kaufold) Fox and a grandson of George Henry Fox, who was a native of Germany and one of the early settlers of Butler County, whither he came from Allegheny County, Pennsylvania.

William John Fox was reared to manhood in Butler County, obtaining his education in the common schools of his locality and also at Cabot, after which he worked at carpentering for about two years, when he located upon his present farm. Here he has since been actively engaged in general farming and is recognized as one of the leading farmers of Winfield Township. His farm is well equipped with substantial out-buildings and his residence is a large two-story frame building.

June 7, 1900, Mr. Fox was united in marriage with Charlotte E. Bieker, a daughter of Louis and Frederica Bieker, and of this union were born two children: Louis H., on July 30, 1904; and Howard Frank, February 20, 1907. Mrs. Charlotte E. Fox died in February, 1907. On September 24, 1908, Mr. Fox married for his second wife Miss Ida H. Bieker.

Religiously, Mr. Fox is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which his wife was also a member. He is one of the trustees and was for two years superintendent of the Sabbath school, of which he is also steward, and has for some time been a member of the election board.

HON. JAMES BREDIN, who, for ten years in the latter quarter of the nineteenth century, was a distinguished member of the bench of the Seventh Judicial District of Pennsylvania, and for a longer period one of the most highly esteemed residents of Butler, was born in Butler, Pennsylvania, May 9, 1831. He was of Irish ancestry, the son of John and Nancy (McClelland) Bredin.

Hon. John Bredin was born in the town of Stranola, County Donegal, Ireland, in 1794. His parents emigrating to America and settling in Butler County, Pennsyl-

vania, in 1802, he was reared here from the age of eight years. At the age of sixteen he became clerk in a general store in Pittsburg. About two years later he purchased a tract of wild land in what is now Summit Township, Butler County. In 1817 he was clerk in the prothonotary's office in Butler. Soon after this he began the study of law under the direction of Gen. William Ayres, a well-known lawyer and land-holder of that day, and he took advantage of this connection to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the early land laws. The knowledge thus gained proved very useful to him in his subsequent practice, as much of the litigation at that time had to do with disputes concerning land titles. For a long time he was regarded as an authority on all questions of this nature. In 1824 John Bredin became interested in journalism in association with his brother Maurice Bredin, and so continued for some six years without, however, giving up his law practice. In 1830 he retired from the journalistic field and in the following year he was appointed presiding judge of the Seventeenth Judicial District, which position he filled with unquestioned ability up to the end of his life. His death took place May 21, 1851. His wife Nancy, to whom he was united in 1829, was born in Franklin, Venango County, Pennsylvania.

Hon. James Bredin enjoyed excellent educational advantages. From the public schools he entered Washington College and later the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland. A reference to the part taken by him in the Mexican War, may be found in the military chapter of this work. After his return to Butler, in 1850, he began the study of law under his father's direction, which was interrupted by the death of the latter in the following year. He continued his studies in the office of Hon. E. Me-Junkin and was admitted to the bar June 14, 1853. Prior to beginning the practice of his profession, he became associated

with James Campbell, S. M. Lane and other citizens in the establishment of a bank at Butler, which located a branch at New Castle.

In 1855 Judge Bredin began the practice of law at Butler and was continuously engaged at the bar for the next sixteen years, in this period gaining a distinct reputation as a lawyer and establishing himself as a progressive and public-spirited citizen. In 1871 he moved to Allegheny, and in 1874 he was elected one of the judges of the Seventh Judicial District, composed of Lawrence and Butler Counties, a position he filled for a decade with the highest degree of efficiency. He was a successful man in every practical sense of the word, and although he removed from Butler, during his years of residence here he identified himself so thoroughly with the business and professional life of the place, that he has always been considered in the light of a representative citizen. For forty-five years, up to the time of his death, he was secretary, treasurer and superintendent of the Butler & Pittsburg Plank Road Company.

On October 7, 1865, Judge Bredin was united in marriage with Matilda E. Spear, a daughter of William L. Spear of Butler County. Three sons were born to this union: William, residing in New York; Charles H., residing at Detroit, Michigan; and John, who died in July, 1882. Judge Bredin died November 23, 1906. Mrs. Bredin survives and resides at the new Willard Hotel, at Butler. She owns much valuable real estate in and about this city. A lady of culture and refinement, she occupies a prominent position in Butler society. The family is identified with the Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM J. LESTER, one of Butler's most substantial citizens and leading business men, has been a resident of this city for more than twenty years and is identified with many of its interests. He was

born November 16, 1850, in England and came to the United States in 1884.

Mr. Lester resided for a short time at Norristown, Pennsylvania, after which he located at Crystal City, Missouri, where he was engaged in business for about three years. He then came to Butler and for some ten years was employed in the Butler Plate Glass Works as foreman in the sales department. He then embarked in the grocery business and still continues that interest. His store is located at No. 642 Brown Avenue, in a business block of which he is the owner, and he has also erected several handsome residences, one of which he occupies. Mr. Lester is a large stockholder in the Springdale Water Company.

Mr. Lester was married (first) in England, to Miss Sarah Ann Hedges, who died while they were residing in Missouri. The four children of this union were: William Percy, residing at Butler; Edith Mand, residing in New York; Gilbert James, residing in Butler; and Una Effie, at home. Mr. Lester was married (second) to Miss Louise A. Kelly, of Butler, and they have a daughter and son: Ray and William J., Jr. Mr. Lester is a member of the Episcopal Church. He is affiliated with the Odd Fellows, belonging to Clement Encampment. He is one of the useful members of the Butler Business Men's Association.

A. E. FLEEGER, who for twenty-five years has operated a grocery store at Jamisonville and for twenty years was the postmaster of the village, filling the office until the establishment of the Free Rural Delivery service, is also the owner of an excellent farm of eighty-eight acres in Center Township. He was born in Oakland Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, October 9, 1844, and is a son of Daniel and Mary (Kittering) Fleeger.

Daniel Fleeger was born on the farm above mentioned, which then belonged to his father, Jacob Fleeger. There Daniel

Fleeger grew to manhood and married Mary Kittering. She was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, and came to Butler County in her girlhood. After their marriage, Daniel Fleeger and wife moved to Oakland Township, where they lived for some years and then moved to the old homestead farm in Center Township, where both died. Of their seven children, four survive.

A. F. Fleeger was six years old when his parents brought him to his present farm and here he has remained ever since, engaging in agricultural pursuits and in merchandising. He is one of the township's best known citizens through having business relations with many of them and he has a large circle of friends. He married Lizzie McCandless and they have had eight children, as follows, namely: Carrie, who died in infancy; Dora, who married Elmer Christley, has three children; Lee, married, has one child; Aaron, deceased, was married and had one child; Stella, who married Clarence Riddle; Heber and Waldron, both living at home; and Aline, who married Frank Allen and has two children. Mr. and Mrs. Fleeger are members of the Lutheran Church. Among his old neighbors he is familiarly known as Francis Fluger.

Mr. Fleeger's first wife died in March, 1888; since then, in 1892, he married, second, Jennie Wick.

ISAAC M. WEISZ, a representative citizen of Zelenople, and in former years a justice of the peace, was born in Jackson Township, Butler County, Penna., October 9, 1841, and is a son of Henry B. and Eva (Musselman) Weisz.

Among the early settlers of Butler County came Jacob L. Weisz, from Lehigh County, who acquired a farm in Jackson Township, on the Mercer Road north of Harmony. He was the grandfather of Isaac M. Weisz of Zelenople. His family contained seven children—Henry B., John,

George B., Daniel, Elizabeth, Hannah, and Jacob.

John Weisz of the above mentioned family resided in the vicinity of Franklin and Oil City and at different places in Butler County successively. George B. Weisz resided in Butler County until 1878, when he moved to Medina County, Ohio, where he engaged in farming; he died in the spring of 1908. Daniel, the next member of said family, in 1878 moved to Medina County and is now the postmaster at Chatham Center. Elizabeth married Peter Rice and they moved to Medina County, Ohio, where both died. Hannah married John Zeigler and they lived on a farm near Harmony until after his death, when his widow moved to Medina County. Jacob died in early manhood, a victim of typhoid fever.

Henry B. Weisz, father of Isaac M., was born in Jackson Township, and acquired a part of the homestead farm. He died in August, 1891, in his seventieth year. He married Eva Musselman, who died in 1874, at the age of sixty-two years. They were the parents of nine children, namely: Isaac M., subject of this sketch; Jacob, who moved from Butler County to Kentucky; Catherine, who died in the State of Washington in 1906; Sarah, who married Christopher McQuiston and died in Medina County, Ohio; Henry, who died in Jackson Township in 1880; Hosea, who died on a farm in Medina County, Ohio; Hannah, who has been twice married and resides in Sedalia, Missouri; and Sidney and George, both of whom died young at Harmony.

Isaac M. Weisz obtained his education in the public schools of Jackson Township. Until his marriage he followed farming on the homestead and then worked for two years at the Orphan's Home; after which he went back to the home farm and followed agricultural pursuits for the next eight years. In 1874 he purchased a route and was engaged in 1886 in hauling produce to Pittsburg, after which he rented the

farm of Joseph Zeigler and operated it until the spring of 1893, when he moved to Zelenople. For several years thereafter he conducted a feed business, and in January, 1904, he opened a grocery store which he subsequently sold. In 1903 Mr. Weisz was elected a justice of the peace, and in this office he served with great efficiency until 1908. In his political convictions he is a Republican. He has firm views on the subject of local option, being an advocate of Prohibition.

Mr. Weisz was first married in 1864 to Miss Sarah Zeigler, a daughter of Joseph Zeigler. She died in February, 1892, having been the mother of three sons and three daughters, as follows: William, born in 1866, died in 1876; Hannah, born in 1868, died in 1888; Mary, born in 1870, died in 1896; Sadie, born on Christmas Day, 1872, died in September, 1903; Joseph, born in 1878, died aged nine years; Edward, born in 1882, died in September, 1903. Mr. Weisz married for his second wife Miss Jane McBride, a daughter of William McBride, of near Grove City. Mr. Weisz is an elder in the United Presbyterian Church at Zelenople.

J. HENRY TROUTMAN, secretary and treasurer of the Standard Plate Glass Company, at Butler, and president of the Butler Savings and Trust Company, is one of the city's most prominent and useful citizens. He was born at Butler, Pennsylvania, in 1854, and is a son of Adam Troutman, a pioneer.

J. Henry Troutman was reared in Butler and was educated in the public schools. When his education was completed he immediately entered into the mercantile business with his father and in 1885 he became a member of the firm of A. Troutman & Son, which was succeeded by The A. Troutman Sons. J. Henry Troutman was one of the original incorporators of the Standard Plate Glass Company and in 1892 was made treasurer of the corpora-

tion and since 1898 has also been secretary and has given a large part of his time to the affairs of that great manufacturing plant although he has numerous other interests. He is president of the Butler Savings and Trust Company, is secretary of the Butler Light, Heat and Motor Company; is secretary and treasurer of the Butler Ice Company, and is a director in The Pittsburg-Hickson Company, manufacturers of iron beds. His name is thus linked with many of Butler's most important enterprises.

Mr. Troutman was married in 1881, to Miss Mary E. Helfrich, who was born at Carrolton, Carroll County, Ohio, and they have three children, two sons and one daughter: Charles H., who is a student at Washington-Jefferson College; Frank E., who is a graduate in mechanical engineering, from Lehigh University; and Gertrude S., who resides at home. Mr. Troutman is a member of St. Mark's Evangelical Lutheran Church, of which he is a trustee. He has taken an active part in all that concerns Butler, has served on many charitable boards and with numerous civic bodies. He is a member of the Country club, a well known social organization.

WILLIAM H. ORTON, a well known oil producer operating in Parker Township, Butler County, where he has seven producing wells on the Brahm farm, on what is known as Tanney Hill, has been almost a continuous resident of Parker's Landing since 1869. He was born December 20, 1856, at Corning, New York, and is a son of William and Sarah (Greenwood) Orton.

In 1869, Mr. Orton came to Parker Township, Butler County, with his parents and his mother still survives and resides at Pendleton, Indiana. Since 1872 he has been closely identified with oil interests in this section and almost the whole of these thirty-six years has been a successful producer. He is known to all oil operators in these fields and his experience has made



SAMUEL SCHLAGEL

him a valuable advisor concerning this industry. In politics he is an earnest Republican but only to the extent of giving hearty party support, being too much engaged in business to be willing to accept any public office.

Mr. Orton married Miss Minerva Aley, a daughter of John Aley, formerly of Parker Township, and they have had the following children: George W., Lena M. and Ruth C., living, and two deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Orton attend the Presbyterian Church. He belongs to the leading fraternal organizations, being a member of the Masonic Lodge at Parker's Landing, and to the Chapter and Commandery at Franklin; is a member of Lodge No. 761 Odd Fellows, and of the order of Eagles, both at Parker's Landing.

GEORGE B. HECK, whose 216 acres of farming and coal land is situated in Center Township, one mile west of Unionville, was born on this farm May 9, 1863, and purchased it from the other heirs in 1905. His parents were Daniel and Mary (Fleeger) Heck.

Daniel Heck was a son of Daniel Heck and they came to America and settled near Prospect, in Butler County, Pennsylvania, when the younger Daniel was a boy. The latter grew to manhood on that farm and after his marriage he bought the present one, on which he lived until his death, in 1898. In old age his father had come to him here and his death took place soon after. Daniel Heck was married twice and the mother of George B. still survives. There were thirteen children in the family, four of whom were born to the second marriage.

George B. Heck has spent his life happily on the old homestead, never having lived away from it with the exception of two years and six months, spent at Pittsburgh. He gives the most of his time to operating a large coal bank on his property, there being a vein three feet and ten

inches in depth. He gives employment to about six men and the output is large and very good coal. He is one of the township's substantial citizens, possessing many of the admirable qualities of his sturdy German ancestry, industry, thrift, enterprise and good management.

SAMUEL SCHLAGEL, a retired farmer of Butler Township, resides on his valuable farm of 100 acres, which he actively cultivated until the spring of 1907. Mr. Schlagel was born on his present farm March 22, 1836, and is a son of Henry and Catherine (Schutt) Schlagel.

Henry Schlagel, father of Samuel, was born east of the Allegheny Mountains and in his youth learned the shoemaking trade. After some years he started for Western Pennsylvania, accompanied by his wife and four children, and they drove their wagon into Butler Township, Butler County, and came to their pioneer farm. The land was then all covered with brush and in order to find a place on which to erect his little log cabin, he had first to clear a spot. This was about 1827. He went into debt for his land, but cleared off all incumbrances, working on the roads through Allegheny County in order to earn the money. He raised grain and grew stock and became a man in prosperous circumstances. Of sterling honesty and intelligent mind, he was often chosen by his fellow citizens to serve in local offices, and was one of the early supervisors and school directors in Butler Township. He died in 1886, aged eighty-eight years. With his wife he belonged to the German Reformed Church and was a deacon and elder. They were among the founders of Zion Reformed Church on Harmony Road. She died in 1872, aged seventy-two years. They had the following children: Julia Ann, Finney, Gideon and Sarah, all deceased, the last named the wife of Andrew Croup; Theresa, who is the widow of Joseph Manny, of Butler Township; Thomas

and Eliza, both deceased, the latter of whom was the wife of William Martin; Catherine, who is the widow of John Dufford; Samuel; Susan, who is the wife of John King, of Donegal Township; and Maria, who is the wife of William Rea of Beaver Falls.

Samuel Schlagel has always lived on the home farm, which originally contained 102 acres, and here he has raised grain, cattle and horses. In 1905 oil was discovered here and a well was put down which produces about a barrel of oil a day. In politics, Mr. Schlagel is nominally a Democrat, but is inclined to do a large amount of his own thinking and vote just as his own judgment dictates. He has often been urged to accept township offices, but he has refused every position except that of school director.

Mr. Schlagel married Leah Beetle, of Donegal Township, and they had five children, the two survivors being Priscilla and Cora Emma. The daughters live at home. The former married Thomas P. Roe, who operates Mr. Schlagel's farm, and they have eight children, as follows: Carl William, Pearl May, Floyd Samuel, Arthur Wilkin, Grace Lillian, Victor Alvin, Walter Leslie and Ralph Foster. Mr. Schlagel is a member of Grace Lutheran Church. Mrs. Schlagel died October 22, 1877, aged thirty-two years.

WILLIAM BRANNAN CURRIE, who served for twenty years as a justice of the peace in Franklin Township, is one of its prominent and substantial native citizens and was born on his home farm of 142 acres, July 4, 1846. His parents were Francis and Jane (Brannan) Currie.

The father of Mr. Currie was born in Scotland and came to America a few years before his marriage. He followed farming and after his marriage to a daughter of Thomas Brannan he settled on the present farm, on which he lived until his death when aged thirty-three years. He was the

father of two children, William B. and Margaret Ann, the latter of whom died in infancy. Mrs. Currie subsequently married William McCall, of Clay Township, and their children who survived childhood were: Thomas R., now deceased, Euphemia L., Mary and Alice. Mrs. McCall died in 1900, aged seventy-six years.

William B. Currie was four years old when his father died. He obtained his education in the neighborhood schools and lived in Franklin Township until he was fifteen years of age, when he went to work in the oil fields and followed drilling for fourteen years. In 1875 he began to operate what is now his own farm, which had formerly belonged to his maternal grandfather. In addition to this property, he owns fifty acres in another part of Franklin Township, together with a farm of ninety-five acres, in Brady Township, cultivating in all about 165 acres, one of his farms being occupied by his son-in-law, Howard S. English. Judge Currie makes hay his leading crop and also raises corn, wheat, oats and buckwheat and some beef cattle. His almost four acres of pear and apple orchards give ample returns for the care and fertilizing he bestows on them and he takes considerable interest in them as he set out a large number of the trees.

In politics Esquire Currie is a Democrat and notwithstanding the fact that he lives in a normally Republican district, he was elected a justice of the peace for twenty successive years. He has always been a loyal citizen and in August, 1864, he enlisted for service in the Civil War, entering Company B, Sixth Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery and accompanied his regiment to Washington, D. C., where it was utilized for the defense of the Nation's capital. He has been prominent in his immediate community in many ways, filling various township offices and doing his part in advancing all its interests.

Mr. Currie was married to Rachel E. Snyder, a daughter of Zephaniah Snyder,

of Brady Township, and they have five children, as follows: Adin Burdette, residing at Seattle, Washington; Verda M., wife of Howard H. English, residing in Franklin Township—they have two children, William Burdette and Catherine Frazier; William Francis, who married Sarah E. Plugh—they have two children, Aline Brenda and Walter Raleigh; Jennie E., who is the widow of John P. Pollock, who resides with her father—she has one daughter, Jessie Frances; and Jessie C., who is the wife of Ira C. Stine, of Franklin Township, and has a son, John Clarence. Mr. Currie and family are members of the Muddy Creek Presbyterian Church.

JOHN J. SHANOR, president and general manager of the Butler Pure Milk Company, one of Butler County's substantial citizens, has his business office corner of McKean and Wayne Streets, Butler, but retains his home on the old homestead farm in Center Township, on which he was born in 1863. His father was Daniel Shanor, his grandfather, Jacob Shanor, and his great-grandfather was Adam Shanor.

It was the great-grandfather, Adam Shanor, who was the pioneer of the family in Butler County and John J. Shanor possesses the deed to the old homestead farm in Center Township, which was secured over 100 years ago. The land has never passed out of the family. Jacob Shanor, the grandfather, accompanied his father, Adam, from Virginia, later inherited the family acres and in the course of Nature passed away there and left the property to his son, Daniel Shanor. The latter spent his whole life on the farm in Center Township.

John J. Shanor continues to reside in the home of his father, grandfather and great-grandfather, which, in these modern days of change, is somewhat unusual. He has been actively engaged in the dairy

business for the past eighteen years and was the main promoter, in 1903, of the Butler Pure Milk Company, of which he is president and general manager. He visits his office at Butler daily. He has other business interests, one of these being the Butler Coal and Coke Company, of which he is a director.

In 1887 Mr. Shanor was married to Miss Alvira R. Moore, and they have five children, namely: D. A., who is the superintendent of the Butler Pure Milk Company; E. M., who is also connected with this industry; P. L., who operates the home farm; and George C. and H. A. R., who resides at home. Mr. Shanor and family belong to the English Lutheran Church at Butler.

FREDERICK W. WITTE, who is extensively engaged in agricultural pursuits on a tract of 135 acres, about one mile east of Cabot on the Saxonburg road, was born May 9, 1834, and is a son of William and Sophia (Welling) Witte and a grandson of Charles Witte, a native of Germany, who never left his native land.

Frederick William Witte was reared and has lived continuously in his native county, acquiring his education in its common schools and later taking a course in the night school. In 1868, when thirty-four years of age, he was married to Amelia Bicker, a daughter of Rev. Herman and Margaret (Rowl) Bicker, her family being a very prominent one in Butler County. One child was born to Mr. and Mrs. Witte, namely: William Henry, who was educated in the common schools. He is married and has three children—Elsie, Carrie and Mary. Mrs. Witte passed out of this life in 1869.

Religiously, Mr. Witte is affiliated with the Evangelical Association and is a member of the board of trustees. He is a man of public spirit and enterprise, giving generously toward all measures which tend to advance the township and county, and is

especially interested in charity as overseer of the poor. He has served as school director and was three times a delegate to the Congressional Convention.

HENRY MARTSOLF, who has always resided on his present farm of ninety-two acres, which is situated in Center Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, about five miles north of Butler, was born April 10, 1858, and is a son of Fred and Eva (Miller) Martsolf. Both parents of Mr. Martsolf were born in Germany, but they were married in America. They were honest, hard working, worthy people who made many friends in Center Township, where they lived for many years, both dying on the farm now owned by their son Henry, who was one of a family of ten children.

Henry Martsolf is a first class, practical farmer, having devoted his life to agricultural pursuits exclusively. His land is a good crop producer and he grows wheat, oats, corn and hay, keeps stock and cattle and operates a dairy for his home use. Mr. Martsolf married Harriet Slupe, who is a daughter of Nicholas and Hannah (Puff) Slupe. They have one son, a very capable young man, who assists his father on the farm, named Charles Frederick. Mr. Martsolf and family belong to the Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM S. ALLEN, who is engaged in a mercantile business at Glenora, Pennsylvania, is a prominent citizen of Parker Township, in which he is serving in his second term as collector. He was born in Parker Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, December 29, 1856, and is a son of John N. and Mary J. (Moore) Allen.

The Allen family came among the earliest settlers to Parker Township, its founder being John Allen, who came from Eastern Pennsylvania into the wilderness, and was accompanied by his son, Thomas Allen, who was the grandfather of William

S. Allen. John Allen was a Revolutionary soldier.

John N. Allen, father of William S., was born in Parker Township, where he died in 1871. He married Mary J. Moore, who was born in Washington Township, Butler County, where she now resides, still enjoying all her faculties, although she has reached her seventy-sixth year. She is a daughter of Samuel Moore, who was an early settler in Washington Township. The surviving children of John N. and Mary J. Allen are: William S.; Mary A. H., who is the wife of J. N. Gibson, of Greeley, Kansas; Aseneth M., who is the wife of James Buchanan, of Texas; and James C., who lives in Colorado.

William S. Allen was reared to man's estate in Parker Township and attended the local schools throughout boyhood, later enjoying more advanced opportunities in academies at West Sunbury and North Washington. He assisted on the home farm and also taught school for a time, but after his marriage engaged in cultivating his farm of sixty acres, which is situated in Parker Township. In 1897 he started his general store at Glenora, which he has conducted ever since, and he has been postmaster and his wife has been postmistress of this village. In politics he is a staunch Republican and has taken an active part in public matters in his community. With the efficiency of a broadminded man and earnest citizen, he has served his community in a number of offices, for two years being overseer of the poor, for several terms supervisor and is now collector.

On December 20, 1884, Mr. Allen was married to Rebecca A. Allen, who is a daughter of the late William D. Allen, formerly one of the leading men of Parker Township. Mr. and Mrs. Allen have one daughter, Callie M., an accomplished young lady, who is a successful teacher in Parker Township. Mr. and Mrs. Allen are members of the New Salem Presbyterian Church, at Annisville, in which he is an



WILLIAM KESLEMAN

elder. Thomas Allen, grandfather of William S., was a soldier in the War of 1812; he died in 1875 in his eighty-seventh year.

ISAAC REED BRANNAN, a successful farmer of Franklin Township and a citizen who enjoys the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens, resides on his farm of 180 acres and is engaged in carrying on general agriculture. He was born in Worth Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, August 24, 1844, and is a son of Thomas and Mary Ann (Reed) Brannan.

William Brannan, the grandfather, who was born in England, in 1775, came to the American colonies, being a member of the King's Life Guard Regiment, under General Cornwallis. He was one of the prisoners taken at York, Pennsylvania, but escaped and made his way through the wilderness to Western Pennsylvania and was one of the pioneer settlers of Westmoreland County. There he won the heart of an American girl, Susannah Ilines, and they lived there until 1800, when they brought their family and possessions to what is now Scott Township, Lawrence County.

Thomas Brannan was born January 29, 1797, in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, and died October 13, 1872, in Butler County. When eighteen years of age he moved to Worth Township, Butler County, where he married, and in 1845, with his wife and ten children, settled in Franklin Township, on a farm now owned by his son, Isaac Reed Brennan. In politics he was a Democrat and although he never sought office, he was frequently elected to the same and served acceptably. His wife was a daughter of William Reed, of Neshannock Falls, Lawrence County, and they had the following children born to them: Susannah, now deceased, was the wife of Robert Williams; Jane, deceased, married (first) Francis Currie and (secondly) William McCall; William is deceased;

Mary, also deceased, married Joseph McElroy; Elizabeth, now deceased, married Joseph Graham; Rebecca, residing with her brother Isaac R., is the widow of Jonathan Taylor; Thomas Darwin is deceased; Margaret Euphemia, deceased, married Curtis I. Christley; Alzira, wife of George Ifft, of Slippery Rock Township; and Isaac Reed. The parents were most worthy Christian people, members and liberal supporters of the United Presbyterian Church at Prospect.

Isaac Reed Brannan has devoted his life to agricultural pursuits and on his broad acres he raises great crops of corn, oats, wheat, buckwheat, rye and potatoes, and keeps about fifteen head of cattle. His place is well improved, the comfortable residence having been built by his father and the substantial barn by himself, in 1897. He has efficiently filled a number of local offices in his township but cares little for politics, finding more pleasure in attending to his business and in the enjoyment of the good will of his neighbors. He is a Democrat in principle.

Mr. Brannan married Ruth Ellen Craig, a daughter of John Craig, of Liberty Township, Mercer County, and they were the parents of the following children: William, residing in West Virginia; Margaret, wife of Herbert McLaughlin, residing at Fredonia, Mercer County; John Craig, living in Colorado; and Howard Clement and Clarence D., both at home. The beloved wife and mother died in 1893, when aged forty-four years. Mr. Brannan is a member of the Muddy Creek Presbyterian Church. He is a man of genial manner, hospitable and kind-hearted, and is well informed on matters of local history.

WILLIAM KESSELMAN, of the firm of Kesselman & Company, manufacturers of oil mill drilling tools, at Butler, is a practical machinist who has been continuously engaged in work at his trade ever

since he came, a young man of twenty-two years, to America. He was born in Germany October 1, 1832.

Mr. Kesselman located at New Castle, Pennsylvania, and worked there as a machinist from 1856 until 1870. He then moved to Parker's Landing, where he started a shop of his own, which he conducted until 1875, when he removed to Saint Joe, Butler County, working there, with his own shop, until 1883. In the latter year he established his business in Butler and operated it as the Kesselman Machine Shop until about 1887, when C. J. Brandberg became associated with him and the firm assumed its present style of Kesselman & Company. In addition to the large amount of work done in the Butler establishment, the firm has found it advantageous to also carry on a machine shop at Parkersburg, West Virginia.

In 1860 Mr. Kesselman was married to Miss Magdeline Moser, who died in 1899. A family of five children was born to this marriage, namely: Edward H., who is connected with the Kesselman interests at Butler; William, who has charge of the business at Parkersburg; Minta; Floyd; and Lewis, who resides at Parkersburg. Mr. Kesselman is a member of the Lutheran Church. He is one of Butler's most respected citizens.

R. J. GROSSMAN, M. D., physician and surgeon at Butler, has been established in practice in this city since 1893 and has met with a hearty recognition of his professional skill. Dr. Grossman was born in Cherry Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, in 1858, and is a son of John Grossman and a grandson of Benjamin Grossman.

The Grossman family is of German extraction but has been of American birth for several generations. John Grossman was born in Cherry Township, in 1828, where he was a farmer of prominence for many years prior to his death, which oc-

curred in July, 1903. His father was Benjamin Grossman, who was born east of the Allegheny Mountains and who accompanied his father, Benedict Grossman, when he settled in Butler County, in 1793. The father of Benedict Grossman was Simon Grossman, who was born on the Atlantic Ocean during the voyage of his parents to America.

Dr. Grossman was reared in Clay Township and attended the public schools and West Sunbury Academy. Later he entered the medical department of the Western Reserve College, at Cleveland, Ohio, where he was graduated in 1886. For seven years following he engaged in practice at Coalton and then came to Butler, where he has been in active practice until the present. He has met with professional success, as above mentioned, and stands with the leading men in the medical fraternity in Butler County. He is a member of the Butler County and the State Medical Societies and the American Medical Association.

In 1886, Dr. Grossman was married to Miss Eliza Shryock, who died December 30, 1895, leaving one son, Loyal McClellan. Dr. Grossman is a member of the Second Presbyterian Church of Butler. Fraternally he is connected with the Odd Fellows and the Woodmen. Politically, he is a Democrat and has been active in politics and is his party's candidate for state senator. His office is located at No. 408 Center Avenue, Butler.

HERMAN LEWIS BICKER, a prominent farmer of Winfield Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, is owner of a fine farm of 125 acres located about one and a quarter miles east of Cabot on the Winfield and Saxon Station Road. He was born April 9, 1849, a son of Herman Henry and Mary (Roll) Bicker and a grandson of Herman Bicker, a native of Germany who always lived in his native country. Herman H. Bicker and his wife were the

parents of a large family of children, namely: Hannah, deceased, formerly wife of Frederick Witte; Catherine, is the wife of August Feehling; Herman L., subject of this sketch; William Henry, who married Minnie Wetzel; George E., now deceased; Charles T., who married Mary Bracken; Mary E., deceased; John F., who married Elizabeth Hartung; and Samuel A., who first married a Miss Stewart and secondly, after death, Lizzie Bachman.

Herman L. Bicker began his early education in Pittsburg, Penna. He first came to Butler County in 1857, after which he completed his education in the common schools of the county. He then turned his attention to blacksmithing, working at that trade both in Pittsburg and McKeesport, Pennsylvania, but for the past thirty-six years has followed general farming on an extensive scale, also raising the stock on his place.

Mr. Bicker was united in marriage January 9, 1873, with Frederica Beinecke, a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Wilthorn) Beinecke, of Allegheny City, Pennsylvania. Her paternal grandparents were natives of Germany and among the very earliest settlers of Allegheny County. Mrs. Bicker was one of a family of seven children born to her parents, namely: Mary L., wife of George W. Kettenburg; Caroline, wife of M. Baehr; Frederica, now Mrs. Herman L. Bicker; Minnie, who married George W. Evans; Charlotte, who married Frank Shearing; William, deceased; and Elizabeth, also deceased. There were the following children born to Mr. and Mrs. Bicker: William H., who married Amelia Worthington; Frank L., who married Emma Hartung; Charlotte, born March 28, 1878, who died February 27, 1907 (she married William J. Fox and was the mother of two children—Louis H. and Howard); George, who resides on his father's farm; Ida H., who lives at home with the subject of this sketch; Harvey D., a machinist, residing in Sacramento, Cali-

fornia, who married Louise Hansen; and Frederick R. Mrs. Bicker is a lady of considerable literary ability and worked for a period of eight years in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, on the well known German paper, *Freiheits-Freund*.

Religiously, Mr. Bicker is affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is also a trustee and a liberal supporter. He is actively interested in politics and has served his township efficiently in various offices. He served two terms as school director, was secretary of the school board for six years and was for a time superintendent of charities of Winfield Township. For the past four years he has been justice of the peace of Winfield Township. Mr. Bicker is fraternally a member of the Herder Lodge, No. 279, Knights of Pythias, with which he has been affiliated for the past thirty years, having served through all the chairs. Mr. Bicker is a man held in high esteem both in his church and in business circles, not only in his own vicinity but throughout the entire county.

SAMUEL MCKINNEY, a leading citizen of Zelenople, residing in his handsome residence on New Castle Street, has been engaged in agricultural pursuits almost all his life and owns and superintends his valuable farm of 200 acres, which is situated in Perry Township, Lawrence County. Mr. McKinney was born at Braddock, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, February 27, 1860, and is a son of Robert and Catherine (Lannon) McKinney.

The McKinney family is of Irish extraction and the first of this branch to come to America was William McKinney, the grandfather, who left County Derry, Ireland, in 1822, and for a time resided in Pittsburg, Penna. Robert McKinney, his son and the father of Samuel McKinney, was born in County Derry, Ireland, August 1, 1812, and died in America in 1890, aged seventy-seven years. He followed agricultural pursuits through his active years.

His widow survives and has reached her eightieth year. The family consisted of eight children, namely: William J., Mary and Robert, all deceased; Samuel; Harvey, who resides in East Pittsburg; Catherine, who is the wife of C. A. Anderson; Mrs. J. P. McKelvey; and Elnora.

Samuel McKinney attended the public schools at Braddock until old enough to assume the duties expected of him, on the home farm. In 1884 he moved to Lawrence County and followed farming there until he retired to Zelienople, in December, 1903. He no longer engages in the active work on the farm but in superintending its operation his time is pleasantly and profitably occupied.

Mr. McKinney was married to Matilda Blanche Wilson, who died February 6, 1904; she was a daughter of Frank Wilson, formerly a prominent farmer in Lawrence County. They had four children: Catherine, William J., Robert and Elnora. William J. is deceased. Mr. McKinney and family are members of the United Presbyterian Church. In his political views he is a Democrat.

ANDREW D. GROOM, justice of the peace, at Glenora, Butler County, has carried on a blacksmith, horse-shoeing and general repair business in this village for over thirty years and is numbered with the representative citizens of the place. He was born October 16, 1843, in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of William D. and Susan (Thornburg) Groom.

William D. Groom was born at Baltimore, Maryland, where he learned the trade of ship builder. In 1834 he came to Western Pennsylvania and lived for a time in Pittsburg, later removing to Scully's Springs. He died in Allegheny County.

Andrew D. Groom grew to manhood, obtained his education and learned his trade, all in Allegheny County. In 1876 he came to Glenora, where he has spent his time

ever since, carrying on his business and also taking an active part in public affairs, particularly those pertaining to the community in which he lives. He is a Republican in his political adherence and is in close touch with the local leaders. He has accepted few offices for himself but he has loyally worked for his friends. He is an advocate of public education and served seven years as school director, in Parker Township, being secretary of the board, and since 1891 he has served continuously as justice of the peace. At one time he was postmaster of the village and his name is connected with much of the town's prosperity. From 1887 to 1890 he was partner in a grocery business at Glenora, under the firm name of Groom & Bell.

Mr. Groom was married (first) to Miss Anna M. Robb and they had three children, namely: Ethel Izetta, who is the wife of J. H. Kepple, of Butler; Catherine M., deceased; and Minnie B., of Glenora. Mr. Groom was married (second) to Miss Rebecca E. Walley, of Glenora, and they have the following children: Ella S., Peter C., Charlotte W., John R., Mabel M., Laura E., and Samuel E. P. Mr. Groom is one of the leading members of the New Salem Presbyterian Church, belonging to the Board of Sessions. He belongs to the beneficiary order of Protected Home Circle, being connected with Ogden Circle, No. 39, at Glenora.

GEORGE A. TROUTMAN, of A. Troutman's Sons, conducting the largest store at Butler, located at Nos. 202-204 Main Street, is one of the representative business men of Butler County. He was born in this city in 1865 and is a son of Adam Troutman, who was the founder of the present large enterprise.

George A. Troutman may be said to have grown up in the business of which he is one of the proprietors, having been identified with it since leaving school. In 1894, in association with his brother,

William J., he bought his father's interest and the firm name of A. Troutman's Sons was adopted. An older brother, J. H., is secretary and treasurer of the Standard Plate Glass Company. This family has been prominently connected with the mercantile interests of Butler for many years and the present proprietors control the larger part of the trade. They have commodious, finely equipped quarters, occupying the entire Troutman building, on the corner of Main and Cunningham Streets, a structure four stories in height, 40 by 160 feet in dimensions, including basement. The firm gives lucrative employment to form forty to fifty people. As an excellent business man and valuable citizen, Mr. Troutman commands the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens.

In 1900 Mr. Troutman was married to Miss Amelia Schaffner, who is a daughter of John Schaffner, a well known citizen and a member of one of the old and substantial families of this place. Mrs. Troutman's grandfather, when he first settled here, was accustomed to walk all the way to Pittsburg, to attend church. Mr. and Mrs. Troutman enjoy what is undoubtedly the finest private residence in Butler. It is situated on the corner of North and Washington Streets and both in architecture and inside finish, is beautiful in the extreme. All the inside woodwork, except in the dining room, is in oak, while that tasteful apartment is finished in mahogany. Mr. and Mrs. Troutman are members of the German Lutheran Church at Butler. He is president of the Majestic Theater Company and was one of the builders of this handsome structure.

JOHN F. BICKER, a highly respected citizen and prosperous farmer of Winfield Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, resides on a well improved farm of 113 acres, situated one and a half miles east of Cabot on the Freeport road. He was

born on his father's farm in Butler County, Pennsylvania, February 15, 1860, and is a son of Herman H. and Mary (Rowl) Bicker, the former a well known minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. John F. Bicker is one of a family of nine children, namely: Hannah, deceased, formerly wife of Frederick Witte; Catherine, who is the wife of August Freehling; Herman L., of whom further mention is made in this work; William Henry, who married Minnie Wetzel; George E., deceased; Charles T., who married Mary Bracken; Mary E., deceased; John F., the subject of this sketch; Samuel A., who first married Clara Stewart, and after her death Lizzie Baehman.

John F. Bicker was reared on his father's farm and received his educational training in the schools of Butler County. He has always devoted his time and interests to agricultural pursuits, carrying on farming in a general way, also raising all of his own stock. His farm lies on both sides of the road and is well stocked, and equipped with substantial out buildings and other conveniences now so necessary to the up-to-date methods of farming.

On April 15, 1886, Mr. Bicker was joined in marriage with Mary Elizabeth Hartung, a daughter of George and Catherine (Loos) Hartung, prominent farmers of Butler County. Her mother came from Indiana County. Mrs. Bicker was reared and educated in Jackson Township, Butler County. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Bicker—Ellen E., George H., Alice C., and Amos A., all of whom are living at home.

Mr. Bicker is a prominent worker and member of the Methodist Church Evangelical Association. His fraternal connection is with the Herder Lodge No. 279 of the Knights of Pythias and the Winfield Grange No. 1105, of which he has been treasurer for the past two years and has served through all the offices of that order.

He has always taken an active interest in politics, is a member of the school board, of which he is now president, has served as township assessor several terms, and has served a number of times on the various boards of election.

JOSEPH BANCROFT BREDIN, formerly one of Butler Township's most esteemed citizens and useful men, was born on the old Bredin homestead, which stands on the Diamond, in Butler, Pennsylvania, December 24, 1846, and for many years was one of the ablest members of the bar of Butler County. His death took place October 17, 1907. His parents were Hon. John and Nancy (McClelland) Bredin.

Hon. John Bredin came to Butler County with his parents in 1802. He was born at Stranola, in County Donegal, Ireland, in 1794. When aged sixteen years he went to Pittsburg, where he became a clerk in a general store. In 1812 he bought a tract of wild land in what is now Summit Township, Butler County, which later became valuable. In 1817 he was appointed clerk in the office of the prothonotary at Butler and thus he had his first opportunity to read a little law, and later completed his law studies under Gen. William Ayers, and soon made a special study of land laws and titles which subsequently proved to be of much importance to him in his practice. In 1824, in association with a brother, he engaged in the newspaper business and continued in it until 1830. In the following year he was appointed presiding judge in the Judicial District in which Butler is situated, and continued on the bench until his death, which occurred May 21, 1851. In 1829 he married Nancy McClelland, who was a native of Franklin, Venango County, and of their children, the late Joseph Bancroft was the youngest.

Joseph Bancroft Bredin attended the schools of Butler and later took courses at the State Agricultural Colleges of Penn-

sylvania and of Michigan. He then took up the study of medicine with his brother, Dr. Stephen Bredin, and attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City. Later he went into business as a druggist, conducting a drug store in Minnesota, but later returned to Butler and then turned his whole attention to the study of law, his leaning in this direction being an inheritance, fifteen members of the Bredin family having been members of the Butler bar. Mr. Bredin read law with George R. White and was admitted to the bar in 1875 and continued in the practice of law until his death. Like his father, he was a man of versatile talent, and his many-sided education but added to his brilliancy in his profession. In the trial of his cases, Mr. Bredin was noted for his fearless attitude and devotion to his clients. So well known was his personal integrity, however, that never a cloud rested upon his professional success.

From his father Mr. Bredin inherited the farm on which his widow resides, a beautiful tract of 135 acres, which is located just outside of the borough of Butler. Hay is the principal crop produced. There is a valuable gas well on the farm and undoubtedly coal and oil are under the surface soil.

Mr. Bredin married Mary Spear, who is a daughter of William L. Spear, one of the older residents of Butler. Two children were born to this marriage: James, who is a resident of Denver, Colorado, married Grace Volis of that city and has two daughters, Mary and Elvira; and Norman, who resides at Sacramento City, California.

In politics Mr. Bredin was a staunch supporter of the Democratic party. He was ever willing to advance the interests of his friends to the limit of his ability, but he sought no honors for himself. In his death Butler lost one of her best citizens.



JOSEPH BANCROFT BREDIN

ALBERT W. YOKERS, a representative citizen and prosperous farmer of Center Township, residing on his valuable farm of 137 acres, which is situated near the Brewster school-house, was born in Center Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, July 11, 1863, and is a son of Jacob and Barbara (Walters) Youkers.

The parents of Mr. Youkers were born and reared in Germany and were married there before coming to America. They settled in Butler Township, Butler County, the father securing work in the rolling mill in East Brady, at that time being a man of such strength that he could straighten steel rails with an 80-pound hammer. Later he moved to Center Township and engaged in farming for about thirty years and then sold his property and located at Butler, where he died.

Albert W. Youkers was reared on the farm in Center Township and attended the country schools through his boyhood. For about twenty years he worked in the oil fields as a driller, retiring from that industry in 1906 and devoting himself since then to farming. He purchased the property in 1890 and has lived on it since 1891 and has made very substantial improvements here, building his fine barn and residence after settling on the place. Mr. Youkers proposes to again take up drilling, his young sons being old enough to look largely after the farming.

Mr. Youkers married Cora Weigle, a daughter of Abraham Weigle, and they have had nine children, namely: Clara Belle, Veva Anna, Hazel, Ralph Frank, Joseph Albert, Carl Walters, Pearl Margaret, Harry Cedric and Clarence Delmas. The eldest daughter died when aged twelve years. Mr. Youkers is a member of the United Presbyterian Church.

JAMES W. BAKER, a successful general farmer of Franklin Township, resides on his birthplace farm, a valuable tract of 170 acres, a large part of which he has

under a fine state of cultivation. He was born in Franklin Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, June 16, 1852, and is a son of Joseph Cadwallader and Katherine (Kockenberry) Baker. The grandfather, Cadwallader Baker, was the first settler in this part of Franklin Township when he came here from New York about 1808. He purchased 600 acres of Government land and cleared up a large part of it for his own use. He lived to the age of eighty-two years.

Joseph Cadwallader Baker, father of James W., was born in Franklin Township in 1812 and died February 2, 1892, from an attack of grippe, having formerly enjoyed good health, in spite of his advanced years. He followed farming all his active life. In politics he was an old-time Democrat and in his earlier years filled township offices. Of his family of eight children the following reached maturity: Frank, who resides near North Liberty, in Brady Township; Sarah Jane, who is the widow of Jacob Campbell, of Isle; Polly, who is the widow of Robert Brown, of Clay Township; Maria, who is the wife of Matthew Badger, of Franklin Township; Margaret, who is the wife of Israel Shaffer, of Franklin Township; James W.; and Effie, who is the wife of John Stine, of Franklin Township. The parents of the above mentioned family were worthy members of Mt. Zion Baptist Church, in which Mr. Baker was a deacon for several years.

James W. Baker attended the district schools through boyhood and ever since reaching manhood has engaged in farming and stockraising. His main crops are corn, oats, wheat and hay, and he keeps about six cows and raises thirty head of sheep. He is ranked with the best farmers of this section. Mr. Baker married Miss Katherine Stine, a daughter of Henry Stine, of Brady Township, Butler County, and they have had six children, as follows: William, residing at Pittsburg; Joel, liv-

ing at Butler; Emma, wife of Herbert Shever, of Butler Township; Harry (deceased), and Earl and Clarence, both at home. Mr. Baker and his family are members of Mt. Zion Baptist Church. Like his father he votes with the Democratic party but he takes no very great interest in politics.

SAMUEL WALKER, an able member of the Butler bar, formerly district attorney and a prominent factor in county politics, was born at Butler, Pennsylvania, July 10, 1873, and is a son of Capt. Samuel and Caroline (Zimmerman) Walker, who were representatives of several of the oldest families in this section of Pennsylvania.

Following his graduation from the Butler High School, Mr. Walker spent two years in the Pennsylvania State College and then entered the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1899. Mr. Walker immediately located at Butler and during the first four years of practice, was associated with his uncle, Attorney Clarence Walker, since which time he has been alone. He enjoys a large local practice and has admission also to the Supreme and Superior Courts of the State. He served one term as district attorney but prefers the field of private practice to one of political prominence. He was reared in the principles of the Republican party and from early manhood has taken a deep interest in the success of that organization. He is serving as chairman of the Butler County Republican committee. Fraternally he is identified with the order of Odd Fellows. For a number of years he has been a member of the First Presbyterian Church at Butler.

ISAIAH COLLINS, a representative citizen of Parker Township and formerly a justice of the peace, resides on his well cultivated farm of more than fifty acres,

its management being his main occupation. He was born in Butler County, Pennsylvania, May 24, 1843, and is a son of Charles and Elizabeth (Conley) Collins.

Charles Collins was a lifelong resident of Parker Township, where he died in 1872. He was a son of William Collins, who was a native of Ireland and one of the early settlers in this section. Charles Collins was, in his day, one of the township's solid, reliable men.* He was a Democrat in his political views and on that ticket he was frequently elected to local offices, the duties of which he carefully performed. The children who survive him are: Julia, who is the wife of Jacob Faller, of Butler County; and Isaiah, of Parker Township. Charles Collins and wife were members of the Roman Catholic Church.

Isaiah Collins has passed his life in the township in which he was born and he has given his attention almost exclusively to farming, successfully growing the grains which do best in this climate. He has a comfortable home and has many friends among those who have known him from boyhood.

Mr. Collins married Miss Louisa Forquer, who is a daughter of the late William Forquer, of Washington Township, Butler County. They have had seven children, the four survivors being: Annie, who is the wife of Joseph Slater, of Butler; Agnes, who resides in Parker Township; Catherine; and Sophia, residing at home. Mr. Collins and family belong to the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Collins takes an interest in all that concerns his community and section, gives support to religion and education and is numbered with the township's useful citizens. For five years he served most acceptably as a justice of the peace.

CONRAD GUNDLACH, owner of a fine farm of eighty acres lying two miles east of Cabot on the Saxonburg road, is one of the leading farmers of Winfield Town-



JOSEPH COLESTOCK

ship, Butler County, Pennsylvania. He was born January 27, 1850, on the old home farm in Winfield Township, and is a son of John and Catherine (Biehling) Gundlach, also residents of this township, who were the parents of six children: Conrad, our subject; Maggie, Henry, Catherine, John, and T. Andrew. The paternal grandparents of Mr. Gundlach were natives of Germany, where they spent their entire lives engaged in agricultural pursuits.

Conrad Gundlach was reared and received his schooling in his native township and has followed farming all of his life. He was married when thirty-two years of age to Elizabeth Wetzell, a daughter of Gottlieb and Elizabeth (Smith) Wetzell, who were prominent farmers of Winfield Township. Four sons and five daughters have blessed their union, namely: Pauline; Albert; Oscar, deceased; Anna; Alice; Esther; John; Ruth; and Raymond, deceased. Mr. Gundlach and family occupy a large modern two-story residence, one of the most attractive and up-to-date homes in this section of the country. The family are all active members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Gundlach is fraternally a member of the Grange.

ALEXANDER BREWSTER, who was a lifelong resident of Center Township, spent his sixty-eight years of useful living on the farm of 180 acres on which he was born, December 5, 1840. He died amid the familiar scenes of his lifetime, May 5, 1908. His parents were Joseph and Jane (Dunn) Brewster.

Joseph Brewster came to Butler County from Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, at a very early day and settled in Center Township when all this section was wild, uncleared and almost uncivilized. He secured the large body of land which subsequently was inherited by his children, and he was the pioneer in clearing it from its wild state and developing it into a rich, productive farm, through cultivation. He

was twice married and on this farm both he and his second wife died when full of years.

Alexander Brewster followed farming all his mature life. He was a man of quiet, home-loving tastes, practical in his ideas and firm in his opinions, and his advice was frequently sought not only on matters pertaining solely to agriculture, but also on those which make for the advancement and happiness of a community. Among his closest friends were those of recognized sterling character matching his own.

In early manhood Mr. Brewster married Delilah M. Albert, a daughter of Henry Albert. She was born and reared in Franklin Township, but her father's farm was only two miles distant from the Brewster farm. She died May 31, 1906. To this happy marriage were born ten children and nine of these still live: Wilson Curtis, the eldest, resides in Wyoming; Preston Albert; Alexander Mitchell, married and lives in Allegheny; Laura Adellah and Heber John live at home; Benjamin Benton married and moved to a farm adjoining the homestead; Minnie Jane married Vinton A. Cranmer; Manifold Emmett married and lives at Queen's Junction; Charles Oscar, the youngest, lives at home and works the farm. Edwin Lawrence, the eighth in order of birth, died February 14, 1900. The late Alexander Brewster was a consistent member of the Mt. Chestnut United Presbyterian Church. He was a man of upright character and honest intentions and to say of him that his word was as good as his bond was telling the simple truth.

JOSEPH COLESTOCK, a highly respected citizen of Butler, who for twenty years has been prominently identified with the oil industry in Butler and Allegheny Counties, has resided in the city of Butler for the last two decades. He was born in 1856 in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, son of Joseph and Isabella (Speer) Colestock, the paternal branch of his family

being one of the oldest in that section. The line of descent is as follows:

John Colestock, great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Saxony, Germany, and emigrated to York County, Pennsylvania, in 1740. There he married Julia Foist, and they had three sons—Henry, John, and Jonas—also two daughters.

Jonas Colestock, son of John, and grandfather of Joseph of the present generation, was born in York County, Pennsylvania, in 1765, and was a captain in the militia for fourteen years. In 1787 he married Margaret Sese. His family consisted of nine children—Elizabeth, Mary, Margaret, Charlotte, Nancy, Sidney, Susan (wife of William McCormick, now residing in Uniontown in the eighty-sixth year of her age), and two sons, John and Joseph.

Jacob C. Seese, father of Mrs. Jonas Colestock, was a native of Lorraine Province, France (now a province of Germany). He was of noble birth and well educated, especially in the languages, but being of a military turn of mind became an officer in the French army. He came to America early in the eighteenth century and as a soldier in the Revolutionary War held a command under Gen. Sullivan in the latter's expedition to avenge the Wyoming massacre. About 1783 he settled in Westmoreland County, where he encountered many perils and hardships of Indian warfare. His wife was Mary Fouble of Bavaria, Germany, and she was the mother of four sons—Michael, Martin, Christopher, and Rudolph.

Joseph Colestock, son of Jonas and father of the present Joseph Colestock, was born in Connellsville, Fayette County, Penna., June 13, 1808. When old enough he learned the hatter's trade, which he followed for some years subsequently. Afterwards he clerked at Donegal for John Gay. He taught school at Uniontown for

a number of years; was a merchant in Springfield Township, and then, in 1867, came to Dunbar Township, where he engaged successfully in farming. In 1837 he was married to Isabella, daughter of William and Margaret Speer, of Uniontown. They were the parents of eleven children, whose record in brief is as follows: Margaret is the wife of James F. Imel, a lumber merchant of Crawford County. Lient. John married Miss Jane King, served in the Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers with honor, being promoted to first lieutenant for bravery. Minerva is the wife of Matthew Patterson of New Haven. Mary married Thomas Pyle of Pittsburg (first) and subsequently became the wife of William Gibbs of Mt. Pleasant. Lonisa married David Faulk of Titusville, Penna. Joseph is the direct subject of this sketch. Samuel is now deceased, as also are William and Jonas. David H. resided on the old homestead in Dunbar Township, but later retired and removed to Swissvale, Penna. Anabel became the wife of French E. Laishley, also of Swissvale, Penna. Joseph Colestock, the father of the above-mentioned children, was a Republican in politics, but was not very actively concerned with political matters. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and gave his entire time to the management of his farm while living.

Joseph Colestock remained with his father until he was about twenty years of age, and then entered the oil fields at Petrolia. From there he went to McKean County, drilling a number of wells, after which he engaged for some years in what is termed "wild-cattin'," coming to Butler in 1888. From that time on he has been interested in oil production in the Butler fields and has drilled hundreds of wells. He is a member of the firm of John J. Sheridan & Company, of Mars, manufacturers of all kinds of oil well supplies and

owners of extensive oil properties in Allegheny County. Mr. Colestock is also interested in the Mars National Bank.

In 1888 Mr. Colestock was married to Miss Anna White, who is a daughter of the late Capt. Eli White, who served during the Civil War as a captain of cavalry in a Pennsylvania regiment, and died in 1868 from a wound received in action. Mr. and Mrs. Colestock have two sons, Joseph Hess and Samuel Leroy, the former of whom is in the Butler County oil fields and the latter a student at Bellefonte, Penna. Mr. Colestock and family are members of the United Presbyterian Church at Butler. He is a Knights Templar Mason and both he and Mrs. Colestock belong to Eastern Star, Butler Chapter, No. 45, of which Mrs. Colestock is past worthy matron.

B. J. RADER, whose excellent farm of 108 acres is situated in Forward Township, is one of the enterprising citizens and representative agriculturists of this section. He was born on his present farm, December 23, 1870, and is a son of Oswald A. and Margaret (Flenner) Rader.

Oswald A. Rader was born in Germany and was a son of Casper Rader, who was a farmer in that country. When twenty-three years of age, Oswald A. Rader came to America and settled in Butler County, Pennsylvania, purchasing his first farm from a Mr. Burton, which he sold and then bought the present home farm from William Fitzsimmons. Mr. Rader was a quiet, industrious man and was one who was very highly respected. He spent a long and useful life and died in April, 1905, aged eighty-two years. In October, 1850, he was married to Margaret Flenner. She also was born in Germany and was quite young when her parents, John and Eve (Miller) Flenner, brought her to America. They settled on land in Butler County, not far from Zelienople. She was born September 11, 1831, and can tell many interesting

things concerning the early times in this section. She is a beloved member of the family of her son, B. J. Rader. Oswald A. Rader and wife had thirteen children, as follows: John, deceased; Henry; Adam; Catherine, wife of James Oesterling; Elizabeth; Peter; William; Fred; Anna, who married Levi Goehring; Benjamin J.; Mathilda, who married H. Trushel; Philip; and Ida, who is the wife of Charles Nicholas.

Benjamin J. Rader has spent his whole life on his present farm, which he purchased from his father. He raises the usual crops, corn, oats and hay, and enough cattle and stock for his own use, managing all his farming operations with excellent judgment.

On September 16, 1897, Mr. Rader was married to Miss Amelia Noss, who is a daughter of Fred and Caroline (Smith) Noss. They have three children: Lester, Ralph and Edwin. Mr. Rader and family belong to the Lutheran Church. In politics, Mr. Rader is a Democrat. He has always taken a good citizen's interest in township affairs and is serving at present as a member of the School Board.

CAPT. SAMUEL WALKER. The name of Walker has been honorably identified with Butler County for many years and the late Capt. Samuel Walker was a worthy representative of this pioneer stock. He was born on the old Walker homestead in Cranberry Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, January 19, 1835. His parents were Nathaniel and Grizella (Crowe) Walker.

The paternal grandfather, Lewis Walker, was of New England birth and was brought to Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, when very young. He was reared in that county but when he had reached his majority he started out for himself and subsequently acquired 800 acres of wild land that is now included in what is Cranberry Township, Butler County. There he lived for many

years, becoming a man of affairs, and in old age passed away, at Butler, his death taking place in 1845. The family name of his wife was Parks but her first name has been lost. They became the parents of seven children.

Nathaniel Walker, the fifth son of Lewis Walker and the father of Capt. Samuel Walker, was born on the homestead which his father had secured, and he remained there, probably engaged in agricultural pursuits until the year following his father's death, when he moved to Mercer County. In 1847, however, he returned to Butler and during the remainder of his active life was successfully engaged in the manufacture of bricks. He was a man of sterling virtues and even balance of judgment and hence was frequently called upon by his fellow citizens to fill posts of trust and responsibility. For many years he adjusted local difficulties as a justice of the peace and in 1862, in a time of great financial depression, he was elected treasurer of Butler County and wisely and efficiently performed the onerous duties pertaining to the office. Samuel was his eldest son and was born to his first marriage, with Grizella, a daughter of John and Jane (Pollock) Crowe. A second son, John, was also born to this union. The second marriage of Nathaniel Walker was to Sarah M. Slater and they had four children: Leonidas, Caroline, Clarence and Leverett H. Mr. Walker was one of the early Abolitionists and on many occasions he gave assistance to escaping slaves. He later was thoroughly identified with the Republican party. In every relation of life he lived up to his convictions and in him the Presbyterian Church found a consistent and worthy adherent.

Samuel Walker grew to his twelfth year among the peaceful surroundings of his father's farm and through his educational period there was nothing to suggest the military ambition that dominated so large a part of his subsequent life. He had com-

pleted a course in Witherspoon Institute before he enlisted, in answer to President Lincoln's first call for troops at the outbreak of the Civil War. Mr. Walker enlisted in April, 1861, in Company H, Thirtieth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until his honorable discharge August 6, 1862. On August 22, 1862, he reenlisted, entering Company F, One Hundred Fifty-fifth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, in which he served until March 12, 1864, becoming then a member of the Reserve Corps. He continued in the service until August 27, 1868. He had the honor and distinction of being one of the last twelve soldiers (this number including Gen. O. O. Howard), discharged from the volunteer service. He had participated in many of the most important engagements of the war, notably Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and it was on the last mentioned field on May 3, 1863, that Captain Walker was so seriously wounded that he lost his right leg. On February 20, 1864, he had been commissioned second lieutenant in the Reserve Corps; on March 13, 1865, was commissioned captain; and on September 16, 1868, he was commissioned second lieutenant in the United States army. He received his final discharge on December 31, 1870, having given nine years to the service of his country. During the last three years he had been connected with the Freedmen's Bureau as agent, under General Howard and had been stationed at Memphis, Nashville, Chattanooga and Knoxville.

After the close of his military life, Captain Walker returned to Butler and entered the business field. Until 1873 he was teller of the First National Bank of Butler and was subsequently connected with other organizations. In 1890 he was elected tax collector of Butler borough and continued to serve in that capacity until his death. He had a wide acquaintance and many warm personal friends who ad-

mired him for the courage displayed in military life and esteemed him for the qualities which belonged to him by nature.

Captain Walker married Caroline Zimmerman, who was a daughter of John Michael Zimmerman, a leading citizen of Butler County. They had two children, Samuel and Catherine. The former is a well known attorney at Butler and formerly served as district attorney. Captain Walker was a zealous Republican. He was identified with the Union Veteran League and with several beneficiary organizations.

JAMES M. BARTLEY, residing on his excellent farm of fifty-three acres, situated in Parker Township, is one of the representative men of this section and belongs to an old Pennsylvania family, of Irish extraction. He was born June 1, 1855, in Summit Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of George W. and Eliza J. (McLaughlin) Bartley.

George W. Bartley, who died in 1900, was born in Penn Township, Butler County, and was a son of Robert Bartley, who was born in Ireland and emigrated to America when seventeen years of age. Robert Bartley settled in Penn Township, Butler County, in 1811 and from there enlisted for service in the War of 1812. In this same war, one of James M. Bartley's great-grandfathers, Abraham Brinker, was a captain of a company. Prior to that he had kept a tavern at Butler, selling it in 1809, and subsequently, after his return from the war, built what is known as Brinker's Mills, in Summit Township, four miles east of Butler. He left many descendants, numbers living in this section.

George W. Bartley was a man of considerable prominence in his day. In his younger years he was a school teacher and later served in a number of local offices. He identified himself with the Republican party and at one time was its candidate for county registrar and recorder. He married Eliza J. McLaughlin, a daughter

of James McLaughlin, who, at one time, was the publisher of the *Butler Herald* and who went to California in 1850, and died while on the Pacific coast. The surviving children of the first marriage of George W. Bartley were: James M.; John Isaiah, residing in McKean County; Robert, living at Butler; Francis, in Allegheny County; and Oliver A., who lives in the city of New York. The long and useful life of George W. Bartley encompassed eighty years and in his death, Butler County lost a man of sterling character.

James M. Bartley was reared on his father's farm where he was trained to be a practical agriculturist and he obtained his education in the schools of Summit Township. His life has been mainly devoted to farming but during five winters he engaged in lumbering in Southwestern Michigan. In the spring of 1887, he settled on his present farm in Parker Township and has proven himself a useful and reliable citizen, taking an interest in all that promotes the welfare of this section. On May 7, 1877, he was married to Miss Martha De Vinney, a daughter of the late William De Vinney, a substantial resident of Sugar Creek Township, Armstrong County. Mrs. Bartley died January 10, 1905. She was a most estimable lady, beloved by all who knew her and was a consistent member of the United Presbyterian Church at Fairview, of which Mr. Bartley is also a member. In his political affiliation, Mr. Bartley is a Republican.

PETER HERBERT KENNEDY, owner of a fine farm of seventy acres located one and a half miles east of Cabot on the Bear Creek road, is one of the representative farmers and highly respected citizens of Winfield Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania. He was born on the old homestead in Butler County, March 18, 1878, a son of Peter and Rachel (Cooper) Kennedy. He is a grandson of James and Margaret Kennedy, who came to this coun-

try from Ireland and established the old home place in Butler County. There were fifteen children born to the parents of our subject, namely: William, Ellen, Mame, James, Joe, Thomas (deceased), Susan, Florence, Carrie, John (deceased), Adelia, Peter the subject of this sketch, Clifford, Harry, and Edwin.

Peter H. Kennedy was reared and received his educational training in Winfield Township and has always followed farming in a general way.

In 1903 when twenty-five years of age he was united in marriage with Maud Moore, a daughter of Clarence and Kate (Albany) Moore, prominent farmers of Erie County, Pennsylvania. Three children have been born to our subject and his estimable wife—Marjorie, Dorothy, and Olive.

The religious connection of the family is with the Methodist Episcopal Church of Cabot of which both Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy are active members. Fraternally the former is a member of the Winfield Grange No. 1105, the I. O. O. F. No. 496 and the Shenango Valley Lodge No. 387, Knights of Pythias. Mr. Kennedy is now serving as supervisor of Winfield Township.

JOHN A. GILLILAND, justice of the peace, in Summit Township, resides on his fine farm of 125 acres, which is favorably located about three-fourths of a mile northeast of East Butler, on the line adjoining Oakland Township. Mr. Gilliland was born on his present farm, November 7, 1860, and is a son of Robert and Rebecca (Armstrong) Gilliland.

John Gilliland, the grandfather of John A., was born in Ireland and came to America in the spring of 1818 and in 1820 he bought the present farm in Summit Township. In the ensuing fall he married and all of his children, with one exception, were born on this farm. He was a weaver by trade and engaged in this business for three years in Center Township, during

which period his son James was born, and then returned to Summit Township, and spent the remainder of his life on his old farm.

Robert Gilliland, father of John A., was born on the same farm and here spent his life engaged in agricultural pursuits. He died April 25, 1894. He married Rebecca Armstrong, who was born near Perrysville, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. Her father was Andrew Armstrong. Her mother died when she was a child and she came to Butler County, where she was a member of the family of her uncle, a farmer in Jefferson Township, until she reached maturity and then joined her father and step-mother at Allegheny City, where she remained until her marriage with Robert Gilliland. The four daughters and one son born to this union all were born in Summit Township, on the present farm. Mr. Gilliland was the second in the family, his sisters being: Mary E., Margaret Ellen, Isabella and Rachel Jane, all of whom have elected to remain unmarried. The mother survived the father for a number of years, her death taking place on September 28, 1903.

John A. Gilliland attended the country schools during boyhood, and being the only son, has had the management of the farm ever since he was old enough to assume the responsibility. He carries on general farming and has one oil well on his place. The frame residence was built by the grandfather and at the time it was erected was considered a marvel of architecture, being the first frame house put up in all this section. The father of Mr. Gilliland erected the other buildings. Mr. Gilliland is serving in his ninth consecutive year as a justice of the peace, and few citizens are better known or more highly regarded. He is a member of the United Presbyterian Church at Butler.

LESLIE R. HAZLETT, physician and surgeon, is engaged in the general practice

of his profession at Butler, but makes a speciality of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. He was born in Butler Township, Butler County, Penna., September 1, 1868, being a son of Thomas J. and Margaret E. (Ramsey) Hazlett, who is now a citizen of Butler, retired from active labor. Thomas J. Hazlett was born in Allegheny County, Penna., in 1836, and came to Butler County at the age of sixteen years. For many years he was engaged in farming in this county. He is a veteran of the Civil War, having enlisted in 1862 in Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry, with which regiment he served until the close of the war, participating in all the battles of his regiment. October 5, 1865, he married Margaret Eliza, daughter of William Ramsey, of Butler Township, Butler County. Five children—three boys and two girls—were born to this union, namely: Mary Belle, Leslie Ramsey, Sarah Ella, Howard Clinton and William Lynn, all of whom are living except the youngest, William Lynn, who died January 24, 1902, while attending the Baltimore Dental College at Baltimore, Maryland, a short time before his graduation.

Leslie R. Hazlett spent his early years on his father's farm and in attending the country schools. His literary education was subsequently continued at an academy at Connoquenessing, and still further advanced by attendance at the State Normal School at Edinboro, where he was graduated in 1890. For a while after his graduation he followed the occupation of teaching, successively in the Phillips School, in Penn Township, Butler County, the Parnassus School, Westmoreland County, of which he was principal, and in Allegheny County, where for two years he was principal of the Natrona Schools. He then entered upon the study of medicine in the old Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, and after pursuing the usual course, was graduated from that venerable

seat of medical learning in 1896. He began practice at New Galilee, Beaver County, Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1902. He then took special courses at the Polyclinic College, Philadelphia, after which he located for further practice in Butler, of which city he has since been a resident. He is identified with both the County and State medical associations, and also belongs to the American Medical Association. In his professional life he aims to keep abreast of the times, and has met with gratifying success, having built up a lucrative practice.

Dr. Hazlett is a member of the United Presbyterian Church. He has fraternal affiliations with the Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World, and the Knights of Malta.

ERHART LANG, one of Winfield Township's highly respected citizens and owner of 153 acres of fine farming land, was born January 19, 1855, in Bavaria, Germany, and is a son of Lawrence and Anna (Reil) Lang. Mr. Lang's parents came to this country in 1832, locating in Butler County, Pennsylvania, where they both died. They had eight children, six of whom came to this country, five being residents of Pennsylvania and one of Wisconsin. They are Erhart, Andrew, Kate, Henrietta, Elizabeth, Adam, Margaret, and Eva.

Erhart Lang was reared and educated in Germany and spent three years in the German army, serving as a private in the artillery. After coming to this country he was joined in marriage with Frederica Roenigk, who is a daughter of Christian and Hannah (Frank) Roenigk, well known farmers of Butler County. There have been six children born to Mr. and Mrs. Lang, as follows: Andrew, who married Kate Zier, is the father of two children, Minnie and Edward J.; Adam, married Mary Doer and has one child, Milton Edward; Frederick C., a resident of Mar-

wood, married Laura Sassa and has two children, Fred and Charles; Albert, Louis, and Tillie are all living at home. Mr. Lang and family are active members of the German Lutheran Church. Mr. Lang has always engaged in agricultural pursuits and purchased his present farm of 153 acres in 1885. He resides in a commodious two-story frame house.

CHARLES SIDNEY PASSAVANT, JR., who is vice president of the First National Bank at Zelenople, is a man of more than usual prominence in his native city and has always been identified with the interests of this section. He was born February 21, 1871, at Zelenople, Butler County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Charles Sidney and Jane (Randolph) Passavant.

Mr. Passavant doubtless has many reasons for feeling attached to and being proud of the prospering little city of his birth and residence, and one of these may be that the place was named in honor of his grandmother. His ancestors were the founders of the town, his grandfather, Philip Lonis Passavant, settling in Jackson Township, on the present site of Zelenople, prior to 1807. He was of French extraction but was born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany. In 1807 he founded a mercantile business which was continuously conducted for ninety-five years, by his immediate descendants. He continued its proprietor until 1840, then selling out to his son, Charles Sidney. Philip Lonis Passavant married Miss Zelig Basse and through combining the musical name of Zelig with the German "nople," meaning town, the little settlement acquired its unusual title. Philip Lonis Passavant and wife spent the years of a long and happy companionship here and their remains rest in one of the quiet burial places of the town. The record of their children reads as follows: Charles Sidney; Detmar, who died at Pittsburg and was interred at

Zelenople; William A., deceased, who was a Lutheran minister, and was buried at Zelenople; Emma, who married Rev. Sidney Jennings, died and is buried at Sewickley, and Virginia, also buried at Zelenople.

Charles Sidney Passavant, Sr., was born at Zelenople, in 1817, and died in the same residence, in 1894. For a number of years he was associated with his brother Detmar, in a wholesale business at Pittsburg, from which he withdrew in 1840 and returned to Zelenople to take charge of the business from which his father was retiring, and he continued to conduct this store until his death, in 1894. His responsibilities were immediately assumed by his son, Charles Sidney, who, in turn, continued the operation of the same store until its destruction by fire, in 1902. The passing of this old landmark was very generally regretted for it had connected the beginning of the civilization of the place with the culture and business importance of the present. In all these years the Passavants had been leading factors in the town's development. The first Charles Sidney Passavant united himself by marriage with another of the old pioneer families of the place. His father-in-law, Edward Randolph, served for many years as a justice of the peace and was a man of character and substance. To this marriage two children were born: Charles Sidney and Emma Virginia.

Charles Sidney Passavant entered his father's store as an assistant, after he had completed his school course. In the spring of 1902 the property was destroyed by fire, after which came his association with the First National Bank. This, however, is but one of many interests, an important one being his connection with the Zelenople Light and Power Company. He is also an active citizen, has worked steadily for the best civic conditions and at present is effectively serving as president of the Borough Council, in his second term of of-



MR. AND MRS. ANDREW O. EBERHART AND FAMILY

fice. In his political views he is a Republican.

In 1892 Mr. Passavant was married to Miss Lillian E. Tebay, who is a daughter of J. H. Tebay, and they have two sons, Charles Sidney and James Louis, aged thirteen and seven years, respectively. The elegant family residence was erected by Mr. Passavant in 1895. It is of brick construction and is modern in every particular. Mr. and Mrs. Passavant are members of the English Lutheran Church. His fraternal relations are with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Masons, in the latter organization belonging to Harmony Lodge, No. 429.

ANDREW O. EBERHART, oil producer and general farmer, residing on his valuable property containing 240 acres, almost all of which is under cultivation, was born in Fairview Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, December 26, 1851, and is a son of John and Catherine (Barnhart) Eberhart.

John Eberhart was born July 16, 1827, in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, and was a young man when he moved to Millers-town. He learned the carpenter's trade, but the main business of his life was farming and stock-raising. He was the organizer of Thalia Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, in his section and served as its chaplain from its founding until his death, which occurred August 11, 1885. In politics he was a Republican and he served in the offices of school director and supervisor. On April 29, 1849, he married a daughter of Rudolph Barnhart, and they had eight children, the three who grew to maturity being: Andrew O.; Lewis D., who resides at Big Bend, Virginia; and Jonathan, who died in August, 1907. The parents were members of the Reformed Church, the father being an elder. They were people of acknowledged piety and were sincerely esteemed. For many years

the father taught singing school and was chorister in the church.

The Eberhart family can be traced very far back, even to A. D. 850, but no complete record goes farther than 1266, when an Eberhart became bishop of Constance. Since then the family has been distributed through the centuries all over the German Empire and the United States, the general religious trend being to the Lutheran Church.

The great-great-grandfather was Paul Eberhart. His son, Christian Eberhart, was born March 9, 1772, in what is now Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, and in 1773 was taken to Westmoreland County, where he was reared. He married Anna Marie Snyder, born in 1773 and died in 1849. When he married, Christian Eberhart moved to his farm which was situated seven miles from Greensburg and lived there until his death in 1839. He was a member and an official in the Lutheran Church.

Joseph Eberhart, grandfather of Andrew O., was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, March 19, 1800. By trade he was a tailor. In 1854 he emigrated to Kansas, where he engaged in farming and also preached in the Lutheran Church, labored as a Bible agent and held many churchy offices. He married Katie Kiester, who was born January 4, 1805, and died in Kansas, December 21, 1885.

Andrew O. Eberhart was reared in Fairview Township and after he completed his school attendance, he worked at the carpenter's trade for several years and also engaged in farming. After his marriage he moved to Butler Township and settled on a farm adjoining his present one, buying the latter and moving on it, in 1887. With the assistance of his sons he cultivates almost the entire acreage. The sons make a specialty of fruits, potatoes and garden truck. The farm has three orchards, producing many apples, while a

market is annually found for 125 bushels of strawberries. In 1873 Mr. Eberhart became first interested in the oil business, in Donegal and Fairview Townships, and has continued ever since and now is concerned in six producing wells.

March 11, 1873, Mr. Eberhart was married to Mary E. Barnhart, who is a daughter of Philip Barnhart, of Fairview Township. They have the following children: Tessie Terilla, an accomplished musician, who is the organist of St. John's Reformed Church; Jeremiah A., residing on the farm, on April 24, 1907, married Emily Miller; Henry Harrison married Mae Sharrar September 30, 1908, lives on the home farm; and Etta E. After locating on his present farm, Mr. Eberhart was elected a deacon in St. John's Church and later served as an elder for a number of years. With his sons he belongs to the East End Hose Company Drum Corps. As he taught music to bands for a long period, and during the Civil War played much martial music, he very ably fills the place of almost any musician in local musical organizations. In politics, he is a Republican and has served as school director, constable, and for two and one-half terms as jury commissioner. He belongs to the Odd Fellows and the Rebekahs, the Royal Arcanum of Butler, of which he was a charter member, and while he resided in Fairview Township was a member of the Grange. For twenty-five years Mr. Eberhart was a director of St. Paul's Orphan Home. He assisted in getting the right of way for the Butler and New Castle electric line through this township, and a station has been established on his farm known as Eberhart Station.

CHARLES B. WULLER, a leading business citizen of East Butler, where he carries on a drug business, is a man of experience in this line, having been identified with it ever since leaving school. He was born in Butler, Pennsylvania, August

13, 1868, and is a son of J. H. and Johanna (Keifer) Wuller. The parents of Mr. Wuller were natives of Germany. They came to America and resided at Butler, where the father was a professor of music and also a dealer in real estate.

Charles B. Wuller attended the public schools of Butler until he went to work for his brother, J. L. Wuller, who was proprietor of what is now the Crystal Pharmacy, with whom he remained for four years, in the meanwhile qualifying as a druggist. He then entered into partnership with Dr. J. F. Moore, operating a drug store of the name of the Springdale drug store, in 1887, and later bought and conducted the business for himself. He then sold a half interest to C. J. Harvey, they later selling out to J. L. McKee. Later he conducted the store of his brother, D. H. Wuller, for two years, for the Wuller estate and then came to East Butler and started his present business in December, 1907. His building is a commodious one, two stories in height, with basement, the latter of which is utilized for a lunch room and barber shop. The location is on the corner of Broadway and Tenth Street. Mr. Wuller uses the corner for his drug store, the adjoining room for a grocery store and he rents the upper floor as a flat for living purposes.

Mr. Wuller married Mary C. Reid and they have one son, John H., who is a bright boy at school. Mr. and Mrs. Wuller are members of St. Paul's Catholic Church. He belongs to the fraternal order of Woodmen of the World and is a charter member of Keystone Camp, No. 8.

R. S. PENFIELD, A.M., county superintendent of schools of Butler County, is a well-known educator who has been identified with the school and literary interests of Butler County for some twelve years. Professor Penfield was born June 10, 1868, in Crawford County, Pennsylvania.

After completing the common and high school course in his native place, Mr. Penfield entered the Edinboro State Normal School, where he was graduated in 1889 and from there went to Allegheny College at Meadville, Pennsylvania, and later Grove City College and was graduated from the latter institution in 1899. He began teaching when seventeen years old, and with the exception of the years during which he has been himself a student, he has continued in the educational field ever since. For five years he was superintendent of the schools of Linesville, for three years was principal of the Cochranon schools (both of Crawford County, Pennsylvania), from 1897-8 he was instructor in Latin in the Edinboro State Normal School, for six years was principal of the Chicora High School and is serving in his second term as county superintendent for Butler County. As opportunity offered, he also spent about eighteen months studying law under the direction of Attorney Frank M. Ray, at Meadville. He is a member of the Pennsylvania State Educational Association; of the Round Table Association of Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio; was one of the founders of the Inter-State Summer School of Methods, and for two years was identified with the Conneaut Lake Summer School of Pedagogy. To all these organizations, Professor Penfield has contributed of his intellect, his knowledge, culture and experience and he has the pleasant consciousness that in all he has done he has encouraged higher standards and wherever he has been has left warm personal friends behind.

In 1892 Professor Penfield was married to Miss Anna M. Brown, of Linesville, Pennsylvania, and they have two children: Williard E. and Gertrude M. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in which he is very active. Since 1906 he has been president of the Butler County Sabbath School Association, and

while he resided at Chicora he served as one of the church stewards. His fraternal connection is with the Odd Fellows.

HUGH G. STEELE, a well-known citizen of Butler County and a member of the firm of Steele Brothers, prominent oil producers, with headquarters at Bruin, was born in Perry Township, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, February 10, 1868, and is a son of Samuel C. and Phoebe (Snow) Steele.

The parents of Mr. Steele were natives of Armstrong County and for many years were substantial farming people there. The father died in 1897 and his surviving children are as follows: Jemima, who is the wife of J. W. Miller, of New Castle; A. C., who resides in Parker Township; Sadie, who is the wife of D. P. Emery, of Butler; Nancy, who is the wife of R. W. Shakeley, of Fairview Township; Julia, who is the wife of E. J. Delaney, of Armstrong County; Hugh G.; Edward J., who resides at Bruin; and Maud, who is the wife of L. W. Miller, of Kaylor, Armstrong County.

Hugh G. Steele grew up on his father's farm in Perry Township and continued in agricultural pursuits until he came to Butler County, since which time he has been engaged in oil production. He has resided at Bruin since 1898 and is serving as president of the borough council, having been a member of this body for several consecutive years.

Mr. Steele married Miss Nettie Hillard, a daughter of the late John Hillard, formerly a well-known resident of Karns City, Butler County. Mr. and Mrs. Steele are members of the Presbyterian Church at Bruin and his activity as a Sunday-school worker is shown in his consenting to serve as assistant superintendent and also as treasurer. In his attitude on public questions, Mr. Steele is a strong prohibitionist and sees much to encourage the advocates

of temperance in the change that has recently come over the country concerning this great moral question.

ANDREW J. LANG, one of the most successful of the younger generation of farmers and business men of Winfield Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, is the owner of a valuable farm of 100 acres about two miles east of Cabot on the Winfield, Furnace and Saxon Street Railway. He comes of a prominent old family of the county, and was born on the old homestead in Winfield Township, January 10, 1882. He is a son of Erhart and Frederica (Roenigk) Lang, and grandson of Lawrence and Anna (Reil) Lang.

Lawrence Lang and his wife, with six of their eight children, emigrated to America and located in Butler County, Pennsylvania, all of them being natives of Germany. Erhart Lang, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Bavaria, Germany, January 19, 1856, and was for three years a soldier of the German Army. He now resides on a farm of 153 acres in Winfield Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, and fuller mention of him and his family may be found on another page of this work.

Andrew J. Lang was reared on the home farm and received a good educational training in the public schools. He has always engaged in farming, and his estate of 100 acres is one of the best improved in this vicinity; he erected a new two-story frame house and has a good, substantial barn and other necessary outbuildings. At the age of twenty-one years, Mr. Lang was united in marriage with Miss Katie Zier, a daughter of George and Rachael Zier, of Butler County, and they have one daughter, Minnie, and one son, Edward J. Religiously, they are members of the German Lutheran Church.

ANDREW YOST, whose excellent farm of ninety-three acres on which he resides

is situated in Summit Township, was born on a second farm of thirty-three acres, which he also owns, in Summit Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, December 26, 1843. He is a son of Jacob and Annie Catherine (Knouse) Yost.

Jacob Yost was born in Germany and remained there until a young man, when he came to Butler County. He met Annie Catherine Knouse in Summit Township and they were married here. She was also a native of Germany and had been brought to Butler County in girlhood. Jacob Yost acquired a farm of sixty-five acres on which he started housekeeping with his bride. Later he divided his farm with his brother-in-law, Andrew Knouse, retaining thirty-three acres for himself. There Jacob Yost and wife reared their family and continued to live until death. Mrs. Yost died in 1866 and he survived her but two years. Their children were: Mary, who died aged nine years; Catherine, who is the widow of Mathias Keck, lives in Butler; Jacob, who served in the Civil War, returned home in 1865 only to leave again and has never since been heard from; and Andrew.

Andrew Yost continued to live on the home farm and to entirely manage it as his father grew older, and also learned the carpenter trade, at which he worked for fourteen years. During this time he built many houses and barns through Butler County. In 1877 he bought the old McCurdy farm and moved on it in the same year and immediately began to improve the place. In 1881 he built his handsome and comfortable residence and has gradually done other improving and has now one of the very best farms in Summit Township. He cultivates the larger part of his land and finds the soil very productive.

Mr. Yost married Elizabeth Barbara Rettig, who is a daughter of Adam Rettig, and they have a family of seven children and a number of grandchildren: Edward Adam, the eldest son, residing at Butler,



JOHN C. KELLEY

married Emma Frederick, and they have three children—Irvin Andrew, Philbert Gottlieb and Carl Adam. Annie, the eldest daughter, married Charles Frederick and they have three children—Verna Barbara, Irene Edith and Earl Edward. William and Ida live at home, the former working at the carpenter trade. Nora is the wife of Henry Grover Miller and they reside at Herman. The youngest daughter and son, Gertrude and Albert, both reside at home. The family belong to the Lutheran Church. Mr. Yost has always taken an interest in educational matters and he has served for six years as a school director.

WILLIAM FOSTER, architect, with offices at No. 223 South Main Street, Butler, has been a resident of this city for eighteen years and is thoroughly identified with its interests. He was born in 1860, in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, where he was reared and educated.

When it became necessary, after leaving school, to select the tools for a subsequent business success, Mr. Foster did not at once turn his attention to the profession in which he at present is a recognized leader. He found the carpenter's trade one in which he could take an interest, and after completing his apprenticeship, he worked for two years prior to 1890, when he came first to Butler, in a mill in Franklin, Pennsylvania. After reaching this city he entered the planing mill of the S. G. Purvis Company, where he continued for eight and one-half years, after which he worked for four and one-half years in the Freeport planing mill at Freeport, Pennsylvania. Mr. Foster then returned to Butler and worked in a planing mill for three years, in the meanwhile devoting himself to the study of architecture. This natural taste he easily cultivated and the large amount of satisfactory work that he has done at Butler and throughout the county, gives testimony to both his indus-

try and ability. Among the principal buildings for which he has made the plans may be mentioned: the Schultz & Koch Building, the Ralston Block, the Clinton Hotel, the Keystone Hotel, the Atlas Hotel, the Reed Building, on the corner of New Castle Street and Fourth Avenue, St. Paul's Church, the Hall Building, six business blocks in Lyndora, the Slavonic Parsonage, Dr. Britton's Block, the T. W. Phillips residence, and numerous others. In all these structures the taste and appropriateness of the designs have resulted in buildings which are ornaments to the city.

In 1880 Mr. Foster was married to Miss Mary McDonald, of Mercer County, and they have eight children, namely: Olive, who is the wife of C. W. Floyd, of Homestead, Pennsylvania; O. W., residing at Butler; Mary A., who married M. F. Ingraham, of Butler; John C., who is associated with his father; and Estella, Elizabeth, Alvin and Margaret. Mr. Foster is a Republican in his political sentiments. In his fraternal relations he belongs to the Protected Home Circle and the Woodmen of the World.

JOHN C. KELLEY, one of Butler County's leading citizens, an oil operator, farmer, stock buyer and formerly commissioner of the county, was born in Slippery Rock Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, February 13, 1840, and is a son of Samuel and Eliza (McKee) Kelley.

Samuel Kelley, father of John C., was born in County Down, Ireland, December 25, 1800. When he was eighteen years old he started to America, which he reached after six months on the Atlantic Ocean, in a sailing vessel, and came to Mercer Township, Mercer County, Pennsylvania, where he found a home with James George. He soon was given employment on the Erie Canal, then in course of construction, and he worked his way up, ceaselessly and faithfully, until he became a contractor

and served as such both on the Erie and Johnstown Canals. After the completion of these public works, Samuel Kelley retired to a large farm in Slippery Rock Township, in which he had invested his earnings, and lived there until 1865, when he sold it to advantage and bought 160 acres of land, in Butler Township, of which John C. Kelley's farm is a part. He carried on farming and stock-raising and throughout the greater part of his life held some local office. He was a strong Democrat and always interested in public matters, but the offices to which he was elected came to him entirely unsolicited. His death occurred on his farm on April 1, 1880. He was very charitable to the poor and his judgments during the time he served as a justice of the peace were tempered with mercy. He married a daughter of Richard McKee, of Muddy Creek Township in 1831, and eight of their children reached maturity, namely: David M., deceased; Catherine J., wife of F. M. Shira, of Parker Township; Elizabeth J., deceased, married I. J. McCandless; Samuel R., residing at New Castle; John C.; Agnes, deceased, married A. Perry Stewart; Margaret A., wife of Dr. K. M. Kreecorian, a physician residing in Farnam, Nebraska; and William C. While living in Slippery Rock Township, Samuel Kelley was a member of Harmony Church, at Harrisville, but in later years he was connected with Shiloh United Presbyterian Church of Jefferson Township.

John C. Kelley spent his boyhood in Slippery Rock Township. After completing his school attendance, he learned the carpenter and millwright trades and followed these until 1865, when he went to Adams Township, where he bought a farm on which he settled in 1867. Mr. Kelley resided on that farm until in the spring of 1885, when he purchased his present farm of 100 acres. Mr. Kelley engages practical men to do his farming and to look after his oil interests here, having thirteen

producing wells on his estate. Mr. Kelley owns four other farms in Adams Township, and both his farm and oil interests are large.

Mr. Kelley has always been an active citizen. During the Civil War he was out with the militia during the Morgan raid and suffered loss and hardship at that time. He was reared a Democrat and has been a consistent supporter of the policies, principles and candidates of that party. He has served in the offices of school director, auditor, assessor, collector, justice of the peace (four successive terms), and two terms as county commissioner, being elected first in 1884 and re-elected in 1887. During this period the new court house was built in Butler County and other needed public improvements were made, without any undue tax being levied on the citizens. For twenty years prior to 1908, he served as a justice of the peace in Butler Township, and he has settled many difficult cases by the exercise of his good judgment, in this way often promoting peace in the family and neighborhood. Before the County Home was established, many paupers and indigent persons were brought before him. Mr. Kelley has been a very loyal supporter of his party and has contributed liberally for campaign purposes and at the same time has done effective work. He has attended a number of the National conventions and has been on the electoral ticket.

In 1865 Mr. Kelley was married to Nancy C. Gillespie, who was a daughter of Capt. Alexander Gillespie, of Cranberry Township, Butler County. Mrs. Kelley was born in September, 1844, and died December 12, 1905. From the age of thirteen years she had been a consistent member of the United Presbyterian Church. She was the beloved mother of six children, namely: Olive Josephine, who married C. D. Bole, residing at Marietta, Ohio; Alexander G., who lives at Decatur, Indiana; Minerva E. (Kelley) Bole,

who resides in Butler; Mrs. Mary I. Kenneth, who lives at Jackson, Michigan; Nancy R., who is the wife of Ernest H. Cronenwett, residing at Butler; and Clarence H., who also lives at Butler. The only grandchild of Mr. Kelley is John C. Bole, who is the son of his second daughter.

JAMES S. FOLLETT, oil producer and farmer, whose residence is located in the pleasant borough of Bruin, owns 100 acres of land, twenty-five of which are located in the borough of Bruin and seventy-five in Parker Township, on which oil is produced. He was born at Warren, Pennsylvania, August 12, 1851, and is a son of Rathbon and Jane (Early) Follett.

The parents of Mr. Follett were both natives of Machias, Cattaraugus County, New York.

James S. Follett was twelve years old when his parents took him to New York, and he obtained his education there, attending an academy at Arcade for a time. He was little more than a boy when he began his connection with the oil industry, with which he has been ever since connected in some way and for a number of years has been a producer of oil. In 1881 he located on his farm at Bruin and has here engaged in agriculture, taking pleasure in cultivating and improving it.

Mr. Follett married Miss Ella Smith, who was born in Warren County, Pennsylvania, a daughter of the late Caleb Smith, of Cherry Township, Butler County. They have two children: Jennie M., who is the wife of George Keisselring, of Marietta, Ohio; and Florence M., who resides with her parents at Bruin. The elder daughter is a graduate of the Slippery Rock State Normal School and also of the Schumaker School of Elocution, of Philadelphia, and prior to her marriage, she was a very acceptable and popular teacher. Mr. Follett and family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church at Petro-

lia, in which he has served for many years as trustee and treasurer. He belongs to the Maccabee Lodge at Petrolia. His political adherence is given to the Prohibition party. Mr. Follett is a self-made man, in youth having many disadvantages to overcome, and his present position is entirely the result of his own efforts.

Mr. Follett paid the expenses of Elisha Solomon, a native of India, who graduated from the Baralia Theological Seminary at Baralia, India, and who is now preaching in that country. After graduating he added to his name that of Follett, making it Elisha Solomon Follett, and he also defrayed the expenses of Panchmu in the same school in India, who is also preaching in India, both preaching to the heathen natives.

JOHN H. HERRIT, one of Summit Township's representative citizens, resides on his valuable farm of fifty acres, which is situated about three and one-half miles east of Butler, on the old State road. Mr. Herrit was born on his present farm, August 6, 1866, and is a son of John and Margaret (Binsack) Herrit.

John Herrit was born in America, but his father, Conrad Herrit, was a native of Germany. John Herrit acquired the present farm in Summit Township and died on it about 1872. His widow subsequently married Fred Oertel and they reside in Summit Township. Of the father's five children, four survive, namely: John H., Christian, Adam, and Lizzie, who is the wife of Christopher Zellsman. The father and the youngest child died at the same time, of smallpox.

John H. Herrit was reared on the home farm and attended the country schools. With the exception of several years, during which he conducted a butcher shop at Butler, Mr. Herrit has devoted himself to the business of farming, making it profitable. He has been one of the active politicians of his township and for about

twenty years served as township auditor and at present is serving in his third term as township collector. He is a man in whom his fellow citizens can place reliance.

Mr. Herrit married Anna Miller, a daughter of Nicholas Miller, and they have five children, all bright and unusually attractive, to whom Mr. Herrit is giving every advantage in his power. They bear these names: Raymond, Gilmore, Mabel, Twila, and Freda. Mr. Herrit is one of the leading members of the German Lutheran Church.

ANDREW C. ROSEBAUGH, general farmer and dairyman, resides on his valuable farm of ninety acres, which is situated in Adams Township, right on the electric railroad line, twelve miles south of Butler. He was born on his father's farm in Lancaster Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, September 23, 1863, and is a son of George and Mary (Kelley) Rosebaugh.

The Rosebaugh family can easily establish its claim to being one of the oldest in Butler County. The great-grandparents, accompanied by their son George, came to America from Germany and secured a tract of 500 acres of land in Lancaster Township, Butler County, when the whole surrounding country was a wilderness. Grandfather George Rosebaugh spent the remainder of his life on the pioneer farm, dying when aged fifty-eight years. He married a Miss Dunn, who was born in America, and they had eight children, six of whom are deceased. The two survivors are: George, the father of Andrew C.; and Ellen, who is the wife of Dr. O'Neil, who resides in Kansas.

George Rosebaugh the second, was born on what is now known as the Croft farm, in Lancaster Township, Butler County, June 21, 1824, grew to manhood there and in the course of time, in association with his brother Thomas, who later moved to Kansas, came into possession of the home farm. He has been twice married. The

first wife left four children, namely: Amanda, wife of Alexander Hayes; Ellen, wife of James McNeese; Elizabeth, wife of William Spence; and George, who died young. Mr. Rosebaugh married Mary Kelly for his second wife. She was born in 1833, in Lancaster Township, Butler County. There were the following children born to this marriage: Anna, wife of Christ Gelbach; Ida, wife of W. Dale; Andrew C.; Isaac N., who died in 1905; Sadie and Maggie, twins, the former of whom is the wife of J. A. Kennedy and the latter of W. J. Renison; and Alice, who is the wife of Charles Bunting. George Rosebaugh continued to live on the home farm for a time and then sold it and purchased 164 acres in Adams Township, which he subsequently turned over to his sons and retired to Mars, where he and wife reside. They are members of the United Presbyterian Church. Mr. Rosebaugh is deeply interested in the cause of Prohibition and much encouraged by the present attitude of the public on this important subject.

Andrew C. Rosebaugh was about two years old when his parents settled in Adams Township, where his life ever since has been spent. He was married August 17, 1887, to Emma Rowan, who is a daughter of Matthew and Nancy Rowan, of Penn Township, and they have three children: Edna L., Frank H., and Laura E. Mr. Rosebaugh is a general farmer, growing grain and vegetables, but he makes a specialty of raising potatoes and of making butter. He markets 700 bushels of fine potatoes a year and his output of first class butter amounts to forty pounds a week. In his political views he is a Republican. With his wife he belongs to the Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM A. SWAIN, a leading business citizen of Zelenople, engaged in the hardware line, was born in Jackson Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, February 14, 1869, and is a son of William G. and Sarah (Sechler) Swain.

The Swains are among the old settlers of Butler County. Samuel Swain, the grandfather, was born in 1800, in Maryland, and came with his parents to Butler County, in 1818. They rest in the old cemetery at Zelenople. The Sechlers also were established in this section in the days of the grandfather, Jacob Sechler, who was born in Eastern Pennsylvania. He owned a farm and operated a mill within a half mile of Harmony. His last years were spent at the home of his son-in-law, Mr. Zeigler, in Jackson Township. On the paternal side four sons and two daughters reached maturity: A. A., S. L., G. D., William G., Mrs. Margaret Hallestine, and Mrs. Maria Donelly, the latter of whom resides at Pittsburgh. The maternal grandparents had the following children who reached mature life: Jacob, residing in Venango County; Abraham, residing in Lawrence County; Michael, a resident of Missouri; John, who is deceased; Mrs. Gottlieb Burry, living in Medina County, Ohio; Mrs. John Burry, who is deceased; Mrs. H. M. Zeigler, residing at Zelenople; Mrs. W. J. Bartley, residing at Butler; Elizabeth, who is deceased; and Sarah, the mother of Mr. Swain. She was born in Jackson Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, in 1839, and still survives.

William Gellert Swain was born in 1837, on the farm in Jackson Township, where almost all of his life was spent and where he died in 1893, aged fifty-six years. Seven years of his life he lived in Beaver County and all of it was devoted to agricultural pursuits. The children of William G. Swain and wife were: Mrs. A. Sitler, of Zelenople; Miss Ellen M., residing at home; and William A.

William A. Swain was educated in the common and high school at Zelenople and for ten years taught school, meeting with success in this field, for he was interested in his work and was able to interest as well as instruct others. He also gave considerable time and attention to surveying. In

1903 he entered into the hardware business at Zelenople, being treasurer of the Zelenople Hardware Company, a prospering business enterprise of this place, and the largest concern of its kind in this section.

In his political views, Mr. Swain votes with the Democratic party on national issues, but in local affairs he casts an independent ballot. He is a member of Harmony Lodge No. 648, Odd Fellows; of Harmony Lodge No. 311, Knights of Pythias; and of the Royal Arcanum, also of Harmony. He has membership in the English Lutheran Church at Zelenople.

JOHN F. ANDERSON, one of Butler's representative citizens, who, for many years has been a prominent figure among business men in this section, being identified with many large enterprises, especially being active as an operator in oil and gas, was born February 14, 1852, at Mt. Chestnut, Butler County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of the late James D. Anderson.

James D. Anderson was born in Ireland and when he came to America he made his way to Butler County, Pennsylvania, settling on a large tract of land near the village of Prospect. Later he moved to Penn Township, locating there in 1865 and from that township he was elected register and recorder of Butler County, in 1876, on the Democratic ticket. For years he was very prominent in local politics. He followed farming and also engaged in merchandizing.

John F. Anderson was reared in Butler County and obtained his education in the public schools and Witherspoon Institute. For several subsequent years he taught school in Butler and Allegheny Counties and then turned his attention to merchandizing, in 1883 opening a store at Renfrew, which he conducted until 1888, when he came to Butler. He soon became interested in the Home Natural Gas Company as one of its directors, and at present he is connected with numerous successful busi-

ness organizations of various kinds. He is president of the board of directors of the Patterson Natural Gas Company, president of the natural gas company that supplies Evans City, a director and stockholder in the Standard Plate Glass Company, a director and secretary of the East Butler Land and Improvement Company, a stockholder in the Butler Savings and Trust Company, and a stockholder and manager of the firm of Sprang & Company. He is an active citizen in the sense of endeavoring to secure good city government and improved conditions, but he is no politician. He votes with the Democratic party.

In 1883 Mr. Anderson was married to Miss Iona M. Heap, of Colorado Springs, and they have two sons, Frank Carl and James G., the former of whom is a graduate of Lehigh University, and the latter a student in the graduating class of the Mercersburg Academy, being a graduate of the Butler High School. Mr. Anderson and family belong to the First Presbyterian Church, in which body he belongs to the Session and is also superintendent of the Sunday school.

CHARLES SCHOENFELD, who has been a resident of Bruin since 1896, and of Parker Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, since 1875, is a well known oil producer and has been identified with the oil industry since 1865. He is a Prussian by birth, the date thereof being May 2, 1833, and is a son of Gottlieb Schoenfeld, who lived and died in Prussia.

Mr. Schoenfeld was reared to manhood in his native land, received his education in the common schools, and for three years was in the service of the German army. He there learned and followed the trade of a carpenter. In 1859 he set sail from Hamburg in a sailing vessel, and after a voyage of thirty-two days landed in New York City. He worked at his trade at Albany and Buffalo, New York, until 1865, when he was carried by the oil excitement to

Venango County, Pennsylvania. The following year he became an oil producer and has continued as such more or less ever since. He is a man of wide acquaintance through this section, and is most highly esteemed.

May 3, 1861, at Buffalo, New York, Charles Schoenfeld was married to Miss Charlotte Schmidt, who was born in Germany in 1840, and in 1859 accompanied an aunt to the United States. Five children were born to them, as follows: Catherine, wife of James Young of Cattaraugus County, New York; Elizabeth, wife of William L. Fuher of Pittsburg; Charles H.; William; and Charlotte V., wife of Rev. William Flening, who is pastor of the Presbyterian church at Clarion, Pennsylvania. Charles H. and Wm. Schoenfeld make oil their special business, both being drillers. Charles H. Schoenfeld drilled the largest well that was ever brought in in Pennsylvania, producing over fourteen thousand barrels daily, for Joseph Hartman (deceased), of Butler National Bank. In religious attachment, the subject of this sketch and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church at Bruin, of which he has served as trustee. In political affiliation, he is a Republican.

DAVID L. CLEELAND, jeweler and optician at Butler, with location at No. 125 South Main Street, is one of the older business men of the city, with which he has been identified for almost thirty years, developing in the meantime, a large and important enterprise from a small beginning. Mr. Cleeland was born in Perry Township, Mercer County, Pennsylvania, in June, 1855.

Mr. Cleeland was educated in Perry Township and at Sandy Lake College, and after leaving school worked until he was nineteen years of age, in a grist mill. He then entered the employ of J. R. Snyder, and with him learned the watchmaker's trade, serving an apprenticeship of three



DAVID L. CLEELAND

years and continued at Harrisville until 1881, when he came to Butler. At that time the present wide-spreading city had not more than 4,500 population and Mr. Cleeland's business beginning as jeweler and watchmaker was in accord, but he has prospered equally with the growth of the city in numbers, wealth and luxury, and now owns an establishment and stock of goods that would do credit to a metropolitan center anywhere. He continued alone in business until 1888, when W. E. Ralston became a partner and the firm of Cleeland & Ralston continued in business until September, 1893, when the partnership was dissolved and since then Mr. Cleeland has been alone. He is a graduated optician and has always made a specialty of optical goods. In 1888 he received one certificate from the Julius King Optical Company, at Cleveland, as to his efficiency; and in 1896 he took a post-graduate course in New York, receiving a second certificate, and in 1890 he passed his examination before the State Board of Opticians, receiving his certificate as dioptrician. Mr. Cleeland is one of the board of directors of the Farmers' National Bank.

On November 14, 1878, Mr. Cleeland was married to Miss Flora Cubbison, of Mercer County, Pennsylvania, and they have five sons: Earl C., Frank W., Roy A., Carl L., and David L., Jr. The eldest son, Rev. Earl C., is a Presbyterian minister, who has spent some years as a professor in a Presbyterian College situated at Canton, China. Frank W. is engaged in a real estate business at Pittsburg. Roy A. is an engraver, with the Marsh, Brown, Mather Company, wholesale jewelers at Pittsburg. Carl L. is in the first year of High School at Butler and the youngest son is a bright student in the Grammar School. Mr. Cleeland and wife are members of the Second Presbyterian Church at Butler, of which they, with Dr. J. E. Byers and Robert A. White, were the organizers. He is a member of the Session

and is active in everything pertaining to its affairs. Fraternally he is an Odd Fellow, belonging to the lower order and also to the Encampment. He has ever been an earnest, useful citizen and is serving as a member of the Butler Board of Health.

CHARLES A. SMITH, who in partnership with Mr. J. C. Logan, conducts a large general store at Cabot, Butler County, Pennsylvania, is also postmaster of the village, having served in that capacity for a period of twenty-two years. The store was started in a small way as early as 1887, and was from time to time enlarged to meet the demands of trade until at the present time four clerks are employed; the stock carried is large and complete and is probably not equaled in this part of Pennsylvania in a town of the same size.

Mr. Smith was born May 25, 1853, about one mile and a half east of the village of Cabot, and is a son of Robert and Mary (Clark) Smith. His grandfather, Hugh Smith, came to Butler County from east of the mountains of Pennsylvania on horseback. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and walked to Erie to join Colonel Prescott's command. Robert Smith was one of the substantial men of Winfield Township, and lived to reach the advanced age of eighty-two years, dying June 14, 1907. Mrs. Smith passed from this life on November 1, 1901, at the age of seventy-two years.

Charles A. Smith received his educational training in the public schools of Winfield Township, and at Butler. His entire business experience has been at Cabot, where he is recognized as a man of exceptional ability and one who merits the good will and esteem of the people.

Mr. Smith was married April 5, 1882, to Miss Samantha Bricker, a daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Black) Bricker, and they have had four children, namely: Grace E.; Benlah J.; Bliss V., who died July 21, 1896; and Paul B., who died October 24,

1906. Religiously, he is a member of the Presbyterian Church, of which he is an elder and superintendent of the Sabbath School. He has served in the latter capacity for twelve years. Mr. Smith acted the part of a teacher in public schools for eleven years in Butler County, Pennsylvania, and two years in the state of Nebraska. He lived in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, near Boggsville, for a period of five years as a farmer—1882 to 1887—moving from the farm to Cabot, Pennsylvania.

ANTON KRUT, the leading florist at Butler, with his commodious greenhouses on West Wayne Street, is numbered with the successful business men and enterprising citizens of this section. He was born on a farm in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, February 11, 1868, and is a son of the late Anton Krut.

The father of Mr. Krut, whose name he bears, was the owner of a large farm in Beaver County, but prior to the Civil War he left the farm for others to cultivate and established a wagon manufactory on the south side of Pittsburg. He built up a large trade and had an extensive establishment on the south side and continued his interest in it until his death.

Anton Krut the second, spent a large part of his time through youth on the farm, returning to it after he completed his education. He remained on the farm for several years and then went to Pittsburg. He did not have his father's taste for manufacturing, but had always been a lover of flowers and growing things, so he entered upon an apprenticeship to a florist and during three years of practical experience, acquired a knowledge of the business. He then started a business of his own in Pittsburg, but his health failed there and in 1898 he came to Butler, where the clean, invigorating air has entirely restored him to normal health. He bought the old Bortamas greenhouses, which he remodeled and added to and now he has

25,000 feet of glass and cultivates six acres of ground. He deals exclusively in cut flowers and does all kinds of fine floral work. In 1906 he purchased a fine store building at No. 328 South Main Street, where he attends to business.

Mr. Krut was married in Beaver County to Miss Mary C. Joyce, of Beaver County, and they have one child, Margaret. Mr. Krut is a member of the Roman Catholic Church of Butler.

W. L. KAUFFMAN, residing on one of the best farms in Adams Township, a finely cultivated tract of 158 acres, of which he is joint owner with other heirs, was born on this farm on January 10, 1870, and is a son of John and Catherine (Marburger) Kauffman.

John Kauffman was born in Jackson Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, and died in Adams Township, Butler County, in 1903. His father was Casper Kauffman, who came to America from Germany and was a very early settler in Jackson Township, where he died. He had the following children: Lucinda, Magdalena, Emma, Sarah, John, Henry, Jacob, William, Adam and George. John Kauffman married Catherine Marburger, a daughter of George C. Marburger and a member of one of the old and reliable German families of this section. After marriage they settled on the farm above mentioned, in Adams Township. It was all wild land at the time, and at first Mr. Kauffman only rented it, but as he found it could be developed into a good farm, he entered into negotiations with its owner, Judge Marshall, and finally bought eighty acres. To his first purchase he added the Mincer tract and later the Waters tract, which brought his acreage to 158 acres. On this farm he passed away, aged sixty-four years. He had led a useful life, had labored hard and was one of the township's most respected citizens. His widow still survives. To them were born the following children:

George J.; Mary, wife of Albert Lutz; Anna, who died aged three years; Lewis; Emma, wife of George Ripper; Catherine, widow of William Staple; Elizabeth, who died in childhood; Samuel; Edward; and Matilda.

W. L. Kauffman has always lived on the home farm and for a number of years has been its manager. His education was obtained in the public schools and all his interests have been centered in this section of Butler county. On June 14, 1905, he was married to Malinda Cashdollar, who is a daughter of William Cashdollar, one of the leading citizens of Adams Township. They have one daughter, Margaret. Mr. and Mrs. Kauffman are members of the Lutheran Church. In politics, he is a strong Democrat and at present is serving in his sixth year as township tax collector. He is a member of the order of Maccabees at Callery.

JOSEPH J. DITTMER, general merchant and postmaster at Herman, where he has been engaged in business for the past thirteen years, was born in Summit Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, April 27, 1871, and is a son of Joseph and Eva (Michael) Dittmer.

Mr. Dittmer was reared on the home farm and secured his education in the township schools. When eighteen years of age he became a clerk in the store of which he is now the owner, remaining in that capacity for two years. Although he returned to the farm for four more years, he had already determined to become a merchant instead of a farmer, and started a store of his own when he was twenty-four years old. When he came first to Herman, in 1895, he erected a store building across the railroad from his present one and there conducted a general store for twelve years, in June, 1897, being appointed postmaster of the village. On July 1, 1907, he moved his entire stock to his present building, having bought out F.

W. Limberg, the purchase including a store building and house and lot. Mt. Dittmer does a heavy business in general merchandise, groceries, hardware and feed, supplying a large outside territory.

In 1897 Mr. Dittmer was married to Mary Wolpert, who was born at Natrona, Allegheny County, April 14, 1878, and is a daughter of Sylvester Wolpert, and they have an interesting family of five children, namely: Vernie, Adela, May, Celia and Englebert. Mr. and Mrs. Dittmer are members of St. Mary's Catholic Church and he is connected also with the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association.

SAMUEL W. GALBRETH, general merchant at Leasureville, has for many years been a prominent resident of Winfield Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, where he has followed farming and blacksmithing. He owns a farm of fifty acres in Winfield Township. He was born in Winfield Township, January 18, 1849, and is a son of Joseph and Isabella (Sloan) Galbreth. His mother is a daughter of William Sloan, who was from Armstrong County, Pennsylvania.

Samuel W. Galbreth was reared on the farm in his native township and received his educational training in the common schools. He early learned the trade of a blacksmith, which he followed in connection with farming for some twenty years. He purchased his present farm of fifty acres about the year 1884, and has engaged in general farming there since. During the past year he has conducted the general store in partnership with his son-in-law, Albert Remaley, it being located in the same building as his residence, a large two-story structure.

Mr. Galbreth was married September 21, 1880, to Miss Martha J. Todd, a daughter of John and Ann Todd, and they have one daughter, Minnie, wife of Albert Remaley, by whom she has two children—Donald and Blair. Religiously, the family belongs

to the Presbyterian Church at Buffalo. Mr. Galbreth has a number of times been called upon to serve his township in official capacities, and is at the present collector of township taxes. He has served as such for six years, and was prior to that time school director and assessor.

E. M. FLETCHER, who comes of a prominent old family of Parker Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, is the owner of a fine farm of 125 acres. He has followed agricultural pursuits mainly, during his business career, but has also had considerable success as an oil operator.

Mr. Fletcher was born on the farm on which he now lives, in 1848, and is a son of Thomas and Ann (Campbell) Fletcher, both natives of Butler County. His paternal grandfather, Benjamin Fletcher, was the owner of a 500 acre tract of land in Parker Township, on a part of which Martinsburg, now the borough of Bruin, was built.

Thomas Fletcher, father of the subject of this sketch, was one of the pioneer millers of Butler County and a man of considerable local prominence. He erected a mill on Bear Creek, which thrived and was in operation for many years, but is not now in use, although still standing. He died many years ago, and was survived some years by his widow. Religiously he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Martinsburg.

E. M. Fletcher was reared to manhood at Martinsburg and received his education in the public schools of the village. He has always made farming his principal business, but since 1876 has been somewhat identified with the oil industry, a part of the time as a producer. He has for some years been a director of the Bruin High School Board, and at one time served as president of that body.

Mr. Fletcher's first marriage was with Miss Ella Steward of West Sunbury.

After her death he formed a second union with Miss Victoria Campbell, a daughter of the late Thomas G. Campbell of Bruin, and they became the parents of the following children: Sarah E., wife of E. H. Black; Charles C.; Pearl, wife of Albert Schlagel; Stella; and John F. The mother of these children passed away on June 5, 1905. Mr. Fletcher is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Bruin, and is serving as one of its trustees. He is a Republican in politics, and has filled numerous offices of public trust in Parker Township. Fraternally, he was formerly affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

PIERCE BROTHERS, nurserymen and general farmers, residing on their valuable estate of seventy acres, situated in Butler Township, are members of one of the oldest pioneer families of this section of the county. The firm is composed of two brothers, Thomas M. and James R., who are sons of Peterson and Eliza (McNair) Pierce. Thomas M. Pierce was born September 8, 1849, and James R. December 16, 1858, on the farm on which they now reside.

The family was established in what is now Butler Township by the great-grandfather, John Pierce, who was a native of New Jersey and a member of the family that gave to the United States its fourteenth executive, President Franklin K. Pierce. John Pierce lived out the balance of his days in Butler Township.

David Pierce, son of John and grandfather of Thomas M. and James R. Pierce, was reared in this pioneer home and was a soldier in the War of 1812-15. He was the owner of a farm of several hundred acres, on a part of which the town of Lyndora is now built. He was one of the township's leading men and was active in promoting its best interests—in the building of roads, establishing of schools, and the erection of churches. He reared a



THOMAS M. PIERCE



JAMES R. PIERCE

family that has produced some of the township's best type of citizenship.

Peterson Pierce, son of David and father of Thomas M. and James R., was born June 16, 1812, in Butler Township, this county, where his life was mainly spent. Through his active years he was engaged in farming and he took a great deal of interest in making improvements. He set out the shade trees which now surround the comfortable brick residence, which latter he built in 1840. In his political opinions he was a Democrat and he was frequently called upon to accept township office. He married Mary Eliza McNair, a daughter of Thomas McNair, who with others built and operated the first steam mill in Butler County. At the time of her marriage she resided in Butler, but she was born near Greensburg, Penna., August 13, 1827. Of this marriage ten children were born, of whom six reached maturity, namely: Thomas M., Elizabeth J., who is the wife of Samuel Pierce, of New Castle; Mrs. Maria E. Zeek; Henry P., who lives at Morgantown, W. Va., and is engaged in the lumber and manufacturing business; James R., and Mary M. This family was carefully reared by Christian parents in the faith of the United Presbyterian Church.

Peterson Pierce, the father, died October 16, 1865. The mother, Mary Eliza Pierce, lives with her sons, Thomas M. and James R. Pierce, on the old homestead where she has continued to reside since her husband's death. She still retains her vigor of body and clearness of mind to a remarkable degree for one of her age.

Thomas M. and James R. Pierce grew to manhood on the parental homestead, and both attended the district schools. Thomas then learned the millwright's trade, which he followed for a number of years. James being also mechanically inclined, the two brothers do much of the planning and construction of buildings, etc., on the farm, a portion of which they

are converting into business and residence properties. The farm belongs to the two brothers, they having purchased the rights of the other heirs. For about ten years they devoted a large part of their time to the growing of small fruits, and at one time were the leading strawberry raisers in the county.

In 1891 they started in the nursery business and they now raise general stock—mainly fruit—and shade trees and shrubs. Their trade is largely local, though they occasionally make shipments to other states. They have, as already intimated, laid out a part of their property in town lots, the principal street being Pierce Avenue, along which runs the Butler Street Railway; and on the street immediately west of Pierce Avenue, on their property, runs the Pittsburg, Harmony, Butler and New Castle Interurban line. The Pierce brothers are men of business enterprise, and of high personal standing in the community.

ALFRED H. ZIEGLER, M.D., one of the younger medical practitioners of Butler, a member of the Butler County and the Pennsylvania State Medical Societies, was born at Butler, Pennsylvania, and is the only son of W. G. and Mary (Troutman) Ziegler, and grandson of William S. Ziegler and Adam Troutman, both of whom came in early days to Butler County, where they attained prominence and acquired substance.

The father of Dr. Ziegler is one of Butler's leading business men. His life has been devoted almost entirely to newspaper work. In 1900 he founded and still conducts the Ziegler Printing Company, job printers and book binders. He married Mary Troutman, who is a daughter of the venerable Adam Troutman of Butler, one of the pioneer merchants of the city.

Dr. Ziegler was reared at Butler and in 1900 he was graduated in the Butler High School and from there entered Washing-

ton-Jefferson College. In the class of 1906 he was graduated from Jefferson Medical College, after which he spent one year in Passavant Hospital, in Pittsburg, and then located at Butler.

ASA C. STEELE, a prosperous farmer and a well known oil producer of Parker Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, has a fine farm of 100 acres. The oil industry has claimed his attention, principally, throughout his career in business. Mr. Steele was born in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, July 19, 1857, and is a son of Samuel C. and Phœbe (Snow) Steele, both natives of Armstrong County. His paternal grandfather was James Steele, who was a native of Ireland, and upon coming to America located in Perry Township, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, where he was among the early settlers. Samuel C. Steele lived in his native county all his days, and was a prosperous farmer. He and his wife became the parents of fourteen children, of whom nine survive, three of whom live in Butler County, namely: Asa C. of Parker Township; Hugh G. and Edward J. of Bruin.

Asa C. Steele was reared to manhood in Armstrong County and attended the public schools of his home vicinity. At the age of eighteen years he began working in the oil fields, and after a time was for some years a contractor and driller of oil wells. During the past twenty years he has been an oil producer, and his efforts have been attended with considerable success. He first located in Parker Township in 1880 and resided here without interruption until 1897, in which year he moved to Grove City. In 1907 he again took up his residence in Parker Township, Butler County, where he now makes his home. He is a Prohibitionist in politics, and served several years as poor director in Parker Township when the old law was in effect. He was the nominee of his party, while a resident of Mercer County, for the lower house

of the legislature, and made a good race for that office.

Mr. Steele was united in marriage with Miss Lovinia Bartley, a daughter of Dixon Bartley, late of Parker Township, and seven children are the issue of their union: Ella, wife of William Smith of Falsom, West Virginia; Myrtle M., wife of J. W. Miller of Grove City, Pennsylvania; Zada L., wife of Edward Morrow of Grove City; Lee C.; Dixon B.; Aleta M.; and Mary S. The four last named are living at home with their parents. Religiously, the subject of this sketch is a member of the Presbyterian Church at Bruin.

JOHN G. FREEHLING, a prosperous farmer of Winfield Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, is the owner of a fine farm of 108 acres, located about three miles east of Cabot, just off the Leasureville Road. He was born in Germany, February 10, 1840, and is a son of Henry and Margaret (Raft) Freehling, and a grandson of Henry and Elizabeth Freehling, who spent all their lives in Germany.

Henry Freehling, Jr., father of the subject of this sketch, followed farming in his native land and also in this country, to which he came in 1849. He was a successful man and the owner of a good farm in Winfield Township, Butler County. He and his wife were the parents of two children—Henry F. and John G.

Henry Freehling, Jr., married second, Mary Ruble, and third, Mary Heller, she being the mother of Ida Freehling.

John G. Freehling attended the German schools prior to the departure of the family for America, and finished his education in the public schools of Butler County, Pennsylvania. He learned the trade of a carpenter in his early days, and followed it some years in connection with farming. During the Civil War, he enlisted in Company L, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and served for two years and ten months,

a part of the time in the army under General Grant. He participated in thirty-eight engagements, some of them among the most important of the war, and acquitted himself honorably and with bravery. At the close of the war he returned to Winfield Township and resumed his farming operations, at which he has been most successful. He has a finely improved farm, which is adorned with a modern two-story residence and a large barn, both of which were built by him.

Mr. Freehling was married February 10, 1862, to Miss Anna Miller, a daughter of Henry and Sevilla Miller, and they became the parents of the following children: Henry, now deceased; Theodore, also deceased; William, who was married to Anna Krouse and has four children—Bessie, Florence, Leroy and Roland; Lydia, who is the wife of Smith Brady, and the mother of four children—Irvin, Vaughn, Grace and Ruth; Samuel, who married Maggie Hutsler, and has also four children—Edwin, Ethel, Ruth and Paul; Emma, who married Samuel Brieker; Albert, who married Anna Drain and has two sons, Chester and Howard; and Wesley, who is unmarried and lives on the home place. Religiously, Mr. Freehling is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is steward and a trustee. For a period of seven years he served as supervisor of Winfield Township.

JOE J. KENNEDY, one of the leading merchants of Zelenople, dealing in groceries, feed, coal, and builders' supplies, was born near Prospect, Butler County, Pennsylvania, October 22, 1861, son of Milton and Sarah E. (Moore) Kennedy. He is a grandson of Edward Kennedy, who was of Irish descent, and who married Prudence Burns. Both parents of the subject of this sketch were reared in Butler County—in the locality between Prospect and Portersville. The father died about 1888 at the age of forty-eight years. Mr. Ken-

neddy's mother is still living and is now sixty-eight years old. The former was engaged in farming. Their children numbered five sons and as many daughters, all of whom are now living except one son. They are as follows: Joseph J., the eldest and the subject of this article; Ida, who is unmarried; Tina, wife of Newton Weitzel, of Mt. Chestnut; Prudence, wife of Sherman Galligher, residing near Prospect; Edward, a traveling salesman, who resides in Fremont, Ohio; Kate, who married Orrin Myers and resides in Portersville; Isaac, unmarried and living on the homestead; Charles, now deceased, who was married and resided in Decatur, Ill.; Fred, who is married and resides in Poland, Ohio; and Maud, who is unmarried and resides at home with her mother.

Joseph J. Kennedy began his education by attending school in Muddy Creek Township and subsequently continued it at Princeton, Lawrence County, Pennsylvania. He then engaged in farming and afterwards for seven years worked at the enameling trade. He engaged in his present business in Zelenople in August, 1905, buying out the firm of Goehring & Keck, and commencing business with a partner under the style of the Kennedy Company. In June, 1908, he purchased his partner's interests, thus becoming the sole proprietor of the business, which now runs from \$2,500 to \$3,500 per month. Mr. Kennedy may be justly termed the architect of his own fortunes, as all the money he has invested in his business he made by his own efforts. For a time, before starting his present enterprise, he was connected with the Zelenople Hardware Company. He has now been a resident of Zelenople for seven years and has well proved his right to be regarded as one of the most enterprising business men of the place, as his business is one of the most important.

Mr. Kennedy married Miss Ella Young, a daughter of Robert Young of Pleasant-hill, Lawrence County, Pennsylvania. Of

this union there are three sons and one daughter living, one child being deceased. The living are, Carl, Emmett, Walter and Mary. Mr. Kennedy is a member of the Protective Home Circle. In politics he is a Republican, and his religious affiliations are with the United Presbyterian Church.

W. G. ZIEGLER, proprietor of the Ziegler Printing Company, of Butler, was born in Butler Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, May 25, 1858. His parents were W. S. and Susan (Schleppy) Ziegler.

W. S. Ziegler was a son of George Ziegler, formerly of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, and was a brother of Capt. Jacob Ziegler, who was the founder of the *Democratic Herald*. W. S. Ziegler was born in 1789 and died August 29, 1848. He married Susan, a daughter of Jacob Schleppy, one of the early settlers of Butler County. Mrs. Ziegler was born in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, and died in Butler County, February 14, 1878. The maternal grandmother was a McCandless, and was born in Ireland. She was brought by her parents to Butler County in youth and they settled in Muddy Creek Township. The paternal grandmother was a Christzman, was born in Germany in 1792 and came to America in 1801. She lived first in Baltimore but later came west and died in Butler, April 28, 1865.

W. G. Ziegler was reared and educated in Butler County and learned the printer's trade in the office of the old *Democratic Herald*, which, at that time, was owned by his uncle, Capt. Jacob Ziegler. He remained in the printing office, gradually rising from one position to the other until he became foreman. In 1888 he became part owner and continued to issue the same newspaper until June, 1899, when he sold his interest, after an association with that journal of twenty-four years' duration. In April, 1884, in partnership with C. M. and W. J. Heineman, he established the *Times* and he continued with this publication until

the fall of 1885. In 1900 he established the Ziegler Printing Company, job printers and bookbinders, and with this enterprise he has been connected ever since.

Mr. Ziegler married Mary Troutman, a daughter of Adam Troutman, one of the leading citizens of Butler. They have one son, A. H., who is a practicing physician in this city. Mr. Ziegler has been actively identified with the musical interests of Butler for over a quarter of a century, having served as a popular band and orchestra conductor for this period. With his wife and son, he belongs to the Lutheran Church. The Ziegler family is one of high standing in Pennsylvania and W. G. Ziegler is a worthy representative.

J. GEORGE HELFRICH, who has been a resident of Bruin, Butler County, Pennsylvania, since 1880, with the exception of a short time passed at Petrolia, is a successful oil operator and is widely known through this section of the county. He was born in Bavaria, Germany, March 24, 1849, and is a son of George and Margaret Helfrich, both natives of Bavaria.

J. George Helfrich grew to maturity in his native country and there attended the common schools, receiving a good education. He learned the trade of a stonemason, which he followed in Bavaria, living in that country until the year following his marriage. In the spring of 1880, he took passage at Bremen, and after a voyage of twelve days landed at New York. He immediately thereafter located at Martinsburg, now known as Bruin, in Parker Township, Butler County, Penna. He shortly after became identified with the oil industry, in which he has continued to the present time, a part of this period being spent as a producer.

May 10, 1879, Mr. Helfrich was married in Bavaria to Miss Annie Odenweller, who is a daughter of Martin and Eva (Stark) Odenweller, both natives of that country. Four children are the offspring of their



ISAIAH L. McBRIDE

marriage: George, Emma, Mary and Frank, all of whom remain at home. Religiously, the family attends the Roman Catholic Church at Petrolia. In politics, Mr. Helfrich is a Democrat but is inclined to be independent in local affairs. He is a self-made man, having made his own way in the world through untiring industry and persevering efforts. He has many friends and acquaintances in the community.

ISAIAH LAWRENCE McBRIDE, who is probably one of the best-known men in the Pennsylvania oil fields, was born in Butler County, Penna., August 31, 1857, and is a son of Col. Francis and Elizabeth (Hazlett) McBride.

The McBride family is of Scotch-Irish extraction and it was established in Lancaster County, Penna., at an early day. Whatever may have been the accomplishments of its earlier members, its later representatives have identified themselves with the interests of Butler County.

Col. Francis McBride, father of Isaiah L., was a notable man in his day, entirely self-taught, the master of a dozen trades, a noted athlete and an astute politician,—his whole life was one of activity. In his earlier years he made puncheon floors for log cabins, later along in life he was a successful practicing attorney at Butler, in 1833 he was elected sheriff of Butler County and he also served as county treasurer. He taught himself surveying and helped to lay out Penn. Clay and Franklin Streets in the city of Butler, the Butler and Freeport turnpike and the Erie Canal. On one occasion, when athletic contests took place a long distance from his home, he walked the whole way to Buffalo Furnace, and then, as champion jumper, won the prize, which was a kitchen outfit of pots, pans and kettles. He was always a conspicuous figure wherever he appeared, being six feet two inches in height, and broad in proportion. He died

in 1859, when his son, Isaiah L., was a child of two years.

Francis McBride was married (first) to Sarah Gallagher, who belonged to a prominent family of Butler County, at that day, and they had eight children, namely: Jerome and Frank, both deceased; Jefferson; Neil and Hugh, both deceased; Mary, who married Lewis E. Mitchell, both deceased; Sarah, deceased, married William Clark; and Malissa, who resides at Sistersville, West Virginia. The second marriage was to Elizabeth (Hazlett) Denny, widow of James Denny and daughter of Reuben and Mary Hazlett. She was born at Pittsburg, Penna., and had three children by her first marriage, two of whom survive: John and William Denny, of Sharon. Three children were born to this union: Kerr H., who died aged forty-six years, a well-known oil operator; David Dougall, who died aged three years; and Isaiah L. Francis McBride and wife were members of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, he being one of the original twelve pew-holders.

Following the death of her husband, Mrs. McBride moved to Winfield Township, Butler County, where she taught school for a time and then moved to Greene County, in the oil fields, where she opened a boarding house. About this time Isaiah L. made his first money in the oil business, being engaged by an operator to clean the paraffin out of four oil tanks at Titusville, and although the beginning was humble, it opened the way to the future success which has crowned Mr. McBride's efforts in the same industry. Through many boyish efforts to gain capital, and they were constant and earnest, including selling newspapers, working on a farm and as an employe, for several years, of the Lowry House, at Butler, he made some progress, and in 1887 he went to work for his brother, the late Kerr ("Curly") McBride, as an oil pumper. It was Kerr McBride who got the first extension of the

rich field near Thorn Creek. Isaiah, or, as familiarly known, "Spotty" McBride, had the usual early successes and discouragements that awaited oil speculation, and after he began prospecting, would frequently lose all his earnings and be obliged to do ordinary labor in order to gain enough capital to continue prospecting. The first well that returned any adequate result was on the Sweeney farm at Coyleville, and it was owned by an organization called the Store Box Oil Company, in which James Haymaker, deceased, and Michael Haymaker, owned a three-fourths interest, and J. W. Frazer, deceased, and Mr. McBride, a one-fourth. They drilled four wells, paid \$1,500 bonus and before they were through they lost \$14,000 on the venture, and out of the twenty-two wells sunk there, but thirteen barrels of oil were sold. Mr. McBride continued with varying success, as is the way with speculators, becoming equally familiar with ill and with good fortune. The well which finally made him famous in this section was struck in Butler Township, May 9, 1905, and was the twenty-third well in which he had owned an interest, with a proportion varying from one-eighth to one-half. In the well above mentioned, which brought him ample reward for all his years of effort and many vicissitudes, was one in which his ownership was one-fourth. The limits of the present article prevent the insertion of extracts from the Butler newspapers regarding the interest excited at the time the McBride well was drilled into the sand on that mild afternoon in May, and the response of pure petroleum was of such quantity that it was immediately placed in the "gusher" class, producing about 2,400 barrels per day. Mr. McBride was the hero of the hour, for he had located and also done the drilling of the well. On May 25th the well passed into the possession of the Southern Oil Company.

For many years Mr. McBride was

known through the oil regions as an expert driller and at times kept large gangs of men in his employ. After becoming an oil capitalist, Mr. McBride bought his present farm in Butler Township, which contains about thirty acres. It is cultivated by his sons, with hired help, and corn, oats, wheat and hay are produced. Mr. McBride has other real estate investments. He still keeps his finger on the pulse of the oil business and probably knows more, not only of the practical work going on in the different sections, but of the trend of the great interests in this line, than any man of his age in Pennsylvania.

Mr. McBride was married to Miss Mary A. Cantwell, who is a daughter of Thomas and Mary Cantwell. Mrs. McBride was born at Boston, Massachusetts. To this marriage have been born five children, namely: Thomas Kerr, Francis Edward, Marie Elizabeth, Clond Isaiah, and Joseph Paul, the latter of whom is deceased. With his family, Mr. McBride belongs to St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church. He is a member of the Elks of Butler, of the Knights of Columbus, of which he is a trustee, and of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association. In politics, Mr. McBride terms himself an Independent Democrat, reserving for himself the right to cast his ballot for the man he deems most fit for the office.

Success has not turned Mr. McBride's head. Since that memorable day when he saw his fortunes changed, he has been ever the same as formerly, having a hearty hand-shake and word of good cheer for all. He is devoted to his family and it is his ambition that so educate and train his children that they will be armed for the battle of life, but, at the same time, he wishes them to realize that it is a battle and all the training that their brains may have is better if supplemented by equal training of their hands. Above all he teaches them the great truth that "toil is honorable."

JAMES C. LOGAN, a well-known merchant and business man of Cabot, Pennsylvania, is a member of the firm of Smith & Logan, proprietors of a large general store at that point. He was born in Penn Township, Butler County, October 8, 1860, and is a son of Joseph and Mary (McCandless) Logan.

The paternal grandfather of our subject was one of the pioneers of Penn Township, where he located upon an uncleared tract of 150 acres. He died when his son, Joseph, was eighteen years of age, and the latter assumed the management of the place at that early age. He was a successful farmer in a general way, and one of the progressive men of the township. Oil was discovered on the farm and two wells were drilled, but one was ruined in shooting. He and his wife were parents of seven children: Mrs. George N. Love; Erastus; Mrs. W. J. Puff; Mrs. R. J. Anderson; Mrs. S. J. Shaw; Mrs. A. N. Shaw; and J. C. Logan. By strange coincidence, Erastus was eighteen years old at the time of his father's death and began farming the home place, which his son, Samuel Logan, now farms.

James C. Logan was but five years old when his father died, and for seven years thereafter he lived in Butler, attending the public schools there. He then returned to the old home for two years, after which he lived with his sister, Mrs. Love, in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. He later returned to the old home in Butler County, on which he remained two years. He next engaged in business at Leasureville for a period of three years, and at the end of that time joined forces with Mr. Smith at Cabot. Their business has been a constantly growing one, and is accorded the patronage of the leading people of the community.

September 16, 1881, Mr. Logan was united in marriage with Miss Emma Smith, a daughter of Robert and Mary (Clark) Smith, and they have one son, Austin C.,

who was born April 5, 1884. Austin C. Logan was educated in the public schools and the academy at Sarver, Pennsylvania, and is now connected with the store of Smith & Logan. He married Miss Sarah Cruikshanks.

James C. Logan has served on the school board, of which he was secretary three years, and was at one time a member of the board of elections. Religiously, he is a member of the Presbyterian Church and is serving on the board of trustees. Fraternally, he belongs to Saxonburg Lodge No. 115, Knights of the Maccabees, and was keeper of the records for one year.

FRED L. OESTERLING, one of Summit Township's leading citizens, who is efficiently serving in the office of road supervisor, resides on his excellent farm of fifty acres, which is situated on the old State Road, one and one-half miles east of Butler. He was born on an adjacent farm, in Summit Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, November 7, 1850, and is a son of John and Mary (Wieselstien) Oesterling.

John Oesterling, the father, was born in Germany and was fourteen years old when he accompanied his father to America and to Summit Township. The grandfather settled first near Herman Station, but later acquired the farm in Summit Township. He had a large family and many of his descendants reside in this section, the family numbering among its members some of the best citizens of Butler County. The maternal grandfather of Fred L. Oesterling was John Wieselstein, who was born in Germany and came to America before the birth of his children, and died in Butler, Pennsylvania. The paternal grandfather died in Summit Township as also did the parents of Mr. Oesterling. Of the nine children of the latter, six survive.

Fred L. Oesterling was reared on the home farm and after his school attendance was over, he learned the carpenter trade,

at which he worked for a number of years, in and around Butler. He has resided on his present farm for the past nineteen years but has only given his personal attention to it for the past two years.

Mr. Oesterling was married (first) to Annie Ganter, who, at death, left two children: Lonie and Quilla, the first of whom is the wife of Louis Rish and has two children, and the latter of whom is the wife of Leonard Cradle and also has two children. Mr. Oesterling was married (second) to Katherine Cramer, and they have six children, namely: Florence, Carrie, Helen, Maria, Stella and Nellie. Mr. Oesterling has always paid attention to public affairs in his township and is regarded as one of its most reliable citizens. He is serving in his second term as road supervisor.

WILLIAM G. WALKER, a substantial citizen of Parker Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, is the owner of two farms in the township, one of 100 acres and another of fifty acres. He has followed farming principally, but has also been an oil operator. He was born in Parker Township, May 6, 1861, and is a son of Daniel and Anna E. (Gutherie) Walker, his father being a native of Ireland and his mother of Armstrong County, Pennsylvania.

Daniel Walker was born in Ireland in 1831, and there passed his boyhood days. In 1849, he came to the United States, taking up his residence in Pennsylvania, where he engaged in farming. Shortly before the outbreak of the Civil War he moved to Parker Township, where he now lives in peace and comfort, in the enjoyment of the fruits of his early toil. A man of energy and progressive spirit he pushed his way forward until he occupied a forward position among the citizens of this township, by whom he is highly respected. He is a Republican in politics, and served

a number of years on the School Board of Parker Township. One of his sons, George E. Walker, is now an instructor in the public schools, and was at one time a candidate on the Republican ticket for county superintendent of schools. Religiously, Daniel Walker is a consistent member of the United Presbyterian Church of Fairview.

William G. Walker has always been a resident of Parker Township. He was reared to maturity on the home farm and received his educational training in the public schools of the township, in Freedom Academy and Grove City College, which he attended a short time. He then turned his attention to farming, at which he has since continued with uninterrupted success, engaging in general farming. For a number of years he has been an oil producer. He is treasurer of the School Board of Parker Township, of which body he has been a member for five years. He was formerly president of the board.

Mr. Walker was married to Miss Lizzie J. Kelly, a daughter of William Kelly, late of Parker Township, and they became parents of the following children: Lillian M., a graduate of the musical department of Grove City College; Leua B., a graduate of Slippery Rock State Normal School; Charles R.; Anna; and Margaret A. Religiously, the family attends the Presbyterian Church at Bruin. In his political views, Mr. Walker is a Republican and takes a deep interest in public affairs.

JOSEPH MANNY, proprietor of the Manny Bottling Works, on West Wayne Street, Butler, is a substantial and enterprising citizen, who has engaged in business here for a number of years and has served as a member of the City Council. He was born in February, 1863, in Penn Township, Butler County.

The father of Joseph Manny was John C. Manny, who was born in Butler County

in 1838 and died in 1886. The grandfather was John Manny, who was one of the very early settlers of Butler County.

Joseph Manny was only three years old when the family moved from Penn Township to the borough of Butler, and his education was secured in the public schools and old Witherspoon Institute. When he started out to carve out fortune for himself, he first secured a position as time-keeper for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, at this point, after which he operated a machine in the works of the S. G. Purvis & Company, for one year, and then embarked in the transfer business. Mr. Manny continued in that line for twenty-three years, selling out in 1903, in order to give his attention to a bottling business which he then established. He purchased the brick building he occupies on West Wayne Street, which is two stories in height and has dimensions of 50 x 50 feet. He manufactures all kinds of soft drinks, for which he has every facility, and does a large business, averaging 200 cases a week all the year round. He is interested more or less also in valuable real estate in Butler.

In 1885 Mr. Manny was married to Miss Anna Whiskaman, of Armstrong County, and they have five children, namely: Kathleen, who is a teacher in the public schools; Marie, who is a student in the Butler High School; and Clifford, Edith and Richard. Mr. Manny and family belong to St. Paul's Catholic Church, he having served on the church committee for twenty-five years. He belongs to the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association and for a number of years was its local president, and to the Knights of Maccabees.

ISRAEL M. WISE, who, for the past twelve years has owned the old homestead farm of 121 acres, which is situated in Jackson Township, Butler County, was born in Butler County, Pennsylvania, May 12, 1863, and is one of the leading farmers

and dairymen of this section. His parents were Jacob F. and Sarah (Moyer) Wise.

The Wise family came originally from Germany and its first settlement in America was made in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, by the great-grandfather of Israel M. John Wise, the grandfather, was born in Bucks County, and moved from there to Beaver County, where he died when aged fifty years. Three of his children survive, namely: Mary, wife of Henry Moyer; Hannah, wife of John V. Zeigler; and Samuel, who is a resident of Beaver County.

Jacob F. Wise, son of John and father of Israel M., was born January 12, 1818, in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, and came with his parents to Beaver County, later in life moving to a farm in Butler County, near Harmony, where he died. He married twice, (first) a daughter of Abram Zeigler, and (second) Sarah Moyer. She was a daughter of Benjamin Moyer, who resided in Lancaster Township, Butler County. To the second marriage the following children were born: Alfred, who lives at Butler; Henry M., who is engaged in a lumber business at Harmony; Benjamin, who is a resident of the State of Washington; Susan, who is the widow of Jacob Fiedler, and is postmistress at Harmony; Levi, an attorney, also the editor of the Butler *Eagle*; Sarah, who is the widow of J. R. Moore, and lives at Ben Avon, Allegheny County; Israel M.; Noah, who resides at Zehienople; Jeremiah, deceased; and Catherine, who is the wife of Edward Stauffer. The father of the above family lived to the age of seventy-seven years. His widow survived him thirteen years, her death taking place October 29, 1908, when aged eighty-two years and eight months. They were most excellent people, industrious, thrifty, kindhearted and charitable.

Israel M. Wise attended school in Jackson Township when he was a boy, and has made farming his business in life. After the death of his father he purchased the

homestead farm and devoted himself to its cultivation and improvement. In addition to raising corn, oats, hay and potatoes as his main crop, he also carries on a profitable dairying business.

In 1891 Mr. Wise was married to Miss Mary Pepper, who is a daughter of John Pepper, and they have two children, John Loyal and Paul. Mr. and Mrs. Wise are members of Grace Reformed Church, at Harmony. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. Wise pays close attention to his business and has never served in any public office except as a member of the School Board.

THEODORE HENRY FREEHLING, a prosperous farmer of Winfield Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, is the owner of a fine farm of eighty acres on the Leasureville Road, about three miles from Cabot. He was born in Armstrong County, and is a son of Caspar and Ida (Sassa) Freehling and grandson of Henry F. and Vesuma Freehling, both natives of Germany. The grandparents came to the United States about the year 1830, and located in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania.

Caspar and Ida Freehling became parents of the following children: Henry, Theodore H., George, Lizzie, Matilda (deceased), Nickla (deceased), Margaret, Louise, Eleanor, Augustus, and John (deceased).

Although Theodore Freehling was born across the line in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, he received his schooling mainly in Butler County. He has always engaged in farming, and has one of the best improved estates in the vicinity, having a comfortable two-story home and good substantial outbuildings.

February 15, 1876, Mr. Freehling was united in marriage with Miss Anna Gerner, a daughter of Anthony and Elizabeth (Bars) Gerner, and they are parents of the following children: John, who married

Elizabeth Wilgerwit; George, who married Melville Barnhart; Louise, wife of William Witte; Lizzie, who married Charles Gethart and has two children, Florence and William; Frank, William, Lida, Mary, and Charles A. Religiously, the family are members of the Methodist Church.

CHARLES J. D. STROHECKER, president of the People's National Bank, at Zelenople, has been identified with oil production both in Pennsylvania and Ohio, for many years, and is one of the representative men of Butler County. He was born in Franklin Township, Beaver County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Matthias and Margaret (Naggle) Strohecker.

The paternal grandfather was the pioneer of this family in Western Pennsylvania. Both the Stroheckers and Naggles came from Germany about 1820 and the former family settled first in Franklin Township, Beaver County, Pennsylvania, and there their two sons and three daughters grew to maturity. They were: Matthias, John, Mrs. Autenrest, Mrs. George Dauler and Mrs. John Bauu, all of whom are deceased, but there are numerous descendants.

The parents of Charles J. D. Strohecker were born in Germany and were young when brought to America. The father, Matthias Strohecker, followed an agricultural life in Franklin Township, where he died. The mother survives and resides with a daughter at Zelenople. They had a family of four daughters and ten sons, namely: Margaret, who is the widow of Adam Kircher, of Allegheny County; George, who follows the carpenter trade, resides at New Castle; Matthias is a street commissioner at Ellwood City; Frederick, who resides at Zelenople; Henry, who is a resident of Petersburg, Ohio; Catherine, who is the widow of George Snyder, formerly one of the early merchants of Zelenople; Mary, who is the widow of John



CHARLES J. D. STROHECKER

Koch, resides on the old Strohecker homestead in Franklin Township; Charles J. D.; Gotlieb, who is engaged in a mercantile business at Portland, Oregon; Andrew S., who is a farmer and cattle-raiser of Steelton, Nebraska; Adam, who is engaged in a hardware business at Garfield, Washington; Sofia, Phillip and Jacob, who died in infancy.

Charles J. Strohecker attended what was known as the old Furnace school in Franklin Township, Beaver County, but he did not continue there many years, starting out while young to learn a trade in order to be self-supporting. He served an apprenticeship to the harnessmaker's trade, at New Brighton, and when it was completed he embarked in business for himself at Zelenople, where he continued until 1898. He proved himself a good business man as well as a skillful workman and the excellence of his harness became known all over Western Pennsylvania. He was the first in his business to introduce machinery in the making of harness and by this means was able to compete successfully with others in the business who were less progressive. Mr. Strohecker was the pioneer in the oil business in this district and in 1898 he sold his harness interests in order to give full attention to oil production. In 1902, with Mr. Lamberton and others, Mr. Strohecker organized the First National Bank at Zelenople. In the following year, with a number of the other original stockholders, he sold his interest in this enterprise to the Colonial Trust Company of Pittsburg. In 1904, with other capitalists, he organized the People's National Bank of Zelenople and has been at its head ever since it began business. His oil interests date as far back as 1889 and still continue. He is a man who has a wonderful grasp of business and who possesses the forethought and judgment to see opportunities and to make use of them. This section is much indebted to Mr. Strohecker's energy and

public spirit. He is interested in a contemplated electric railway line from Beaver Falls to New Castle, for which the right of way charter and franchise have been secured. He is serving in the office of president of the Beaver Falls & New Castle Railroad Company, and has other financial interests. Among business men, Mr. Strohecker is considered a strong man for he has, through individual effort, raised himself from almost poverty and from the lines of ordinary life to his present position of personal and business independence, and he is justly proud of the fact.

On November 9, 1879, Mr. Strohecker was married to Miss Amelia Remler, who is a daughter of Mrs. Margaret Remler, and they have three children: Margaret, Clifford and Alice May, the latter of whom is a student in Beaver College. The family residence, situated on the corner of Main and Beaver Streets, is probably the finest private home in Zelenople. With his family, Mr. Strohecker belongs to the English Lutheran Church. In the support he gives to charitable movements his real kindness of heart is shown, but it is probable that his private gifts far excel any made in public. In politics he is a staunch Democrat and he has ever been an active citizen. He has served with usefulness and credit on the city council and on one occasion when he was a candidate for membership on the Town Council, he was elected with every vote cast, with one exception.

CHARLES HERMAN, inventor of the celebrated Herman Jaring moulding machines, and vice president of the Herman Pneumatic Machine Company, manufacturers at Zelenople of these machines and other labor saving tools, was born in Prussia, March 10, 1844, and remained in his native land until he was twenty-two years of age, learning there his trade of machinist and pattern-maker.

In 1866 Mr. Herman came to America and spent eight years in New York City and two years in New Haven, Connecticut, and then came to Pennsylvania and located at Pittsburg. For twenty-eight years he was interested in the foundry of Kinzer & Jones, in that city, having charge of the pattern department and of the foundry improvements in general. In the meanwhile Mr. Herman had perfected his invention of the now celebrated Herman Jaring moulding machines, and in 1897 he started into business himself as a manufacturer of these, under the firm style of Charles Herman & Son. The business proved a prosperous one and later a company was organized and shops built at Zelenople, the main office remaining at Pittsburg.

The Herman Pneumatic Machine Company manufactures the Herman Jaring moulding machines as a specialty, and other foundry tools. In 1906 the business was incorporated, with a capital stock of \$75,000, and its officers are: Martin L. Heil, president; Charles Herman, vice president; H. T. Fraunheim, secretary and treasurer; and H. C. Herman, general manager. The company owns a manufacturing plant well adapted to its necessities, a two-story brick building, 80 by 100 feet, with foundry connected, with dimensions of 40 by 100 feet. Employment is given about thirty-five men, double turn, the majority of whom are skilled machinists. The specialty is one that excels all others in the market in many ways and all the leading foundries of the United States are using these machines.

Mr. Herman occupies a handsome residence on New Castle Street, Zelenople, and has identified himself with the town's various interests. He has had two sons, Alfred and H. C., the latter of whom is deceased. Alfred Herman has an interest in the business and has charge of the pattern room for the company.

WALTER S. PATTERSON, M.D., a leading physician and surgeon of Butler

and coroner of Butler County, was born in 1878, at New Galilee, Beaver County, Pennsylvania, where he was reared.

After completing the public school course, Dr. Patterson entered the State Normal School at Slippery Rock, and one year later the Ohio Northern University at Ada. In 1901 he was graduated from old Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, after which he spent sixteen months gaining medical and surgical experience, in the Atlantic Hospital and the Philadelphia City Hospital. He then located at Butler and here has met with a hearty recognition of his professional ability. He is a member of both the county and State Medical Societies. As an active citizen he has taken an interest in public matters and in November, 1905, he was elected coroner of Butler County, a position he has acceptably filled ever since.

On November 3, 1902, Dr. Patterson was married to Miss Ella H. Hackett, a graduate physician of the Woman's Medical College of Philadelphia, who later took a special course at Wills Hospital in that city and makes a specialty of eye troubles. Dr. and Mrs. Patterson have one son, Wilmer I. Both doctors are members of Grace Reformed Church.

SAMUEL R. WALKER, a director of the First National Bank of Bruin and a well-known oil producer and agriculturist, resides on his farm of eighty-seven acres near the borough of Bruin. He also owns an additional farm of eighty-four acres in Parker Township. He was born in this township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, September 25, 1865, and is a son of Daniel and Annie E. (Gutherie) Walker.

Daniel Walker was born in County Tyrone, in Ireland, in 1831, and was there reared to maturity. He was about eighteen years of age when he sailed for America in 1849, and after landing immediately proceeded to Pennsylvania, where he has been since located. He came to Parker

Township some time prior to the War of the Rebellion, where he toiled in the fields and prospered. He became a man of affluence and a respected citizen, and was frequently called upon to fill local offices of trust. He was joined in marriage with Miss Annie E. Gutherie, who was born in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, in November, 1842, and of the children born to them the following survive: William G.; Jennie, wife of Perry Snow of Armstrong County; George E., of Parker Township; Samuel R.; Nancy A., wife of Silas Hiles of Armstrong County; Annie M., wife of Oliver Hiles, of Armstrong County; John S., of Bruin; James M., of Parker Township, Butler County; and Lulu M., wife of John Brady of West Virginia. Religiously, Daniel Walker and his estimable wife are members of the United Presbyterian Church of Fairview.

Samuel R. Walker was reared to manhood on the home farm in Parker Township, and received his schooling in the public schools of his home community. At an early age he became identified with the oil industry and since 1886 has been a producer with good results. His farms are both under a high state of cultivation and well improved. He was one of the promoters and organizers of the First National Bank of Bruin, in which he is a stockholder and director. Mr. Walker formed a marital union with Miss Maggie F. Twaddle, a daughter of the late James Twaddle of Parker Township. Seven children were the issue of this union, namely: Wesley D., James C., Ralph H., McKinley (deceased), Edna B., Edward D., and Theodore R. Politically, the subject of this sketch is an enthusiastic Republican, and has served some years as a school director. In religious attachment, Mrs. Walker is a member of the Bruin Presbyterian Church.

GEORGE FERDINAND HELLER, one of Winfield Township's substantial farm-

ers, resides on his valuable estate of eighty-four acres, which lies on the east side of the Bear Creek Road, about two miles from Cabot. Mr. Heller was born April 28, 1859, and his parents were George and Mary (Kallenbach) Heller.

The father of Mr. Heller was a native of Saxony, Germany, where he married, became the father of five children, and died in his old home. The mother was left with a family which she believed could be better reared in America; hence she crossed the ocean with her children and they settled at McKeesport, Penna. George F. was the youngest of the family, the others being as follows: Mary, who married Andrew Stopper and lives in Arkansas; Ernestine, now deceased, who was twice married, first to Edward Hoffman and second to August Bair; John, who married Dora Michal, and Henry Ernest, who married Emma Yunk.

George Ferdinand Heller went to school at McKeesport for a time and was twelve years old when he accompanied the family to Allegheny County. Three years later he came to Butler County and here he has spent many years. He followed farming in early manhood and after he left home worked in the mills in Natrona for about sixteen years, thence going to the Westinghouse plant in East Pittsburg for one year. Mr. Heller then returned to Butler County and resumed farming, shortly afterward buying his present property, and here carried on general farming. His large and comfortable residence is situated in the midst of a beautiful grove of chestnut trees.

Mr. Heller was married (first) to Maggie Freehling, a daughter of George F. and Margaret Freehling. Mrs. Heller left three children at death—Tillie and Rose, who are now deceased, and Ellen, who resides at home. Mr. Heller was married (second) to Emma Caroline Rudiger, who is a daughter of Frederick and Christena Rudiger, of Butler County. Mr. and Mrs.

Heller have three children—Chester G., Willis F., and Myrtle. They are active church people, belonging to the Methodist Episcopal body and have valued friends in this connection. Mr. Heller belongs to Lodge No. 743, I. O. O. F., at Natrona, and to the Knights of Pythias at Saxonburg.

PETER PISTORIUS, whose excellent farm of fifty-one acres is situated in Summit Township, on the old State Road, about three miles east of Butler, was born on this farm on July 5, 1858, and is a son of Peter and Catherine (Gauer) Pistorius.

The parents of Mr. Pistorius were both born and reared in Prussia. They were married shortly before embarking for America, in 1838, and two years after reaching the United States, settled on this farm in Summit Township. They came direct to Butler County, where the father worked for two years for John Oesterling before purchasing a place of his own. Both parents died in Summit Township. They were good, kind, worthy people, who worked hard and did everything they could for their children. Of the seven born to them, six still live, as follows: Barbara, who is the wife of Louis Schuler; Mary, who is the wife of Fred Killemyer; Annie, who is the wife of John Spinneweber; Jacob, who lives in Summit Township; Margaret, who is the wife of Sebastian Beck; and Peter. Catherine, the fifth member of the family, died on New Year's Day, 1907. She was the wife of Barton Killemyer.

Peter Pistorius, who bears his father's name, has always lived on this farm, with the exception of two years, when he lived on the farm occupied by his brother Jacob. He carries on general farming and raises fine stock. In June, 1907, he completed his substantial barn which has dimensions of 40 by 54 feet. He is a member of the Roman Catholic Church at Herman. He has never married and lives very independ-

ently in the old home, where, however, a wife could be made very comfortable. He is one of the well-known and respected citizens of this section.

J. CLINTON ATWELL, M.D., a successful member of the medical profession, now engaged in active practice at Butler, was born in 1874, in Marion Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of David M. and Nancy (Daubenspeck) Atwell.

David M. Atwell, father of Dr. Atwell, was born in Butler County in 1836, was a son of George Atwell, also a native of Butler County and a grandson of Robert Atwell, who came here from Ireland. He was a pioneer in the county. The mother of Dr. Atwell was a daughter of Jacob Daubenspeck, an early and prominent citizen of the county.

Dr. Atwell attended the schools near his home through his boyhood and then entered West Sumbury Academy, going from there to the Slippery Rock State Normal School and was graduated in the class of 1898 from the Medico-Chirurgical College, and immediately entered into general practice at Butler. He has identified himself with the county and State Medical Societies and the American Medical Association. He served almost two terms as coroner of Butler County and is recognized as one of the ablest men in his profession in the city. He is interested in oil production and owns stock in a number of prospering enterprises.

On October 10, 1900, Dr. Atwell was married to Miss Mollie Jennings, a daughter of Henry Jennings, of Butler, and they here have had two children—Bess, who is deceased, and Marion, a bright girl of three years of age. Dr. and Mrs. Atwell are members of the United Presbyterian Church. He is affiliated with the Odd Fellows and the Elks, and is a member of the Country Club.



MR. AND MRS. JOHN H. FLICK

JOHN H. FLICK, who owns and resides upon a fine farm of eighty acres in Middlesex Township, Butler County, Penna., is a prosperous farmer and substantial citizen of that community. He was born on the old home farm, of which he now owns a part, September 22, 1848, and is a son of John Q. and Margaret Ann (Henry) Flick, and a grandson of John Flick.

John Flick, the grandfather, was born in Somerset County, Penna., and was a soldier in the war of 1812. He settled in Middlesex Township, Butler County, at a very early date, and became owner of 125 acres of unimproved and uncleared land. He was joined in marriage with Catherine Quinn, who was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, and was two years old when her parents brought her to the United States, settling in Butler County, Pennsylvania. Her death occurred January 1, 1870, at the age of eighty-one years. John Flick died May 10, 1870, at the age of eighty-four years.

John Q. Flick, father of John H., was born in Middlesex Township, and at an early age learned the trade of a carpenter which he followed many years in connection with farming. He died on the home place in 1869, at the age of fifty-one years. He was a Republican in politics, and filled numerous township offices at different times. Fraternaly, he was a member of Bakerstown Lodge, I. O. O. F., of which he was past grand. He was united in marriage with Margaret Ann Henry, a daughter of James Henry of West Deer Township, Allegheny County, and five children were the offspring of their union: Catherine Amanda, wife of William Cunningham of Pittsburg; John H.; James of Pittsburg; Ellen, deceased wife of James Bartley; and Elizabeth, deceased wife of George Orris. Religiously, they were members of the Deer Creek United Presbyterian Church, of which he was an elder.

John H. Flick was reared and educated

in Clinton Township, Butler County, and when a young man learned the trade of a carpenter with his father. He followed that trade in Pittsburg for a period of five years, then returned to the home farm, where he has followed farming since. He has seventy acres under cultivation and raises corn, oats, wheat, hay and potatoes. He is a man of the highest order of intelligence, and carries on his work along modern and scientific lines, with most beneficial results. In 1881, he erected his present comfortable home, and has gradually brought his place up to the highest state of improvement. He has an oil well on the property, which has been producing in paying quantity for the past thirteen years.

John H. Flick was united in the holy bonds of matrimony with Miss Nancy J. Hemphill, a daughter of James Hemphill, of Clinton Township, and they have had nine children, namely: Hannah S., deceased; Sarah Bertha, residing with her parents, is the widow of Curtis McCall, and has one son, Curtis Gerald; John Quinn, residing at Duff City, married Anna Carney and they have two children, Grace Marie and Ralph Doyle; J. A. Garfield, residing at Flat Rock, Illinois, married Stella McBride and they have one son, Everett Clair; Thompson McKnight, residing at Saxonburg, married Emma Mahan, of Middlesex Township, and they have one child, Helen Caryne; Rollo Edwin; Henry F., who has gone to Illinois to work in the oil business; Charles Howard, and Esther Ella. Mrs. Flick is a member of the Deer Creek United Presbyterian Church. Mr. Flick belongs to the fraternal order of Maccabees, at Saxonburg. In politics he is a Republican, but is no politician.

JAMES WILEY, a prominent representative of one of Mercer Township's pioneer families, is engaged in general farming on a tract of 107 acres, and has

been a lifelong resident of Butler County. He was born on his present farm, July 5, 1836, and is a son of James and Elizabeth (Tannehill) Wiley.

James Wiley, the father, was born in Mercer Township, on the present farm of his son and namesake, June, 1809, and was a son of Alexander and Martha (Young) Wiley. Alexander Wiley came to this country from Ireland and settled on the land now owned by our subject in 1792. Here he and his wife both died at an advanced age. They were the parents of four daughters and three sons, the latter being Samuel, Robert and James.

James assisted his father in clearing the land, and obtained but a limited amount of schooling, his services being required at home. He subsequently inherited the land from his father and in 1833 married Elizabeth Tannehill, who was born and reared in Slippery Rock Township. James died January 5, 1837, leaving two sons—Samuel, deceased, and James, the subject of this sketch. His widow subsequently married James McKisson, by whom she had the following children: William; Sarah, deceased; John D.; Alice C.; and Elizabeth R., deceased.

James Wiley, of the present generation, was reared and has always followed farming on his present farm. His educational privileges were very limited, for when there was work to be done he was kept at home, and his attendance at school was thus greatly interrupted. On February 23, 1860, he married Martha J. Barnes, a daughter of James and Sarah (McCune) Barnes, and of their union were born the following children: Sannel E., married Anna Mern, and has two children, Austin J. and Olive J.; Amelda; Wm. J.; Robert, married Stella Taylor and they have two children, Frances M. and Dorothy E.; John D., married Daisy Owens.

Mr. Wiley is a member of the United Presbyterian Church, and gives his political support to the Prohibition party. Mr.

Wiley's life has been characterized by untiring industry and strong determination, and it is these qualities which have gained him a place among the substantial citizens of Butler County.

HENRY HERMAN LERNER, residing on his fertile farm of thirty-two acres, which is situated in Winfield Township, on the Butler-Freeport turnpike road, has been supplying gas to the American Company at Pittsburg, from a valuable gas well on his place, for the past five years. Mr. Lerner was born March 23, 1854, in Jefferson Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Francis X. and Johanna (Krause) Lerner. The parents of Mr. Lerner came to America from Saxony, Germany, in 1848, and settled in Butler County, Pennsylvania, where they were later joined by the aged paternal grandfather. The children of Francis X. Lerner and wife were: Harmon, Mary, an infant, who died in Germany; Anna, Bertha, Barney, Henry H., and Emma.

Henry H. Lerner was reared in Jefferson Township and there attended school, but he has been a resident of Winfield Township for a number of years, where he has always followed farming. His land is productive and is doubly valuable on account of its gas supply. On February 22, 1885, Mr. Lerner was married to Amelia Schroth, who is a daughter of William and Elizabeth (White) Schroth, the former of whom carries on a harness-making business at Saxonburg, where he was one of the first settlers. Mr. and Mrs. Schroth have sixteen children. To Mr. and Mrs. Lerner have been born five children—Francis W., Elizabeth A., Edna C., Alpha C., and William B. Mr. and Mrs. Lerner are members of the Lutheran Church at Saxonburg. They are kind, hospitable people who have a wide circle of friends.

JOHN A. BLACK, a member of the firm of D. H. Black & Company, well known oil

producers of Bruin, Butler County, Pennsylvania, has been identified with the oil industry since young manhood and has met with good results. He was born at Petrolia, Butler County, November 3, 1873, and is a son of William C. and Sadie Black.

William C. Black was born at Saltsburg, Pennsylvania, and during most of his active career in business was engaged in the mercantile trade. He conducted a store at Petrolia some years, and later engaged in the same business in what was then Martinsburg, now Bruin. He died in this borough after a long and well spent life. He was somewhat engaged in the oil business during his latter years. His wife was a native of Butler County, and as a result of their union three sons were born: John A. of this record; David H. of Bruin; and William R., who lives in Texas. In politics, William C. Black was a supporter of Republican principles. Religiously, he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was affiliated with the Masonic Order.

John A. Black was reared in Martinsburg, and received a superior education in the public schools. He began work in the oil fields at an early age, and this has continued his life work. He was joined in marriage with Miss Rosa Hill, a native of Monroe County, Ohio, and they are parents of four children—Benlah H., Mildred, Alice and George. He is a Republican in politics, and is deeply interested in all questions of public importance. Fraternally, he is a member of Argyle Lodge, No. 540, F. & A. M., at Chicora, Pennsylvania.

GUS SCHLEGEL, one of Butler's representative business men and leading florists, was born December 31, 1860, in Germany, where he obtained his education and from the age of fifteen years had been trained in the florist business.

In 1889 Mr. Schlegel came to America, well qualified for work at his trade. He located first at Omaha, Nebraska, where he worked as a florist for five years, and from

there went to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he remained for one and one-half years. His next place of residence was Chicago and followed his business there up to 1906, with the exception of two and one-half years, which he spent in New York. He then sought a promising place to go into business for himself and selected Butler, and bought an already established florist trade. He has made improvements in every branch of his business, has increased his stock and added facilities and now has 20,000 feet under glass. His business is mainly in cut flowers and bedding plants. He has his greenhouses at No. 716 West Penn Street and his retail store at No. 113 South Main Street. He is a practical florist and as he thoroughly understands his business, he makes a sure success of it. In his business dealings Mr. Schlegel is strictly honest and thus has gained the confidence of the best people of Butler, with whom he has a large trade. In 1896 Mr. Schlegel was married to Miss Lizzie C. Goetten. He is a member of the order of Modern Woodmen of America, and is also a member of the Iowa Bankers' Association.

SCOTT OAKES, a well known agriculturist and oil producer of Parker Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, has been a resident of Butler County since 1876, and has been located on his present excellent farm of 100 acres since 1895. He was born in Indiana County, Pennsylvania, August 12, 1847, and is a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Palmer) Oakes, the father a native of Ireland and the mother of Indiana County, Pennsylvania. Samuel Oakes was six years of age when his father, Edward Oakes, brought the family from Ireland and located in Indiana County, Pennsylvania. There he grew to maturity and engaged in farming, living a long and useful life. He had passed the eighty-seventh milestone of life when death claimed him.

Scott Oakes was twelve years of age when he left the parental home, and since that tender age has been on his own resources. He began working in the oil fields in 1876, and much of the time since has been a producer, having met with unqualified success. In 1895, he located on his farm of 100 acres in Parker Township, where he engages in general farming and stock raising. All that he possesses was gained through his individual efforts and represents years of persevering toil.

Mr. Oakes was united in marriage with Miss Jennie Mardis, who was born in Indiana County, Pennsylvania, and two children have been born to bless their home, namely: Margaret, wife of Homer J. Adams; and Howard L., who resides near Renfrew, in Butler County. In religious attachment, Mr. and Mrs. Oakes are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Bruin. Politically, he is an enthusiastic Republican. Mr. Oakes' farm is underlaid with three veins of marketable coal and he is now operating in oil, which is found on his own farm and an adjoining farm.

HENRY ERNEST HELLER, who is one of Winfield Township's substantial citizens, resides on his well-improved farm of 100 acres, which is situated two miles east of Cabot, on the Denny's mill road. Mr. Heller was born in Saxe-Weimer, Germany, and is a son of Christian and Maria (Collenbach) Heller. The father of Mr. Heller was a man of prominence in his province—a government official, as was his father before him, the latter holding the office of forester. Many members of the family still remain in Saxony.

Henry Ernest Heller remained in his own land until he was grown to manhood and then came to America, finally becoming a resident of Winfield Township, Butler County, and the owner of his present valuable farm. Here Mr. Heller carries on general farming and dairying. He is an

expert butter maker, having made a special study of this industry and his product commands the highest price paid for this commodity in any market.

Mr. Heller was married after coming to America, to Miss Emma Yunk, who is a daughter of August and Martha (Hartung) Yunk. They have three children—Albert A., Lillian Henrietta, and Milton H. Mr. Heller and wife belong to the German Lutheran Church, of which he is organist. He takes no active interest in politics but is a good, law-abiding citizen and is always ready to do his part in the way of public improvements, increasing the efficiency of the schools, building up the churches and constructing good roads through the agricultural districts.

GEORGE REIBER, who, for the greater part of half a century, was known throughout Butler County as a successful miller, was an excellent type of the foreign-born citizen to whom this country owes much of its greatness and prosperity. He was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, November 23, 1815, his parents being Martin J. and Catherine Reiber.

The father, Martin J. Reiber, was a native of Goeningen, in Wurtemberg, where he was a successful florist. Emigrating to America in 1832, he followed his trade in New York City, where he engaged also in market gardening. Later he came to Butler County, and for a time was proprietor of the Reiber Hotel, in Summit Township, subsequently becoming a resident of the borough of Butler, where he remained until his death in 1865. He married Catherine Fetzer, born also in Germany, who died in 1860. They had six children—Catherine, Martin, George, Barbara, Jacob and Margaret. The youngest daughter became the wife of H. Julius Klingler, of Butler, and the eldest the wife of Martin Loeffler. Martin J. Reiber was a well-known and respected citizen of Butler and at one period of his life here, was



George Koster

a useful member of the city council. He was a charter member of St. Mark's Lutheran Church and was one of its elders.

George Reiber, the second son in the family, passed his boyhood and early youth in his native land. In 1834 he followed his father to the United States, where his older brother, Martin, was also established. He began industrial life in America by following the family calling of market gardening in New York. On coming to Butler County in 1839, he settled in Summit Township, where he helped to advance local industry by erecting a saw-mill. In 1845 he purchased a farm near Hannahstown, but two years later he removed to Millerstown, where, for several years, he conducted a store. In 1856 Mr. Reiber entered into the business with which he was afterward so long connected, purchasing a grist mill and 137 acres of the Clymer tract, on the northeastern limits of Butler. Here he established a milling enterprise, remodeling and improving the property several times until he finally had equipped it with the full roller system, and continued to conduct this business for some years. Possessing initial assets in his own unremitting industry, perseverance and old-fashioned German thoroughness, united with rugged health, he achieved in time the most gratifying success and was numbered among the most prosperous citizens of the county. He had other interests and from 1865 until 1873, operated a distillery. George Reiber died January 11, 1904, widely regretted by those who esteemed him for his sterling qualities as a man and citizen.

In 1842 Mr. Reiber was united in marriage with Mary Rigger, who was a daughter of Jacob Rigger, of Summit Township. They were the parents of eleven children, namely: Martin G.; Caroline, wife of William F. Miller, of Butler; Henry, who is president of the Independent National Gas Company and resides at No. 465 N. Main Street; Wilhelmina, wife of Rev. Mr.

Meiser, of Detroit; Mary L.; Anna M.; Elizabeth; George L., who is treasurer of the Independent National Gas Company; and Edward, who is secretary of that corporation; Ida F., and Agatha, deceased. Mrs. Reiber resides in a stately stone mansion which undoubtedly is the finest private residence in Butler.

JOHN E. KOCHER, of Zelienople, the editor and proprietor of the *Connoquenessing Valley News*, published in that place, is a native of Butler County, having been born on a farm in Jackson Township, July 22, 1870. His parents were John Henry and Elizabeth (Shanor) Kocher, and he is a grandson of John Kocher, who was born in Germany, and who, coming to America prior to 1835, settled on a farm in Jackson Township, near the Lancaster Township and Beaver County lines. This property at this date still forms a part of the Kocher estate. John Kocher had the misfortune to lose his first wife, she dying on board ship, while on the passage to this country. He then married a widow, Mrs. Susannah Wild, whose husband had also died on shipboard while on the voyage to this country. Her name in maidenhood was Susannah Gausz. Of this marriage, John Henry, the father of the subject of this sketch, was the only issue.

John Henry Kocher was born on his parents' farm in Jackson Township, Butler County, Penna., and there his entire life was spent, covering a period of seventy-two years, one month and nine days, and terminating on March 28, 1908. He was a lifelong member of St. Paul's Lutheran Church at Zelienople, serving the church for more than thirty years as a member of the vestry, and for a greater part of the time being presiding officer. He was first married to Elizabeth Shanor, a daughter of Daniel Shanor of Lancaster Township, and his wife Deborah, née Moyer, a daughter of Samuel Moyer of Lancaster Township. She died in 1872

and he married for his second wife Anna M. Ziegler, daughter of John Ziegler, later of Harmony. Of the first marriage there were six children, of whom five are now living. The offspring of the second marriage also numbered six children, there being now four survivors. The record of the children of the family is in brief as follows: Edward S. was formerly a teacher in Butler County, for several years serving as principal of the Zelienople schools. He is now residing at Northeast, Penna. He married Miss Ellen Pickett, of Northeast. Daniel S. is a resident of Joplin, Mo. He married Cora Cullifer of Galena, Kan. Amelia is the wife of Edwin Stout, of Wadsworth, Ohio. Eliza is the wife of George A. Lantz of Jackson Township. Jacob E., the direct subject of this sketch. Catherine is the wife of Paul Gerwig of Beaver County, Penna. Sophia married William T. Gerwig, and lives at South Bend, Washington. H. E. Kocher, who married Margaret Allen of Whitestown, this county, and Alfred N. Kocher are residents of Jackson Township, this county. Wilfred and Ida are deceased.

Daniel Shanor, the maternal grandfather of our subject, was a soldier of the War of 1812-1815, doing duty in the vicinity of the Great Lakes. Jacob Shanor, an uncle, became a citizen of Georgia previous to the Civil War and when that conflict broke out was pressed into service and was wounded. Abraham Moyer, in his time a popular auctioneer and at one time a crier in the county court, was a great-uncle.

John E. Kocher, the direct subject of this article, and the date of whose nativity has been already given, spent the first twenty-one years of his life on the Kocher homestead in Jackson Township, participating in the usual pleasures and occupations of country life. He began his education at the Old Furnace School in Beaver County. After mastering the somewhat limited curriculum which ob-

tained in this primary institution of learning, he became a pupil, in 1892, in the Slippery Rock Normal School, from which he was graduated creditably in 1895, having in the meanwhile taught a term of school at Middle Lancaster, Butler County. After his graduation he turned his whole attention to educational pursuits, being elected principal of the Zelienople public schools, the duties of which office he assumed in September, 1895. In this occupation he continued for seven consecutive years, during which time he had the pleasure of seeing his sphere of labor increase from a four-room to a six-room school, and add an advanced course of high school work, in which he graduated four classes. During these years also he spent three summers at Grove City College and one summer at Sarversville, teaching the first term and organizing what is now "Cabot Institute," now located at Carbon Black.

In January, 1901, he was commissioned by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction as a member of the Committee on Permanent Certificates in Butler County. On December 28, 1901, Mr. Kocher deserted the ranks of pedagogy for those of journalism, becoming the proprietor of the *Connoquenessing Valley News*, into which he has infused some of his own cheery and go-ahead spirit. The *News* is a welcome visitor in numerous homes throughout this section of the county, and takes rank among the newsy and up-to-date sheets of this region. It has already passed its thirtieth anniversary and in Mr. Kocher's hands bids fair to see many more years of prosperity and influence.

Mr. Kocher was married, August 17, 1899, to Miss Laura M. Sloan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sloan, of New Brighton, who previous to her marriage was a teacher. Mr. and Mrs. Kocher are the parents of one son, Ralph Sloan Kocher, born September 14, 1904. They are members of the Presbyterian church, in which Mr. Kocher has been elected to the elder-

ship. Politically he is a Democrat. He has served his home town as auditor and as borough treasurer, and has held a notary public commission since April, 1892.

JOHN WHITMIRE, residing on his birthplace farm, a finely cultivated estate of 100 acres, which is situated in Oakland Township, about one mile northwest of Boydstown, Butler County, Pennsylvania, belongs to one of the old and honorable families of this county. He was born March 10, 1835, and is a son of John and Catherine (Painter) Whitmire.

John Whitmire the elder, was born in Berks County, Pennsylvania, and was brought to Butler County by his father, Francis Whitmire, when very young. Settlement was made near the present home farm in Oakland Township, and in this section the elder John Whitmire passed his life. He married Catherine Painter and they had eight children, of whom the four older ones—Margaret, Francis, Peter and Jacob—are all deceased, the eldest being accidentally drowned. John Whitmire, bearing his father's name, is the eldest of the four survivors, namely: Elizabeth Catherine, who is the widow of Robert Morrow; Mary, who was the wife of Christopher Rider; and Susan, who is the wife of John Beatty. Christopher Rider died in May, 1894.

John Whitmire was reared a farmer and has followed agricultural pursuits all his life, with the exception of ten months, during which he was serving his country as a private soldier in Company B, Sixth Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery. He enlisted in the fall of 1864 and remained in the service until the close of the war. He returned to his home and resumed his peaceful avocation and continued an active farmer until his sons grew old enough to take the responsibility. At different times he has made many substantial improvements on his place and in 1877 he built his large and comfortable frame residence.

On September 8, 1859, Mr. Whitmire married Jane Campbell, who died November 23, 1903. She was a most estimable woman and her death was a grief to her family and a loss to the community. To this marriage were born ten children, the following of whom survive: Emma Zilla, who is the wife of Alonzo Campbell, of Prospect; John Elmer, who resides at Los Angeles, California; Charles Campbell, who lives at home; Harry Painter, who also lives at home; Everett Burton, married, who resides in the old home; Ada Pearl, who married William Timblin; and Frank. The three children deceased are Minnie Catherine, William Alva and an unnamed infant. Mr. Whitmire is a member of the English Lutheran Church.

THEODORE L. SCHENCK, one of the most extensive dealers in real estate in Butler, who is also concerned in general contracting, was born November 4, 1874, in Butler, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Leonard Schenck, a well-known business man, who was born also in Butler, in 1848.

Theodore L. Schenck completed his education in the Butler schools and then went to work in a local brickyard, where he remained for six months. From there he went into the employ of Klingler & Company, as office boy, and remained with that house for a year and then worked in the mill for the same length of time with the firm of S. G. Purvis & Company. The youth went then to Pittsburg, but he found no better opening there than was afforded in his native city and after six months he came back and learned the carpenter's trade. As his work in this line increased from year to year and his experience grew, Mr. Schenck soon found himself doing more or less contracting and he finally gave a large part of his attention to general contracting. He has prospered also in dealing in real estate, purchasing lots, building on them and making improvements and then selling or renting. For

the past seven years he has been interested in these operations and can advantageously combine the two forms of business enterprise. At the present writing (1908) he owns ninety houses and lots in Butler and is also concerned in the oil business to some extent.

In 1904, Mr. Schenck was married to Miss C. Louise Stein, who is a daughter of John Stein, of Butler. He is a member of Grace Lutheran Church. His fraternal connection is with the Knights of the Macabees.

JOHN H. DOWER, of the firm of Dower and Russell, well known contractors and drillers of oil wells, is a representative citizen of Bruin, Butler County, Pennsylvania, and is at the present time treasurer of the borough School Board. He was one of the most active in support of the proposition to create the borough of Bruin, and has always taken a forward position in matters pertaining to the development of the community and its resources.

Mr. Dower was born in Venango County, Pennsylvania, December 8, 1856, and is a son of John C. and Clara (Sigworth) Dower, his father a native of Germany, and his mother of Clarion County, Pennsylvania. John C. Dower, who now resides at Marionville, Pennsylvania, and is eighty years of age, was twelve years old when brought by his parents from Germany to the United States. He was reared to manhood in Venango County, Pennsylvania, which was the field of his greatest business activity. He there farmed many years and also met with much success as an oil producer. His wife died in February, 1908, her death severing a union of devotion and companionship which had endured for more than half a century.

John H. Dower was reared on the farm in his native county until his eleventh year, when his parents moved to Pioneer, Venango County. There he attended the public schools, and later was in attendance at

the State Normal School at Edinboro, and the Jamestown Business College at Jamestown, Pennsylvania. For more than thirty years he has been engaged as a contractor and driller of oil and gas wells, carrying on a flourishing business. He came to Martinsburg, now Bruin, Pennsylvania, in 1884, and has resided here since. He has always been deeply interested in matters of public concern to the community, but especially so in educational affairs. He has been a director on the School Board ever since the incorporation of Bruin as a borough, and was secretary of that body for a time. He is now discharging the duties as treasurer of the board.

Mr. Dower was married to Miss Belle Sutton, who was born in what is now the borough of Bruin, and they are parents of three children, as follows—Fred S., Mary C., and Helen. He is a Republican in politics, while in religious attachment he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. Fraternally, he is a prominent Mason, being a member of the Blue Lodge at Chicora, the Chapter at Butler, and of the Commandery at Franklin, Pennsylvania.

THOMAS I. WHITMIRE, a prominent citizen of Oakland Township and one of the principal owners of the valuable farm of ninety acres, on which he resides, which is situated about one mile northwest of Boydstown, adjoining the Whitmire School, was born on this farm, August 27, 1861, and is a member of a substantial old Butler County family. His parents were William and Mary M. (Andre) Whitmire.

William Whitmire, father of Thomas I., was born on the farm just mentioned, July 5, 1820, and was a son of Daniel Whitmire, who was the eldest of the three brothers, Daniel, Francis, and John Whitmire, who came together from Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, in 1796, and settled in Butler County. Francis Whitmire was the father of Daniel, Francis, and John. Will-

iam Whitmire and wife both died on this farm, the former in 1889, and the latter in 1900. She was born and reared near West Sunbury, Butler County. Seven of their eight children survive, namely: Mrs. Lizzie King, Samuel A., Thomas I., Mrs. Emma J. Wachof, Mrs. Anna Belle Boyd, Mrs. Dora E. Baker, and Mrs. Minnie L. Kelly.

Thomas I. Whitmire has always been that most independent of men, a farmer, from youth up, having devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. He raises all the staple crops of this section and his meadows show herds of sleek cattle and his pastures are filled with the stock that finds ready sale in every market.

Mr. Whitmire married Annie E. Black, who is a daughter of John Black, of Oakland Township, and they have four children, namely: Daniel Webster, Mary Catherine, Clara Lorinda, and Annie Laverne. Mr. Whitmire and family belong to the Lutheran Church. He is an active citizen, taking a deep interest in township affairs, and he has been frequently elected to office. He has served acceptably as school director and as township auditor and at present is one of the board of three township road commissioners.

HARRY LEE JOHNSON, superintendent of the Pittsburg Limestone Company, Limited, situated on the Buchanan farm in Mercer Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, is a man of recognized business ability and through his individual efforts worked his way from a lowly position to the important one he now occupies. He was born at Forestville, Butler County, March 8, 1878, and is a son of William P. and Catherine (Bell) Johnson, and a grandson of William W. Johnson.

William W. Johnson, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Crawford County, Pennsylvania, where the family was one of the earliest pioneer ones, his mother being the first white female

child born in the county. When a young man he sailed on Lake Erie for seven years, the lake being then under government control. He then followed his trade as a shoemaker a short time, after which he moved to Harrisville, Butler County. He operated a pottery kiln at that point for some years, and then located at Forestville, where he died at the age of more than sixty years. Of the twelve children born to him and his wife, William P. and James twins, were sixth in order of birth.

William P. Johnson was born and reared at Harrisville, and at the age of twenty-five years moved to Forestville, where he still conducts a blacksmith shop. He was married to Catherine Bell, by whom he had eight children: Harry Lee, whose name heads this record; Cora Belle, deceased; Mary Etta; Lawrence B.; William L.; Carry Catherine; Cecilia; and Charles.

Harry L. Johnson attended the public schools at Forestville, and as soon as he was old enough began assisting his father in the shop, thoroughly mastering the blacksmith trade. At the age of eighteen years, he began working in the oil fields of Butler County, and later went to the oil fields of West Virginia, where he continued for some ten years. He then began his connection with the Pittsburg Limestone Company, working at blacksmithing at the quarry in Mercer Township. He demonstrated his worth and in the short space of two years' time was advanced to the position of superintendent. The quarries, located on the Bessemer Railroad, give employment to about 150 men, and are located on about fifty acres of the Buchanan farm. This farm was originally settled by James Donahue, whose daughter, Catherine, was married to William Bell, the maternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Mr. Bell came into possession of a part of the land, and later, in conjunction with Mr. Donahue, disposed of it to Alexander Buchanan, by whose heirs it is owned at the present time.

November 2, 1898, Mr. Johnson was married at Butler, to Miss Elizabeth Shields, a daughter of Robert and Fannie (McElhanev) Shields. Three children have been born to them, Muriel E., Amber, and Mary Elizabeth. They reside in the brick home at the quarry. He is the owner of good property at Forestville. Religiously, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Harrisville. Politically, he is a Prohibitionist.

HARVEY DOWNEY THOMPSON, whose fine farm of 122 acres is situated in Center Township, is one of Butler County's leading citizens, one whose home has been within her borders for a half century. He was born in the town of Bentleyville, in Washington County, Pennsylvania, September 24, 1829, and is a son of William and Ann (Wallace) Thompson.

William Thompson was a man possessed of qualities far beyond the ordinary. By trade he was a harness and saddle-maker and to this business he added a general store, which he conducted for many years. He was also in the transportation business and ran wagons with freight as far distant as Baltimore, Maryland, and on several occasions his son Harvey D. made the trip, transacted the business and safely returned. William Thompson also acquired two excellent farms. Late in life he removed to Greene County, and later to Noble County, Ohio, where he died. He was thrice married and was the father of twenty-four children.

Harvey D. Thompson grew to manhood mainly on his father's farm, and then learned the trade of coach-making, after which he located at Butler, where, in 1838, his two brothers, Wesley Thomas Fowler and Isaiah Wood Thompson, had started the first coach factory in the place. The three brothers conducted the factory until the Civil War broke out, when they closed their business and all three enlisted in the

Federal army. Harvey D. enlisted first in the Sixty-third Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, but was later transferred to the One Hundred and Fifth Regiment. After his return from military service, he located at Prospect and there engaged in the house painting business, which he continued until 1870, when he was elected, on the Republican ticket, sheriff of Butler County. In this important office Mr. Thompson served for three years, with the greatest efficiency. In the spring of 1873 he settled on his present farm in Center Township, which originally contained 280 acres, and here he has lived ever since, carrying on a general line of agriculture. Mr. Thompson has reached the age when ordinary men are disposed to think they have been in active life long enough, but with Mr. Thompson it is different and he still very capably manages his large farm and also finds time to serve in various offices of a public nature, when called upon, and also to be interested in his church and the quiet social life of the neighborhood.

Mr. Thompson was married (first) to Mary Forrester, and of their five children, two survive: Stella Florence, who is the wife of M. W. Albert; and Millie Ida, wife of Louis Craig, who is engaged in a hardware business at Butler. Mrs. Thompson died while Mr. Thompson was serving in the sheriff's office and he subsequently married Catherine M. Roth. Five children were born to them, namely: Lewis, Louisa, George, Annie Lydia and Marietta Gertrude. Mr. Thompson's third marriage was to Mrs. Lydia Ann (Myers) Kneiss, who was the widow of George Kneiss, who was formerly county recorder, being in office at the same time as was Sheriff Thompson. To this marriage one daughter was born, Catherine Loveletta.

Mr. Thompson is a member and liberal supporter of the First English Lutheran Church at Butler. Few men in this section are better known. For a long period he



HARVEY D. THOMPSON

was a justice of the peace and has also served as school director and overseer of the poor.

EDWARD WINTER, of Zelenople, Butler County, Pennsylvania, was one of the originators and promoters of the Pittsburg, Harmony, Butler and New Castle Railway, which he now serves in the capacity of cashier and paymaster. He is a native of Beaver County, Pennsylvania, having been born at Monaca, June 28, 1852, and is a son of Rev. E. F. and Johanna (Schwarz) Winter.

Rev. E. F. Winter was for a period of fifty years a minister of the gospel and was a man of great prominence in this section of the country. He was the founder of what is known as Burry's Church, three miles west of Zelenople, which pulpit he filled for forty-four years, and also founder of St. Peter's German Evangelical Church in Zelenople. Under his pastorate these churches were of the most flourishing and had the largest enrollment of members of any in this part of the county. In addition to those named he also served a congregation at Evans City and another at Middle Lancaster, making four charges at one time. He perhaps confirmed more communicants and baptized more infants than any other minister ever located in this region. He was representative of the highest type of manhood, and was universally loved and esteemed by his fellowmen, regardless of any differences in religious belief they might hold. Rev. Winter was born in Frankfort-on-the-Main, Prussia, in 1813, and came to this country at about the time he reached his majority, locating first in Pittsburg, where he expected to meet a friend from his native land. However he was doomed to disappointment as the friend had already departed, and he was left "a stranger in a strange land." He soon after drifted to what was then known as Water Cure, or Phillipsburg, now Mo-

naca, in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, where he acquired a small farm of fifteen acres near where the station of the Pittsburg & Lake Erie Railway is now located. This property he sold in 1859 and moved to Zelenople, where he purchased of Joseph Schwartz, the Herr farm, afterward known as the Winter farm. He resided on this place some twenty-five years, when his death occurred in 1884, at the age of seventy-one years. He converted it into a beautiful piece of property, setting out evergreens and shrubs under the direction of a landscape gardener whom he had engaged to come out from Pittsburg. This property continued in the family some eight years after the death of Rev. Winter, and is now owned and occupied by a Mr. Lockwood.

Rev. E. F. Winter was united in marriage with Miss Johanna Schwarz, who was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, and accompanied her parents to America. Her father also was a minister, and upon coming to this country located in Ohio. Twelve children were the issue of this union, namely: Mary Ann, deceased wife of Henry Noss; Charles F., who is in business in Beaver Falls; Pauline, wife of I. N. Hunter of Eldora, Hardin County, Iowa; Ferdinand A., head of the firm of F. A. Winter & Son of Altoona, which conducts the largest music house between Philadelphia and Pittsburg; Bertha, wife of Austin Pease of Pittsburg, the latter being representative of the Union Central Life Insurance Company at Pittsburg; Ernest, who died in infancy; Albert, a jeweler of Pittsburg; Edward, whose name heads this record; Dr. Frank E., a practicing physician of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Nettie E.; Mollie E., wife of Prof. Richard Griffith, professor of music in the Bellevue and other schools of Pittsburg; and one who died in infancy.

Edward Winter received educational training in the public schools of Zelenople

and New Brighton, after which he went to Pittsburg, where for eight years he was employed by the C. C. Miller Music Company. He then returned to the home farm in order to care for his father during his declining years, and farmed the place for five years. In 1884 he went to Florida, where he established a reputation as an authority on the cultivation and growth of oranges. He met with severe losses in the freeze of 1895, and thereafter became general manager of the Florida interests of John B. Stetson of Philadelphia. He spent thirteen years in Florida and in addition to his own interests engaged as manager for others. He read a paper before the State Horticultural Society of Florida, which was considered of such merit and importance that the *American Agriculturist* (southern edition) devoted half a column of its publication to the article. In the spring of 1897, Mr. Winter returned to Zelenople, where he has since resided, and for six years conducted what is now the Harmony Hardware Store. In March, 1905, he dropped all other interests in order to devote his attention to the success of the Pittsburg, Harmony, Butler and New Castle Railway, then in contemplation, and of which he was one of the promoters. He became right-of-way man and traveled thousands of miles to secure a single right of way, working day and night, to find all the parties and secure the necessary rights of way. He met with unusual success and may well take pride in the operation of this road, which consists of about seventy-five miles of track and is one of the best equipped lines in operation. He is at the present director, cashier and paymaster of the road and is stationed at the Harmony Junction office.

Mr. Winter was first married to Miss Annie M. Bacon, who was a lady of accomplishment and educational attainments, and was a daughter of Prof. H. H. Bacon, deceased, of Georgia. After six years of married life she was called to her final

rest, being survived by her husband and two children: Anna Jeannette, an attractive young lady of education and refinement; and Albert, who is identified with the Pittsburg, Harmony, Butler and New Castle Railway. Mr. Winter was again married in 1898, to Miss Matilda Buhl, a daughter of the late Henry Buhl, Sr., of Zelenople. Religiously, they are members of the Presbyterian Church. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

GEORGE SCHENCK, general contractor at Butler, with business location at No. 413 West Jefferson Street, is a representative citizen. He was born at Butler, in 1852, and is a son of Adam and Catherine (Oesterling) Schenck. Adam Schenck was born in Germany but was reared from the age of six years in Butler. He was a shoemaker and shoe merchant for many years in Butler County.

George Schenck was four years old when his parents moved into the country and he gained his education in the country schools. When eighteen years old he came to Butler and entered the shops of H. Bauer & Company, where he served an apprenticeship of three years to the carpenter's trade. He then worked as a journeyman for one year, after which he began contracting and continues in the same line of business. For some years his brother, Peter Schenck, was associated with him. To name all of the buildings which Mr. Schenck has erected would include the larger part of the finest structures of the city, but the following may be mentioned: The A. Troutman Building, the Bickel Building, the Diamond Block, the Second Presbyterian Church, the Kirkpatrick Building, C. Koch & Sons' Building, the City Hospital, the Armory Building, the Waldron Block, the Richard Hughes Block, the wholesale grocery of Leedom & Worral, the Court House, the new Hotel Monroe, and numerous other buildings at

Butler and many at other points, including the Carnegie Library at Grove City. He has other interests in addition to his contracting.

In 1876 Mr. Schenck was married to Miss Louise M. Forcht, who died in 1905, leaving five children: Alfred A., who is connected with T. W. Phillips, of Butler; George O., who assists his father; Margaret L.; Etta E.; and Walter Livingstone, who is in the office of T. W. Phillips. Mr. Schenck was married (second), in 1908, to Mrs. C. Dunmyre. He is a member and liberal supporter of St. Mark's German Evangelical Lutheran Church and is secretary of the church council.

CHARLES M. MYERS, vice-president of the First National Bank of Bruin, Pennsylvania, is also proprietor of a meat market in that borough where he has been located since 1903. He is a man of fine business qualifications and a progressive citizen, who enjoys the confidence of the entire community.

Mr. Myers was born in Wayne Township, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, April 23, 1872, and is a son of Jacob R. and Martha (Blake) Myers, both of whom spent most of their lives in Armstrong County. Charles M. Myers was reared and educated in his native township, and at the early age of sixteen years began shifting for himself. He has always been on his own resources, and the success he has achieved in the business world is attributable solely to his own energy, industry and good management. For some years he followed farming, and in 1900 embarked in the butcher business at Slatelick, in Armstrong County. His success was such that he sought a larger field of operation, and in 1903 moved to the borough of Bruin, in Butler County, where he has since continued. He became one of the promoters and organizers of the First National Bank of Bruin, of which he has

been a director and vice-president since its inception.

The subject of this sketch was united in marriage with Miss Ida M. Gibson, of Slatelick, Armstrong County, and they have two children, Beulah and Ralph L. Religiously, he is a member of the Presbyterian church at Bruin. He is a Republican in politics, and is deeply interested in matters of public importance.

JOHN C. CYPHER, a well known citizen of Winfield Township, who resides on his excellent farm of forty acres, which is situated on the Winfield road, about one mile east of Cabot, was born in Butler County, Pennsylvania, May 1, 1852, and is a son of John and Mary (Hazlett) Cypher. The father of Mr. Cypher was engaged in farming and working at the carpenter's trade through his active years. His father was one of the early settlers of the county, coming from West Virginia.

John C. Cypher obtained his education in the country schools and later learned the oil business. He married Margaret McGee, who is a daughter of John and Ellen (Seymour) McGee. Her father was a well known man in this section of Butler County. He was born in the city of Pittsburgh, May 15, 1819, and was a son of Patrick and Lettia (Haggerty) McGee, who had come to Western Pennsylvania from County Donegal, Ireland. John McGee cleared up a farm and cultivated it while carrying on his work as a blacksmith. The McGees were early and prominent people in Butler County. Mr. and Mrs. Cypher have had seven children, namely: John A., who is a railroad man on the Pennsylvania system, married Adelaide Nieson and they have one son, Clark; Clarence, who, with his brother Hugh, is in the oil business, being one of the youngest and most successful drillers in this section, married Catherine McAnalan; Hugh F., who is in the oil business as above stated; Beryl, who carries on a

dressmaking business at home; Fredia G., Margaret E. and Willis A., who are all students. Mr. Cypher and family belong to the Catholic Church at Cabot. Politically he is a Democrat.

JOHN EWING MAC TAGGART, who comes of an old and well known family of Mercer Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, has a valuable farm of seventy-five acres located about two miles southwest of Harrisville. He was born in the old log house which stood just below his present dwelling, on August 11, 1873, and is a son of William and Nancy (Barnes) MacTaggart. His grandfather, William MacTaggart, Sr., was a civil engineer by profession and resided in Scotland.

William MacTaggart, Jr., was born in Scotland and was a young man when in 1868 he accompanied his brother, John, and his sister, Gene, who was the wife of James Sterling, to the United States. They first located at Sharon, Pennsylvania, but shortly afterward William moved to Forestville, in Mercer Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, where he was boss driver in the coal mine for eight years. He purchased the farm on which his sons now live from Thomas McCune and there spent the remainder of his days. He died in 1893, at the age of fifty-one years, and his wife died in 1906, at the age of seventy-one years. She was in maiden life Nancy Barnes and was a daughter of James Barnes, an early settler of Butler county. Their marriage resulted in the birth of two sons: John Ewing; and William James, who is unmarried and assists the subject of this record in farming.

John E. MacTaggart received a common school education, and when quite young began assisting in the work about the farm. He has always followed farming and has been very successful. He was married, January 14, 1897, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Rowse, a daughter of Thomas

and Charlotte (Martin) Rowse. Her mother died in 1891 at the age of fifty-five years, and her father in February, 1906, at the age of sixty-nine years. Mrs. MacTaggart was one of seven children born to her parents, namely: Charles, deceased; Thomas; Frederick; Lewis, deceased; George, deceased; Mary Elizabeth; and John, deceased. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. MacTaggart—Sylvanus E., William Claire and Mildred Hazel. Religiously, they are members of the United Presbyterian church. He is an ardent Republican in politics.

STEPHEN CUMMINGS, a leading member of the Butler bar, practicing in the local courts and also the superior and supreme courts, was born at Butler, Pennsylvania, in 1860, and is a son of Isaac J. Cummings.

Isaac J. Cummings was born in Maryland and came to Butler County in early manhood. In 1867 he removed with his family to Minnesota, engaged in banking for a number of years, and died at Butler, in 1872.

Stephen Cummings accompanied his parents to Minnesota and lived in that State for the next ten years, attending school during that time, but returned to Butler when seventeen years of age. For about nine months he worked as a pumper in the oil fields, after which he turned his attention to the study of law. His reading was done with Attorney L. Z. Mitchell and in 1881 he was admitted to the bar. He immediately opened an office at Butler and has continued in active practice ever since. He takes an alert citizen's interest in public matters and on many occasions has proven his value to his community, aside from his professional work. He is a member of St. Peter's Episcopal Church. He maintains fraternal relations with the Woodmen of the World.



GEORGE WALTER

CHARLES EDWARD WALTER, of the firm of George Walter & Sons, proprietors of the Butler Rolling Mills and dealers in hay, grain, seeds, etc., is one of the representative business men of Butler. He is a native of this city, born in 1870, and is a son of George and Elizabeth Walter.

George Walter, the father, was born in Butler, Penna., September 11, 1843, and was a son of Jacob and Mary Walter. He was educated in the Butler schools and learned the millers' trade with his father, with whom he was afterwards associated, at the latter's death succeeding to the business. In 1876 he was elected sheriff of Butler County, on the Democratic ticket, but was deprived of his office after a bitter legal fight. He filled the office of councilman for seven terms and was school director for three terms. He was a prominent member of the Masonic order and of the A. O. U. W. In 1866 he was married to Elizabeth Troutman, a daughter of Adam Troutman, of Penn Township. She died in 1874 leaving four children: Jacob A., a member of the firm of George Walter & Sons; Mary A., wife of E. O. Chambers; Charles Edward, subject of the sketch; and G. Wilson, who is now deceased. In 1876 George Walter married Mary Troutman, a sister of his first wife, by whom he had one daughter—Kitty. Mr. Walter was a member of the Christian church, and was one of the well known and respected citizens of Butler, where he spent his entire business life, engaged in milling. His death took place in 1903.

Charles Edward Walter was reared in his native city and attended her best schools. From early youth he has been interested in the milling business and for some ten years has been a member of the firm of George Walter & Sons. The business conducted by this firm is of large importance, their dealings covering a wide territory. In 1906 Mr. Walter was married to Miss Effie Richards of Toledo,

Ohio, and they have two children, Nellie Margaret and George Edward. Mr. and Mrs. Walter are members of the Lutheran Church of Butler. Fraternally he is connected with the Elks, the Eagles and the Woodmen.

JOSEPH H. ORR is a prominent contractor and builder and dealer in lumber and building materials at Bruin, Pennsylvania, where he has been engaged in business many years and is widely known. He was born in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, July 9, 1850, and is a son of John G. and Susanna Orr, both natives of that county. The Orr family is an old established one in Armstrong County, and is of English extraction.

Joseph H. Orr was reared to manhood in his native county, and from his youthful days has engaged in mechanical pursuits. He learned the trade of a carpenter with his father, who was successfully engaged in contracting for many years. He is a man of good education, receiving excellent training in the public schools and in contact with the business world. In 1872 Mr. Orr left Armstrong County, and for two years resided at East Brady, after which, in 1874, he took up his residence in Martinsburg, now known as Bruin. He established a business of his own here many years ago, and from a small beginning has developed it to large proportions. In addition to contracting and building, he deals in rough and finished lumber, sash, doors, sewer and building tile, brick, slate and paints. He is a progressive man and has always taken a deep interest in the affairs of the borough. He has served as a director of the schools of Bruin and has been treasurer of the borough. He is a Democrat in politics.

The subject of this sketch was united in marriage with Miss Martha Cox of Armstrong County, and they became parents of nine children, seven of whom are living, namely: Emma R., wife of F. W.

Heckman, of Marietta, Ohio, and mother of two children—Floyd, who is fifteen years old, and Meda, ten years old; Myrtle G., wife of James H. Ramsey of Bruin, who has one son, Joseph O., now twelve years old; Carrie B., wife of John W. Guthrie of Lawrenceville, Illinois, who has a daughter, Isabella, two years old; Burton M. of Bruin, Pennsylvania, who has two children—Gertrude, five years old, and Richard Arden, eight months old; Alvin R., has one girl, Amelia, who is nine months old; Harry L.; and Hazel. Religiously, Mr. Orr is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he formerly was a steward. In addition to his other business, he has oil interests in the vicinity of Marietta, Ohio.

PHILIP CYPHER, who is a well known and experienced contractor in oil and gas, confining himself entirely to this work, is a resident of the pleasant village of Marwood, his comfortable home being located west of the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks, the residence standing in the midst of a carefully laid-out lawn, which contains fully an acre of ground. Mr. Cypher was born August 7, 1877, on the Cypher homestead, which is situated two miles northeast of Marwood, and is a son of Martin and Eva (Bleighner) Cypher.

Martin Cypher was also born on the Cypher homestead in Winfield Township, Butler County, and was a son of Philip and Nancy (Denny) Cypher, very early settlers, the former of whom cleared two adjoining farms. Martin Cypher taught school in Butler County for many years. He married Eva Bleighner and they had nine children born to them.

Philip Cypher bears his grandfather's name. He obtained his education in the schools located near his home and as soon as old enough, he went into the oil fields and has worked there winter and summer ever since, advancing in the business gradually as he gained experience and also ac-

quiring property. He owns two gas wells and sells their product to different companies having interests in this locality. He has been a successful contractor for the past thirteen years and is one of the youngest in the business in this section.

Mr. Cypher was married October 29, 1901, to Lida Jack, who is a daughter of Williamson J. and Mary Ann (King) Jack. W. J. Jack was formerly a very prominent farmer and merchant at North Buffalo, Armstrong County. Mrs. Cypher has had one brother and one sister—Orlo A. and Effie B., the former of whom died September 18, 1908. Mr. and Mrs. Cypher have two children: Winifred Marie, born August 13, 1902; and McCurdy Martin, born October 15, 1905. Mr. Cypher takes a great interest in his family, his beautiful home and his community. He is too busy to dip deeply into politics, but his citizenship is of the kind that obeys the laws and lends influence to everything that promises substantial benefits to the State in which he has spent his entire life.

JOHN ORR is engaged in general farming and has a fine estate of eighty-five acres, located in Mercer Township, Butler County, Penna. He was born on the farm now owned by his brother, William Orr, in Mercer Township, January 19, 1848, and is a son of John and Ellen Margaret (Watt) Orr.

John Orr, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in County Down, Ireland, and was a mere lad when his father died. His mother was subsequently remarried and moved to America, finally locating at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where she passed away. John Orr followed his mother to the United States when he was about twenty-one years of age, and he too took up his residence in Pittsburg. He worked in the stone quarry there for about fourteen years, making fuses. Shortly after his marriage he moved to Butler County, in 1840, and purchased a farm in

Mercer Township. There he and his wife passed the remainder of their lives, he dying in January, 1884, at the age of eighty-nine years, and she in 1899, at the age of eighty-five years. Mrs. Orr also was a native of Ireland. They became parents of the following children: James W., deceased; Nancy, wife of George Hicks; John; Charles; Perry; and William.

John Orr was reared on the home farm, which he aided in clearing, and lived with his parents until he reached his majority. He then spent many years in the oil country, and in 1874 purchased his present farm of the James G. Harrigan estate. He follows general farming, and in addition is agent for the Worth Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He has served in that capacity since 1893, and is also one of the directors of the company, in which he is financially interested.

Mr. Orr was married May 17, 1871, to Miss Deborah Jane Braham, a daughter of W. P. Braham, and the following are the issue of their union: Clarence, who married Edith Hamilton, by whom he had the following children—Hla May, Anna Hamilton and Ethel; William B., who married Grace B. Lamb and is the father of the following—Glen F., Garth, John P. (deceased), Charles R. and Virgil K.; Perry, who married Alice Moon and has two children—Raymond S. and John Stewart; and Nettie May, at home. Mr. Orr is a Republican in politics, and served as constable nine years, as overseer of the poor, assessor, supervisor and in other township offices. Religiously, he and his family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

F. W. LEIDECKER, a representative citizen, largely identified with the business interests of Butler, an experienced manufacturer and oil producer, was born in 1849, in the city of New York. When aged four years, Mr. Leidecker was taken by

his parents to Ulster County, New York, where he was educated in the public schools and remained until May 10, 1865, when he came to investigate into industrial conditions in the oil fields. He had but little capital at that time, and after locating in Titusville, he went to work in the adjacent oil district, moving later to Pleasantville, and for several years was employed as a driller and tool dresser. He also handled junk and second-hand tools, for a time, near Oil City, gradually investing in the oil country and for a number of years has been an oil producer both in the Pennsylvania and Virginia oil fields. At the present date of writing (1908), he is operating in the Brush Creek fields, near Duff City, pumping eight wells and having thirty in operation at different points. He is financially interested in several prospering oil companies and aside from this commodity, he has other business connections.

In 1873 Mr. Leidecker was married to Miss Margaret H. Wilson, who is a native of England, and they have six surviving children, namely: Frederica W., who is the wife of A. C. Richards, of Butler; Robert W., who is an oil operator in the Brush Creek fields; and Josephine May, Grace Maud, Iona M., and Nevin C., all residing at home. Mr. Leidecker was reared a Lutheran but his family belong to the Episcopal Church. He is a member of the fraternal order of the Royal Arcanum.

GEORGE BALDIN is proprietor of a blacksmith and general repair shop at Bruin, Pennsylvania, where he has successfully engaged in business since the spring of 1897. He is widely known and commands the patronage of many of the leading citizens throughout this section of the county, with whom he is very popular. He was born at Brady's Bend, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, July 14, 1874, and is a son of Herman and Amelia (Wine-

hart) Baldin. His parents were both born in Germany and now reside at Boyer's Post Office, in Butler County.

George Baldin was five years of age when his parents moved from Brady's Bend to Murrinsville, Butler County, and was but little older when they moved to Annandale, Butler County. There he grew to manhood and attended the public schools; he later attended West Sunbury Academy for a time, and also the Pennsylvania State Normal School at Slippery Rock. He learned blacksmithing under his father, and was but fourteen years of age when he began shoeing horses. He mastered his trade most thoroughly, and it is the character of his work which enabled him to build up the large business he now conducts. He is a man of good education, intelligent and public spirited, and every worthy measure for the benefit of the community finds in him an earnest and active supporter.

September 15, 1896, Mr. Baldin was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Kepler, a daughter of the late George Kepler of Parker Township, Butler County, and they have been the parents of three children: Charlotte, who is now deceased; Pauline, and Isadore. Politically Mr. Baldin is an unswerving Republican.

HENRY WAGNER, engineer for the Standard Plate Glass Company, at Marwood, is one of the town's active citizens. Mr. Wagner was born in Jefferson Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, June 15, 1861, and is a son of John and Barbara (Sachleins) Wagner. The parents of Mr. Wagner moved to Penn Township, from Jefferson, when he was three years old and there reared their ten children, the survivors all residing and following different pursuits in Butler County. Those living are Minnie, Kate, Henry, Christopher, and Julia. Those deceased were named, respectively, George, John, Samuel, Anna, and James.

Henry Wagner attended school in both Penn and Middlesex Townships, and in early manhood entered into training which prepared him for positions like the one he has held with the Standard Plate Glass Company for the past ten years.

On November 21, 1897, Mr. Wagner was married to Mrs. Sadie (Gravatt) Barton, who is a daughter of Capt. Daniel and Martha (Girth) Gravatt, the former of whom served in the heavy artillery from Pennsylvania during the Civil War. Mrs. Barton had two children; Mabel Tressa, an accomplished young lady living at home; and Henry Willard, who is a student in the Cabot Academy. Mr. Wagner's first wife died December 3, 1899, and on April 17, 1902, he married Susan Morrison. Mr. Wagner and family occupy a very attractive residence which is situated near the center of the town. He is a member of the order of Woodmen. He belongs to the Reformed Church and takes an active part in its affairs.

SAMUEL SCHAFFNER, SR., one of Butler Township's well known and highly esteemed citizens, was born in Butler County, Pennsylvania, November 1, 1833, and is a son of Jacob and Mary Ann (Martin) Schaffner.

The father of Mr. Schaffner was born in 1806, in Wissenberg, Germany, and was a son of Nicholas Schaffner. Jacob Schaffner was accompanied to America in 1831 by his wife and their three-year-old daughter, and he settled in that part of Butler Township, Butler County, which has been absorbed by the borough of Butler. Later he bought forty acres of land, adjoining the present farm of his son Samuel, and in the depth of the forest he built his log cabin. At a later period he rented a farm in Slippery Rock Township, on which he lived for five years and then returned to Butler and went into the coal business. He rented a coal bank that adjoined his farm and paid a royalty until



SAMUEL SCHAFFNER, SR.

he reached the vein of coal that extended through his own land. He continued to mine his coal very profitably and he also cultivated his forty acres. He was a man of more than ordinary capacity and became one of the township's most useful citizens. When he came to America he became an American and informed himself on public matters, voting first, intelligently, with the Whigs and later with the Republicans. He served in township offices and at one time was delegated to take the census of three townships. He lived to the age of seventy-one years. He married a most estimable woman, who was born and reared in his own neighborhood. They both were long active members of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church. They had five children, namely: Frances, who became Sister Mary Crescentia, in a convent at St. Louis, Missouri; Samuel; Maria, who became the wife of Frank Koch, of Butler Township; George, a resident of Springdale, and John, residing at Butler.

Samuel Schaffner passed through his boyhood years with many responsibilities resting on his shoulders. He was the eldest son and became his father's main helper. Three months during the winter he tried to be punctual at school, but there are many duties for a boy to perform, on a pioneer farm, during the seasons of cold and storm, not the least of these being the preparing of the firewood, and frequently the school attendance period was shortened thereby. As he grew older he drove a team for his father, delivering coal and continued to work at home until his marriage, when he went into the coal business for himself, working in his father's coal bank. He continued in the coal business, more or less continuously until 1888, a period of forty years. During this time he had done a little farming, owning four tracts aggregating 146 acres, and he also drilled a number of oil wells on his place, which became small producers.

In politics, Mr. Schaffner is a Republican. He has always been a most patriotic citizen. In 1864 he enlisted in Company D, Sixth Regiment, Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, and served in the defense of Washington. Early in 1862, when General Lee threatened to invade Pennsylvania, he went out in the State militia with the rank of fourth sergeant of Company G, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Infantry. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic post at Butler.

On June 26, 1858, Mr. Schaffner was married to Josephine Hinchberger, who was a daughter of Anthony Hinchberger, a pioneer of Butler Township. Mrs. Schaffner died February 2, 1893. She was a good Christian woman, a devoted member and regular attendant of St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church. Of the ten children born of this marriage eight reached maturity, namely: Josephine, George A., Jacob F., Christopher, Samuel Jr., Frank O., Edward and Herbert. Josephine, who married Joseph Wuller, resides with her father and husband on the home farm. She has four children—Margie, Josephine, Alma, and Leo. George A., who lives in Butler, has three children—Josephine, Marie, and Jacob. Jacob F. and Christopher live in Virginia; Christopher has four children—Christopher, Walter, Ruth, and Harold. Samuel Schaffner, Jr., who is a resident of Butler, has five children—Samuel, Eugene, Laura, Gladys, and Bernard. Frank O., who is a resident of Virginia, as also is Herbert, has two children—Lawrence and Margaret. Edward, now a resident of Butler Township, has one child—Edward. Mr. Schaffner attends St. Paul's Catholic Church. At various times during his long life he has been elected to township offices, although he has never been a politician in the general acceptance of the term. He has served as a justice of the peace for five years.

CYRUS E. BLANEY, who in partnership with his brother, W. E. Blaney, under the firm name of Blaney Brothers, is engaged in oil operations, is a well known resident of Oakland Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, and makes his home at "The Woodbine." Blaney Brothers are owners of four oil wells located on leased land in Oakland Township, and have been operating in this vicinity for six years.

Cyrus E. Blaney was born in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, January 13, 1865, and is a son of Hugh and Susan (Eberhart) Blaney. His father was a farmer in early life, and then turned his attention to the oil business. He is now deceased and is survived by his widow.

Cyrus E. Blaney has been in the oil business practically throughout his business career. He moved from Armstrong to Butler County in 1876 or 1877, and continued here until 1893, in which year he removed to Washington County, Pennsylvania. He lived there and in Allegheny County for ten years, then in 1902 returned to Butler County and located in Oakland Township. His brother is a resident of Pittsburg. They have met with a high degree of success in their business, and are progressive and public-spirited men.

The subject of this sketch was united in marriage with Miss Ann M. Myers, who was born and reared in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, but was a resident of Butler County at the time of her marriage. She is a daughter of Samuel Myers. Six children were the offspring of this union, of whom five are living: Fay, wife of Paul R. Oswald, of Butler, by whom she has a son, Robert Cyrus; Margaret E.; Edith M.; Edna; and Mary Alice. A son named Cyrus E., Jr., died at the age of eight months. Fraternally, Mr. Blaney is a member of the Masonic lodge, belonging to the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Command-

ery; he also is a member of the Knights of the Maccabees.

J. W. HUFFMAN, an enterprising and prosperous business man of Butler, who is engaged in contracting and in manufacturing concrete blocks, has been established in this city for some years, but his birth took place in the neighboring State of Ohio, in the town of Grand Rapids, November 13, 1869.

His schooldays were scarcely concluded before Mr. Huffman began to be self-supporting, becoming an employe of the firm of Loomis & Marble, implement dealers at Bowling Green, with whom he remained for three years, and then became traveling salesman for the Williams Manufacturing Company, of Kalamazoo, Michigan. During the seven years that he continued with this concern, he traveled over a large portion of the United States, his territory extending from Maine to Washington on the Pacific coast. Mr. Huffman then embarked in business for himself, organizing a plant at Pleasant Bend, Ohio, for the manufacture of brick and drain tile, which he continued there for three years and then transported it to Mauvilla, Alabama, where he conducted it for two years. Mr. Huffman went then to Nashville, Tennessee, where he remained for three years with the Pintsch Compressing Company, after which he returned to Grand Rapids, Ohio, having become interested in the manufacturing of concrete blocks, a business he carried on there until he came to Butler and established his present plant. So great an interest has been awakened in the use of concrete blocks, in late years, that there can be no question about the continued success of a manufacturing enterprise of this kind. The time is not far distant when concrete will form the composition of our houses and public buildings, thereby, in large measure, preventing the loss of life and property by

fire. Mr. Huffman is working to the capacity of his plant at the present time. In 1892 Mr. Huffman was married to Miss Martha Dillinger, of Macomb, Ohio, and they have three children: Amelia, Orrin and Florence.

JAMES MEEK, general merchant at Bonus, in Allegheny Township, Butler County, Penna., has been engaged in that business since 1897 and has a well established patronage. In addition he gives much of his attention to farming, having two farms in Allegheny Township, constituting 144 acres in all.

Mr. Meek was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, June 11, 1841, and is a son of James and Nellie (Brown) Meek, both natives of Scotland. He was nine years of age when he began working at the coal mines, and continued at that line of work in Scotland and England until 1869, in which year he emigrated to America. He located in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, and mined coal several years, then came to Butler County. He operated a coal bank in Parker Township for some time, and about the year 1875 or 1876 took up his residence in Allegheny Township. Of late years he has devoted his energies mainly to agriculture and the mercantile business, although he has met with some success as an oil producer. He was postmaster at Bonus for several years, continuing until the office was abolished. He is possessed of superior musical talent and for many years has given instructions in band music; he was leader of bands in Mercer and Butler Counties in years past, and has an established reputation.

In 1869 Mr. Meek was united in marriage with Miss Mary Tate, a native of Scotland, and the following were the children born to them: Lillie, wife of Lincoln Phillips of Allegheny Township; James, who lives in Indiana; Nellie, who also lives in Indiana; Janet, wife of Taylor Ankers of Indiana; William, who is in Ohio;

Mary J. of Pittsburg; Caroline, wife of Thomas Slater; Maggie, who is a resident of Illinois; Robert of Allegheny Township; Ritchie; and Emma and Minnie, twins. The subject of this sketch is Republican in politics, but is inclined to be independent, voting for the man best fitted for the office. He is efficiently serving the township as a member of the School Board. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He and his wife are consistent members of the Christian church. He is a man of wide acquaintance through his section of the country, and enjoys the good will and high esteem of his fellow citizens.

JOHN GREENERT, an experienced and successful farmer of Winfield Township, resides on his fine farm of fifty acres, which is situated on the Denny mill road, about three miles from Cabot. He is a son of Henry and Kate (Gunst) Greenert. The father of Mr. Greenert came to America when a small boy, with his father, who settled in Winfield Township and cleared up the farm on which John Greenert now resides.

John Greenert attended the schools of Winfield Township and has followed farming as an occupation ever since early manhood. He has an excellent tract of land and gives it the careful attention which causes it to produce abundantly. His main crops are wheat, hay, oats and corn. Mr. Greenert married Annie Kromfuf, who is a daughter of August and Laura (Link) Kromfuf, and they had nine children—Fred, Milton, Gilmore, Amelia, John, Laura, Kate, Clifford and Ellen—five of whom are living. Mr. Greenert and wife belong to the Lutheran Church and are good Christian people. He takes some interest in local politics and has served the township as roadmaster.

DANIEL YOUNKINS, oil operator and one of Butler's leading citizens, was born

June 27, 1854, son of William and Sarah Younkins. He received a good education in the common schools of his district and at Slate Lick, Armstrong County, Penna., Worthington Academy, and until 1876 was engaged in farming on the homestead. In that year he came to the oil country and engaged in drilling and contracting at Petrolia and later was interested in the business at Fairview. He followed the excitement to Bradford in 1878, and still later successively in McKean, Forest, Warren, Butler, and Allegheny Counties, locating permanently in Butler in 1884 and engaging in operations in the Thorn Creek field, Butler County. Since then he has been contracting and operating in the fields of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Virginia. He has also invested in property and engaged in business enterprises in Butler, besides continuing his oil interests. Since taking up his residence here Mr. Younkins has taken an active part in the development of the town, being concerned, as partly intimated above, in a number of its manufacturing industries and financial institutions. He is a director in the Farmers' National Bank, of which his brother, John Younkins, is president; is also a director in the Guaranty Safe Deposit & Trust Company; chairman of the board of directors of the Evans Manufacturing Company, Limited; president of the Craigsville Woolen Manufacturing Company, and a member of the firm of Younkins Brothers, and of the East End Hose Company, of which latter he is treasurer. The manner in which he discharges the various obligations which devolve upon him is proof that he is a man of more than ordinary business capacity.

Mr. Younkins is a Democrat in politics and has been three times elected a member of the town council from the Fourth Ward, of which he is a resident; and during his services as councilman he was twice honored by being chosen chairman of that body.

Mr. Younkins was married, September 10, 1884, to Miss Eva E. Minter, daughter of Joseph Minter, of Craigsville, Armstrong County, Penna. Seven children have been born into their household, namely: Sarah Josephine, Mabel V., William M., Victor D., Florence E., Delma E. and James Kenneth. The family are members of the United Presbyterian Church and Mr. Younkins is liberal in support of its various benevolent enterprises, as he is also generous to many more obscure charities. His family join him in the social and benevolent work of the church. Mr. Younkins' fraternal connections include membership in the Woodmen of the World, the Odd Fellows, and the Knights of Malta.

LESTER G. STOUGHTON, who is in partnership with his father under the firm name of O. W. Stoughton and Son, is extensively engaged in farming and dairying in Center Township. They own a valuable and well-improved farm of 150 acres, keep an average of fifty-six head of cattle, and wholesale the milk. O. W. Stoughton, senior member of this firm, is superintendent of the Butler County Home.

Lester G. Stoughton was born in Butler County, Pennsylvania, August 17, 1878, and is a son of O. W. and Permelia A. (Garvin) Stoughton. He was reared on the farm and has always followed farming and dairying. He received his education at the academy at Prospect, Penna.; took a short course in dairying at State College, Center County, Penna., and a course in agriculture at State College, Center County, Penna., and he follows farming along scientific lines. He is a member of the U. P. Church at Holyoke, Pennsylvania. Mr. Stoughton married Miss Anna Walters of Evans City, and they have four children: Frank, Agnes, Paul, and Irene. Mr. Stoughton is a young man of recognized business ability and occupies a high place in the esteem of his fellow citizens.



MR. AND MRS. JAMES M. KNOX AND CHILD

JAMES M. KNOX, representative of one of the oldest pioneer families of Parker Township, Butler County, Penna., resides on a farm of 100 acres, which was settled by his great-grandfather, George Knox, upon his arrival in this country. The latter was a Scotch-Irishman and was the first of the family to settle in Butler County. James M. Knox was born in Perry Township, Armstrong County, Penna., December 20, 1856, and is a son of George and Jane (Steele) Knox, and a grandson of James Knox, who was born in Perry Township, Armstrong County.

George Fnox, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Parker Township, Butler County, and for many years resided on the farm now owned by James M. Knox. He was one of the prosperous and substantial men of his day, and took a progressive part in the development of the community. He was a Republican in politics and served some years as a school director. His wife, in maiden life Miss Jane Steele, was born in Perry Township, Armstrong County, Penna., and was a daughter of Samuel and Nancy (Story) Steele, a granddaughter of Samuel Steele, and a great-granddaughter of John Steele, who was killed in a battle with the Indians, the engagement being known in history as the battle of Hannahstown. The widow of John Steele survived him long, living to the remarkable age of 104 years, and was buried near Karns City in Butler County. Samuel Steele, Sr., son of John, was of Scotch-Irish parentage and was a boy of seven years when he accompanied his parents from Ireland to America. With other emigrants they lived for a period of ten years in the block house at Pittsburg.

George and Jane (Steele) Knox became parents of six children, as follows: James M.; Jennie E., wife of James E. Sammel, of Pittsburg; Nancy, wife of Edgar Say of Bruin, Butler County; Mary A. May, the wife of George Say, also of Bruin;

Abraham L. of Parker Township; and Elda J., deceased. Religiously, the parents of this family were Presbyterians.

James M. Knox was about seven years of age when his parents moved to Parker Township, and here he grew to man's estate, receiving a good education in the public schools. From youth up to the present time he has followed farming, and in connection has been identified with the oil industry. For more than twenty years he has been an oil producer, finding it a very remunerative field of labor. He owns, in addition to the home farm of 100 acres in Parker Township, some 140 acres in Perry Township, Armstrong County, much of it timberland, and a farm of forty-six acres in Allegheny Township, Butler County. He is a man of exceptional capacity for business, and his every transaction has been characterized by foresight and good management.

June 26, 1903, Mr. Knox was joined in marriage with Miss Mary Barto, a daughter of the late Daniel Barto of Clarion County, Pennsylvania, and they have one son, George, born April 8, 1904. He is a Republican in politics, and has taken a deep interest in all matters pertaining to the welfare and development of the county.

WILLIAM C. HUTZLER, who fills the important position of field superintendent for the Standard Plate Glass Company, in Butler County, is an example of the true self made man. His birth took place on July 13, 1865, on the Denny farm, about three miles northeast of Marwood, Pennsylvania, and he is a son of John and Margaret (Weaver) Hutzler. The father of Mr. Hutzler followed farming as an occupation. He married Margaret Weaver and they became the parents of the following named children: James F., William C., John, Ellen, Peter, Charles, Margaret, Mary, Sarah and Alice. James F. Hutzler of this family is cashier of the Farmers' National Bank at Butler.

William C. Hutzler attended no other school than the Denny School in the neighborhood of the farm on which he was born. At a very early age he went to work and his industry has never ceased. His first real labor was ditch digging and from that humble position, through sheer perseverance and native energy, in the space of ten years he had been advanced and given his present position, which he has held for the past three years. In an unusual degree he enjoys the esteem and confidence of his employers.

On June 7, 1894, Mr. Hutzler was married to Agnes Cypher, who is a daughter of Martin and Eva (Bleichner) Cypher, and they have six children—Ralph James, Pearl Agnes, John Martin, Harry Austin, Helen Marie, and Walter Joseph. The family home is located on Main Street, Marwood. With his wife and children, Mr. Hutzler belongs to the Roman Catholic Church, and to the congregation of St. Joseph's at Cabot. He takes a good citizen's interest in politics and has served as a member of the township election board.

JOSEPH KUTSCH, general contractor in plaster, cement and tile work, has been a resident of Butler for only four years, but in that time has done a large amount of business and has established himself as a capable and reliable man in his line of work. He was born in 1879, in Germany.

Mr. Kutsch attended the excellent German schools and in his own land served his apprenticeship to his trade. In 1903 he came to America and settled first at Fort City, near Kittanning, Pennsylvania, but shortly afterward came to Butler, and his first work, which was in the construction of the new Methodist Church, gave him standing in trade circles and he has maintained the same excellence in all his subsequent contracts. He has proven himself a very enterprising citizen and has done much toward improving the western part of Butler. He has recently completed his

own private residence at No. 522 Mifflin Street, which is of cement construction and of North German architecture.

Mr. Kutsch was married in 1903, before leaving Germany, to Miss Mary Josephine Gilliam, and they have one child, Frederick Joseph, born December 4, 1905. They are members of the German Roman Catholic Church. He belongs to the order of the Knights of St. George, in which he is serving at Butler as secretary and treasurer.

MARSHALL NEY HALLACK, who has been engaged in the oil fields of Allegheny Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, since 1876, and is now in the employ of the South Penn Company, is well known to the citizens of the community. He is a veteran of the Civil War, in which he served creditably for three and a half years.

Mr. Hallack was born near Elmira, New York, April 3, 1844, and is a son of Caleb and Lurana (Stoll) Hallack, his father a native of Connecticut, and his mother of New Jersey. He was about six years of age when brought by his parents to Troy, Pennsylvania, and after a time moved with them to Cuba, Allegheny County, N. Y., where he grew to maturity and obtained a good common school education. He enlisted at Elmira, New York, as a member of Company D, Thirteenth Regiment, New York Heavy Artillery, and subsequently was detailed to the musical department of that regiment. He continued to serve as a musician during the remainder of the war, and a part of the time was with the headquarters band at Norfolk, Virginia. During his service he was in the Army of the Potomac, and later with the Army of the James. He was honorably discharged in August, 1865, after three and a half years of service, and then returned to Cuba, New York, where he remained until he came to Butler County, Pennsylvania, in 1876. He located in Allegheny Town-

ship, and since that date has been practically in the employ of the Standard Oil Company, with which the South Penn Company is affiliated.

Mr. Hallack was joined in marriage with Miss Ellen J. Mooney, who was born in Clarion County, Pennsylvania, and is a daughter of the late Adam Mooney of that county. The following are the issue of this union: Harvey O. of Parker Township, Butler County; Thomas G. of Salem, West Virginia; Minnie F. of Bruin, Butler County; Luella M., wife of R. A. Kelly of East McKeesport, Pennsylvania; and Edward C. of Allegheny Township. Religiously, Mr. Hallack is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Foxburg, and is at present serving as class leader. He is superintendent of the Allegheny Cemetery in Allegheny Township. He is a Republican in politics; and formerly he belonged to the G. A. R. Post at Parker's Landing. He is endowed with finest attributes of manhood, and well merits the high esteem in which he is held by his fellow men.

JOSEPH WEAVER PATTERSON, of Cabot, Butler County, Pennsylvania, has been a mail carrier for the past seven years, and is also the owner of a valuable farm of 134 acres in Jefferson Township, located near the Shilo oil field. He was born in Freeport, Armstrong County, March 13, 1858, and is a son of Samuel and Barbara (Weaver) Patterson, and a grandson of James and Mary (Murphy) Pattenon.

James Patterson and his wife were natives of County Down, Ireland, and some time after marriage emigrated to America, becoming early settlers in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania.

Samuel Patterson was born in Armstrong County and settled on a farm when he was seventeen years old. He always followed that occupation and became one of the substantial men of Jefferson Town-

ship, Butler County, where he was the owner of the farm now owned by his son, Joseph W. He and his wife became the parents of three children—James L., Mary Jane, and Joseph W.

Joseph W. Patterson received his educational training in the common schools of Jefferson Township, and at Witherspoon Institute, at Butler. He turned his attention to farming, after leaving school, and continued without interruption until he received appointment as mail carrier. He is a man of superior business ability, a hard worker and a good manager. He is enterprising and public-spirited, and is highly respected by his fellow men wherever known.

September 13, 1883, Mr. Patterson was united in marriage with Miss Anna M. Wright, a daughter of James and Eliza Wright, who were formerly residents of Butler County, but are now both deceased. Five children were born to bless this union: Carl R., who married Mabel Maxwell and has a daughter, Winnifred; Lyda F., Agnes, Edith Lenora, and Anna Margaret. Religiously, they are members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Patterson has served as school director and county auditor, proving a most efficient officer.

JAMES I. CAMPBELL, one of Butler's leading citizens, treasurer of the Butler Wood-Fiber Plaster Company and also interested in oil production and farming, was born in Concord Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, November 2, 1851.

The late John A. Campbell, father of James I., was born also in Butler County, the family being a pioneer one of this section. John A. Campbell led an agricultural life and on many occasions was elected to township offices. He married Mary Milford and had nine children—Mrs. Jane Kighner, Thomas M., Lee Ann (Campbell), Amelia, deceased; John F.

died in Civil War; Sophie (McClure), William H., James I., and Mary Nancy (Campbell), deceased.

James I. Campbell was reared on the home farm and continued to be actively engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1902, and for a number of years has been an oil producer, having seventeen wells on his own land and others on other property. He has other interests, being treasurer for the Wood-Fiber Company of Butler, owns stock in other enterprises and is concerned in real estate operations, particularly in connection with the East Oakland Land Company.

In 1873 Mr. Campbell was married to Miss Sarah C. Whitmire, a daughter of Peter Whitmire, of Butler County. She died July 23, 1903, the mother of four sons and two daughters, namely: Harry W. and Charles P., both of Butler County; Orrin C., a graduate of the Philadelphia Medical College, who is engaged in practice in Armstrong County; John B., who operates the home farm; Margaret, who is the wife of Clarence V. Blair, of Butler; and Myrtle P., who resides at home. Mr. Campbell is a member of the Second Presbyterian Church. In 1905 he was married (second) to Miss Olive C. Cleeland, who is a daughter of William Cleeland. Mr. Campbell has been a resident of Butler since 1903.

JAMES S. WILSON, who is widely known throughout Butler County, Pennsylvania, is a veteran of the Civil War and formerly was treasurer of the county, discharging the duties of that office during the years 1891, 1892 and 1893. He at the present time is serving as burgess of the borough of Slippery Rock. He was born in the borough of Butler, July 31, 1841, and is a son of Samuel S. and Ellen (Frazier) Wilson.

Samuel S. Wilson in his early days was a woolen worker, and later took up the trade of a carpenter which he followed

many years. He died when the subject of this sketch was a small boy.

James S. Wilson was reared in Butler and attended the borough schools, but his schooling was very limited. After the demise of his father, he went to work on a farm in Connoquenessing Township, and later worked at what was known as Hickory Mill, now the Kiester Mills. After continuing there a short time he moved to Slippery Rock where he clerked in the store of E. Kingsbury. September 16, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Seventy-eighth Regiment, Pa. Vol. Inf., and on October 12, 1861, was mustered in with the Fourteenth Army Corps, Army of the Cumberland. He served through the various campaigns of the corps, from Louisville to Atlanta, through Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama. He never received any bodily injury, but his clothes were penetrated by bullets at different times, and at Stone River he narrowly escaped capture, which would have resulted in his imprisonment at Andersonville. He was mustered out at Pittsburg, October 12, 1864, after which he clerked in a store in that city for four years. He then returned to Slippery Rock where he was married to the daughter of his former employer, Mr. Kingsbury, after which they moved to Oil City, Pennsylvania, where he was engaged as inspector of crude oil. In 1874, he returned to Slippery Rock and embarked in the mercantile business with his brother-in-law, C. O. Kingsbury, under the firm name of Kingsbury & Wilson, and they continued with uninterrupted success for eight years. At the present time, Mr. Wilson is extensively engaged in the real estate and loan business, and is a notary public. He is an enthusiastic Republican in politics, and frequently has been called upon to serve in offices of public trust.

In 1868 Mr. Wilson was united in marriage with Miss Harriet A. Kingsbury of Slippery Rock, and they became parents of the following children: Ellen M., widow



WILLIAM P. DONALDSON



HARRY A. DONALDSON



CLIFFORD C. DONALDSON

of James Patterson; Ada M.; Emma Gertrude; James Garfield, of the Braddock Lumber Company of Braddock, Pennsylvania; Clara Alice, wife of Dr. Milton McClymonds, by whom she has a son, Robert Wilson; Ruth Frazier, wife of Samuel Biven of Sheridanville; Harriet A., a graduate of Slippery Rock State Normal School; Bernice; and Harold Chester. The two last named are students at the Slippery Rock State Normal. Five of the children of this family are in the profession of teaching; Ada M. and Emma Gertrude are instructors in the Thurston Preparatory School in Pittsburg, and Harriet A. teaches in Bridgeville, Allegheny County. Religiously, the subject of this sketch and his family are members of the Presbyterian church, in which he has long been an active worker. He is one of the elders of that body. He also is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

DONALDSON BROTHERS, general merchants at Winfield Furnace, are leading citizens of Winfield Township. The firm is made up of three brothers, Clifford C., William P. and Harry A. Donaldson, all of whom were born in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, and are sons of Perry and Agnes (Smith) Donaldson, who are living retired in Armstrong County. The paternal grandparents were Robert and Mary (Campbell) Donaldson, who were probably natives of Scotland.

The three brothers were reared together and attended school in Armstrong County, the younger brother also having enjoyed academic training at Cabot Academy. They were reared on the home farm and prior to entering the general mercantile business at Winfield, in 1903, when they purchased the store of W. H. Cooper, they followed agricultural pursuits. In politics they are Republicans and the eldest brother, Clifford C., is postmaster at this point. William P. pays particular attention to the grocery department and

Harry A. gives assistance wherever needed. The brothers are very congenial and their combined interests in every direction present a pleasant picture of fraternal confidence and affection. They are all energetic, enterprising business men and have so fully met all demands that no other store has been opened in this place since they have come into the field. The brothers belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Harry A. is at present taking a business course in Butler, Penna.

JOHN J. MILFORD, who has been a resident of Allegheny Township, Butler County, Penna., since 1845, has a fine farm of 160 acres and is one of the most progressive and substantial men of the township. He was born in Venango County, Pennsylvania, December 5, 1835, and is a son of James and Susanna Milford, and grandson of Thomas Milford, who was one of the pioneer citizens of Venango County. James Milford moved with his family to Allegheny Township, Butler County, in 1845, and there lived until his death at the age of seventy-five years. Of the children born to him and his wife, the following are survivors: John J., subject of this sketch; George W., who lives in Nebraska; Benjamin F. of Venango County, Pennsylvania; Robert F. of Wyoming; William H. of Mercer County, Pennsylvania; and Jane M., wife of E. H. Crawford of Allegheny Township.

John J. Milford was about ten years of age when his parents moved to Allegheny Township, Butler County, and here his educational training was completed in the public schools. He has engaged in agricultural pursuits since his boyhood days, and has accumulated a handsome property. His farm of 160 acres is under a high state of cultivation, and is one of the best improved in the township. He is a Republican in politics, and is treasurer of the road fund in Allegheny Township. He was formerly a member of the School

Board, and for three years was collector of county funds for the township.

Mr. Milford was united in marriage with Miss Samantha Wiles, a daughter of the late Henry Wiles of Washington Township, Butler County. To them were born nine children, of whom eight are now living, namely: Thomas J. of Butler County; Charles, who lives in California; John D. of Allegheny Township; Finley; Annie; Mabel; Ollie, wife of Forest Gordon of Emlenton, Pennsylvania; and Blanche. Religiously, the subject of this sketch is an attendant at the Allegheny Presbyterian church. He is well known through the community and is most highly regarded.

JOHN TRAUTMAN, one of Butler's substantial citizens, residing in his beautiful home at No. 317 Jefferson Street, owns a large body of valuable farming land and is interested in oil production on his own property. He was born in 1865, in Fairview Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Paul Trautman.

Mr. Trautman lived on the farm until he was nine years old and then accompanied the family in its removal to Buenavista, where he continued to attend school and remained until he was twenty-four years of age. After some experience in the oil fields, he went to Pittsburg where he was employed for four years in the mercantile house of Joseph Horne, and after he came to Butler, went with Julius Kauffman and continued with him for seven years, following which he was with the firm of A. Troutman & Sons, for two and one-half years. In September, 1903, in association with his brother, L. P. Trautman, he purchased the old family homestead farm of 146 acres. He resides in the city of Butler but occupies himself in looking after his farm interests and the production of oil, there being twelve wells on his land.

On June 8, 1905, Mr. Trautman was married to Miss Clara Blanche Miller, who is

a daughter of Joseph S. Miller, a prominent resident of Butler. They have one son, Martin J. Mr. Trautman was reared in the faith of the German Lutheran Church. In 1889 he became identified with the order of Odd Fellows and has taken an active interest in the fraternity ever since, and he belongs also to the Elks.

MARION E. BLAIR, a prominent citizen and a member of the School Board of Allegheny Township, of which he is a life-long resident, owns a valuable farm of 175 acres, which he has under a fine state of cultivation. He was born December 2, 1868, and is a son of James and Margaret (Byers) Blair.

James Blair was born in Canada and was a son of Robert Blair, who was of Scotch-Irish extraction. When his son James was six months old he came to Butler County, Pennsylvania, settling at Eau Claire, where he developed a good farm. There James Blair was reared and his life was spent in Allegheny Township. He was a man of sterling character and for some forty years was identified with the important movements in his section. He was a strong supporter of the Democratic party and on its ticket was frequently elected to local office. He was a leading member of the Lutheran Church. His death took place in March, 1899, and in his demise Allegheny Township lost an admirable type of man. He married Margaret Byers, who was born in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, and she survived her husband but one year. The following children survive: Lavina Nancy, who is the wife of Nelson Hilliard, resides in Manistee County, Michigan; Margaret, who is the widow of Isaac H. Robb, of Mercer County, Pennsylvania; Robert H., who lives at Franklin, Pennsylvania; George M., residing in Manistee County, Michigan; John M., residing at North Hope, Pennsylvania; Frank P., residing in Mercer County, and Marion E., in Allegheny

Township, Butler County. Lavina Blair married Mannas Hankey and lives at Oak Ridge Station, Armstrong County, Penna.

Marion E. Blair was educated in the schools of Allegheny Township and while he has given much attention to agriculture, he has been interested for the past eighteen years in oil production and for a quarter of a century he has been engaged in developing the fine coal vein on his own land. His interests have been many and he has lived the happy life of a busy man, but he has always found time to attend to his duties as a good citizen. In his church relations he is a member of the Allegheny Presbyterian body, in which he is an elder and has also served as a trustee and is one of its liberal supporters. In politics, he is somewhat independent but votes for the candidates who, in his judgment, will most faithfully carry out the laws of the land. He is serving as a school director in Allegheny Township and has been road supervisor.

Mr. Blair was married (first) to Miss Margaret Sharp, of Mercer County, Pennsylvania, and they had three children: Isabella, Frances Irene and James M. Mr. Blair was married (second) to Miss Gertrude Blair, a daughter of John Blair, who resides near Eau Claire, Butler County.

JAMES COYLE, JR., assistant postmaster at Fenelton, is a general merchant and operates his store under the firm name of James Coyle & Company. He formerly was in partnership with Mr. P. S. Fennell, under the firm name of P. S. Fennell & Company, but recently purchased his partner's interest. He is a successful business man, has a large and complete stock of merchandise, and commands his full share of the patronage of the community.

Mr. Coyle was born on the old home place in Clearfield township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, February 12, 1864, and still resides on that farm. He is a son of James and Isabella (Shields) Coyle, his

father being a native of County Donegal, Ireland. His grandfather lived and died in Ireland. James Coyle, Sr., was a mere boy when he came to the United States and became an early settler of Clearfield Township, Butler County, where he now lives on the old home farm. He married Isabella Shields and they became the parents of the following children: Grace, Anthony, Cecilia, Bridget, James, Jr., Andrew, Dennis, John, Catherine, and Joseph, who is deceased.

September 14, 1893, James Coyle, Jr., was united in marriage with Miss Mabel McBride, a daughter of Squire F. P. McBride, who is a very prominent citizen of Clearfield Township. Two children were born to bless this union—James Stuart and Emma. Religiously, the family belong to the Catholic church. Mr. Coyle has always a deep interest in all that pertains to the welfare of the community, and has served one term as school director.

ALFRED W. CHRISTY is postmaster at Slippery Rock, Butler County, Pennsylvania, and has filled that official position since March, 1899. It is one of the important postal stations of the county, and maintains six rural routes. He has had wide experience in business affairs and is one of the substantial citizens of the community.

Mr. Christy was born on a farm in Cherry Township, Butler County, June 27, 1849, and is a son of George and Mary (Wilson) Christy. His father was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, and was a boy when his father, James, moved with his family to Cherry Township. Here he grew to maturity and lived the remainder of his days, becoming a successful farmer and land owner.

Alfred W. Christy was reared on a farm in Cherry Township, and received his educational training in the district schools and the West Sunbury Academy. He engaged in teaching school for some eight years, and after leaving that profession followed

farming and engaged in the mercantile business in his native township, conducting a store at Monata. He then, in February, 1887, moved to the borough of Slippery Rock, where he has since maintained his residence. He purchased the store of Wilson & Sons, general merchants, which he conducted for eight years, then went on the road as traveling salesman for the shoe house of Stewart Brothers & Company of Pittsburg. He continued with them for two years, after which he settled down in Slippery Rock, where his home had continued to be while on the road. As postmaster he has discharged the duties of office with characteristic ability and efficiency, and to the entire satisfaction of the community.

Mr. Christy was joined in marriage with Miss Dora Hackenberry, a daughter of John Hackenberry, and the following children were born to them: John H., who died at the age of thirty-four years; Mary Corrine, wife of Ren Pearson, Jr.; Mabel, who is assistant to her father in the post-office; Rosetta, who died at the age of twenty years; and Ethel, who was six years old at her death. Religiously, they are members of the Presbyterian church, of which he is a ruling elder. Politically, Mr. Christy is a Republican, and has frequently been elected to public office. He served as justice of the peace and school director in Cherry township, and was at one time postmaster at Monata.

H. W. EBERLE, one of Butler's representative business men, a member of the firm of Eberle Brothers, contracting plumbers, was born October 9, 1877, at Allegheny, Pennsylvania, a son of John Eberle, a retired citizen of that city, who was formerly engaged in stove fitting and blacksmithing.

H. W. Eberle obtained his education in the excellent schools of Allegheny, after which he learned the plumbing trade with an Allegheny firm and worked there until

1902. He then joined his brother, C. P. Eberle, at Butler, entering into partnership with him in the plumbing business. Expert work and thorough reliability in every department caused the firm to quickly prosper and the first quarters soon became too constricted. Removal was made to a building erected for the firm by Mr. J. H. Harper, but in turn this became too small and in 1906 the firm of Eberle Brothers built their own commodious three-story brick building at No. 302 Center Avenue. This is of brick construction, with pressed brick front; the upper floors are fitted with all modern conveniences and are rented out as flats. The firm of Eberle Brothers leads in this city in plumbing contracting, and it is interested also in real estate and in oil production.

In 1903 H. W. Eberle was married to Miss Katherine Kunkle, of Allegheny City. Mr. Eberle is a member of the Reformed Church.

HENRY C. CRITCHLOW, one of Penn Township's most respected citizens and a veteran of the great Civil War, resides in much comfort on his well improved farm of fifty-seven acres. He was born May 4, 1844, in Connoquenessing Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Jesse and Catherine (Wareham) Critchlow.

The father of Mr. Critchlow was born in 1812, in Butler County, Pennsylvania, and died in Allegheny County in March, 1866, as the result of an accident. He was a tanner and a shoemaker and later engaged in farming. His wife Catherine was a daughter of Adam Wareham, and of their family of twelve children eight reached mature years, namely: Dorcas, now deceased, who was the wife of William Rushenberger; John, who served in the Civil War, as a member of the Eleventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and fell before Richmond; Catherine, who is the widow of Milton



HENRY C. CRITCHLOW



MRS. MARY C. CRITCHLOW

Jones, and lives at Butler; Adam, who was a member of the Eleventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was taken sick and died in a hospital on David's Island; Henry C.; Mary Jane, who is the wife of Daniel Emerick, of Bakerstown, Pennsylvania; Robert G., who lives in Penn Township; and David G., who is deceased. The family was reared in the Middlesex Presbyterian Church of which both parents were consistent members.

Henry C. Critchlow attended school in his boyhood, near Hay's mill, and at that early age showed a remarkable talent for mechanical work. He never served any apprenticeship as carpenter, millwright, or stonemason, but he has only to call attention to the substantial buildings on his farm, which are of his own construction, to prove that he understands these trades very thoroughly. When he was eighteen years old he followed the example of his two brothers and enlisted for service in the Civil War. Those patriotic youths belonged to the Eleventh Regiment, but Henry entered Company D, One Hundred Thirty-ninth Regiment, with which he went to Virginia. Enlisting in November, 1862, he served for almost three years, during this long period facing danger and death on a hundred battle fields. He was with his regiment during the entire period except when he was confined in hospitals, owing to his having been severely wounded, first at Chancellorsville and afterwards at the fall of Petersburg. Mr. Critchlow belongs to Reed Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at Butler. Although his life has lain along peaceful paths for many years, he can still recall the din of battle, the fierce rush of contending armies, the thunder of the cannon and the rattle of musketry—experiences which an old soldier cannot forget.

After the return from the war, Mr. Critchlow lived in Allegheny County for several years and in 1873 came to Middle-

sex Township, Butler County, and thence, in 1875, to Penn Township, where he bought his present farm, which he now has under good cultivation. He married Mary Emma Campbell, a daughter of William J. Campbell, of Glade Mills, and they have had a family of sixteen children, thirteen of whom still survive to honor their parents and to be credits to the community. These are: Josephine, widow of Daniel Johnson, of Wellsville, Ohio; Milton, of Middlesex Township; Robert, residing at home; William, a resident of New Castle; Bert; Blanche, wife of Cyrus Snyder, of Wellsville, Ohio; Rollins, of East Pittsburg; Pearl, wife of William McCall, of East Pittsburg; Mamie, wife of John Kenethan, of New Castle; Walter, the home farmer; Mary, Jennie, and Hazel. Those deceased are Julia, twin sister of Blanche, who died aged two years; Frankie, who died aged four years; and one daughter who died unnamed.

ALEXANDER WILSON, auditor of Allegheny Township, has been engaged in the oil producing business for the past thirty-five years, and is one of the pioneer oil men of this section of Butler County. Mr. Wilson was born near Portersville, Butler County, Pennsylvania, October 12, 1850, and is a son of David and Sarah (Irvin) Wilson, the former of Scotch and the latter of Irish ancestry.

David Wilson, who had come from Westmoreland County, was in his day a well known farmer of Butler County. He was a Republican in politics. For many years he was an elder in the United Presbyterian Church, in the faith of which he died in the fall of 1892. Of his children the following survive: Ann, the wife of John R. Moore, of Portersville; Margaret, the wife of J. N. Blair, of Portland, Oregon; Henry, who resides in Venango County, Pennsylvania; and Alexander.

Alexander Wilson spent his school days in Clay Township, whence he had been

brought by his parents when a lad of five years, and where he lived on a farm until his eighteenth year. At this time he decided to start to make his own way in the world, and subsequently secured employment in the oil fields of the Alleghany River, in Armstrong County. Later he came to Allegheny Township, Butler County, where he has since been engaged as an oil producer. Mr. Wilson has been more than ordinarily successful in his business operations, and is rated among the substantial men of Butler County.

Mr. Wilson's first marriage was to Maggie H. Sloan, of Allegheny Township, by whom he had three children: Claudie M., wife of Winfield Brown, of Allegheny Township; Roxie A., wife of S. M. Taylor, of Allegheny Township; and Clarence L., who resides at Point Richmond, California. Mr. Wilson was married (second) to Mrs. Sarah B. Sloan, widow of Finley Sloan, late of Butler County. Mr. Wilson has always taken a more or less active interest in public matters and is now serving his township in the capacity of auditor. He has always been ready to advance the cause of education, and for three years was a member of the Allegheny Township School Board. For many years he has been an elder in the Allegheny Presbyterian Church, and he now serves as treasurer of the Allegheny Church Cemetery Association.

JACKSON E. BARD, president of the board of trustees of the Slippery Rock State Normal School and a member of the mercantile firm of Bard & Son of Slippery Rock, has been a member of that borough all his life. He was born here in 1851, and is a son of John T. and Isabelle (Cross) Bard. His father was a merchant and banker.

Mr. Bard was reared in his native village, then known as Centreville, and attended the public schools. His first work was in his father's store, and after the lat-

ter's death he succeeded him as president of the Centreville Savings Bank. He was nineteen years old when he was taken in as a partner to his father in the mercantile business, in which he has continued without interruption to the present time. He is in partnership with his brother, Horace E. Bard, but the old firm name of Bard & Son, established in 1870, remains as the name of their firm. In 1890, the two brothers erected the large business block, in which the store has since been located. They have a large general store and enjoy an extensive trade throughout this section of the country.

Jackson E. Bard was united in marriage with Miss Mary Foresman, a daughter of Robert Foresman, a Presbyterian minister of Blairstown, New Jersey, and they became parents of five children: Alice, a graduate of Slippery Rock State Normal School and Westminster College at New Wilmington; Sarah, a graduate of Slippery Rock State Normal and at the present a student of the Pratt Institute in Brooklyn, New York; John P.; Hugh; and Rebecca. Religiously, they are members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Bard has been a member of the board of trustees for the Slippery Rock State Normal School since its inception, and is a member of the finance committee. He is a director of the Citizens' National Bank of Slippery Rock. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

WILLIAM AND CHARLES DIPNER.

The Dipner family has long been one of prominence in Clearfield Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, and the old homestead of 180 acres lies about one mile east of Fenelon, on the Craigsville Road. The two whose names head this sketch and a sister, Miss Amelda Dipner, reside on the home place with their mother. Their father, Thomas Dipner, was a veteran of the Civil War, and passed from this life on November 1, 1906. Mention of him is

more fully made on another page of this work, in the sketch of John Dipner. The paternal grandfather was a native of Germany and became an early settler of Butler County.

Thomas Dipner was united in marriage with Miss Lizzie Pierce, who comes of an old and respected family of the county. The following children were born to them: Emma, Jennie, John, William, Thomas, Amelda, Frank, Charles, Laura (deceased), and Kate.

William and Charles Dipner have always resided in Clearfield Township, receiving a good common school education. They are owners of the home farm, the former having 120 acres and the latter sixty acres; the farm is made up of four different tracts. They are engaged in general farming and rank among the substantial men of the township. They have a large and commodious two-story home, and the farm is otherwise equipped with good substantial buildings.

Miss Amelda Dipner, who also resides at the old home, is a lady of culture and refinement. She is a graduate of Slippery Rock State Normal School, and for the past three years has been a teacher in the schools. Religiously, the members of the family are consistent members of the Lutheran church, excepting Charles, who united with the Methodist Episcopal church. Frank is a Methodist preacher at McKeesport, Pennsylvania.

RUDOLPH J. KLEEMANN, who carries on a large plumbing business at Butler, of which city he has been a resident for more than five years, was born August 31, 1877, at Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Kleemann was given a good public school education and then learned the plumbing trade and worked at it for some years in his native city. He then came to Butler where, about 1904, he established himself in quarters of his own, and his business rating is with the leading men of

his trade in this section. He has invested in property here, purchasing a fine home at No. 261 Sullivan Avenue, and has assumed all the responsibilities of a good citizen. In 1897, Mr. Kleemann was married to Miss Bertha Kraft, and they have two children, Marion and Rudolph. Mr. Kleemann united with the German Lutheran Church in his native city and has identified himself with the same organization at Butler. He belongs to the order of the Moose, the Modern Maccabees and also to the Master Plumbers' Association.

SAMUEL N. LAUGHNER, a prominent citizen of Allegheny Township, now serving as township auditor, has been engaged in the oil producing business for more than a quarter of a century. He was born January 21, 1848, in Salem Township, Clarion County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Michael and Elizabeth (Berry) Laughner, natives of Westmoreland County.

Michael Laughner was about four years of age when he was taken by his parents from Westmoreland County to Clarion County, and he lived in the latter county until a few years previous to his death, which took place January 21, 1892, at the home of his son Samuel N. in Allegheny Township. Besides the latter, two of Michael Laughner's children survive, namely: Annie D., the wife of John Grunden, of Emlenton, Pennsylvania; and James L., a resident of Salem Township, Clarion County.

Samuel N. Laughner was reared in the village of Salem, where he began his education in the public schools, later attending Emlenton Academy, and subsequently graduating from Duff's Commercial College at Pittsburg. For several years thereafter he was engaged in the capacity of clerk and bookkeeper in hardware firms at St. Petersburg and Beaver City, Pennsylvania, but after leaving the latter place engaged in the oil industry, although for

a short time he was also engaged in school-teaching in Clarion County. During the twenty-five or more years that Mr. Laughner has been identified with the oil business in Butler County, he has become well and favorably known in business and financial circles, and he is also known as a citizen who has the good of the community at heart, having served as auditor of his township for many years and also being a staunch advocate of the cause of education.

Mr. Laughner was married to Maggie M. Black, daughter of the late Henry Black, formerly a well-known resident of Parker Township. In his political views Mr. Laughner is a Republican. Fraternally, he is connected with Lodge No. 521, F. & A. M. of Parker City, Venango Chapter of Franklin, and the Commandery, also at Franklin; with Parker City Lodge No. 761, I. O. O. F., and the Encampment at Foxburg. He is a trustee of the Allegheny Presbyterian Church, and is secretary of the Allegheny Church Cemetery Association.

ROBERT L. DEHAVEN, a successful operator in the oil and gas fields of Butler County, Pennsylvania, is one of the youngest men in this section so engaged. He has been in this business for five years and resides in a comfortable home in Clearfield Township, where he can be near to his interests. He has twenty-five wells in operation, three of them being gas wells of settled production, the product being marketed to the Standard Plate Glass Works. He expects to begin drilling more wells in the near future, and the business outlook is exceptionally bright.

Mr. DeHaven was born in Kittanning, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, in 1874, and is a son of William L. and Mary Jane (Hughes) DeHaven. His father is a well-known brick contractor of that place. The parental grandfather of the subject of this sketch was a soldier of the War of 1812,

walking to Erie to join his company under Colonel Prescott. His great-grandfather was a soldier of the Revolutionary War and was one of the moneyed men of his time, making loans to the Continental Congress.

Robert L. DeHaven was reared in Kittanning and there was graduated from the high school. He engaged in the printing business about four years, after which he followed the trade of a brick layer in the employ of his father. He joined the union at New Castle, and later received a transfer to the union organization at Butler, where he had located. He withdrew from the union at the time he embarked in the oil business.

July 4, 1899, Mr. DeHaven was united in marriage with Miss Mary Ellen Flick, a daughter of Abraham and Catherine (McCrea) Flick, and granddaughter of Joseph and Mary Jane (Henry) Flick, who came to the county from Allegheny County at an early period. Her maternal grandparents were Hugh and Mary (Sheridan) McCrea, who came from Armstrong County, Pennsylvania. Mrs. DeHaven is a lady of accomplishment and moves in the best social circles of Butler. This union resulted in the birth of one son, William, on June 30, 1900. Religiously, they are members and active workers in the English Catholic church.

FREDERICK A. FRISHKORN, who is prosperously engaged in the hardware, tin, and furnace business in Zelenople, was born in this village, July 26, 1862, son of Peter and Catherine (Beckert) Frishkorn. The father, Peter Frishkorn, was a native of Germany and came to Zelenople when a mere boy. He learned the trade of wagon maker and worked at it in connection with farming all his life. His wife Catherine, who also was a native of Germany, came to this country with her parents when a young girl, they settling in Zelenople. Her father, Christian Beckert,



FREDERICK A. FRISHKORN

died here, after having been engaged for many years in agricultural pursuits. Mrs. Peter Frishkorn is still living, at the age of seventy-eight years. She has been the mother of nine children—all sons—five of whom are now living. They are as follows: Christian, residing in Ellwood City; John and Philip, deceased; George, a gardener, residing in Zelienople; William, who resides on the old homestead near this place, also a gardener; Frederick A., the subject of this sketch; Augustus, who resides in Allegheny, being employed in the Beckett seed store where he has worked since a mere youth; and Ferdinand and Theodore, who died when young.

Frederick A. Frishkorn was reared in Zelienople, and in Prospect learned the tanners' trade, which he followed subsequently in Chicago, Ill., and in Erie, McKeesport, Verona, and Fairview, Penna. In 1884 he came to Zelienople and entered into business in the old Harris House, a log building. He then moved across the street, having purchased property in that location. In 1907 he purchased the lot where he is now located and erected the building in which he conducts his extensive business. This building has dimensions of 22x90 feet, is two stories high, of brick construction and fronts on Main Street. When he started in for himself Mr. Frishkorn had but \$17 capital and was obliged to borrow \$200. The result of his venture has proved highly successful, amply justifying his self-confidence and marking him as one of the far-sighted and sagacious business men of this place. His persistent industry and up-to-date methods bid fair to be rewarded with a still further increase of prosperity, particularly as since moving into his present store he has not been cramped for room.

Mr. Frishkorn married Lucinda Wuster, a daughter of John Wuster of Lancaster Township, their marriage taking place about 1886. It has resulted in eight children, of whom there are seven now living,

the eldest, Edgar, being deceased. The living are Arthur, Clyde, Floyd, Marguerite, Alberta, Viola, Clayton. The family are members of St. Peter's Reformed Church, while Mr. Frishkorn is a Democrat in politics.

A. M. PATTERSON, M. D., who is now practically retired from professional work, has been a resident of Slippery Rock, Butler County, Pennsylvania, since 1855. He is a progressive and public-spirited man and has been actively identified with the best interests of the borough, being especially active in matters pertaining to education.

Dr. Patterson was born in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, September 27, 1833, and is a son of David and Eliza (Mitchell) Patterson, his father being an agriculturalist in that county. David Patterson in 1850 moved with his family to West Sunbury, Butler County, and there followed farming for some years. At the time of his death he was conducting a hotel at West Sunbury.

A. M. Patterson attended the country schools in his native county, and the academy at West Sunbury. It was his idea and ambition to follow the profession of teaching, which he did for some years. He taught for ten years in the academy at West Sunbury and the public schools, and for seven years in a select school at Slippery Rock. Having determined to prepare himself for the medical profession, he entered Wooster University, in Cleveland, Ohio, and was there graduated in 1873 with the degree of M. D. He subsequently pursued a post-graduate course at the Long Island Hospital, in Brooklyn, New York. He began practice in Slippery Rock in 1873, and continued in active practice until 1900, attaining high rank in the profession. Since that date he has been in practical retirement, although he still cares for a few of his old patients. He was the heaviest subscriber to the fund to bring the

State Normal School to Slippery Rock, and has served as trustee since its establishment here.

In 1860 Dr. Patterson was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Patterson, a daughter of James A. Patterson of Slippery Rock Township, and there were three children born to them: Amy B., widow of Dr. James L. Hunt; Lewis, who died at the age of twenty-two months; and Gaylord H. Patterson, who has attained distinction in educational circles and at the present time fills the chair in economics in Kimball College, at Salem, Oregon. Religiously, the Doctor and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is a trustee. He is a man of wide acquaintance and most highly esteemed.

NATHANIEL WALKER, once one of Butler County's prominent citizens, who was identified with manufacturing interests and with public affairs, was born on the old Walker homestead farm in Cranberry Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, and was a son of Lewis Walker, who was one of the earliest settlers in Cranberry Township.

Lewis Walker was born at Newburyport, Massachusetts, where the family had been established in colonial times. Prior to the Revolutionary War, Lewis Walker accompanied a family by the name of Plumer, when they penetrated to the wilds of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. When he attained manhood he started out for himself as a pioneer and secured a tract of 800 acres which now lies in Cranberry Township, Butler County. He lived until aged and died at Butler in 1845. He married a Miss Parks and they had the following children: John, Parks, David, Samuel, Simpson, Nathaniel, Mary and Keziah.

Nathaniel Walker continued to reside on the old homestead in Cranberry Township until 1846 and then moved to Sharon, in

Mercer County, but not finding business conditions favorable there, in 1847 he came back to Butler and purchased the brick business which his brother David was then conducting, and for many years afterward he continued in the brick manufacturing business. He proved capable in every relation of life. For many years he served as a justice of the peace and in 1862 he was elected treasurer of Butler County. He was twice married, first to Grizella Crowe, who was a daughter of John and Jane (Pollock) Crowe, and second to Sarah M. Slater. The two children born to the first marriage were Samuel and John, and the four to the second were: Leonidas, an attorney at Denver, Colorado; Caroline, who married W. D. Johnson; Clarence, an attorney at Butler, and Leverett H., an officer in the Fourth Regiment, United States Artillery. Prior to the organization of the Republican party, Nathaniel Walker was a Whig and for years he gave support to the anti-slavery movement. He was a Presbyterian in his religious convictions.

Clarence Walker, second son of Nathaniel and Sarah M. Walker, was born March 24, 1848, at Butler, where he received his primary education. Subsequently he completed a collegiate course at Witherspoon Institute and then read law with Judge McJunkin, at Butler. In 1871 he was admitted to the bar and for the past forty years has been in the active practice of his profession in his native city. During these years he has at various times had business interests and has found time also to demonstrate his usefulness as a good citizen.

In 1877, Clarence Walker was married to Miss Elizabeth M. McJunkin, who is a daughter of Hon. E. McJunkin, one of Butler's most prominent citizens for many years. They have had the following children: Wayne McJunkin, Victor B., Helen, Lucille, Clarence L. and Elizabeth. Politically, Mr. Walker is a Republican and

fraternally a member of the United Workmen and of the Royal Arcanum.

JAMES M. ELLIOTT, a prominent and public spirited citizen of Parker Township, residing on his farm of 103 acres, was long identified with the oil industry but now gives his attention entirely to agricultural pursuits. He was born September 17, 1844, in Indiana County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of John and Mary J. (Miller) Elliott, the former of whom was born in Ireland, and the latter in Indiana County, Pennsylvania.

Until he was sixteen years of age, James M. Elliott remained in his native county and obtained his district school education there. He then accompanied his parents to Armstrong County and for some years thereafter assisted his father on the home place in Plum Creek Township. He has a twin brother, John S. Elliott. In 1868, during the oil excitement following the discovery of this commodity in Parker Township, Butler County, Mr. Elliott came to this section, and as he is a self-made man, he undoubtedly had many years of hard work before he developed into an oil producer. In 1891 he retired from the oil business and for a short time lived on his farm in Derry Township, Westmoreland County, after which he took possession of his present valuable farm in Butler County.

Mr. Elliott married Miss Mary McNaney, who was born in Clarion County, Pennsylvania, and they have three children, namely: Bertha E., who is a successful teacher in the schools of Pittsburg; Ross L., who resides at Philadelphia; and James P., who lives at Warren, Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Elliott are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Parker's Landing, in which he is one of the board of stewards. In politics he is a Republican.

JOHN L. DIPNER, justice of the peace in Clearfield Township and the owner of a fine farm of eighty acres which is situated

on the east side of the Fenelton Road, is a thoroughly representative citizen of his section. He was born May 22, 1864, in Butler County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Pierce) Dipner.

The first of the Dipner family to come to this section of Pennsylvania was the grandfather, who was born in Germany and reached America about 1806. He cleared a large amount of land which is now occupied by his descendants.

Thomas Dipner, who came from Mifflin County to Butler County, was born in 1825. His death occurred in November, 1906. He was a veteran of the Civil War, in which he served with courage under Generals Rosecrans and Grant. He enlisted at Pittsburg, in the One Hundred and Seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the following great battles: The Wilderness, Antietam, second battle of Bull Run, Gettysburg and Shiloh. He was honorably discharged at Petersburg, Virginia, at the close of the war.

John L. Dipner attended the Butler County schools and also did a large amount of private study, in consequence of which he is a very well informed man, not only on general subjects but also on law, having mastered this science at home. He accepted the office of justice of the peace at the earnest solicitations of his fellow citizens and fills it most acceptably.

On February 10, 1902, Mr. Dipner was married to Margaret Young, who is a daughter of John and Hannah (Daugherty) Young. Her father was a soldier in the Civil War and later became a farmer and oil operator. Mr. and Mrs. Dipner are members of the Lutheran Church. His fraternal connections are with Lodge No. 836, Odd Fellows, at Craigsville; and Lodge No. 366 of the Independent Order of Americans, at Worthington.

ALPHEUS SWEESY, a successful agriculturist of Butler County, whose excellent

property of ninety-five acres is situated in Allegheny Township, was born in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, October 17, 1846, and is a son of Samuel and Catherine (Galloway) Sweesy, both descendants of old and honored Mercer County families.

Alpheus Sweesy was seven years old when he was taken from his native place by his parents to Jones County, Iowa, but after several years there the family returned to Mercer County, Pennsylvania, and there the youth received his education in the public schools. In early manhood he decided upon agriculture as his life work, and he has been very successful in his chosen line. For about twenty-five years he has been a resident of Butler County, and in the fall of 1895 he took up his home in Allegheny Township, where he now has a fine farm of ninety-five acres, on which he carries on general farming and stock-raising.

Mr. Sweesy was married to Martha M. Smith, who was born in Marion Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, and is the daughter of the late William G. Smith, of Butler County. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Sweesy, namely: Warren P., Ira H. and Victor L., all of whom reside in Allegheny Township.

In his political sentiments Mr. Sweesy is a Republican, and he has always taken an interest in the success of that party, serving as inspector of elections, member of the School Board and township road supervisor. He is one of the good, reliable citizens of Allegheny Township, and has numerous friends throughout the community.

GEORGE M. JACOBS, secretary and treasurer of The Evans Manufacturing Company, Limited, at Butler, is one of the city's enterprising and progressive young business men, who has been able to foresee and grasp opportunities and to honestly turn them to his own and his associates' advantage. He was born in 1871, at Oil

City, Pennsylvania, where he was reared and given a public school education.

Mr. Jacobs began his business career in a clerical capacity with the Standard Oil Company, and continued for about ten years and then came to Butler County and for six subsequent years was with the firm of Westerman Brothers, at Chicora, after which he entered the employ of R. M. Hays, at Pittsburg, with whom he remained for four years. In 1902 he came to Butler and for a time was connected with the United States Oil & Gas Well Supply Company and then became identified with The Evans Manufacturing Company. One year later he was made secretary and treasurer of this concern and to its interests he devotes all his time and business capacity.

In 1901 Mr. Jacobs was married to Miss Clara Fetzer, of Chicora, Pennsylvania, and they have one son, George Milford. In politics, Mr. Jacobs is a staunch Republican, seeing in the success of the principles of this party the continued prosperity of the country. He is a Knight Templar Mason and is a member of the Sterling Club.

HENRY B. MCKINNEY, president and general manager of one of Butler's important business enterprises, the Butler Engine & Foundry Works, is one of the older business men of the city, and has been a resident of the county some thirty years. He was born in 1846, at Pittsfield, Warren County, Pennsylvania, a member of one of the old and substantial families of that section.

Mr. McKinney was educated at Pittsfield and Waterford, Pennsylvania, and at Kingston, Ross County, Ohio, completing his preparation for a business life by taking a commercial course at Poughkeepsie, New York. He found his best opening in the oil fields of Pennsylvania, starting on Benneyhoof Run, and for the past forty-three years he has been identified with oil interests in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and West Virginia, for thirty years being



BUTLER ENGINE AND FOUNDRY COMPANY, BUTLER

a producer in his native State. In 1902 he purchased the Butler Engine & Foundry Works and does a very large foundry and machine trade in the way of repairs and supplies, together with manufacturing steam and gas engines, each of seven sizes, strictly for the oil trade. He gives employment to forty workmen and notwithstanding the business depression felt by some houses, his volume of trade has been constantly on the increase.

In 1871 Mr. McKinney married Mary J. Thompson, of Mercer County, and they have four children: Montgomery M., who is treasurer and buyer for the Butler Engine & Foundry Company; and Sarah Gertrude, Lydia A. and John J., all at home. During the period of his children's college attendance, Mr. McKinney maintained the home at Grove City and then returned to Butler. During his residence there he was made the nominee of the Democratic party for the State Assembly, and notwithstanding his short period of residence, came within twenty-seven votes of being elected. Mr. McKinney is a member of the First Methodist Church of Butler. Both of Mr. McKinney's sons are Free Masons, belonging to the Commandery.

PROF. GAYLORD H. PATTERSON, whose professional activity is in a field foreign to Butler County, is a product of the county and is one in whom its citizens take a just pride. He is a man of the highest educational attainments, holds degrees from some of our country's most famous institutions, and it is doubtful if there has been any other sent forth from Butler County who has availed himself of his educational advantages with such distinction as he. At the present time he fills the chair of economics in Kimball College, at Salem, Oregon.

Gaylord H. Patterson was born and reared in Slippery Rock, and received his first instruction under his father, Dr. A. M.

Patterson, a well known medical practitioner of that borough. He attended Grove City Normal one year, then attended Allegheny College at Meadville until near graduation, when he entered Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio. After graduation from that institution he entered Yale University, from which he received the degree of Ph. D., and later Harvard University, where the degree of A. M. was conferred upon him. The trustees of Yale and Harvard elected him for the higher education; he was awarded the Williams Scholarship, and received a special prize of \$500. He pursued a theological course in Boston University, and after graduation entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His first pastorate was a country charge in New York, then the Summer M. E. Church in Buffalo, and from there he went to Smithport, McKean County, Pennsylvania. He was next located one year in Southern Minnesota, and from there returned east to Andover, New York, where he continued one year. This was his last church charge, as he accepted a call to fill the chair of economics in Kimball College in Oregon, where he has acquitted himself with great credit. Professor Patterson has been twice married, his first wife being deceased. As a result of his second marital union he has one daughter, Miss Louise.

WILLIAM E. JAMISON, a representative citizen, well known agriculturist and successful oil producer of Allegheny Township, has rich land aggregating 149 acres situated in Armstrong and Butler Counties. He was born in Allegheny Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, December 17, 1856, and is a son of Henry and Isabel (Crawford) Jamison.

The father of Mr. Jamison was born in Huntington County and his mother in Butler County, Pennsylvania. Mr. Jamison came to Allegheny Township prior to his marriage and settled on the farm now

owned by William E. At that time it was still covered with its native forest and Henry Jamison cleared the land and developed an excellent farm, residing alone for some years and later with his wife, who came here a bride. They reared their children on this place and spent their subsequent lives here. The mother of Mr. Jamison died in 1876 and the father on June 13, 1897. The following children survived them: Ann M., wife of Andrew Tippery, of Clarion County; Fannie, widow of John Minninger, residing at Westfield, New York; Susan E., who married Marshall Gaitley, of Mercer County; Benjamin F., of Emlenton, Pennsylvania; Harriet, residing at Westfield, New York, is the widow of E. P. Thomas, formerly of Bruin, Pennsylvania; Sarah, wife of Abraham Hartman, of Allegheny Township; William E.; and Nancy, wife of James Miller, of Bruin. Henry Jamison was a fine type of citizen, honorable and upright in his dealings, liberal in his charities and kind in his relations with his fellow men. He was a valued member of the Allegheny Presbyterian Church and for some years served as a member of the church cemetery association. In his political life he was an ardent Republican by conviction and he gave hearty support to the cause of his party.

William E. Jamison was educated in the public schools of Allegheny Township, and his life has been spent in this section, his interests being largely agricultural. He has also given attention to the oil industry and he has taken a somewhat active part in public matters.

On December 23, 1892, Mr. Jamison was married to Miss Ida Miller, who was born in Venango Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, a daughter of James E. Miller, who resides at Franklin, Pennsylvania. In politics, Mr. Jamison is a Republican. He has served the township as road supervisor, performing the duties of that office in a very complete manner, and he has been very active in church affairs.

He and wife both belong to the Allegheny Presbyterian Church, of which he is a trustee and has been treasurer.

J. H. EVERTS, a well known oil producer and prominent citizen of Allegheny Township, settled on the place on which he now lives, in 1881, and this has been practically his home ever since. He was born in Hamilton County, Indiana, May 18, 1848, and he is a son of Milo and Mary (Stoops) Everts.

The paternal grandfather of Mr. Everts was born in New England and later settled in the vicinity of Niagara Falls, New York, and there Milo Everts, father of J. H., was born. In the course of years he established a home for his family in Hamilton County, Indiana, where he lived until 1860, when he moved to Armstrong County, of which his wife was a native. From there the family moved to Allegheny County.

J. H. Everts accompanied his parents to Armstrong and Allegheny County and in the latter obtained a district school education. In early youth he found himself dependent in great measure upon his own resources and he met the situation in such a way as to prove his business capacity and to gain the confidence of those with whom he was thrown in contact. In 1881 he came to Butler County and interested himself in the oil industry, gradually becoming a producer. He is a member of the Pollock Lime & Coal Company, with headquarters at Emlenton, and is a stockholder in the Farmers' National Bank at that place, of which he was one of the organizers.

In 1864 Mr. Everts testified to his patriotism by enlisting for service in the Civil War, entering Company I, Fifth Regiment Heavy Artillery, which became a part of the Army of the Potomac. As soon as the regiment reached Washington City, it was transferred to General Sheridan's command and took part in all the stormy campaign through the Shenandoah Valley. He was honorably discharged in July, 1865, on

account of the termination of hostilities, and returned to Pittsburg in the following August, after about one year of hard service. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic Post at Farmington.

In August, 1872, Mr. Everts was married to Miss Hattie Thompson, who was born in Clarion County, Pennsylvania, a daughter of the late Alexander Thompson, of Allegheny Township. Mr. and Mrs. Everts are members of the Allegheny Presbyterian Church, of which he has been a trustee for a number of years. He has been moderately active in politics and has served both as assessor and as constable in Allegheny Township.

JACOB BOOS, who was for the space of half a century an esteemed resident of Butler, and for the greater part of that time one of the prominent business men of the city, was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, October 21, 1835, son of Charles and Barbara (Eich) Boos. The father, a blacksmith by trade, served as a soldier in the German army; he died in 1880. His wife, Barbara, to whom he was married in 1820, was a daughter of John Eich. They were the parents of four children—Barbara, who married John Fell, of Germany; William, now deceased; Elizabeth, who became the wife of Jacob Hahn, of Germany; and Jacob, the subject of this memoir. The mother died in 1853, and was survived by her husband twenty-seven years. They were members of the German Reformed Church.

Jacob Boos learned the blacksmith's trade in his native land, and emigrated to the United States in 1853—the year of his mother's death. He first settled in Pittsburg, where he worked at his trade until September 12, 1854. On that date he came to Butler and entered the employ of Walter & Reiber, blacksmiths. In 1857 he engaged in business for himself as a blacksmith and so continued for three years. He then, in 1860, purchased the George

Egner farm in Butler Township, upon which he resided for ten years. In 1870 he sold the farm and bought the interest of George Webber in the firm of Webber & Troutman, the style of the firm then becoming Troutman & Boos. Two years later he purchased a half interest in the flouring mills of Grohman & Walter, which firm then became Walter & Boos, and he remained interested in this enterprise until 1890. In 1881 he engaged in the grocery business at the corner of Main and Wayne Streets, and in 1889 he purchased the site and afterwards erected thereon a substantial store building, where he carried on a flourishing business until his death in June, 1904. He was successful as a merchant, establishing a reputation for enterprise and integrity that marked him as one of the substantial and reliable men of the city.

Mr. Boos was married in 1856 to Miss Barbara Walter, a daughter of Jacob Walter, of Butler. Her father was a native of Germany and one of the early settlers here; he was a blacksmith by trade and later engaged in the milling business. Mrs. Boos was born in Butler, December 29, 1839, and has always been a resident of this county. Ten children came to complete the home life of Mr. and Mrs. Boos, of whom five are now deceased and five living. They were as follows: Annie Marie, who married Adam Hoffner, is now deceased; George, also deceased; Marguerite Louise, wife of William Voskamp, of Pittsburg; Emma Elizabeth, wife of Charles Kaufman, of Pittsburg; Augusta Amelia, now deceased; Charles Albert, also deceased; Clara Julia, wife of Charles Gregg, of Butler; Jacob William Wilson, deceased; Catherine P., wife of Fred Harper, of Butler, and Lyda Barbara, who resides with her mother. The surviving members of the family belong to the English Lutheran Church.

WATSON & WILLIAMS, progressive business men and leading grocers of Slip-

pery Rock, Butler County, Pennsylvania, have engaged in business in this borough since October 25, 1901. In 1905 they erected a handsome two-story business block, probably the finest in the borough with the exception of the State Normal buildings.

Roy A. Watson, of the firm of Watson & Williams, was born in Slippery Rock in 1876, and is a son of J. N. and Margaret Emma (Wicks) Watson. His father was born and reared at Prospect, Butler County, and is a marble cutter by trade. Roy A. was reared in Slippery Rock and attended the public schools and the Slippery Rock State Normal School. Upon leaving school he went to work for J. C. Kerr, a general merchant, although he had prior to that time spent his spare hours from school in working in that store. In all he spent about ten years in Mr. Kerr's store, and upon quitting his employ in 1901 became associated with Mr. Charles Clinton Williams in the grocery business. With a capital of \$700 they put a stock of goods in the store room now occupied by a restaurant, and continued there about one year. They then moved to the store-room two doors north of their present location, and there carried on the business until their new building had been completed. They had purchased an old brick building, formerly a part of the college buildings, that stood on the banks of Wolf Creek, tore it down and cleaned the brick, which they used in the construction of their business block. They handle a full line of staple and fancy groceries, notions and cigars and tobacco, and their trade extends for miles throughout the territory contiguous to the borough.

Before engaging in his present business, Mr. Williams was extensively engaged in the saw-mill and lumber business in Butler and Lawrence Counties. He was united in marriage with Carrie Smith, a daughter of James Smith of Carrolton, Penna.

Mr. Watson married Miss Grace Estella

Double, a daughter of Perry Double, and they have a daughter, Miss Lela Felicia.

JOSEPH A. CRAWFORD, president of the School Board of Allegheny Township, and past commander of S. J. Rosenberry Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at Eau Claire, resides on the farm of seventy acres, which is situated near Six Points, Butler County, Pennsylvania, on which he was born on October 1, 1839. He is a son of James and Jane (McGarrah) Crawford.

The Crawfords were probably among the very first settlers of Allegheny Township. The grandfather of Joseph A. was James Crawford, and he was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, and was unmarried when he accompanied his parents to Allegheny Township, Butler County, and he built the first log cabin on the present farm. His son, also James Crawford, completed the clearing of the farm, with the assistance of his sons, and spent his whole life here, dying when ninety years of age, in 1891. All the Crawfords have been men of ability and of substantial qualities and James Crawford was frequently elected to offices of trust and responsibility, by his fellow citizens. He married Jane McGarrah, who was a daughter of Rev. Robert McGarrah, who was a pioneer preacher of the Presbyterian faith, in Clarion County, one of the best known and most faithful ministers in his day in that section. The children of James Crawford were (in order): Abigail, Robert M., Lavinia, Gideon G., James H., John A., Joseph A., Emily C., and Jennie M. The surviving children of James Crawford are: Lavinia married George McClelland and has three children—Rev. M. D. McClelland of Pikeville, Ky.; Ida L. of Karns City, Penna., who married Ralph E. Rodgers; and Halsey C., who married Mary Kelley, and resides in Wilkinsburg, Joseph A.; Emily C., who is the widow of James Stephenson, formerly of Summit Township, and resides with her brother



MRS. MAGGIE S. WHITMIRE



ROBERT J. WHITMIRE

Joseph A.; and Gideon G., who resides at Enlenton, Pennsylvania. The Crawford sons were intensely loyal during the Civil War, four of them, Joseph A., John A., James H. and Robert M., being soldiers, and two of them died in Confederate prisons, John A. at Andersonville, and James H. in Florence prison, South Carolina. Robert M. went to Kansas after the close of his military service, and from there to Missouri, where he died, far from the old homestead. He married Marilda Sloan and had one daughter, Hattie J., who married E. W. Murphy, and has a daughter—Vera.

Joseph A. Crawford grew to manhood on the home farm and was educated in the public schools of Allegheny Township and West Sunbury Academy, and for a short time taught school. On September 20, 1864, he was drafted for military service and was assigned to Company F, Fiftieth Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry, which was attached to the Army of the Potomac, and under the command of General Grant fought in the siege of Petersburg and in that and all the subsequent movements of his regiment, Mr. Crawford did his full soldierly duty, receiving his honorable discharge on June 3, 1865. He then returned to Allegheny Township and resumed his usual avocations and has resided ever since on the home farm, of which he is part owner. He has taken a very active interest in Grand Army affairs and twice has been honored by being elected commander of the local post. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the Scrub Grass Presbyterian Church, in Venango County, of which he is an elder and is also a member of the Session. He is a thoroughly representative citizen of Allegheny Township.

ROBERT J. WHITMIRE, whose farm of 150 acres, one of the finest in this section, is situated one-half mile south of Boydstown, in Oakland Township, belongs

to a staunch old Butler County family. He was born October 17, 1858, on what is known as the Jacob Whitmire farm, north of Oakland, and is a son of Jacob and Isabella (Brown) Whitmire.

Jacob Whitmire was also born in Oakland Township, and was a son of John Whitmire, Sr., who, in company with his brothers, Francis and Daniel Whitmire, came to this section in pioneer times. Jacob Whitmire was reared on the John Whitmire farm and he followed farming all his active life, and died in the spring of 1901. He married Isabella Brown, who died in 1899. She was a daughter of Robert Brown, of Clay Township, Butler County. Of the seven children born to Jacob and Isabella Whitmire, six survive.

Robert J. Whitmire was reared on the Jacob Whitmire farm and from boyhood he has been interested in farm pursuits. He settled on his present property on May 2, 1889, and has made so many admirable improvements here that it warrants the name by which it is known, Sunnyside Farm. He carries on general farming and raises excellent stock and to a considerable extent is a dealer in the same.

Mr. Whitmire married Maggie W. Smith, a daughter of W. P. Smith and they have had ten children, namely: Cora M., who is a teacher at Jefferson Center, Jefferson Township; Alice E., who died aged fifteen years; and Mildred Isabelle, Grace E., Olive C., Lester P., Mabel M., Robert Raymond, who died in infancy, J. Everett, and LeRoy S. at home. Mr. Whitmire and family belong to the Lutheran Church at Springdale. He is a member of the F. M. C. He takes a very active interest in politics and is always willing to do his share in anything looking to the improvement of the public highways, the advancement of the schools or other public questions which good citizens are called upon to decide.

JOSIAH ADAMS, residing on his valuable farm of 140 acres, which is situated near Adams Corners, on the Harrisville and Franklin Road, belongs to families who have been prominently identified with the development of Slippery Rock Township, for generations. He was born on a farm that adjoins his own, in Slippery Rock Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, October 3, 1832, and is a son of James and Eliza (Harris) Adams.

The location of Adams Corners bears his family name, while Harrisville, three miles distant, was named for his maternal grandfather, Ephraim Harris, who purchased the 400 acres, which includes the site of that town, from James Hartley, another old pioneer with Jonathan Adams, who was the grandfather of the wife of Josiah Adams. James Adams and wife spent their lives in Slippery Rock Township and died on the farm now owned by their son Josiah.

Josiah Adams was reared in Slippery Rock Township and obtained his education in the country schools. In 1853 he started for California and remained in the far West until 1873, during this long period having spent his time in California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington and Utah, teaming, mining and farming. After he returned to Pennsylvania, in 1873, he was married to Miss Mary Hartley, a daughter of James and Isabella (Van Dyke) Hartley. Mrs. Adams was born and reared in Marion Township, Butler County. Her grandfather, James Hartley, was born in Westmoreland County and, as stated above, he once owned the land on which the flourishing town of Harrisville stands.

Mr. and Mrs. Adams have had six children, namely: Samuel Dale, who died when aged twenty-five years; James A., who married Edith Shields, and has four children—Samuel Dale, Frances Catherine, Mary Isabella, and Eli James; Harry, who married Mary Della Bovard, deceased; Mary, who married W. E. James, of

Chicora; Ralph, who married Effie Dible, resides at Mars, and they have three children, Kathleen Adelaide, Sarah and Ray Roosevelt; and one deceased. Mr. Adams and wife belong to the Slippery Rock Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a Republican.

W. D. WINTERS, one of Butler's representative business men, who is engaged in general contracting, railroad excavating and building, was born in 1874, at Allegheny, Pennsylvania, where he attended school during early boyhood. Since he was eighteen years of age, Mr. Winters has been engaged in the business to which he now devotes his entire time. He is a general contractor for grading, masonry, railroad work and mill foundations. It would be a heavy task to name all the work for which Mr. Winters has made himself responsible, since he established himself at Butler, but his most prominent contracts were the following: The Butler Car Wheel Works, the Butler Bolt & Rivet Works, the Forged Steel Wheel Works, the power plant for the Steel Car Forge Works at Ellwood City, and all the grading around the Standard Steel Car Works at Butler. While residing at Allegheny, he took an active interest in politics, but since coming to Butler has devoted all his energies to the developing of his business and in this line is recognized as one of the city's most enterprising men. In 1890 Mr. Winters was married to Miss Mary Haas, of Allegheny. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

CHARLES O. POLM, a prominent agriculturist and coal dealer in Allegheny Township, residing on his valuable farm of ninety acres, was born April 23, 1876, in Allegheny Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Thomas and Olive (Corbett) Polm.

The venerable father of Mr. Polm, now in his seventy-fifth year, was born in

Clarion County, Pennsylvania, but a large portion of his life has been passed in Butler County. He is of German extraction. He married a granddaughter of Stephen Corbett, an old settler of Butler County, who was a native of England. Mrs. Polm died in December, 1907, and seven children still survive, namely: Stephen, residing in Allegheny Township; William W., residing near New Bethlehem; John L. and Frederick N., both residing in Allegheny Township; Charles O.; Carrie Y., wife of George W. Gibson, living in Allegheny Township; and Mary C., wife of W. C. Alworth, residing in Parker Township. Mr. Polm takes much interest both in local matters and in the affairs of the outside world and gives hearty support to the Republican party. He is one of the leading and most valued members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this section.

Charles O. Polm obtained his education in the public schools of Allegheny Township and he has given his main attention to farming and to developing his fine coal mine which is situated on his land, mining having been going on for some years with no sign of an exhaustion of the supply. He is an excellent business man and manages his industries in such an able manner as to ensure satisfactory results. He is a man of his word and enjoys the confidence of his fellow citizens. In politics he is a Republican but is no seeker for political office. He is an attendant and contributor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Farmington, of which his venerable father is a pillar.

WINFIELD S. KEISTER, residing on his well improved farm of 150 acres, situated near Keister Station, Butler County, Pennsylvania, is one of the prominent citizens of this section and was born here in 1851, and is a son of Jesse and Margaret (Wolford) Keister.

Jesse Keister, father of Winfield S., was

born in 1808, in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, and was fourteen years old when he accompanied his parents, in 1822, to Slippery Rock Township, Butler County, where his father, Philip Keister, bought a farm situated about one mile west of the one now owned by his grandson, Winfield S. Philip Keister died on the farm on which he first settled. Jesse Keister was reared on that farm and remained there until his marriage when he settled on the farm belonging to Winfield S., but at that time it was a very different looking property, being covered with timber and brush and giving little indication of its present state of improvement and cultivation. Prior to the birth of Winfield S., the present fine country residence was erected and many changes had been effected. Jesse Keister married Margaret Wolford, who was born in Slippery Rock Township, on the farm now owned by Henry Wilson, just east of the borough of Slippery Rock, and her father was Henry Wolford. To this union eight children were born, one of whom died in infancy and four survive: Amelda, who is the wife of Alexander Mortland, of Indiaapolis, Indiana; Henry, who lives at Seattle, Washington; Emma, who is the wife of John Boyles, of Grove City; and Winfield Scott. Philip died aged thirty-six years; Jacob S. died aged twenty-nine years; and Madison died aged thirty-six years. Jacob S. was a soldier in the Civil War, a member of the One Hundred Third Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, was taken prisoner by the Confederates at Plymouth, North Carolina, and was subsequently confined in the Andersonville and Florence prisons, dying in the latter, a true martyr for his country. The mother and father both died on the present farm, the former in 1890 and the latter in 1888.

Winfield S. Keister has been engaged in farming ever since the close of his school period and is numbered with the experienced and successful agriculturists of the

township. He carries on a general line of agriculture and grows many strawberries and raspberries. His surroundings indicate a large amount of comfort, and his fields and flocks show thrift and industry.

Mr. Keister married Miss Annie O'Neil, a daughter of Daniel O'Neil, and they have the following children: Henry B., James Lawrence, George F., Jesse, Nellie, Margaret and Madison. Jesse, Margaret and Madison are at home. Nellie is a student in the Slippery Rock State Normal School. The eldest son, Henry B., married Venetta Sutton, and is principal of the Chicora Schools. He is a graduate of the Slippery Rock State Normal School. Both James Lawrence and George F. are yard clerks for the Bessemer Railroad, at Branttown.

MICHAEL KRAMER, a well known resident of Clearfield Township, has a fine farm of fifty acres just off the state road, about a quarter of a mile from Coyleville. He was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, September 7, 1849, and is a son of Jacob and Barbara (Holtz) Kramer.

Jacob Kramer was born in Germany and was eighteen years old when he came to the United States, his parents remaining in the old country. About one year later he was married to Barbara Holtz and they became parents of the following children: Joseph, James, Michael, Katie, Jacob, John, Mina, Daniel and Barbara. By a second marriage he had Stella, Margaret and George.

Michael Kramer was about ten years of age when his parents moved from Pittsburg to Clearfield Township, Butler County, and here he grew to maturity, receiving his education in the public schools. He early learned the trade of a carpenter, which he followed in connection with farming. He is engaged in diversified farming, raising some stock.

April 27, 1875, Mr. Kramer was united in marriage with Catherine Osterman, a daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Hilner)

Osterman, of Clearfield Township, Butler County. She is one of the following children born to her parents: Grace, Margaret, Jacob, Kate; Peter, George and Cris, triplets; Maggie, William, Barbara and Catherine. Of these children Margaret, Jacob and Cris are now deceased.

Michael and Catherine Kramer are parents of the following children: Joseph; Jacob, who married Sarah Opperman and has two daughters, Clara and Kate; Edward, who married Mary Schuler and has two sons, Theodore and Raymond; Fannie, who is attending school and is engaged in dressmaking; William, who lives on the home farm; and Charles, who is in attendance at school. Religiously, the family belongs to St. John's Catholic Church.

JOHN N. MUNTZ, a native of Germany, there married Christina Rapp. They came to the United States, arriving at Baltimore, Maryland, July 4, 1804, proceeded to Columbiana County, Ohio, and finally to Harmony, Butler County, Penna., where they were among the first to build a home, March, 1805. In 1806 they bought a tract of land in Beaver County, and lived there until Mr. Muntz's death, by accident, on June 4, 1812.

John G. Muntz, youngest child of John George Muntz, lived on the farm in Beaver County until the spring of 1820, when he joined his brother Henry, and they carried on a store at Zelenople, Butler County. In the fall of 1826 he went to Natchez, Mississippi, to fill the position of general manager of a store. He returned to Zelenople and in 1835 was appointed postmaster at that place, which position he held until 1840, and then embarked in the mercantile business in Pittsburg, where he continued until 1854. He then located in Butler, and opened a general store, on the site of the Boos building, where he carried on business until 1861. In that year he entered the coal business, and was extensively engaged in operating until 1871. He was



MR. AND MRS. PHILIP S. FENNELL AND FAMILY

then elected justice of the peace, which office he held at the time of his death, April 12, 1880.

He was an ardent Democrat and an active and prominent worker in the party. Throughout his long residence in Butler he was a prominent member of the English Lutheran Church, and also took a deep interest in the prosperity of the public schools, being a member of the School Board for a number of years.

Mr. Muntz married Mary B. Negley, a daughter of John Negley, one of the first settlers of Butler, to whom were born five children, viz.: Mary A., wife of the late W. H. H. Fithian; Annie E., and Emeline, both of whom died in infancy; John N. and Catharine R., widow of Judson G. Crane.

John N. Muntz, only son of John G. and Mary B. Muntz, was born in Allegheny City, Penna., reared and educated in Butler, and served an apprenticeship at the printer's trade, which he followed for a few years. In 1872 he commenced operating in coal, which has since been his principal business.

Mr. Muntz was married in 1886 to Mary D., daughter of the late John P. Kramer, of Sewickley, Allegheny County, Penna. They are the parents of three children, viz.: John Philip, Edward Kramer, both deceased; and Richard, who is a student at the University of Pittsburg.

PHILIP S. FENNELLS, who has been engaged in the mercantile business throughout his business career, is postmaster of the village of Fenelton, which was established by his father and derives its name from that of the Fennell family. The family became established here as early as 1830, having come from east of the mountains of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Fennell was born in Clearfield Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, February 22, 1867, and is a son of Peter

and Lydia (Schaw) Fennell. Peter, who was a farmer by occupation for many years, settled the town of Fenelton and through his influence a postoffice was established at this point, he becoming the first postmaster. He engaged in the mercantile business and conducted the store until his death on September 5, 1907.

Philip S. Fennell was reared and educated in Clearfield Township, and in addition to the mercantile business has followed farming. He has a valuable farm of fifty-three acres, located on the north side of the Butler Road, just at the edge of Fenelton, and has been to some extent engaged in stock raising. He entered his father's store, and after the latter's death carried on the business in partnership with James Coyle, Jr. The partnership continues at the present time, the firm name being P. S. Fennell & Company, and their store is liberally patronized by the people of the community. Mr. Fennell has efficiently discharged the duties as postmaster, and is a popular official.

He was married to Miss Sarah E. Rieger, a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Jeeler) Rieger. Her father was a farmer and the family has always taken a leading part in the affairs of the community. Two children have blessed this union, Floyd R. and Edith Joy. Religiously, the subject of this sketch is a member of the Methodist church, and is one of the stewards. He also is superintendent of the Sabbath School, which has thrived during his incumbency, having at present an enrollment of about 100 members. Fraternally, he was formerly a member of the Royal Arcanum.

EGBERT A. TERWILLIGER, who is one of Allegheny Township's representative citizens, resides on his valuable farm, which contains about 100 acres, on which he carries on general farming and stock-raising. He was born in Clarion County,

Pennsylvania, March 14, 1857, and is a son of John and Tena (Elder) Terwilliger.

The parents of Mr. Terwilliger were both born in Clarion County, where the grandfathers were early settlers. The paternal grandfather, Egbert Terwilliger, settled in Perry Township, Clarion County, and was the founder of the family of this name in that section. The parents of Mr. Terwilliger died in Perry Township, the father in 1895. Three of their children still survive, namely: William L., residing in Clarion County; Peter H., also residing in that county; and Egbert A., of Allegheny Township.

Egbert A. Terwilliger obtained his education in the schools of Perry Township and his agricultural training on the father's farm. In 1883 he moved to Allegheny Township, Butler County, settling on the fine property on which he has resided ever since. He has identified himself with public interests here and has served both as auditor and as school director.

On January 4, 1881, Mr. Terwilliger was married to Miss Cora J. Horner, who was born in Clarion County and is a daughter of the late Andrew Horner, formerly a prominent farmer in Perry Township. Mr. and Mrs. Terwilliger have had eight children, the five survivors being: George B., residing in Clarion County; William C., living in Allegheny Township; Roy C., Samuel P. and Florence M., all residing in Allegheny Township. In politics, Mr. Terwilliger is identified with the Democratic party and he takes a somewhat active part in public matters, in so far as good citizenship and public spirit demand. Religiously, he is connected with the Presbyterian Church.

CHARLES TAGGART, who was a well known and respected resident of Brady Township, where he owned property, engaged in farming and for many years followed the carpenter trade, died January 1, 1883. He was born in Slippery Rock Town-

ship, Butler County, Pennsylvania, in 1855, and was a son of Samuel and Mary (Gilkey) Taggart.

The late Charles Taggart was a member of the One Hundred Thirty-seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, during the Civil War and his record shows that he was a faithful soldier. His one brother, John Taggart, was also a soldier and lost his life in the service. Mr. Taggart was widely known, his business frequently calling him to different parts of the county and his standing both as a business man and as a citizen was high. He left his family amply provided for, there being a farm of fifty acres, which his widow still owns, and twelve acres which she bought in 1892 and where she resides.

Mr. Taggart was married to Miss Lauretta Gordon, who is a daughter of James and Catherine (Pryor) Gordon. James Gordon was born near West Sunbury, Butler County. In his earlier years he engaged in farming but later became proprietor of one of the old landmarks of this section, the Old Stone House, in Brady Township, which he conducted for fourteen years and died there, in 1891. His widow survived until 1898. They had the following children: Armina, deceased, was the wife of Taylor Thompson; Lauretta, who became the wife of Charles Taggart; Adelaide, who married Elmer McGinness and lives at Spokane, Washington; Sarah, who is the wife of Lucas Covert of Grove City; Warren, who is a tool dresser in the oil fields; Salina, who is the wife of John Taggart, of Brady Township; William, deceased; and Viola, who is the wife of Harry Wadsworth, who is the ticket agent at Branchtown, Pennsylvania, for the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Mr. and Mrs. Taggart had two children, Birdie Louisa and Adelaide. Both daughters were given educational advantages and grew into attractive and capable women. The younger daughter carried on a millinery business at Slippery Rock, but

has recently sold out and resides with her mother. The older daughter not only graduated with credit from the Butler High School but was particularly proficient in penmanship and won the second prize for the same at the Butler County Fair. She also taught music. She married C. J. Loday and they had one daughter, Gladys, who is in her grandmother's care, as her own mother died in February, 1903. This was a heavy affliction to Mrs. Taggart and in her several bereavements she has had the sympathy of the whole community. Since settling on her present farm she has made a number of improvements. It is a pleasant location for a home, being in the country, while the village of Keister is only a mile distant.

DENNIS L. GALLAGHER, an agriculturist of Clearfield Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, resides on a farm of forty acres about a mile from Coyleville on the Butler Road, and owns another of seventy-five acres on the same road about two miles from the village. He was born in Brookfield, Pennsylvania, in 1842, and is a son of John and Latitia (McLaughlin) Gallagher.

Anthony Gallagher, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, came from Fayette County, Pennsylvania, to Armstrong, Butler County, at an early day and there passed the remainder of his days. His wife's maiden name was McCue. John Gallagher was a prominent farmer of Jefferson Township, Butler County, and served as justice of the peace for more than score of years.

Dennis L. Gallagher was reared on the old home farm and received a preliminary education in the district schools. He attended school at Brookfield, and one year in St. Vincent College, in Westmoreland County. He has a comfortable home and well improved farm property. He has leased his property to oil operators, and

has one well now being drilled on the place. He is deeply interested in matters of public welfare and is a progressive citizen.

Mr. Gallagher was united in marriage with Miss Catharine M. Green, a daughter of John and Mary (Connor) Green, her family being a well known one in this section of the county. Religiously, they are devout members of the Catholic church.

JAMES H. STEEN, proprietor of the Steen Creamery, a prosperous enterprise of Butler, was born March 8th, 1863, in Connoquenessing Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of the late William Steen. The father of Mr. Steen was born in Ireland and remained in his own country until he was eighteen years of age, when he emigrated to America and settled in Butler County, Pennsylvania. For many years he engaged in farming and milling, owning property in Connoquenessing Township.

James H. Steen remained on the home farm until he was twenty years of age, securing his education in the schools of his native township. For several years after leaving home he worked as a clerk in a general store at Petersville, where, later, he engaged in a feed and creamery business. This enterprise he continued there until 1904, when he transferred his interests to Butler and established the Steen Creamery in this city, at No. 417 South Main street. The plant is a large one, the business being both wholesale and retail, the products being butter, ice cream and pasteurized milk. Having an experience of fifteen years in this business, Mr. Steen is thoroughly familiar with all its details. Improved machinery is made use of, modern methods are used and sanitary and wholesome conditions prevail. Mr. Steen married (first) Miss Emma Rader, who died in 1893, leaving one child, Willa May. He was married (second), in 1900, to Miss Lavina Marshall, and they have two children, Irene and William Harold.

STEPHEN STOOPS, one of the most highly esteemed older citizens of Allegheny Township, who resides on his valuable farm of 127 acres, on which he settled in 1863, was born at what is now Anandale, Butler County, Pennsylvania, December 16, 1823, and is a son of Philip and Elizabeth (Vanderlin) Stoops.

Both the Stoops and the Vanderlin families were very early settlers in Butler County, Grandfather John Vanderlin locating near what is now Murrinsville, when all that section was covered with timber. Philip Stoops followed farming all his life in Butler County. Four of his children survive, namely: Stephen; Elizabeth, who is the wife of Harry Arnold, of California; Philip, who resides in Clay Township, and Nancy, who was the wife of John Thompson (now deceased), of Concord Township.

Stephen Stoops grew to manhood in Marion Township, Butler County, and has devoted himself to agricultural pursuits in the main, although he has also been engaged in the oil business. Since 1863 he has been identified with the interests of Allegheny Township and here he has done his full duty as a man and citizen. In his political views he is a Republican and on the ticket of that party he has frequently been elected to local office. Mr. Stoops has witnessed many important changes in this section since he settled here, school-houses have been built, churches have increased and the public highways have been vastly improved and all of these matters have come under his consideration and have received close and careful attention.

On April 29, 1852, Mr. Stoops was married to Miss Maria Hilliard, who died July 27, 1891. She was a daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Hilliard, who lived in Washington Township, Butler County. She was a most estimable Christian woman, a sincere member of the Mt. Vernon Presbyterian Church. Her death was a heavy burden to her husband and surviving chil-

dren, seven in number, as follows: Elizabeth, who is the wife of Morrison Hilliard, of Clay Township; Abigail, who is the wife of Luther M. Starr, of Butler; John, who lives in Fairview Township; Sarah, who is the widow of William Morris, of Washington Township; Emeline, who lives in Allegheny Township; Nancy, who is the wife of W. S. Jamison, of Greene County, and Henry, who lives in Fairview Township. Harriet and Margaret are deceased. Mr. Stoops is a valued member of the Mt. Vernon Presbyterian Church, to which he has always contributed according to his means.

GEORGE IFFT, one of Slippery Rock's prominent farmers, residing on one farm of fifty-two acres, situated three miles south of Harrisville, owns a second farm, containing fifty-eight acres, situated in Franklin Township. He was born in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, August 21, 1836, and is a son of Peter and Elizabeth (Lamb) Ifft. The Ifft family is an old and prominent one in several parts of the United States. A nephew of George Ifft, Hon. George Nicholas Ifft, whose home is in Idaho, is ably representing the United States as consul to Germany.

In 1845 the parents of Mr. Ifft moved from Beaver County to Franklin Township, Butler County, and there he remained on the home farm until he was sixteen years old. After that he worked for about forty years as a blacksmith, learning the trade in Lancaster Township. In 1858, when he was about twenty-one years of age, he went to California, taking the Isthmus of Panama route, and remained there for some thirty years, although during this time he made several visits to his old home. He worked as a blacksmith and also as a gold miner and met with considerable success. In the fall of 1888 he returned to make his permanent home in Butler County and at that time settled on the present farm, where he carries on dairying and general agriculture.



WILLIAM H. LUSK

During a visit home, on April 16, 1872, Mr. Ifft was married to Miss Elzira Brannon, who was born in Worth Township, Butler County, but was reared in Franklin Township. Her parents were Thomas and Mary Ann (Reed) Brannon. Mr. and Mrs. Ifft's two children were born in California—George Howard and Charles Adams. The latter owns a farm of 136 acres in Mercer Township, Butler County. He married Miss Eva Hogg and they have the following children: George Eugene, Mary Elizabeth, Arthur Edwin, Edna L., and Valma Elzira. Mr. Ifft and family belong to the United Presbyterian Church. He has taken no active part in local politics but, on account of his broadened views and years of unusual experiences, is often consulted on questions of moment in the township and he has thus often served his fellow citizens.

WILLIAM H. LUSK, formerly a leading member of the bar at Butler, was a type of citizen whose removal from the community is a common loss. He was born at Harmony, Pennsylvania, and was a son of Dr. Amos and Agnes S. (Clow) Lusk, and a grandson of Dr. Loring Lusk.

For several generations the Lusks have been more or less prominent in professional life and identified with the same in Butler and adjacent counties. The grandfather of the late William H. Lusk was born in 1799, in Ontario County, New York. While reading medicine with his brother-in-law at Mercer, Pennsylvania, Loring Lusk was married to Mary Smith. In 1823 he entered upon the practice of medicine at Harmony, Butler County, Pennsylvania, later removing to Beaver County. During the construction of the Pittsburg & Erie Canal he was engaged in contracting, but in 1844 he resumed medical practice at Harmony, where he continued until 1854, when he removed to Lewis County, Missouri. In 1861, at the

opening of the Civil War, he accepted the appointment of surgeon of the Twenty-first Regiment, Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and remained in the service for one year. In the meanwhile, his son, Dr. Amos Lusk, had established himself at Zelienople, Butler County, Pennsylvania, and to that place Dr. Loring Lusk retired, embarking in a drug business which he continued to conduct until his demise in 1878.

Dr. Amos Lusk, father of the late William H. Lusk, was born May 31, 1828, at Harmony, Butler County, Pennsylvania. After a thorough preparation he entered upon the practice of medicine in 1849, and in 1854 he received his diploma from the medical department of the Western Reserve College at Cleveland. From 1853 until 1857 he served as surgeon at the United States Marine Hospital at Pittsburg, and then joined his father at Canton, Missouri, where he continued to practice until the opening of the Civil War. He then established himself at Zelienople, in his native county, where he engaged in continuous practice for a period covering thirty years. In addition to his professional responsibility, Dr. Amos Lusk was interested for many years in business. In 1883 he established the firm of Amos Lusk & Son, which was a successful banking firm up to the time of Dr. Lusk's death, following which event the son sold his interest. Dr. Lusk was also justly celebrated as a linguist, having a genius for acquiring command of different tongues than his own. It is said that he studied no less than twenty-five different languages and that he mastered twelve. He married Agnes S. Clow, of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, and they had six children, namely: William H., James L., Joseph R., Amos M., Mary V. and Julian, all of whom became prominent in the communities where the circumstances of their lives placed them. Dr. Amos Lusk died November 17, 1891. His burial

was conducted according to the Masonic ritual, he having been a charter member of Harmony Lodge, F. & A. M.

The late William H. Lusk possessed many of the leading characteristics of his distinguished father, a love of knowledge, a quick perception, a ready sympathy and a generous spirit. He completed his literary education at a local academy and having access to his father's extensive library, he passed many hours in the beneficial enjoyment of its treasures. His tastes led him into the study of law rather than medicine and he prepared for the bar under Attorney W. D. Brandon of Butler and was admitted in the autumn of 1877. His ability was immediately recognized and he enjoyed a substantial patronage up to the time of his death September 5, 1907. Although peculiarly well equipped for public life, he took very little interest in politics, contenting himself with the mere performance of the duties resting upon him as a good citizen. He voted with the Republican party, as had his father.

In 1882, William H. Lusk was united in marriage with Matilda Endres, who survives, residing at her pleasant home No. 234 West Pearl Street. Mrs. Lusk is a daughter of Adam and Elizabeth (Wooster) Endres, who were prominent in Butler and Beaver Counties. Mr. and Mrs. Lusk became the parents of four children, namely: Arthur H., Amy M., James L., and Elizabeth C. Amy M. is the wife of Frank R. Frost, a civil engineer, a government employe, located at Chattanooga, Tennessee. They have one daughter, Amy Lucille. Mrs. Lusk is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

GEORGE WORRALL, treasurer of the Leedom & Worrall Company, wholesale grocers, at Butler, is one of the city's active and enterprising business men. He was born in 1869, in Morgan County, Ohio, where he was educated in the public schools.

When twenty years of age, Mr. Worrall went to Marietta, Ohio, and entered the employ of the wholesale grocery house of Penrose & Simpson, and continued there for ten years, learning the business from the ground up. He then organized the Worrall Grocery Company, in that city, which he managed for three years and then sold out to the Elbridge-Higgins Company, and came to Butler. Finding a promising business field here, he organized the Leedom & Worrall Company, which, in 1904, was incorporated with a capital stock of \$150,000, the officers of the same being: Nelson Moore, of Rochester, New York, president; D. H. Sutton, vice president; P. W. Leedom, second vice president; George Worrall, treasurer; and J. H. Leedom, secretary. This is a very large enterprise. The firm has seven men constantly on the road covering all Western Pennsylvania.

In 1893 Mr. Worrall was married to Miss Lillian Leedom and they have one child, Ralph. Mr. and Mrs. Worrall are members of the Congregational Church. In fraternal life he is connected with the Knights of Pythias. His interest in politics is in no way personal, but he lends his influence at all times to forward movements for the preservation of life and property and for the advancement of education and morality.

SILAS H. EVANS, a prominent citizen and successful agriculturist, residing on his valuable farm of 130 acres, situated in Allegheny Township, has also been more or less identified with the oil industry for a number of years. He was born in Delaware Grove, Mercer County, Pennsylvania, June 18, 1848, and is a son of Edward E. and Mary Eliza (Black) Evans.

Edward E. Evans was a son of Thomas Evans and both were born in a southern State. In youth he accompanied his parents to Mercer County, where he lived until 1859. He then came to Butler County and

settled in Washington Township, where he engaged in woolen manufacturing, operating what is known as the Hopewell mill, turning out the usual grades of woollens and yarns which were in demand in the neighboring towns and villages and in the lumber districts. He continued his industry into the eighties, his death taking place in 1898, when he was in his eighty-fourth year. He married for his second wife Isabella Black, who is still living, being now in her eighty-eighth year. He was widely known and thoroughly respected all through Washington Township, where he frequently was elected to office and performed every duty of a public-spirited citizen and good man. In his political sentiments he was a Republican. For many years he was an elder in the New Salem Presbyterian Church. Four of his children survive, namely: Silas H.; Joseph T., residing at Bradford; George E., living in Allegheny Township; and Oscar E., living at Beaver, Pennsylvania. Three of his sons who are deceased—Thomas H., Clarence P., and Alfred B.—were soldiers in the Civil War.

Silas H. Evans grew to manhood in Washington Township and was educated in the district schools there and in a school at London, Mercer County. He began to work in his father's mill when he was twelve years old and continued there until he was twenty-one. He did not have a natural leaning toward manufacturing and when he was free he entered the employ of Hon. R. A. Mifflin, who conducted a mercantile business at North Washington, first as a clerk and later as bookkeeper. Mr. Evans continued there for six years and then became bookkeeper for Chambers Scott, a merchant at Fairview, with whom he remained for some years. In 1900, Mr. Evans settled on his present farm in Allegheny Township.

In October, 1878, Mr. Evans was married to Miss Abigail C. Gibson (now deceased), a daughter of the late George G.

Gibson, a former resident of Allegheny Township. Mr. Evans was married, second, to Sarah McMahan, daughter of Geo. McMahan of Parker Township, one of five sisters. Mr. Geo. McMahan celebrated his golden wedding on June 24, 1908, and died June 28, 1908, just four days later. Mr. Evans is a member, as was also his wife, of the New Salem Presbyterian Church, in which he has been an elder for a number of years. In politics he is a Republican. He has always taken an interest in those movements which have promised to be of benefit to his section and is in hearty accord with those supporting good government, temperance, education and morality.

GEORGE N. CHANDLER, owner of 136 acres of farm land, which lies in Slippery Rock Township, about one and one-half miles east of the borough of Slippery Rock, is a representative citizen of this section of Butler County. He was born on a farm in Plain Grove Township, Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, December 2, 1854, and is a son of Samuel T. and Mary Ann (Denniston) Chandler.

Samuel T. Chandler was a native of Vermont and he came to Western Pennsylvania in early manhood and prior to his marriage was a school teacher. Afterward he engaged in farming, and in the spring of 1860, purchased the farm now belonging to his son, George N. He married Mary Ann Denniston and they had eight children, six of whom still survive. Samuel T. Chandler died in 1884 and his widow lived until 1903.

George N. Chandler has resided on his present farm since he was six years old and its excellent condition as to cultivation and improvements, is largely owing to his industry and good management. Mr. Chandler is a general farmer, a man of practical ideas and has few equals in this section in knowledge of general tillage and farm management.

Mr. Chandler has five sisters, namely:

Margaret, who is the widow of J. M. Lawrence; Eliza H., who is the widow of Newton Stevenson; Mary Ellen; Emma F. and Sarah. The two other children, William and an infant, are deceased. Mr. Chandler takes no very active part in politics, but he has always been numbered with the reliable and public-spirited citizens of the township. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. at Slippery Rock.

WALTER EVANS, one of Butler's representative citizens, who is engaged in a general insurance business, with offices in the Bickle Block in this city, was born in 1838, in what is now the borough of Butler, and is a member of one of the old and prominent families of this section. He is a son of A. M. and Ann Eliza (Neyman) Evans.

Both the Evans and Neyman families deserve honorable mention among the pioneer families of Butler County. Capt. Henry Evans, the paternal grandfather, was the founder of his family here, coming in 1800. He subsequently served in the War of 1812, acquiring his military title, and later, in the thirties, he was elected and served as sheriff of Butler County. In many ways he was one of the leading men of his day. He died in 1850, in his seventy-fifth year. His children bore the following names: John, A. M., George W., Hiram J., Permelia, Margaret A., Lydia and Jane. The parents of Mr. Evans are deceased, but his mother lived to the unusual age of ninety-one years, dying in December, 1903.

Walter Evans spent his boyhood on his father's farm and attended the local schools as he had opportunity. From 1864 until 1872 he was interested in the oil business in the Western Pennsylvania fields, and in 1885-6 he engaged in manufacturing in Huron County, Ohio. For eight years he was connected with the Standard Plate Glass Company and since retiring from that association he has been engaged in a

general insurance business, handling risks in about a dozen of the oldest and most reliable companies in America.

In 1865 Mr. Evans was married to Miss Joyce Jones, of East Brady's Bend, Armstrong County, and they have three children: George A., Elizabeth and Valeria. George A. Evans was educated in the Butler schools and at Valparaiso, Indiana, and for thirteen years was connected with the Standard Plate Glass Company, after which he went into the insurance business with his father. Both daughters are graduates of the Butler High School and the younger one is a teacher there. The family has always been one of social prominence.

WILLIAM H. CUBBINS, agriculturist and oil producer, is one of Allegheny Township's leading citizens and has resided on his present farm in the northwest corner of the township, since 1880. He was born March 22, 1854, in the Isle of Man, and is a son of Thomas and Eleanor (Kelley) Cubbins, both natives of England.

The father of Mr. Cubbins, who was a sea captain, died when he was five years old and he was reared by his mother, with whom he remained until he was fourteen, at which time he started out to make his own way in the world. Upon the first opportunity offered he emigrated to America and went to Venango County, Pennsylvania, where there was plenty of work to be found in the oil regions. Later he went to Pittsburg and for several years worked for a large oil company in their refining department, during all this time gradually learning details of the business which subsequently made him a successful producer on his own account. In 1877 he came to Troutman, Butler County, where he first engaged in oil production, and in 1880, he settled on his present place in Allegheny Township and has continued his oil enterprises. Mr. Cubbins has been the builder



WILLIAM G. DOUTHETT

of his own fortunes and has reached his present status of independence by traveling no royal road but rather one marked by constant industry and enterprise, assisted by a natural gift of good judgment. While in Venango Mr. Cubbins had charge of the first glass still that restored sulphuric acid to the same condition that it was in before it had been used for refining oil, so that it could be used over for the same purpose.

Mr. Cubbins married Miss Clara A. Ogden, a daughter of the venerable Joseph M. Ogden, a well known resident of Venango County. They have one daughter, Flossie L., who is a student in the Pennsylvania State Normal School, at Slippery Rock. Mr. and Mrs. Cubbins are members of the Scrub Grass Presbyterian Church. He is a man of pronounced temperance views and lends his influence to all movements in that direction in his neighborhood. In politics, he is a Republican.

W. J. MORRISON, secretary of the Board of Trustees of the Slippery Rock State Normal School, has been identified with this educational body since 1896 and is a representative citizen of the township of Slippery Rock. He was born in the city of Philadelphia, and is a son of John and Hannah (Wallace) Morrison, both of whom he survives.

In his boyhood, Mr. Morrison accompanied his parents to Mercer County, Pennsylvania, and they settled in Liberty Township. He attended the country schools and assisted his father until 1862, when he entered the Federal Army to serve as a soldier in the Civil War then in progress. From Mercer County he enlisted in Company G, One Hundredth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served until he was honorably discharged in May, 1865. His regiment was a part of the Virginia branch of the general force, commanded for a time by Gen-

eral Burnside, and Mr. Morrison participated in all the battles, marches and dangers that his regiment encountered during those memorable years.

After the close of his military service, Mr. Morrison returned to Liberty Township, where he remained until 1866, when he married and removed then to Slippery Rock Township, where he took charge of the Christley mill, his uncle, Robert McKnight, having been the first operator. Mr. Morrison ran the mill for two years and then moved to a farm in Plain Grove Township, Lawrence County, where he lived three years before coming to his present farm, in 1871. Here he owns 180 acres of valuable land, favorably located near Keisters, on which he carries on general farming and dairying.

Mr. Morrison has six children: Bessie, who is the wife of J. S. Keister; Annie T. who is the wife of John Lincoln; Mary L., who is the wife of Cyrus Maybury; William W.; Eugene Floyd, and John B., who lives in Allegheny. In politics, Mr. Morrison is a staunch Republican and on the party ticket was elected justice of the peace, in which office he served most acceptably for three years. He is a member and liberal supporter of the Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM G. DOUTHETT, a member of the enterprising firm of Douthett & Graham, proprietors of the largest clothing and gents' furnishing goods establishment in the city of Butler, is also identified with other enterprises which serve to make his business standing one of large importance. He was born in Forward Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, March 20, 1862.

Mr. Douthett was reared on his father's farm and when sixteen years of age assumed its management and successfully conducted it until January, 1891. At that time he moved to Butler, where he carried on a livery business until August 1, 1892,

when he sold his interests in that line. In March, 1893, he embarked in the clothing business, in partnership with Hart W. F. Graham, establishing the present firm and adopting the firm name of Douthett & Graham. The business is favorably located on the corner of Main and Cunningham Streets and the complete, carefully selected and up-to-date stock attracts the patronage of the most fastidious trade in the city. Mr. Douthett has numerous other business interests. He is vice-president and a large stockholder in the Guaranty Safe Deposit and Trust Company. For the past five years he has been engaged in producing oil, through wise investment and excellent management making a success of the industry. At the present time the daily production of the oil and gas wells in which he is interested is very large.

Although his personal interests require a large proportion of his time, Mr. Douthett finds opportunity to prove himself a good citizen and well-rounded man. He is now serving as a member of the school board and has served several terms as president of the Butler Board of Trade and the city is largely indebted to him and his public-spirited activity for the locating here of the factories which have served to add so much to the city's prosperity. Liberal himself, he has the faculty of interesting others in movements promising to benefit the community, and the city has no more useful or thoroughly representative citizen.

Mr. Douthett married Sarah C. Bartley, a daughter of Williamson Bartley of Penn Township. They have four children: Jennie B., Elizabeth B., William G. Jr., and Kathryn B. The family residence is at No. 415 West Jefferson Street, Butler.

Mr. Douthett has been active in church work for many years. He is a member of the United Presbyterian Church, president of its board of trustees and assistant

superintendent of the Sunday-school, in which he has been a teacher since the age of twenty-seven years. At present he enjoys the honor of filling the office of financial agent of the Butler Presbytery, an office that requires the ability of a practical business man but is seldom filled by a layman. He has had the satisfaction of being able to prove that in the past year, under his management, the quota of congregations that have met the requirements of the Presbytery, has been double that of previous years. In politics he is a Republican.

JOSIAH D. McKEE, whose valuable farm of 100 acres is favorably situated in Allegheny Township, is one of the esteemed and representative men of Butler County, Pennsylvania. He was born on this farm, March 23, 1846, and is the only surviving child of his parents, John and Jane (Crawford) McKee.

The parents of Mr. McKee both died in Allegheny Township. The father had settled on the present home farm when it was yet in an undeveloped condition and spent his entire life here. He was a man of standing in his community, at various times held local positions of trust, gave liberal support to the cause of education and for many years was an elder in the Scrub Grass Presbyterian Church.

Josiah D. McKee attended school at Six Points, in his boyhood, where he had such advantages as were then offered. His life has been devoted to farming and stock raising and to maintaining the status of a broad-minded, public-spirited man and useful citizen. He married Miss Jennie R. Steirly, who was born in London, England, and is a daughter of James Christian Steirly, who is a resident of Oil City. Mr. and Mrs. McKee have four children: John Clyde, who married Myrna Gordon in November, 1906; Ethel M., George Earl and Ralph Crawford. In his political views he is a Republican and under a for-

mer law he served for a time as director of the township poor farm.

N. S. SNOW, who is engaged in a general contracting business at Butler, has been a resident of this city for some twenty-two years and is numbered with the substantial and representative citizens. He was born at Brady's Bend, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, February 10, 1869.

In his childhood, Mr. Snow was brought to Butler County and he lived on a farm until he was fifteen years old, in the meanwhile obtaining a good common school education. He then began to work as a teamster and for three years was engaged at Chicora, and from there came to Butler, where he learned the carpenter trade. He has been engaged in work in that line ever since and for the past five years has been doing general contract work. He is one of the stockholders in the Butler Building & Loan Association. Among the many fine residences which he has erected in this city is his own, which stands at No. 402 East Penn Street, which he completed in 1907. He owns other real estate in the same part of the town. While not a politician, he takes an intelligent and thoughtful man's interest in public affairs and gives due attention to the issues of the day.

In 1893 Mr. Snow was married to Miss Grace Minster, of St. Joe, Butler County, Pennsylvania, and they have four children: Arthur, Hazel, Kenneth and Jeanetta. With his family, Mr. Snow belongs to St. Paul's Catholic Church. He is identified with the fraternal order of Woodmen of the World, and has belonged to the Volunteer Fire Department of Butler for the past seventeen years.

ADAM H. RENICK, one of the leading and influential farmers of Slippery Rock Township, and owner of a fine farm of 180 acres, was born in the southern part of this township in 1866, and is a representative of one of the pioneer families of this

county. He is the son of William and Caroline (Snyder) Renick, and a grandson of David Renick, both natives of Germany. William Renick was but nine years old when he came to this country with his father, who settled for a time in Saxonburg. William was a blacksmith by trade and during the early fifties came to Slippery Rock Township and worked at his trade here until 1870, after which he devoted his time to agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred July 17, 1901. He was united in marriage with Caroline Snyder, who came to this country with her parents when one year old, her birth having occurred in Germany, February 22, 1830. She is still living and makes her home with our subject. Eight children were born to William and Caroline Renick: Jacob G., a sketch of whom is also found in this work; Daniel; Louisa, deceased wife of Fred Doerr; George W.; Margaret, wife of A. M. Hall; Adam H., our subject; Frederick; and Charles, a resident of Erie County, Pennsylvania.

Adam H. Renick was reared and educated in Slippery Rock Township and has made farming his principal occupation during the greater part of his life. During his early manhood he was engaged for a time as a clerk for the Pearson Bros. Clothing Company of New Castle. His farm, upon which he now resides, is located about three miles east of the village of Slippery Rock on the Pittsburg-Franklin Pike. He has two gas wells and one oil well in operation and is one of the enterprising and highly respected farmers of the township. Mr. Renick was joined in marriage with Clara Wimer, a daughter of Finley Wimer.

WILLIAM MCGINNIS, who resides on his well-improved farm of 100 acres, which is situated in Allegheny Township, is a representative citizen of this section of Butler County. He was born in Venango County, Pennsylvania, March 2,

1838, and is a son of James J. and Christie A. (Russell) McGinnis.

James J. McGinnis, father of William, was born in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, and in early manhood moved to Clarion County, and acquired a farm of 100 acres, in Richland Township. Later in life he moved to Venango County, where he owned a farm of fifty acres, in Scrub Grass Township. His surviving children are: William; John W., residing in Allegheny Township; and James B. and Johnston, both residing in Scrub Grass Township, Venango County. The maternal grandfather of this family was Samuel Russell, an early pioneer in Butler County.

William McGinnis attended the early subscription schools in Scrub Grass Township, not having the opportunity to enjoy the advantages which the children of the present day have almost forced upon them. He was trained to be a farmer and has followed agricultural pursuits very closely through life. In the fall of 1872 he settled on the farm which he now occupies, one which, under his excellent management, is counted as one of the best in the township.

On March 19, 1863, Mr. McGinnis was married to Miss Martha J. Russell, who was born in Concord Township, Butler County, a daughter of David and Martha (Cubbison) Russell, and they have the following children: David Z., residing in Allegheny Township; Joseph R., living in Iowa; James C., farming in Allegheny Township; Mary, wife of George Morris, of Adams Township; Martha E., widow of Reuben Douglass, of Venango County; Christie A., wife of Sherman Been, of Allegheny Township; Idella, wife of Rev. Willis McNeill, of Kansas; and Eliza J., residing at home. Mr. McGinnis is a member of the Associate Presbyterian Church, at Eau Claire, in which he is an elder. In his political preference he is a Prohibitionist. Mr. McGinnis enjoys the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens, among

whom so many years of his life have been usefully spent.

GEORGE E. HOWARD, treasurer and manager of the Butler Brick & Tile Company, of Butler, is an engineer by profession and has been a resident of this city for twenty years. He was born at Cuyahoga Falls, Summit County, Ohio, December 21, 1871.

In his native State, Mr. Howard attended first the local schools, later Buchtel College, at Akron, and then entered Cornell University, where he was graduated in 1893, with his degree of M. E. He found his first promising business opening at Butler and for eight years was in the employ of the Standard Plate Glass Company of this city, going from there to Saginaw, Michigan. There he built the Saginaw Plate Glass Company's plant, which he managed until 1903, when he returned to Butler and bought out the controlling interest in the Butler Brick & Tile Works, of which he has served as general manager ever since. He is not idle professionally, having many calls as consulting engineer.

In 1901 Mr. Howard was married to Miss Jean Campbell, a daughter of T. C. Campbell, and they have two children—Juliette Campbell and George Edwin. Mr. Howard is a member of St. Peter's Episcopal Church and is the leader of the church choir. His interest in public affairs does not lead him to be active politically, but he is a representative of that educated, thoughtful class, whose residence in any community is for its betterment.

DAVID T. BENNETT, of Allegheny Township, residing on his excellent farm of 100 acres, is a well-known, popular and reliable citizen of this section, where, for many years, he has also been identified with the oil industry. He was born in Indiana County, Pennsylvania, July 18,



W. H. H. RIDDLE

1861, and is a son of Elijah and Elizabeth J. (Sherman) Bennett.

The father of Mr. Bennett was a native also of Indiana County, while the mother came from an old settled family of Juniata County. In 1865 they moved to Wisconsin and four years later to Parker's Landing, Butler County, where Elijah Bennett engaged for a time in the oil business. For a short time he resided in Allegheny Township. He has been deceased for some years but his widow, now in her seventieth year, still survives and resides at Hillsdale, Michigan.

David T. Bennett was eight years old when his parents came to Parker's Landing and he attended school there for some years, but since he was twelve years old he has been more or less identified with the oil industry and at present makes oil drilling his leading interest. Mr. Bennett married Miss Aurilla S. Bell, who was born in Perry Township, Clarion County, Pennsylvania, a daughter of the late James Bell. Mr. and Mrs. Bennett have five children, namely: David T., Jr., Edna B., Grace, Elmer P. and William L. Mr. Bennett and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a Democrat.

W. H. H. RIDDLE, a well known and successful attorney of Butler, who is also prominently connected with the agricultural interests of the county, was born in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, December 11, 1840, and is a son of Samuel L. and Mary A. (Schroder) Riddle.

Samuel L. Riddle, father of W. H. H., settled in Fairview Township, Butler County, in 1854, and for a quarter of a century was engaged there in agricultural pursuits. He then returned to Allegheny County, where the rest of his life was spent.

W. H. H. Riddle, after beginning his education in the public schools, attended successively the academies at Sunbury and Harrisville. He then pursued the study of

law under the direction of Col. John M. Thompson, and was admitted to the bar in 1864. In the following year he was elected district attorney, in which office he served with credit. He has since continued in the practice of his profession and has built up a profitable clientele. At times he has taken part in public affairs, and in 1884 was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago, which nominated Blaine and Logan. Mr. Riddle takes a strong interest in agriculture and has done much in a practical way for its scientific development in this country. He was one of the founders of the Butler Agricultural Association. All the Farmers' Institutes that have been held in Butler County, under the supervision of the State Board of Agriculture, and later under the Department of Agriculture to the present date, have been managed by Mr. Riddle. Mr. Riddle has long been a helpful member of the State Agricultural Society.

On February 18, 1862, Mr. Riddle was married to Angeline Walker, whose father, Robert Walker, was one of the early settlers in the northern part of Butler County. Of this marriage there have been three children: Edwin S., an attorney at law and a court stenographer; and Matilda and Lillian. Mrs. Riddle died March 13, 1905. Mr. Riddle was married (second) July 2, 1908, to Mrs. Jennie (Ayres) Graham, widow of Robert Graham of Etna, Penna. All the members of the family occupy the old family home, a beautiful residence at No. 224 East Fulton Street, Butler.

LEWIS C. SANKEY, a native of Butler County, Pennsylvania, was born on his present farm in Slippery Rock Township, November 4, 1859, and is one of the highly respected agriculturists of the township. He is a son of Thomas and Jemima (Keister) Sankey, also natives of Butler County, the former having died in 1905 on our subject's farm, which he purchased and

farmed for many years during his active business career. The mother of the subject of this sketch is still living and resides with her son. The following children were born to Thomas and Jemima Sankey: Mary, wife of Cass Wigton of Branchton, Pennsylvania; Anna, wife of Frank Hine-man of Troutman, Butler County, Pennsylvania; William, a farmer of Slippery Rock Township; Lewis C., the subject of this sketch; Margaret, widow of Thomas McElvey; Adeline died at the age of twenty-two years.

Lewis C. Sankey has always resided on his present farm and has made farming his life occupation. His farm, consisting of eighty-three acres, is well improved and highly cultivated and he has one gas well and one oil well, both in operation. The large frame house in which Mr. Sankey resides was built by his father in 1884.

Mr. Sankey was joined in the holy bonds of wedlock with Laura Porter, who was reared in Marion Township, this county, and is a daughter of John and Martha Porter. Mr. and Mrs. Sankey are the parents of the following children: Clair, William, Péarl, Frederick, Martha, and Clara. In fraternal circles Mr. Sankey is affiliated with the Junior Order of American Mechanics.

WILLIAM L. BENNETT, one of Allegheny Township's prominent and substantial citizens, who has been engaged for a number of years in oil-well drilling and contracting, resides on his valuable farm of 150 acres, which is located near Six Points, Butler County. He was born in Indiana County, Pennsylvania, July 2, 1859, and is a son of Elijah N. and Elizabeth (Sherman) Bennett.

The father of Mr. Bennett was born in Indiana County and died in Butler County. The mother was born in Juniata County and resides at Hillsdale, Michigan. In 1865 they moved to Wisconsin and in 1869 to Parker's Landing, Butler County, Penn-

sylvania, where Elijah N. Bennett engaged in oil production.

William L. Bennett attended school at Parker's Landing. In the spring of 1879 he left Butler County and went to Colorado, spending four years in the far West before he returned to Pennsylvania. He engaged for a time in oil producing in McKean County, and later visited the oil regions in various States, finally returning to Butler County and in 1895 he settled on his present valuable farm. He has had experience in the oil industry from his youth and few men in the business in this section are better qualified or better informed concerning this great industry. For some years he has been engaged in contracting and drilling.

Mr. Bennett was married to Miss Florence B. Whited, who was born in Jackson County, Ohio, a daughter of Joseph Whited, now a resident of White Bluff, Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. Bennett are members of the Presbyterian Church, of which he has been a trustee. In his political views he is a Republican. At different times he has consented to accept political office and has served as constable in Allegheny Township and at present is serving as a highway commissioner. He enjoys the confidence and commands the respect of his fellow citizens with whom he has had personal and business relations for so many years.

HARRY T. TURNER, a representative citizen of Butler, an engineer by profession and formerly president of the Etna Manufacturing Company of this city, was born in 1864, in England, and when five years old was brought to America, son of Henry and Emily (Overy) Turner.

The parents of Mr. Turner located first at Petroleum Center, on Oil Creek, moving later to Parker's Landing and subsequently to other oil fields in the state, so that the boy almost grew up in the oil business. When he came first to Butler, he became

an employe at the electric light plant and remained there for twelve years and during a large part of that time was the chief engineer of the works. Later he became interested in the Etna Manufacturing Company and in the course of events was elected president of that corporation and served in that capacity until 1908, when he sold his interest. He has an enviable record back of him of business integrity and unusual business ability. Like many men of present fortune, he overcame many early obstacles and through his own efforts won his place in the business world.

On March 5, 1890, Mr. Turner was married to Miss Lizzie A. Kauerer and they have four children—Irene, Eliza, Vernon and Harry. Mr. Turner is an official member of Grace Lutheran Church. In fraternal life he is identified with the Maccabees and the Knights of Pythias.

SHERIDAN C. KARNS, one of Allegheny Township's best known citizens, has been engaged in the coal industry for the past thirty-five years and has been a resident of this township since he was ten years old. He was born at Emlenton, Venango County, Pennsylvania, December 2, 1848, and is a son of William K. and Sarah (Perry) Karns.

William K. Karns was born in Butler County, Pennsylvania, and died in 1901. He followed shoe-making and also conducted a hotel at Emlenton, for a number of years, and then removed to Allegheny Township, Butler County, where he resided for a quarter of a century.

Sheridan C. Karns attended school first at Emlenton and then in Allegheny Township, but early in life began to depend upon his own efforts, being one of the men who have prospered in spite of early drawbacks. He has been a man of business prominence in Allegheny Township for many years, his main interest being dealing in coal and in this connection he is known all over Butler County.

Mr. Karns was married (first) to Miss Jane Jones, who left three children, namely: Jesse P., Charles M. and Della, who is the wife of William Shakely. Mr. Karns was married (second) to Miss Margaret Beals, and they had two children, Melville E. and Irene. He was married to his present wife, Miss Ellen J. Joseph, and they have six children, as follows: Edward C., Clarence, Laura M., William T., Newton and Sadie. In politics, Mr. Karns is a Republican, but he is no politician, choosing rather to devote all his attention to his business. He is a member of Emlenton Lodge No. 644, Odd Fellows, and to Tent No. 111, Knights of Maccabees, also at Emlenton.

AMOS HALL, a leading citizen of Branchton, where he conducts a general store and owns a large amount of valuable property, was born on the old Hall home place in Clay Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, near Halston, April 6, 1840. His parents were Jesse and Mary (Alexander) Hall.

Jesse Hall was born in Cecil County, Maryland, and lived there through his educational period and until he married and had six children, when he came to Butler County, in 1837. Mr. Hall settled on the tract since known as the Hall homestead, containing 540 acres situated about equally in four townships—Clay, Brady, Cherry and Slippery Rock. Mr. Hall and his wife both spent their remaining years on that farm.

Amos Hall grew to manhood in Clay Township, attended the country schools and engaged in farming until he enlisted for service in the Civil War. In May, 1862, he entered Company F, One Hundred Thirty-fourth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served in the Army of the Potomac for a period that covered ten months, during this time taking part in the battle of Chancellorsville. He was a

brave and cheerful soldier, performing every required duty and was honorably discharged and mustered out at Harrisburg. He then went to work at the carpenter trade at Franklin, Pennsylvania, and after his marriage, in 1868, he settled for a year on his father-in-law's farm in Clay Township. From there Mr. Hall then returned to the old homestead, where he remained for twenty years and then came to Branchton. He still owns 100 acres of that part of the old farm lying in Clay Township.

In April, 1889, Mr. Hall opened his general store at Branchton, which he has conducted ever since, with the exception of three years, when W. J. Hindman was proprietor, Mr. Hall leasing his building for that time and selling his stock. At the end of the lease, Mr. Hall re-entered business, and in August, 1903, he erected his present substantial cement block, a two-story building, 22 by 60 feet in dimensions, where he carries a very large stock of carefully selected goods, bought with the especial view of meeting the wants of the surrounding country from which comes a heavy trade. For four years he was postmaster of the village. He owns a handsome residence and other improved property.

In 1868 Mr. Hall was married to Miss Angeline Francina Allen, who is a daughter of Ephraim and Margaret (Allen) Allen. Mrs. Hall was born near Muddy Creek Church, in what was then Center, but is now Clay Township, Butler County. To this marriage were born five children, namely: Mary Eva, who married David E. Stevenson, of Bremen, Ohio, has two children—Harold Paul and Gladys Olive; Jesse Allen, who is a railroad man; Charles Linus, who died aged eleven years; Maud, and Bertha Leora, who married Clifford M. Newell, has two children—Dorothy Evelyn and Alice Lucile. Mr. and Mrs. Hall are members of the Metho-

dist Episcopal Church at Branchton, of which he is one of the trustees.

JOHN C. WILLIAMS, member of the well known firm of Williams & Son, oil producers, has been a resident of Scrub Grass Township, Venango County, Pennsylvania, since 1894. He was born near Kittanning, in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, November 19, 1852, and is a son of Jacob and Sarah (Heasley) Williams, and a grandson of those well known old pioneers, Jacob Williams and Henry Heasley.

John C. Williams obtained his education in the district schools of Armstrong County and assisted on his father's farm until he was about twenty-four years of age, when he came to the oil fields at Petrolia and secured work there. After several years in that section he went to the Venango County fields, where he became an oil producer, in Scrub Grass Township, and later went to the northern part of Allegheny Township, Butler County, where he found excellent business encouragement and remained as an oil producer for ten years. From there he then came to his present location in Scrub Grass Township and continues in the oil business, having his son, Edwin M., as a partner. The firm of Williams & Son is known all through the oil territory and the name stands both for business success and for reliability.

On September 3, 1870, Mr. Williams was married to Miss Marinda E. Bish, of Madison Township, Armstrong County, a daughter of Samuel Bish, who was a very prominent citizen of that county. Mr. and Mrs. Williams have three children, two sons and one daughter: Edwin M., Dana C. and Leonora M. Edwin M. is assistant principal of the Emlenton High School and is a graduate of the Pennsylvania State Normal School at Clarion, Pennsylvania. Dana C. is a graduate of the State Normal



MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM B. McGEARY

School at Clarion and also of the Rochester Business College and is now conducting a drug store at Wampum, Pennsylvania. The only daughter is the wife of Dr. F. F. Urey, a prominent physician of New Castle. Mrs. Urey is a graduate of the musical department of Grove City College.

In politics, Mr. Williams is affiliated with the Democratic party. He belongs to the Maccabees and the Modern Woodmen of America, being connected with the Emlenton lodges. His venerable father still survives, residing in Madison Township, Armstrong County, in his eighty-eighth year, but his mother passed away when he was only three years old.

WILLIAM B. McGEARY, one of Butler's enterprising business men, whose interests have been largely centered here for the past twenty years, was born in 1858, at Millerstown, in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. In infancy his parents removed to Lawrence County, and in 1865 they moved on a farm in Muddy Creek Township, Butler County, not far from Portersville.

Mr. McGeary attended the public schools of Muddy Creek Township and spent enough of his youth on the farm to make him thoroughly acquainted with its management. In 1878 he was appointed mail carrier and continued to serve the Government in this office until 1882, when he engaged in the mill business and was connected with flour mills at Prospect for five years. From Prospect, Mr. McGeary came to Butler and conducted the West End Grocery Store for two years, for two years longer was with the firm of H. J. Klingler & Company, and then went into business for himself. In 1894 he established a water plant at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Homewood Avenue, and from two artesian wells he supplies about 100 residences. This enterprise is his main interest, although he has others, one of

them being the shipping of draft horses from Iowa, in which he has been concerned since 1900. He has proved himself a good citizen, reliable and useful, reflecting credit upon his father, who, in his day, was one of the leading citizens and for over thirty years a justice of the peace in Muddy Creek Township. The last years of the latter's life were spent in Butler, where he died in 1907. William B. McGeary has served as an efficient member of the city council of Butler and has consistently displayed a good citizen's interest in civic affairs.

In 1881 Mr. McGeary was married to Miss Mary E. Jones, who is a daughter of Samuel Jones, of Muddy Creek Township. For some thirty years he has been identified with the Odd Fellows. He and his wife are members of the First Presbyterian Church at Butler.

ERNEST J. DODDS, oil producer, operating in the Butler County fields, is a well known business man of Butler, of which city he has been a resident for some seventeen years. He was born in Scioto County, Ohio, April 13, 1866, son of Joseph B. and Mary (Dodds) Dodds.

Joseph B. Dodds was a soldier in the Civil War and served in an Ohio regiment. He died shortly after returning from the service.

Mr. Dodds was not more than two years old when his parents moved to Butler County. They settled near Prospect and there E. J. grew to manhood. He was educated in the township schools and at Grove City College. Ever since leaving school he has been interested in the oil industry and is particularly well known in the Butler fields. In 1891 Mr. Dodds was married to Miss Melissa Snodgrass, a daughter of John Snodgrass, of one of the old settled families of Butler County. They have one son, Kenneth. Mr. and Mrs. Dodds are members of the United Presbyterian Church.

CLARK W. HOON, whose valuable farm of 110 acres is situated in Oakland Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, was born on this farm on September 24, 1863, and is a son of Anthony and Mary Ann (Beatty) Hoon.

Anthony Hoon was born at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, in 1817, and was one year old when his parents came to Butler County. His father, Henry Hoon, settled in Oakland Township in 1818, and the land has remained in the possession of his descendants. Anthony Hoon spent his life as a farmer, in Oakland Township, where he died in 1900. He married (first) Martha Black and (second) Mary Ann Beatty, who died in 1897. She was born in Ireland, a daughter of Hugh Beatty, who brought his family to this section in her girlhood.

Clark W. Hoon was reared on his present farm, which is a part of the original tract secured by his grandfather. Since leaving school he has devoted himself to farming and to following the butchering business, in the winter seasons, being associated in the latter industry with his brother, William T. Hoon. Mr. Hoon's farm is well improved, the comfortable residence having been built by his father in 1867, and in 1895, with his father, Clark W. built the substantial barn.

Mr. Hoon married Emily Patton, who was reared in Oakland Township and is a daughter of John Patton. Mr. and Mrs. Hoon have five children—Marie, Harriet, Ruth, Alice and Harold. The family belongs to the United Presbyterian Church at Butler. Politically, Mr. Hoon is a Democrat and has frequently been elected to township offices. The Hoons have always been numbered with Oakland Township's best citizens.

DAVID E. DALE, of the prominent real estate firm of Abrams & Dale, at Butler, extensive dealers in real estate and leading fire insurance men, has been a resident of

this city since 1876. He was born in Slippery Rock Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, April 18, 1862, and is a son of the late Rev. Abner Dale.

Rev. Abner Dale was born in Center County, Pennsylvania, at Dale's Mills, and settled in Fairview Township, Butler County, in 1858. He died June 16, 1875. He was a well-known man and for many years was a minister in the German Reformed Church.

David E. Dale was reared in Mercer and Butler Counties and was educated in the Butler public schools, Witherspoon Academy and Thiel College. For seven years he served the county as deputy registrar and recorder and then embarked in a mercantile business, in 1890 being elected registrar and recorder of Butler County. He served officially during 1891, 1892 and 1893, in the meanwhile continuing his mercantile interests, this business being conducted under the firm name of Colbert & Dale, and continued until May, 1898. Since that date he has been a member of the firm of Abrams & Dale, real estate and fire insurance, with offices in the Younkins Building.

On October 7, 1891, Mr. Dale was married to Miss Mary Wick, who is a daughter of the late Alfred Wick, one of the old residents of Butler County. They have two children: Sarah and David E. Mr. and Mrs. Dale are members of the First Presbyterian Church at Butler. He is prominent in fraternal circles, belonging to the Masons, the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Maccabees, the Odd Fellows' Club and the Country Club. He was sent as the grand representative from the Grand Encampment (Odd Fellows) of Pennsylvania to the Sovereign Grand Lodge and attended the late meeting of the organization held at Denver, Colorado.

WILLIAM A. MAGEE resides on his fine farm of 116 acres located just off the

State Road about three miles southeast of Coyleville, in the extreme southeast corner of Clearfield Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania. He was born in this township, about one and a half miles from his present farm, December 8, 1834, and is a son of William and Anna (O'Donnell) Magee, and grandson of John and Cecelia Magee. John Magee came to this country from County Donegal, Ireland, and settled on what was thereafter known as the Magee homestead in Clearfield Township, Butler County, Penna. Here he lived in pioneer fashion, in a log cabin, and devoted his energy to the clearing of his farm. William Magee, father of the subject of this sketch, was reared on the home farm and followed the trade of a carpenter in addition to farming.

William A. Magee was reared in Clearfield Township and there attended the district schools. During the Civil War he served two years in the Union army and saw much hard fighting. He enlisted July 15, 1863, at Pittsburg, in Company A, Sixty-second Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and thereafter served in Company F of the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Regiment, and Company G of the One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment. He was in the Army of the Potomac. Of the soldiers of that war now living in his vicinity, he is the oldest. At the close of the war he returned to the farm and has followed farming ever since. He has a good farm, well developed and improved, and under a high state of cultivation.

February 25, 1868, Mr. Magee was united in marriage with Miss Margaret McClafferty, a daughter of William and Sarah (McKinley) McClafferty, she coming of one of the leading families of the vicinity. They have a son, William S., who is a carpenter by trade, an oil operator and a farmer; he was married to Mary McBride and they had four children, the two oldest of whom died in infancy. The third, William A., also is deceased, and the youngest,

Mary Margaret, is the only one of the children living. Religiously, Mr. Magee and his family are members of the St. John's Catholic Church. He at one time served as school director in this township, and has always given enthusiastic support to such measures as tended to benefit the community.

GOTTLIEB M. ZEIGLER, an influential farmer and highly respected citizen of Jackson Township, residing on a fine farm of 165 acres, was born September 27, 1855, on his present farm and is a son of David and Catherine (Musselman) Zeigler.

Abram Zeigler, grandfather of our subject, came to Butler County from the eastern part of Pennsylvania, and purchased all of the holdings of the Economites, which land he afterwards sold in small tracts, retaining a large farm, which is now owned by our subject. His death occurred here after reaching advanced years. David Zeigler was born in Pennsylvania east of the Alleghenies, and when young came to Butler County with his parents. Here he was reared and spent his entire life engaged in farming. He married Catherine Musselman, who died at the age of seventy-six years. To them was born a family of twelve children: Abram, married Sarah McTeer and resided near Evans City; Henry, a resident of Zelenople, married Mary Sechler; David married Elizabeth Stauffer and resides in Zelenople; Elizabeth, widow of Louis Shiever, resides on the farm with our subject; Gottlieb, subject of this sketch; Anna, deceased; Catherine; Rebecca; Reuben, twin to Gottlieb; Joseph, deceased, and two who died unnamed. David Zeigler died at the age of seventy-eight years.

Gottlieb Zeigler was reared on his present farm and attended the common schools of Harmony and Zelenople, after which he engaged in farming on his present farm, which is part of the original tract pur-

chased by his grandmother. He is one of the successful and progressive residents of Jackson Township and has always taken an active interest in those things which tend toward the advancement of this community. He is a Republican in politics, and is fraternally a member of the Knights of Pythias of Harmony. The religious connection of the family is with the English Lutheran Church of Zelienople.

Mr. Zeigler was united in marriage with Ida Randolph, a daughter of Squire Randolph of Zelienople. Four children were born to subject and wife: Walter; Clarence; Virginia; and Emma, who married Walter Zehner of Zelienople.

EDWARD E. WIEGAND, general contractor at Butler, has been a resident of this city for a period covering thirty-five years. He was born in Germany, in 1849, but has belonged to the United States since 1867.

Although Mr. Wiegand was but eighteen years of age when he came to America, he had a common-school education and had provided himself with a self-supporting trade, having learned that of cabinet maker in his native place. He found his first home in Forest County, Pennsylvania, where he worked as a cabinet maker and builder, following the same later at Titusville and Warren, where he also became interested in oil. He came to Butler in 1873 and soon engaged in general contracting and building, which occupation he has since followed. For about seven years he was associated with George McJunkin. For a number of years Mr. Wiegand has had limited oil, coal and real-estate interests, in and around Butler.

In 1875 Mr. Wiegand was married to Miss Margaret Kulp, who was born in Germany, but had long resided in Butler. They had two sons born to them, both surviving: Frederick A., who is associated with his father in the general contracting

business, married Miss Julia Storey, and Frantz L., who is with the Oil Well Supply Company, of Butler. He married Miss Augusta Krug. Mr. Wiegand has been an active and useful citizen and has served in the City Council and also on the Board of Health. He is a member of the English Lutheran Church.

WILLIAM SLATER, one of Summit Township's representative citizens and for many years an active farmer, resides on his estate of fifty acres, which is situated at Carbon Center. He was born on this farm, June 10, 1832, and is a son of Jacob and Mary (Reintzel) Slater.

Jacob Slater was born near St. Joseph's Station, in Butler County, Pennsylvania, and was a son of John Slater, who came to this section from east of the Allegheny Mountains. Jacob Slater, with three of his brothers, served in the War of 1812. He came from the war to what is now Summit Township, where he bought 160 acres of land just east of Carbon Center, and settled on it in 1814. Here both he and his wife spent their remaining years. Of their family of eleven children only two remain, Mary, who is the widow of William Kiley, and William, of Summit Township.

With the exception of one year when Mr. Slater was in the army, during the Civil War, he has been a continuous resident on his present farm. After many years of activity here he has practically retired. He has an honorable war record. On September 13, 1864, he enlisted at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in Company G, One Hundred and Seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, in which he served until he received his honorable discharge, in the following June, on account of the closing of the war. He saw some desperate service and took part in a number of skirmishes and in three battles, including the two days of fighting at Hatcher's Run. After his return he resumed farming and that continued to be his business.



W. H. GOEHRING

Mr. Slater was married (first) to Susan Benson, and they had nine children, namely: Ellen Jane, widow of William Frey; Louis; James; William, deceased; Susan, wife of James McCray; Mary, wife of John Shopne; and Joseph, Benjamin and Augustus. The mother of this family died in 1890. Mr. Slater was married (second) to Mrs. Eva Kealing, a widow. They are members of the Catholic Church in Oakland Township, Butler County.

W. H. GOEHRING, senior member of the wholesale fruit and produce firm of Goehring & Richards, of Butler, has been a resident of this city for twenty-four years and is thoroughly identified with its business and other interests. He was born in 1864, at Freeport, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Goehring continued to reside in his native place until 1877. His boyhood was one of more or less hardship and from the age of eleven years he enjoyed no school advantages. At that time he was put to work in the old boat yards at Freeport, where coal barges were built. After leaving what was a distasteful position, he became a newsboy and still later went to work for the Pittsburg & Western Railroad (which later became the B. & O.), first as newsboy on the train and later as a brakeman on the line between Etna and Wurtemberg, which had not yet been completed as far as Allegheny. Following his career for the next eight years, it is found that he remained for that period in railroad work, in the meanwhile having been frequently promoted. When he retired from railroading he was occupying the position of extra passenger conductor, and had the honor of running the first standard gauge baggage car on the New Castle Division. Before leaving the railroad he had already become interested in the wholesale fruit and produce business and established himself at Butler, after a short period of residence at Zelenople. He conducted that business unaided for twenty-

two years, doing his best and reaping satisfactory rewards for his efforts. Increasing demands with the extension of his trade led to his admission of A. C. Richards, a faithful employe, to partnership, in 1906, at which time the present firm name was adopted. This firm is the leading one at Butler dealing at wholesale in fruit and produce, handling and shipping and dealing all over the country.

In 1883 Mr. Goehring was married to Miss Katherine Shaffer, who was born at Harmony, Butler County, and died in 1890. Two children survived her, namely: Richard H., who resides at Boston, Massachusetts; and Florence, who is the wife of Thomas Deifenderfer, of Butler. Mr. Goehring was married (second) in 1896, to Miss Emma Cronewett, who is a daughter of the Rev. Mr. Cronewett, pastor of St. Mark's German Lutheran Church, of which Mr. and Mrs. Goehring are members. Their infant child is deceased. Mr. Goehring belongs to the well known local social organization, the Country Club.

SIMEON NIXON, proprietor of the Nixon Hotel, the leading hostelry not only of Butler but of all this section of the State, was born in 1876, in Penn Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of the late Simeon Nixon.

The father of Mr. Nixon was one of Butler County's prominent citizens, closely identified for years with all the developing enterprises of this section. He was also a veteran of the Civil War, to which service he gave four years of his life, his first enlistment being in a local company, and later in the Sixth United States Cavalry. After the return of peace he served in county offices, for a long period being county registrar and recorder. He was born in Butler County, in 1833, and made it his home until shortly before his death, in 1902, which took place at Los Angeles, California, while there in search of health.

Simeon Nixon, named for his honored

father, was reared in Butler County, attended the Butler common and high schools and later was graduated in the Pittsburg College of Pharmacy. He was engaged in a drug business at Pittsburg for two years, after which, in association with his brother, J. Brown Nixon, he took charge of the Central Hotel, at Butler, conducting it until 1906. In July of that year the Nixon Hotel was opened and Mr. Nixon took charge. This fine hotel is perfect in every appointment, with cuisine and service unexcelled. It is an ideal hotel, catering both to permanent and transient patronage. It offers comfort, luxury and elegant surroundings, with reasonable rates.

On July 27, 1898, Mr. Nixon was married to Miss Cora Clarke, of Pittsburg. Both Mr. and Mrs. Nixon are prominent in the city's social life, and he is numbered with the most progressive citizens.

JOSEPH MILTON McKINNEY, whose truck farm of eleven acres is situated in Connoquenessing Township, has a tract of land which has been found rich in oil, there being three wells here which are being worked under lease. Mr. McKinney was born in the borough of Connoquenessing, Butler County, Pennsylvania, May 23, 1856, and is a son of Peter C. and Louisa (Welsh) McKinney.

The father of Mr. McKinney was born in Forward Township and when he reached manhood learned the blacksmith's trade at what was then known as Petersville, but now is the borough of Connoquenessing. He followed his trade in a shop of his own until within a few years of his death, when he opened a shop at Tarentum, but a stroke of paralysis soon compelled him to give up business and his death occurred in 1901. He was a man who was held in esteem by his fellow citizens and at different times acceptably served in local offices. In politics he was a Republican and fraternally he was an Odd Fellow, being connected with the

Harmony lodge. He married first Louisa Welsh, a daughter of John Welsh, who was one of the early merchants of Petersville, and they had two children: Joseph Milton and Powell, the latter of whom is deceased. Mr. McKinney married, second, Elizabeth Knox, a daughter of William Knox, and had four children by this union, namely: Tillie V., Chester, Erastus and Lola.

After Joseph M. McKinney completed his school attendance, he went into his father's shop and learned the blacksmith trade and remained there working with his father until, when the latter moved to Tarentum, he succeeded to the old line of custom. He gave this business his entire attention until May, 1908, when he sold his shop and land surrounding it. Both he and father had a wide acquaintance and the old shop was long a meeting place for people from all over the township, and by the old forge many questions of local moment were discussed in friendly spirit. Since retiring from his shop work, Mr. McKinney has found pleasant employment in looking after the cultivation of his little farm, and the outdoor exercise demanded may add years to his life.

Mr. McKinney married Miss Margaret Nicklas, a daughter of Philip Nicklas, and they have had two children, Dora Velma (deceased) and Mary Louisa, who resides at home. Mr. McKinney is a member of the White Oak Springs' United Presbyterian Church. He belongs to I. O. O. F., Evans City lodge. In his political views he is a Republican and he has served as a councilman of the borough, as school director and on the election board.

JACOB FREDERICK, one of Summit Township's most esteemed citizens, resides on his well improved farm of 105 acres, which is situated one mile north of the village of Herman, was born in the old house which is still standing on this farm, Sep-

tember 6, 1848, and is a son of George and Katrina Frederick.

Both parents of Mr. Frederick were born in Germany and came to America prior to their marriage. They resided for many years on this old homestead farm, where the mother died January 9, 1882, and the father, November 15, 1887. They were good, quiet, Christian people and were respected and esteemed in the neighborhood. Of their large family of fourteen children, only four survive, namely: Henry, Jacob, Peter and Mrs. Elizabeth Milheim, all of Butler County except Peter, who is a lumber dealer in Chicora, Penna.

Jacob Frederick has been engaged in agricultural pursuits on his present farm ever since he has been old enough to handle farm implements, and this long experience, together with his good judgment and intelligent recognition of all that goes to the making of a good farmer, has contributed to his success. He has steadily made improvements on the property ever since it came into his possession and in 1896 he erected his present fine residence and other substantial buildings, in contrast to which stands the old farmhouse which, in spite of its inconveniences, was a happy and comfortable home for many years.

In 1885 Mr. Frederick married Barbara Elizabeth Gensler, who was born in Germany and lived there until she was twenty-five years of age. She had two brothers and three sisters, all of whom, except the youngest, still reside in Germany. The latter and the parents died in that country. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick have two children, George H. and Albert Jacob, both of whom reside at home. Mr. Frederick and family belong to the German Lutheran Church.

On Sunday, September 6, 1908, Mr. Frederick reached his sixtieth milestone in life and a very pleasant celebration awaited him, the nature of which was a

surprise party. A feature of the occasion was the bountiful dinner served in the old house in which he had been born and twenty of his old friends and relatives sat at table with him. It was a surprise to him, but was one he is not likely to forget through the rest of his life, so beautifully, completely and affectionately had it all been planned and carried out.

S. C. KELLY, president of the Butler Wood-Fiber Plaster Company, of Butler, one of the city's growing business enterprises, is interested in other ventures in different sections and is one of the most progressive of the younger circle of business men here. He was born in 1881, on a farm, near Mt. Chestnut, Butler County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Thomas H. Kelly.

Thomas H. Kelly was also born in Butler County, in 1853. For a number of years he was identified with the oil industry in Pennsylvania, but for the past eleven years he has looked after the mining interests of himself and son, in Alaska. Together they also own valuable real estate in Missouri.

S. C. Kelly attended the country schools near his home through boyhood and later took a commercial course and was graduated from the Butler Business College, in 1896. Immediately afterward he went to work for W. S. Wick, lumber dealer, with whom he continued for three years, after which he spent two years with the Oil Well Supply Company, at Sistersville, West Virginia. After he returned to Butler he spent several years with the Butler Builders' Supply Company. In 1904, when the Butler Wood-Fiber Plaster Company was organized, he was elected president and general manager, which position he has held since.

In February, 1904, Mr. Kelly was married to Grace McIntire, who is a daughter of C. E. McIntire, a manufacturer of Butler, and they have two sons, Thomas C.

and Harold E. Mr. and Mrs. Kelly are members of the Second Presbyterian Church at Butler.

MRS. MARY W. NICKLAS, a highly respected and much esteemed lady residing at Connoquenessing, where she owns valuable property, including two producing oil wells, is the widow of Conrad Nicklas, formerly the leading general merchant of this village. Mrs. Nicklas was born in Jackson Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, and is a daughter of Jacob and Mary (Ziegler) Wise.

The father of Mrs. Nicklas was a child when his parents came from east of the Allegheny Mountains and settled in Jackson Township, Butler County, where he spent the remainder of his life, farming being his business. He died when aged sixty-eight years. Of his five children born to his marriage with Mary Ziegler, four grew to mature years, namely: Nancy, now deceased, who was the wife of Jacob Rise; Jacob and John, twins, and Mary W., who became the wife of Conrad Nicklas. Jacob Wise was married (second) to Sarah Moyer and ten children were born to that union.

Mrs. Nicklas as Mary W. Wise grew to womanhood in Jackson Township and attended the country schools. She was then married to Conrad Nicklas, at that time an enterprising and successful young business man. He was born in Connoquenessing Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, and spent his life in this section, his death taking place August 1, 1899, when aged fifty-six years.

The Nicklas family was established in America by Peter Nicklas, grandfather of Conrad, who came from Germany and settled first in Summit Township, Butler County. Later he moved to Connoquenessing Township. Philip Nicklas, son of Peter and father of Conrad, was also born in Germany and was fourteen years old when his parents came with him to America. He married Mary Zeglo, a native of

Germany, and they had thirteen children, Conrad being the second son. Other sons cultivated the home farm of ninety acres, for the father, but Conrad turned his attention to merchandising. He first bought an interest in the business of John Kaltenbach and later became sole owner and until his fatal illness continued to successfully conduct a general mercantile business at Connoquenessing. He was an excellent business man, one of foresight and judgment and became largely interested in oil production. He left his family amply provided for and during his whole life had been a good citizen, liberally supporting public measures and giving to the church and the cause of education.

To Conrad Nicklas and wife five children were born, namely: Mary Bertha, who is the wife of John Mecklen, of Connoquenessing; Ferdinand P., who resides at home; Nancy Gertrude, deceased; Jacob, who lives at home, and Conrad W., who carries on the mercantile business. Mr. and Mrs. Nicklas were members of the English Lutheran Church for many years and he was a member of its board of trustees. In his political views he was a Democrat, but the wife of John was ever willing to accept was that of school director.

A. F. ROCKENSTEIN, the affable proprietor of the Arlington Hotel, one of Butler's most popular hostelries, is a native of Butler, Pennsylvania, where he was born in 1875.

Joseph Rockenstein, father of A. F., has long been a prominent business man of Butler, of which city he also is a native. The family has always been one of business standing in this section.

A. F. Rockenstein obtained his education in the schools of Butler and has chosen his native city as the field of his business activities. He began work in a grocery store, but after a trial of two years, entered the Charles Duffy dry goods store and after completing a clerkship of six



JOHN S. HOBAUGH

years, retired with a pretty fair knowledge of that business. In 1900 he first became interested in the hotel business, being with the Lowry House for some four years thereafter, for one year was with the Lyndora Hotel, and in 1905 he leased the Arlington Hotel, which he has successfully conducted ever since. He has maintained a high standard of excellence ever since taking charge and his patronage is constantly on the increase. He has twenty guest rooms and his uniform rate is \$2 per day.

In 1903 Mr. Rockenstein was married to Miss Alice Kelly, who is a daughter of Walter Kelly, a resident of Bruin, Butler County, and they have two children: Francis Wellington and Verena Inez.

JOHN S. HOBAUGH, general stone contractor at Butler, with office at No. 337 North Washington Street, undoubtedly controls the largest amount of the important work in his line, in this city. He was born in 1870, at Indiana, Pennsylvania, and is a son of G. M. Hobaugh, a retired citizen of Butler.

John S. Hobaugh was seven years of age when his parents moved to Oil City, in Venango County, where the family resided until he was sixteen years old, when removal was made to Butler County. He learned his trade with his father, who was formerly a successful contractor, and for the past twelve years Mr. Hobaugh has been himself engaged in contracting. Butler is noted for the elegance of its private residences and the beauty and stability of its business and public structures, and in naming those which have been erected by Mr. Hobaugh, his prominence in his line of work becomes evident. A partial list includes: The John Bickel Building; the Y. M. C. A. Building; the Levi M. Wise and J. H. Trontman Buildings; the First English Lutheran Church; Grace Lutheran Church; the Institute Hill School

Building; the County Home; the Second Presbyterian Church; the Kirkpatrick Buildings; the Ledom-Worrall Company Building; the I. O. O. F. Building; the Nixon, the Atlas and the Clinton Hotels; the Butler High School; and the private residences of A. E. Rieber and C. N. Boyd. In the erection of buildings of the above character, not only was used the most superior materials but the very best talent was required for construction, and the descendants of Mr. Hobaugh will still be able to point to the enduring character of those foundations and elaborate stone work long after his activities have ceased. Not only has Butler benefited by his skill, other points having called in his services, notably Grove City, where he built the two beautiful stone churches as well as the Carnegie Library.

In 1892, Mr. Hobaugh was married to Miss Villa M. Hill, of Indiana, Pennsylvania, and they have a family of seven children. Mr. Hobaugh is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Fraternally, he is a Royal Arch Mason.

JACOB PISTORIUS, who is president of the School Board and one of the leading citizens of Summit Township, resides on his valuable farm of eighty acres, which is situated on the old State Road, one mile east of Butler. This is the old Pistorius homestead and here he was born, November 17, 1849, and is a son of Peter and Catherine (Gower) Pistorius.

Jacob Pistorius grew to manhood on this farm and then went to Pittsburg, where, for almost eighteen years he was employed in a rolling-mill. In March, 1887, he gave up his mill work and returned to the old home in Summit Township, where he has ever since successfully carried on general farming and dairying. He has taken an active part in township affairs and has been particularly interested in the public schools. He has served

seven years. as a member of the School Board and is now its presiding officer.

Mr. Pistorius married Mary Holzapfel and they have had ten children, namely: John P., Jacob H., Joseph, Catherine, Clara, Herman, Leo, Paul, Martin, and Theodore, all of whom survive except little Paul, who died when four days old.

RICHARD BURKE, an old and venerated citizen of Butler County, Pennsylvania, has spent all his life in Clearfield Township, and is now retired from business activity. He was born in County Clare, Ireland, in 1830, and is a son of Timothy and Johanna (O'Neil) Burke. He was reared to manhood and educated in his native country. At the age of twenty-one years he came to the United States and settled on the farm which has since been known as the Burke homestead.

July 10, 1853, Mr. Burke was united in marriage with Katherine O'Neil, a daughter of Daniel and Bridget (McCrea) O'Neil. The McCrea family is an old and prominent one in this part of Butler County. Thirteen children were born to bless this union, all born on the home place, namely, Bridget, wife of Edward Burke; John M.; Daniel, deceased; Hugh, deceased; Mary, deceased; Thomas, deceased; Josie (O'Neil); William, who is in the oil business; Hugh Francis, who is a farmer and engaged in the oil business; Daniel, who married Kate Pursell; James; Edward; and Richard, Jr. John M. Burke, eldest son and second child of Richard and Katherine Burke, was first married to Josie Slater, and they had three children—Edward, Kate and William. He was married a second time to Miss Margaret Rogers, by whom he has five children—Mary, John, Thomas, Annie and Daniel. Josie, the seventh child born to Richard and Katherine Burke, married D. J. O'Neil, by whom she has the following children: Tressa, Clarence, Evaline, Charlotte, Charles, deceased; Edward, and Francis. Hugh

Francis, the ninth in order of birth, was born in 1872 and is unmarried. He has a farm of eighty-seven acres, one-half in Clearfield Township and the remainder across the line in West Franklin Township, Armstrong County. He gives his attention mainly to oil and gas operations and is a very successful man.

Richard Burke, the father of this family, is living in the enjoyment of good health, at an age of almost four score of years. He has followed farming throughout his active career, making no speciality of his work and raising just enough stock for use on the farm. Religiously, he and his family are members of the Catholic Church, to which they contribute liberally.

W. H. McGAFFIC, one of Butler's reliable citizens and representative business men, who is engaged in an insurance business, with office at No. 105 West Jefferson Street, was born October 14, 1851, in Beaver County, Pennsylvania.

In his infancy, the parents of Mr. McGaffic moved to Crawford County, and in 1865 from there to Slippery Rock, Butler County, and there he grew to manhood and obtained his education. For two years he was engaged there in the manufacture of carriages, but sold his business and went to Karns City, where he was a clerk for three years and for nine years was engaged there in a mercantile business of his own. For fourteen years he was also an oil producer, from 1882 to 1896. After disposing of that he returned to Slippery Rock and was in business there for two years before he came to Butler and embarked in the life and accident insurance business. He represents only old and reliable companies, such as the State Mutual of Massachusetts and the Maryland Casualty, of Baltimore, Maryland, and handles a large amount of risks.

On December 31, 1872, Mr. McGaffic was married to Miss Harriet E. Riddle, a daughter of James D. Riddle, who was a

pioneer and prominent citizen of Slippery Rock. Mr. and Mrs. McGaffie had one daughter, Hallie Frances, who married Howard C. Hazlett of Butler. She died September 22, 1906, leaving two children—Margaret Elizabeth and William Thomas. Mr. and Mrs. McGaffie are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a Thirty-second degree Mason and is past eminent commander of Mt. Calvary Commandery, No. 67, at Greenville.

LOUIS F. STRACKE, a prosperous resident of Adams Township, where he owns eleven and one-half acres of excellent land on which he carries on poultry-raising, has lived on his farm since 1903. He was born in 1861, in Germany and came to America when twenty-eight years old, in 1889.

In his boyhood, Mr. Stracke went to work in a rod-mill and learned that trade, and then entered the German army, in which he served the required two years as a member of the Tenth Company of the Sixteenth Regiment of Infantry. Having thus proved his patriotism and fulfilled the laws of his native land, he will never find himself debarred from visiting the old home, even if he no longer desires to remain there. After reaching America he came to Pennsylvania and soon found work at his trade at Rankin, and later at Braddock. On account of failing health he decided to settle for a time at least, in the country, and bought his present farm of Freeman Davison, and is making it profitable by raising choice poultry for market.

In 1891 Mr. Stracke was married (first) to Caroline Bailey, a native of Germany, who died February 8, 1900, leaving two children—Charles, who was born September 11, 1892, and August, who was born August 4, 1894. In 1902 Mr. Stracke was married (second) to Mrs. Amelia Bender, a daughter of Carl Garmer and the widow of Martin Bender. She had six children

born to her first marriage but the only one living is Mary, who married Frank Hillman, and has one daughter, Amelia. Mr. Stracke has one child by his second marriage.

JOHN E. PURUCKER, joint proprietor with C. L. Frederick, of the Chicora Machine Works, is one of the enterprising and prosperous business men of Chicora, and is also interested in oil and gas production in Butler County. He was born at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, January 18, 1878, and is a son of F. W. and Louise (Stoechr) Purucker.

The parents of Mr. Purucker are natives of Germany. When they came to America they settled at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where the father conducted a butchering business until 1880, when he removed to Chicora, where he continues his enterprise. He is one of the town's representative and substantial citizens. He has reared eleven of his family of fourteen children, three dying in infancy. The following survive: Callie, William F., John E., Emma, Clara (Bye), Louise, Loretta, O. R., R. O., Esther, and Helen.

John E. Purucker was about two years old when his parents came to Chicora. After he completed his school attendance, he assisted his father both in his meat business and on the latter's farm in Donegal Township, and when eighteen years of age, learned the machinist trade. He worked for three years with the firm of Stone & Vandemayrk and was only twenty-one years old when he started into business for himself, under the firm name of Stone & Purucker. In 1902 he purchased Mr. Stone's interest and continued the business for two years alone, when he sold a half interest to C. L. Frederick. This firm does all kinds of repair work and is one of the town's prospering enterprises. Mr. Purucker is quite extensively interested in oil and gas production and on his farm of eighty acres, in Donegal Town-

ship, he has a producing gas and also a producing oil well. He is likewise interested in a second farm, owns valuable real estate at Butler and is a stockholder in different enterprises in Chicora.

Notwithstanding his many business interests, Mr. Purucker has not neglected his duties as a citizen and at the present writing (1908) is usefully serving as a member of the Town Council. In politics he is a Republican. Fraternally he is a Mason and belongs to the Blue Lodge and Chapter at Butler. He is a member and liberal supporter of the German Lutheran Church.

MARTIN KABEL, a wide-awake and progressive farmer of Clearfield Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, resides on a fine farm of seventy-nine acres, located on the east side of the Saxonburg and Coyleville road. He was born on the old home place about four miles south of his present farm, in Clearfield Township, February 12, 1851, and is a son of Martin and Barbara (Krear) Kabel.

Martin Kabel, Sr., was born in France and came to the United States when a young man, his parents never leaving their native land. He located on the old home farm in Clearfield Township, Butler County, and followed farming the rest of his life. His farm of seventy acres is a fine body of land and is owned jointly by his heirs. He and his wife became parents of five children, as follows: George, deceased; Joseph; Martin; Barbara; and Elizabeth.

Martin Kabel, Jr., has always been a resident of Clearfield Township, and received his education in the district schools. He and his brothers were brought up to work hard, assisting on the home place from their boyhood days. Martin has always followed farming and has met with good results. He purchased the property on which he now lives from Frank Biedenbach, and by persevering effort has con-

verted it into a well-improved place. He follows general farming and raises some stock.

September 14, 1875, Mr. Kabel was joined in marriage with Miss Helen Berninger, a daughter of Baselius and Tressa (Neff) Berninger of Center Township, and the following are the issue of this union: George, Joseph L., Barbara, A. J., F. M., Catherine, and Ferna. Religiously, the family are very active members of the Catholic Church.

W. P. ROESSING, of the firm of Roessing & Son, leading undertakers and funeral directors at Butler, is a native of this city, born in 1848, and is a son of George C. Roessing.

George C. Roessing, whose death occurred in 1891, was one of Butler's prominent citizens for many years. He was born in Germany, in 1827, and came to America and settled at Butler, Pennsylvania, in 1847. Prior to 1861 he engaged in a furniture business and in undertaking, but in that year he closed out his former line but continued the latter and also became interested at this time in carriage-making. The latter industry he continued until 1886, when he discontinued it and gave his whole attention to the undertaking business from which he also retired in 1889. He was active in politics and his solid qualities as a citizen were frequently recognized by his election to local offices. For twenty years he served as a justice of the peace and his decisions were seldom reversed.

W. P. Roessing attended school at Butler until he was thirteen years old when his father put him to work in the carriage factory, where he learned the trade of carriage-building. In 1872 he became his father's partner, both in the carriage-making and undertaking business. When his father retired from the firm in 1889, he purchased the entire interests of the concern and continued business alone until

1905, when he admitted his son, Fred T. Roessing, to partnership, at which time the present style was adopted. This undertaking firm is one of the oldest business houses in Butler, now including three generations of the same family, and through all these years its relations with the public have been thoroughly honorable.

In 1877 W. P. Roessing was married to Miss Truesdale Byrer, who was born in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, and is a daughter of D. L. Byrer. They have five children, namely: Florence, Fred T., Jean Wallace, Lucille H., and Marguerite P. Fred T. Roessing was educated in the Butler schools and at Westminster College. He was sixteen years old when the Spanish-American War was declared, and he enlisted for service in the same, entering Company E, Fifteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. In a short time he fell a victim to the prevailing malarial fever, which necessitated his return home, after his honorable discharge. In 1905 he became his father's partner in business, having thoroughly prepared himself by attending schools of emblaming. In 1906, he was married to Miss Laura M. Stein, who belongs to one of the pioneer families of Butler County and is a daughter of L. B. Stein. With his father, he belongs to the Elks and he is also an Odd Fellow. Mr. Roessing and family belong to the First Presbyterian Church at Butler.

CARLTON HENRY BARNARD, oil producer and contractor in tin and slate roofing, is one of Butler's representative business men, having resided here for twenty years. He was born at Windsor, Ashtabula County, Ohio, December 18, 1862, and is a son of Francis Barnard, who was a veteran of the Civil War.

C. H. Barnard grew to manhood in his native place and attended the local schools until boyhood was over, when he worked for three years in a saw and planing mill at Windsor. He then came to Butler,

Pennsylvania, and worked at his present trade for three years with the firm of Daltzell Brothers, of Youngstown, with whom he learned his trade. He worked the following year for J. E. Castor, of Butler. Since then he has been contracting in tin and slate roofing, doing a large business, and for the last three years has also been engaged in oil production, working in the Butler fields, where he has at present writing (1908), nine producing wells. He has other business interests, being a stockholder in the People's Telephone Company, the Leedom-Worrall Grocery Company and in other concerns.

In 1887 Mr. Barnard was married to Miss Ida Heath, of Williamsfield, Ashtabula County, Ohio, and they have two sons, Francis G. and Hallet Carlton. Mr. Barnard and family attend the Baptist Church. He is an Odd Fellow and belongs to Windsor Lodge, No. 329, of Windsor, Ohio.

WILLIAM A. PURVIANCE, general merchant at Connoquenessing, of which borough he is a leading citizen, at present filling the office of burgess and frequently serving on its legislative council, was born on Powder Mill Run, in Forward Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, February 14, 1854, and is a son of William Alexander and Sophia (Strichenen) Purviance.

The parents of Mr. Purviance were natives of Butler County. His father was a man of local prominence, but he lived only into middle life. His family of eight children bore the following names: Elizabeth, who resides at Allegheny, Pennsylvania; J. Thompson and Henry C., both of whom are deceased; Mary, who married James Hollingsworth, of Pittsburg; Sophia and Hallie, both residents of Allegheny; William A., and Benjamin F., who resides at Pittsburg. The parents were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

William A. Purviance was two and one-half years old when his father died. After

a period of school attendance in his native township, he went to Zelienople, where he was a pupil in Prof. Kitzel's private academy and studied piano music under Rev. Winters. His musical talent he inherits from his father, who was a master of the violin. In 1874 Mr. Purviance established himself in a general mercantile business at his present location, and some four years later admitted his brother to partnership, the firm style being J. T. & W. A. Purviance. This continued until the death of J. T. Purviance, when William T., through purchase, became sole proprietor. This is the oldest established business in the borough.

Mr. Purviance was married to Miss Ella Plaisted, a daughter of James E. Plaisted, of Butler Township, and they have three children: Frank R., Nora Verne and W. Marjorie. The son is in business at Allegheny. The elder daughter is a graduate of the Slippery Rock State Normal School and also an accomplished pianist. For several terms she taught school in the borough, after which she married Dr. S. B. Ralston, and they reside at Avalon, Pennsylvania. The younger daughter resides at home. Mr. Purviance and family belong to the White Oaks United Presbyterian Church.

In politics, Mr. Purviance is a staunch Republican. In addition to the public offices mentioned, he has served as treasurer of the borough and has always been one of the most progressive men in the place. He is a director of the Connoquenessing Telephone Company, also treasurer and was one of its promoters.

HARRY M. QUINN, superintendent of the Forged Steel Car Company, at Butler, is an experienced man in his line of work, having been employed in other large plants for years, and a skilled machinist since early manhood. He was born January 27, 1864, in the city of Philadelphia and there attended school and learned his business.

For more than twenty years Mr. Quinn

worked as a machinist in his native city, but in 1903 he came to Western Pennsylvania and became a master mechanic in the employ of the Pressed Steel Car Company at Allegheny. Two years later, in 1905, he became superintendent of a plant at McKees Rocks, and in February, 1907, accepted his present responsible position with the Forged Steel Car Company at Butler.

In 1887 Mr. Quinn was married to Miss Katherine Fannan, of Philadelphia, and they have three children, Marie, Genevieve and Katherine. Mr. and Mrs. Quinn are members of St. Paul's Catholic Church. He is also a member of the order of Knights of Columbus. Mr. Quinn is a man whose coming to Butler adds to the good citizenship of the place. A skilled, reliable workman, a man of family and a consistent church member—such men are welcome additions to any community and the community is fortunate in securing such a class as permanent residents.

WEBSTER KEASEY, one of the leading citizens of Winfield Township, who is largely identified with the lumber and oil interests of this section, was born in Butler County, Penna., February 4, 1856, son of Henry and Elizabeth Keasey.

Henry Keasey came to Butler County as an experienced furnace man, being called here to become manager of the furnace at Winfield, which was owned by Mr. Speer. He continued to manage the plant as long as the business was continued at that point. Subsequently he purchased the Duff farm, a valuable piece of agricultural property, containing 200 acres and situated in Winfield Township. Here he died on May 1st, 1890.

Webster Keasey acquired his education in the public schools. On leaving home he secured employment in the oil fields of Butler and McKean Counties. In 1879 he drifted to Colorado, where for a time he was engaged in railroad contracting, after-

wards returning to the old homestead in Winfield Township. He next formed a partnership with J. A. Ranson and in 1893 they leased the lime quarries which are at present operated by the A. G. Morris Lime & Stone Co., Limited. In 1894 a company was organized, of which Mr. Keasey was one of the board of directors, and which later sold out its interests to the Acme Company. Mr. Keasey takes some interest in public matters, especially in his own community. In May, 1894, he was appointed postmaster of Rough Run.

Mr. Keasey married Nannie Campbell, who is a daughter of John and Annie Campbell, and their family numbers five children. Their home is in a stately mansion, constructed of pressed brick and equipped with all modern conveniences. It is situated in the midst of a fine grove, on a hill overlooking the town of Cabot.

E. J. RENNO, dealer in granite and marble monuments at Butler, with business quarters at No. 108 and 110 West Cunningham Street, conducts one of the city's oldest enterprises, it having been established by his late father, in 1870. Mr. Renno was born in 1881, at Butler, Pennsylvania, and comes of pioneer stock.

The Renno family was founded in Butler County, in 1836, by John Renno, the grandfather of E. J. Renno. He was born in France. His life was devoted entirely to agriculture. His son, George Renno, was born in Butler County and after establishing the business which has been continued by his son, he followed the same until the close of his life. He is recalled as one of Butler's reliable men and good citizens.

E. J. Renno was reared and educated at Butler and in boyhood began to assist his father in the shop and later, developing talent and inclination for the same business, he learned its details and became an expert workman. After his father's death, in 1904, with his brother, F. W. Ren-

no, he succeeded to the business, which he purchased entire, in 1906. He is a stockholder in the Southern Vineyard Company and is numbered with Butler's substantial citizens. In 1902 Mr. Renno was married to Miss Agnes Mackey, of Youngstown, Ohio, and they have two children, Paul and Mildred. Mr. Renno is a member of the English Lutheran Church. His fraternal connections include the Odd Fellows, both the lower order and the Encampment; the Knights of Pythias, Uniform Rank, and the Modern Maccabees. In politics he has never been very active, although he has frequently demonstrated his attitude of good citizenship by supporting public measures and contributing to worthy local enterprises.

JOHN G. STRUTT, one of the self-made men of Zelenople, Pennsylvania, who conducts a first-class livery establishment, was born October 4, 1869, in Zelenople, Pennsylvania, and is a son of William L. and Margaret (Richard) Strutt.

William L. Strutt, who for twenty-eight years was a livery stable proprietor of Zelenople, died at the age of sixty-one years, his wife having died when John G. Strutt was but two years old. They were the parents of five children: Joseph, who resides in Ohio; E. C.; Charles; John G., and Anna. The parents were members of the German Lutheran Church.

John G. Strutt attended the public schools of Zelenople, and after leaving school began work at the livery business. All of his life has been spent in Zelenople, with the exception of ten years, when he was engaged in the butcher business in Pittsburg. He is a self-made man in the true sense of the word, having started in life without means, and through energy and economy has worked his way to the front rank among the business men of this community. For three years he worked for thirty dollars per month, and during that time saved \$100, with which he en-

gaged in the livery business, purchasing the interests of Householder & Meeder. For eleven years he has conducted his present establishment, and he now keeps eighteen head of horses, and does a large business in Zelenople and the surrounding country. He owns his own livery barn, in addition to other valuable real estate.

Mr. Strutt was married (first) to Miss Annie May Lutz, by whom he had six children, namely: Roy, Clarence, Edna, Annie May, Grace and Hester Jane. Mr. Strutt's second marriage was to Mrs. Etta R. Stover (nee Feathers), a widow, whom he married in March, 1907.

Mr. Strutt is fraternally connected with the Elks, of Rochester, Pennsylvania, the Maccabees and the Odd Fellows. In political matters he is a Republican. His religious connection is with the English Lutheran Church.

J. P. SHULL, of the firm of Shull & Badger, brick manufacturers and contractors at Butler, has been a resident of this city for nineteen years and is numbered with its reliable and progressive business men. He was born in 1868, in Crawford County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of John W. Shull, who located on his farm in Marion Township, Butler County, about 1873.

J. P. Shull attended what was known as the old Ray School in his boyhood, and after a reasonable time there he went to Franklin in Venango County, where, when seventeen years of age, he started to learn the bricklayers' trade which he has found a satisfactory and profitable one. For about eleven years he has been in partnership in general brick contracting, with Frank W. Badger, and in 1903 they bought out the brick manufacturing plant of Reed & Company. Both members of the firm are men of recognized reliability and they have a large volume of business. They divide their labors, Mr. Shull looking after the manufacture of the brick,

and Mr. Badger after the contracts. A large number of Butler's substantial buildings have been erected by this firm and among these may be mentioned: The Poor Farm building; the Butler County General Hospital; the Y. M. C. A. building; J. G. & W. Campbell's hardware store; the Koch building; and the I. O. O. F. Temple. The motto of this firm has been from the first, thorough reliability.

In 1890 Mr. Shull was married to Miss Teanie A. Gilmore, who is a daughter of John C. Gilmore, of Marion Township, Butler County, and they have two children, Verna and Iva. Mr. and Mrs. Shull are members of the United Presbyterian Church at Butler. Their pleasant home is at No. 312 West Penn Street.

ASHLEY W. GROSSMAN, who resides on his well-improved farm of 175 acres, which is situated two and one-half miles southwest of Slippery Rock Borough, in Slippery Rock Township, through which runs the Slippery Rock and Brady Township line, is a prosperous general farmer and representative citizen of this section. He was born March 29, 1854, in Brady Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Hugh C. and Mary Ann (Moos) Grossman.

Hugh Grossman was also born in Brady Township and was a son of Simon Grossman, one of the early settlers. He followed farming all his active life. He married Mary Ann Moos, who was born east of the Allegheny Mountains, and they had twelve children born to them, ten of whom are still living. Both parents of this family died on the old homestead in Brady Township.

Ashley W. Grossman attended the country schools and helped on the home farm until his marriage, although he had previously purchased his present farm, which he owns jointly with his wife. It is a valuable property and the handsome frame residence, which was built in 1899, is one

of the best arranged and most comfortable homes in this section.

On January 1, 1884, Mr. Grossman was married to Miss Mary Belle Cooper, who is a daughter of Harvey and Lucinda (Leslie) Cooper. They have had thirteen children, a large and happy family, named as follows: Hugh Clifton, Louis, Harrison, Grant, Walter, Sadie, Hazel, Garrett, Laura and Lawrence, twins, Isabel and Verne, the eleventh child dying unnamed. The others survive, with the exception of Grant, who died when thirteen years of age, Sadie who was taken when ten years old, and one of the twins, Lawrence, who died at the age of four months. Mr. Grossman takes a good citizens' interest in public matters and does his part in providing for good schools and good roads in his township, two main essentials considered by the substantial men in every community. The township line mentioned above, crosses his farm just south of his buildings, but he votes in Slippery Rock Township, and therefore pays his taxes there.

JOHN C. WILES, a valued member of the City Council of Chicora and a leading citizen of this place, has been identified with the interests of this section for many years. He is proprietor of the oldest livery barn at Chicora and also engages in the undertaking business. Mr. Wiles was born February 28, 1866, at Petrolia, in Fairview Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania. His parents died when he was nine years old and his one brother, Charles, is also deceased.

Mr. Wiles was ten years old when he went to Armstrong County and lived there on a farm until 1892, when he came to Chicora and went into the livery business with a Mr. Titley, who, at that time owned several famous race horses, Star Pointer being among them. The new firm started their livery business in the barn now known as Venele & Son, and conducted it together for six years, when Mr. Wiles

bought his partner's interest and carried on the business by himself for the next five years, selling out at that time to Venele & Rumbaugh. For one year he engaged in buying and selling horses, shipping them all over the country. In 1903 he purchased his present stables, known as the old Dolan barn, one of the first livery barns started here. The former proprietor was a W. E. Titley, but not the same Titley with whom Mr. Wiles had previously been in partnership. In taking charge of this barn, Mr. Wiles was prepared to make many improvements and he has made of it a first-class establishment, one that is a credit to the place. Mr. Wiles is a very popular citizen. For ten years he has held the office of foreman of the Independent Hose Company and he has the reputation of being the best man to handle a fire in a place of the size of Chicora, in the State, having proven his capacity on several occasions. In politics he is a Republican, has served five times as judge of elections and, as stated above, is one of the councilmen.

On January 18, 1891, Mr. Wiles was married to Miss Winnie Foringer, who was born in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, on her husband's birthday, February 28, 1866, and what is additionally interesting is that their second daughter has the same birthday. Mrs. Wiles is a daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Barnhart) Foringer. Her father was a very early settler in Armstrong County, in which he conducted a mercantile business for thirty-four years and was the first postmaster at Taylor. Mr. and Mrs. Wiles have two children: June, born June 5, 1894; and Winnifred, born February 28, 1903.

Mr. Wiles is identified with a number of fraternal organizations. He is worshipful master of the Masonic Lodge at Chicora, and belongs to the Chapter at Butler; has passed all the chairs in the orders of Knights of Pythias and the Maccabees and has attended the meetings of the

Grand Lodge of these bodies; and is also an Elk and an Odd Fellow.

G. F. DAUBENSPECK, a highly respected resident of Butler, to which city he came in 1908, when he retired from his farm in Parker Township, belongs to one of the old pioneer families of Butler County. He was born October 30, 1845, in Parker Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of George Daubenspeck.

Mr. Daubenspeck was reared on the old family homestead in Parker Township and attended the district schools. His active years were devoted to agriculture and he still retains his valuable farm of eighty acres, situated in Parker Township.

In 1868 Mr. Daubenspeck was married to Miss Mary Elizabeth Perry, who is a daughter of Thomas Perry, and they have four living children: Richard Perry, who is a minister in the Presbyterian Church; Philip Burton, who is superintendent of the Turner Oil Company of California; Elizabeth Jane, who is the wife of S. A. Bell, of West Virginia, and Maria, who resides at home. Mr. Daubenspeck and family are members of the Reformed Church.

WILLIAM A. McQUISTON, a prominent agriculturist of Allegheny Township and a member of the township school board, gives attention to the cultivation of his excellent farm of eighty-five acres and is also identified with oil production in both Butler and Venango Counties. He was born March 29, 1863, in Concord Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Alexander C. and Margaret (Gibson) McQuiston.

The grandfather, Alexander C. McQuiston, was born in Ireland and was the first of the family to settle in Concord Township, where his son, Alexander C., was subsequently born. Like his father and a number of his descendants, Alexander C. McQuiston, the second, has always fol-

lowed agricultural pursuits and for a number of years has lived in Allegheny Township. He married Margaret Gibson, who also survives. She was born in Allegheny Township and is a daughter of Col. James A. Gibson, an officer in the State militia at one time and, for some years, proprietor of a foundry at Martinsburg, Pennsylvania. In the old annals of Butler County, both of these names frequently appear as belonging to the most representative people. In 1905 the venerable Alexander C. McQuiston and wife, then being aged respectively, eighty-one and seventy-five years, enjoyed the celebration of their golden wedding. They have the following children: Elizabeth J., who is the wife of B. L. McKee, of New Paris, Ohio; Amy, who is the wife of G. W. Davis, of Pittsburg; William A.; Eva C., who is the wife of J. A. O'Neil, of Franklin, Pennsylvania; James M., of Clintonville, Pennsylvania; Clara, of Franklin; and Nettie B., who is the wife of Charles Whitman, of Pittsburg.

William A. McQuiston was reared in Concord Township until he was fourteen years old and then accompanied his parents to Allegheny Township, where he has resided ever since. Mr. McQuiston is a self-made man, having depended upon his own efforts since he was seventeen years of age. In 1893 he became interested in the oil industry and has made the business profitable. He married Miss Emma Clay, of Scrub Grass Township, Venango County, who is a daughter of the late George W. Clay, of that section. Mr. and Mrs. McQuiston have had three children: Myrtle E., George L. and David B., the eldest being deceased. Mr. and Mrs. McQuiston are members of the Scrub Grass Presbyterian Church, in which he has been a trustee for many years. He is serving in his second term as a member of the School Board of the township and has been secretary of this body. He belongs to the order of Knights of Maccabees, being identified with Emlenton Tent, No. 111. He is a

man who stands deservedly high in the confidence of his fellow citizens.

T. J. SHUFFLIN, treasurer and general manager of the Peoples' Telephone Company, at Butler, and engaged in the business of tank manufacturing, has been a resident of this city for twenty years and since early manhood has been identified in some way with the oil industry. He was born in December 7, 1855, in the State of New York, where his boyhood was spent and his education secured.

In 1879 Mr. Shufflin started in his present manufacturing enterprise, at Bradford, Pennsylvania, and has built up an immense business, his tanks being shipped all over the United States and to Nova Scotia. He has had plants at various points, in 1886 coming to Millerstown, Butler County, from Kane, McKean County, and in 1888, he located at Butler and established his oil tank manufacturing plant on McClain Avenue. He has been a large operator in the oil fields of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. He is interested in several of the prospering business enterprises of Butler and was one of the organizers of the Peoples' Telephone Company, becoming a director and treasurer, and for the last two years has also been general manager. His business standing is high and his personal character is indicated by the frequency with which his fellow citizens call upon him to assume civic offices. Formerly he was president of the Butler Board of Trade, and is serving as president of the City Hospital Association since the second year of its organization.

In February, 1889, Mr. Shufflin was married to Miss Mary Green, of Wyoming County, New York. They are members of St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church. He belongs to the order of Knights of Columbus, the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, the Knights of Pythias and the Elks. He has been a very active citizen and has served two terms in the city council.

HAROLD E. DEAN, one of the leading business men of Zelienople and proprietor of the well known firm, H. E. Dean & Company, the only exclusive gentlemen's furnishing and clothing store in the village. He was born February 26, 1873, in Tauketville, New York, and is a son of L. and Amy (Foote) Dean and a grandson of Richard Dean.

L. Dean, father of our subject, was born in Lewis County, New York, and was a carriage maker by trade. He was for many years a resident of Lewis County, where he married Amy Foote, also a native of that county. Of their union were born the following children: Leon F., a resident of Oklahoma, engaged there in the oil business; Cora M., the wife of L. S. Douth of Leetsdale, Pennsylvania; Elvie F., a milliner, resides at home; Emily, also lives at home, and Ralph. Mr. and Mrs. Dean are both living, the former at the age of sixty-nine years, while his wife is in her fifty-ninth year.

Harold E. Dean received his education in the common schools and after completing same at Petrolia learned tailoring, at which he worked for a number of years. In July, 1897, he came to Zelienople and entered the merchant tailoring business, continuing with much success at that until 1901, when he established his present business, under the firm name of the H. E. Dean & Co. The firm enjoys an extensive patronage and carries the best line of its kind in this part of the county.

Mr. Dean started in business entirely upon his own resources and his success has been due to his own efforts combined with honest and conservative business methods. In politics, our subject is a Republican and is fraternally a member of the I. O. O. F. No. 648, Harmony of Harmony; the F. & A. M. No. 429 at Zelienople; the Pittsburg Consistory—thirty-second degree Mason.

In 1893 Mr. Dean was married to Jennie E. Pike of Passaic, New Jersey, and

she died April 6, 1907, leaving six children, namely: Eleanor M., Amy M., Harold E., Jr., Miles E., Samuel R. E. and Cora P.

HON. JAMES M. GALBREATH, who was elected judge of the Court of Common Pleas in January, 1902, and whose commission began the first Monday of January, 1903, is of one of the earliest pioneer families of Butler County, Pennsylvania, its history in this country dating back to the coming of his great-grandfather, Robert Galbreath. He was born in Winfield Township, September 27, 1852, is a son of Robert Galbreath, and grandson of William Galbreath.

Judge Galbreath was reared on the farm and obtained a primary education in the public schools of his home district. He subsequently attended State Lick Academy, in Armstrong County, and Witherspoon Institute at Butler. He was graduated from Princeton College, at Princeton, New Jersey, in 1880, and immediately thereafter began the study of law under the direction of W. D. Brandon of Butler. After his admission to the bar in 1882, he practiced alone in Butler until 1884, then formed a partnership with J. B. McCjunkin, a combination of legal talent which continued with uninterrupted success until his ascendancy to the bench.

In 1882, Judge Galbreath was united in marriage with Sallie E. Mitchell, a daughter of John Mitchell of Butler, and they have three children, Edith, Irene and John. In politics, our subject is a Republican, and served six years as school director, ever evincing a deep interest in the cause of education. He is a member of the United Presbyterian church of Butler, of which he has served as trustee many years.

JOHN CROWE resides on a fine farm of 160 acres, his residence being in Forward Township, although a part of the

land lies across the line in Penn Township. He was born on the home place January 8, 1875, and is a son of David and Ellen Jane (Anderson) Crowe, and a grandson of John Crowe.

John Crowe, the grandfather, came to this country from Ireland at an early date and located at Pittsburg. He there became owner of a forty-acre tract, which is now located in central Pittsburg, and this he traded for three teams of horses. With these teams he later hauled cannon from Fort Pitt to Erie, and while en route passed the farm now owned by the subject of this sketch. Their attention was attracted to what was a fine barn in those days, and which still stands on the place. Later Mr. Crowe returned and purchased the place, which he mostly cleared, and spent the remainder of his days upon it. He and his wife were parents of the following children: Mary Douthett, Samuel, William, John and David.

David Crowe was born on the home place in Forward Township, as were his brothers and sister. He spent all his life there and engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was first married to Sarah Dodds, by whom he had three children, namely: Lena, wife of John Renfrew; Elizabeth, wife of James Douthett, and Letitia, wife of Allison Douthett. His second marriage was with Miss Ellen Jane Anderson, and they became parents of the following: James; Luella, wife of George McCaw; Rebecca, deceased wife of S. G. Clay; Nevin; Samuel R.; Etta, wife of J. J. McCandless; John, and Jennie, wife of Robert Riley.

John Crowe was reared and has always lived on the home farm. He is engaged in general farming, and has displayed unusual business ability. His farm is well improved, and is all under a high state of cultivation.

In 1895 Mr. Crowe was united in marriage with Miss Lillian Logan, a daughter



HON. JAMES M. GALBREATH



of Erastus and Elizabeth (Renfrew) Logan, and they have two children, Logan and Floyd. Religiously, they are members of the Reformed Presbyterian church.

PHILIP CROUSE, superintendent of J. G. & W. Campbell's foundry, at Butler, has had almost a life-time experience in foundry work, having commenced to learn the trade in his boyhood. He was born in 1849, at Butler, a son of Philip Crouse, whose name he bears.

The father of Mr. Crouse was born in the city of Pittsburg and became a resident of Butler County about 1840. During all his active life he was engaged in the foundry business and at Butler was a member of the firm of Campbell & Crouse. He was somewhat active in politics and was identified with the Democratic party. His death took place at Butler.

Philip Crouse was reared in his native city and attended school through early boyhood. After learning the foundry trade he spent a few years east of the Allegheny Mountains, working in several states and then returned to Butler, where, for the past thirty years he has had charge of the Campbells' foundry. During all this period Mr. Crouse has carefully watched the developments in his line of work and has kept the foundry over which he is superintendent up to its highest working standard, introducing machinery as he has proved its efficiency and has continually increased the output without adding undue expense. His experience and his fidelity are appreciated by his employers.

In 1867 Mr. Crouse was married (first) to Miss Elizabeth Dougan, who died in 1876, there being one surviving son of that marriage, Philip Harrison Crouse, residing at Butler. In 1878 Mr. Crouse was married (second) to Miss Anna Garber, who died in 1892, leaving three children—Katie, William and Ellen—the latter of whom is the wife of Frank Eastley, of But-

ler. In 1894 Mr. Crouse was married to Miss Clara Stehle, and they have one son, Louis. Mr. Crouse is a member of St. Paul's Catholic Church and he belongs to the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association. He is also a member of the order of Elks.

PATRICK LOGUE, who has been a resident of Butler County, Pennsylvania, for the past thirty-one years, is located in Clearfield Township, where he and his son, Michael, are owners of about 300 acres of valuable land, in two separate farms. He has a fine brick home about one mile south of the Catholic church, and is one of the substantial men of the community.

Mr. Logue was born in Ireland in 1827, and in boyhood came to the United States, locating at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. He began life's struggle without means and without help from anyone, and the success he has achieved is due to his own hard work and good business management. He hauled lumber for some years in Pittsburg, and subsequently engaged in the lumber business for himself. He was there married and reared his children, and it was not until 1877 he moved to Butler County. His original purchase here was a tract of 150 acres, and to this he subsequently added sixty seven acres. His son, Michael, is the owner of a farm of sixty-five acres, also in Clearfield Township.

Mr. Logue was married in Pittsburg to Miss Mary McGrady and they became parents of eight children, six of whom are living, as follows: Jennie, widow of James McCreia; Dennis, a railroad conductor, who lives in Canada; Michael, who married Sarah Slater; Agnes, who married Harry Hinchberger of Butler and has four children—Clarence, Agnes, Ralph and Edward; James, who is single and living at the home place, and Margaret, wife of Leland Rundell, by whom she has a daughter, Mildred. Religiously they are prominent members of the Catholic church, to the support of which they contribute liberally.

JOHN G. KOCH, of the firm of C. Koch & Sons, proprietors of the leading fancy and staple grocery house at Butler, was born at Butler, Pennsylvania, in 1861, and is a son of Charles and Crescentia (Steger) Koch.

The late Charles Koch was born in Germany, emigrated to America and settled at Butler, Pennsylvania, in 1854, and died in this city in 1872. He was engaged for years in a hardware business and was a prominent factor in the city's life. He married Miss Crescentia Steger, a native of Germany, who died in 1907. They had a family of four sons and one daughter, namely: Frank W. and John G., of the grocery firm of C. Koch & Sons; Caroline, Charles T. and Stephen A. Mr. Koch sold out the hardware store and embarked, in 1872, in a grocery business, which he conducted but a few months when he died and Mrs. Koch, after his death, continued the business alone until 1887, when her two sons became members of the firm and the present style was adopted. Mrs. Koch continued her interest in the enterprise until her death, after which F. W. and John G. Koch became joint and sole owners, retaining the old name that had almost become a trademark. This is one of the oldest grocery businesses at Butler and, in a way, is a memorial of the mother of the present owners, her thrift, prudence and excellent management having placed it on a firm foundation. In 1905 the firm erected the fine three-story brick building at No. 126 North Main Street, Butler, which is one of the substantial structures in the business district. It has a frontage of twenty-four feet and a depth of 128 feet. A heavy trade is carried on, the house carrying a complete stock of the very best goods in its line.

In 1895 John G. Koch was married to Miss Elizabeth Kohler, of Johnstown, Pennsylvania. The whole family belongs to St. Peter's Catholic Church. Mr. Koch is identified with the Knights of Columbus.

DAVID M. DICKEY, a well-known general farmer of Slippery Rock Township, was born September 30, 1847, on his present farm of seventy acres, and is a son of John and Eliza (Cross) Dickey.

John Dickey was a native of Pennsylvania and spent his boyhood days on a farm near Kittanning in Armstrong County. He was twice united in marriage, his first wife having been Nancy Templeton of Armstrong County. The second union was formed with Eliza Cross, the mother of our subject.

David M. Dickey grew to man's estate on his present farm, which is part of the old Dickey homestead, and here has always followed general farming. He has made all of the improvements on the place, including all the barns and other necessary out-buildings. He was joined in marriage with Mary E. Hunter, a daughter of William Hunter of Eau Claire, Pennsylvania, and of their union have been born the four following children: Elsie, Parker, Iva, and Elizabeth.

MICHAEL QUIRK, who resides on his excellent farm of fifty acres, which is situated near Brinker Station, in Summit Township, on the Bottom road, about three miles southeast of Butler, has resided here since 1888. He was born September 25, 1852, in Ireland, and is a son of Thomas and Catherine (Quinlan) Quirk.

Michael Quirk was reared on the home farm in Ireland, on which both his parents died. In 1870 he shipped for America and reached Butler County, Pennsylvania, on August 10, 1870, shortly before his eighteenth birthday. He came with little capital except good health and habits of industry and he found these just the possessions he needed when he went to work as a farm hand, first in New Jersey, and later as a railroad hand on the construction of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad. In the building of this line he assisted for several years and after that job was finished, he



CHARLES DIVENER



MRS. MARY F. DIVENER

found employment in a rolling-mill at Bennett Station, in Allegheny County. Mr. Quirk continued to work in the mill for the next ten years, earning good wages, but later found a better situation as a member of the repair gang on the Pennsylvania Railroad. In the meanwhile he had invested his earnings in land, buying his present farm, which he completely cleared and erected all the substantial buildings. Mr. Quirk is a man of very practical ideas and has shown good judgment in purchasing land near a city, for each year it will grow in value. He has earned all he possesses and has reason to feel some pride in the fact.

In 1873 Mr. Quirk was married to Catherine Grieb, who was born in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, and is a daughter of John Grieb. Mr. and Mrs. Quirk have four children, namely: Mary, who is the wife of George Schaffner, Jr.; Alice, who is a nurse in Mercy Hospital, at Pittsburg; Annie, who belongs to the Catholic Order of St. Frances Sisters, in Allegheny County; and Thomas, who lives at home. Mr. Quirk and his family are all members of the Roman Catholic Church at Herman.

CHARLES DIVENER, general farmer and representative citizen, who lives on his valuable property in Donegal Township, where he has 101 acres of land and two producing oil wells, was born in a land that has contributed many very worthy citizens to the United States. His birth took place September 21, 1839, in Prussia-Germany.

The father of Mr. Divener, George H. Divener, was born in Prussia-Germany, September 3, 1801, and died June 7, 1868. The mother was born in the same land, June 23, 1809, and died August 9, 1880. They came to America and settled in Butler County, in 1847, and the father worked for two years at ore mining, at Brady's Bend, Armstrong County, and then moved his family to that place, where he followed

mining until 1857. He then bought a farm from Ernest Muter, in Donegal Township, Butler County, where his son now resides and engaged in its cultivation and also worked at his trade of weaver. He followed weaving all through the winter seasons and when he died left a web of cloth on the loom. There was some difficulty experienced in finding a weaver, in this vicinity, who was able to run the web from the looms, the weaving industry not being a general one in this neighborhood. He married Dorothy Mary Kaufhold, on October 25, 1830, and they had the following children: George H., John F., Charles, William E. and Caroline E., one of whom survives.

Charles Divener attended the public schools in Armstrong County, as opportunity offered, until he was about sixteen years old, and after that helped his father both in the mines and at the farming and later became interested in the oil industry. In 1880 he bought his present farm from the other heirs, and gives his attention to its cultivation together with oil production.

On February 22, 1870, Mr. Divener was married to Miss Mary Elizabeth Frederick, who is a daughter of Leonard and Elizabeth Frederick. They came to America in 1849, from Germany, settling in Butler County, where both died. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick had the following children: Peter, Elizabeth, John, George, Catherine, Philip, Mary E., Adam, Maggie, Christiana and Henry, the three survivors being Mrs. Divener, her sister Catherine, and George. Mr. Divener is a leading member of the German Lutheran Church and is one of its trustees. The only public office he has ever consented to hold was that of overseer of the poor, which office he held for four years.

JENNINGS C. McCANDLESS, a leading citizen of Connoqueeness Township, and a very successful oil producer, was born in Center Township, Butler County,

Pennsylvania, April 18, 1848, and is a son of John F. and Nancy (Hayes) McCandless.

The paternal grandfather, William McCandless, came to the United States from County Down, Ireland, and took up 800 acres of land in what is now Center Township, Butler County. John F. McCandless was born on a farm adjoining that now owned by his son, William H., and moved to the latter farm at the time of his marriage, in 1832. John F. McCandless and wife began their married life in a rude log structure that had neither windows nor door hung, but he soon put up a two-story log structure, which had the unusual addition of a front porch and this house was considered a model of comfort and convenience by all his neighbors. Here a generous, pioneer hospitality was dispensed, the McCandless family being noted for its hearty good cheer. In 1832 John F. McCandless had married Nancy Hayes, a daughter of William Hayes, who was a native of Scotland. They had the following children. Mrs. Mary J. Findley, residing in Kansas; Mrs. Nancy A. Miller, residing at Euclid, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Emeline Glenn, residing in Allegheny County; William Harrison, residing in Center Township; John Milton, who died in 1865; Jennings C.; Porter and Minerva, both of whom died in infancy; and Mrs. Sarah Belle Wilson, residing in Allegheny Township, Butler County. The father of the above family died in 1869, aged sixty-seven years, his wife having passed away many years before, aged forty-three years. They were worthy members of the Muddy Creek Presbyterian Church.

Jennings C. McCandless was reared in Center Township and with his brothers and sisters, attended the country schools. His mother died when he was five years old and when his older sisters married and left home, he also, about 1865, started out for himself. He spent three years in Michigan and Wisconsin, but when the discov-

ery of oil made the Parker field known all over the country, he returned to Butler County and went to work at Parker's Landing. He helped to develop that field and for fifteen consecutive years was engaged in oil production at Bruin. In 1890 he came to Petersville, in Connoquenessing Township. In partnership with his brother-in-law, William Walker, he did a large amount of business, under the firm name of Walker & McCandless, and for a short time this firm had the distinction of owning the biggest well in Pennsylvania, one that flowed thirty-five barrels of oil an hour. This firm has worked in these regions ever since and has developed about 100 wells.

Mr. McCandless married Miss Angeline Walker, who is a daughter of Abraham Walker, of Slippery Rock Township, and they have had four children, namely: Blanche, who is the wife of Charles K. Rea, of Connoquenessing Township; Frank, who resides at Chanute, Kansas; Mabel, deceased, who was the wife of E. H. Bailey, Jr.; and Leanna, who is the wife of Stephen Straight, of Braddock, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. McCandless have been members of the Presbyterian Church since youth and while residing at Bruin, Mr. McCandless was an elder. In his political views he is a Republican. Since coming to Connoquenessing he has served frequently in public offices and has been a useful member of the School Board and for some years served as treasurer of the borough.

L. H. CRAIG, a representative business man of Butler, conducting a general hardware store at No. 223 Center Avenue, has thoroughly identified himself with the interests of this city since coming here in 1900. He was born at Freeport, Pennsylvania, in 1862, and is a son of the late Theodore J. Craig.

The parents of Mr. Craig moved from Freeport to Chicora, Butler County, when

he was small, the father being a bricklayer, a trade which he followed all through his active life.

L. H. Craig attended the Chicora schools and his first work was done as a clerk in a general store at Carbon Center, where he remained for three years and then entered the oil fields. For a quarter of a century Mr. Craig continued to be interested in the oil industry, confining his operations to the Pennsylvania fields. While no longer as active as formerly, he still is financially interested in oil. In January, 1907, he entered the mercantile ranks at Butler, purchasing the hardware store of Weiter & Gibson, and has done a large business in this line ever since.

In 1888, Mr. Craig was married to Miss Millie I. Thompson, who is a daughter of Harry D. Thompson, formerly sheriff of Butler County. Mr. and Mrs. Craig have six children, namely: Estella F., Paul W., Melvin L., Loretta A., Harry D., and Edwin C. Mr. Craig and family belong to Grace Lutheran Church. He is identified with several fraternal organizations, including the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias.

WILLIAM J. BRENNAN, one of Chicora's respected and esteemed retired citizens, who was identified with the boiler manufacturing business here for twenty years, was born December 11, 1843, and is a son of William and Catherine (McDonald) Brennan.

The parents of Mr. Brennan never came to America. They have long since passed away, as have all of their children, with the exception of William J., Michael and Anna. The others were Martin, Patrick, William, John, Thomas, Mary, Eliza and Catherine.

William J. Brennan was the fifth member of his parents' family. He remained in his native land until 1869, and after coming to America settled at Sharon, Pennsylvania. He had learned the trade

of boilermaker in the city of Dublin and had worked at it for seven years. At Sharon he found employment in the same line, later went to Leetonia, Ohio, and from there to New York, where he was employed by the Continental Boiler Works. From New York he went to Chicago, from there to Sharon again, later to Oil City and from there to Parker's Landing, and in 1873 he came to Chicora and started to work for P. C. Kelley. Still later, Mr. Brennan bought out Mr. Kelley and for twenty years conducted the works himself, only retiring from active business life in 1904. Mr. Brennan has been quite a traveler in his day and has seen much more of the world than many of his fellow citizens and in visiting the industries in his line of work, in different cities, he gained a thorough knowledge of all methods and this contributed to his success when he went into business for himself.

In Washington County, New York, in July, 1875, Mr. Brennan was married to Miss Mary Fitzpatrick, who is a daughter of Bernard and Catherine (Dugan) Fitzpatrick. Mrs. Brennan was born in Queen's County, Ireland, June 29, 1847. They have had three children, namely: Catherine, who was born October 6, 1876, married Charles Sutton of Chicora and they have three children, C. Wayne, Maurine and Irene; William, who was born September 11, 1878, is in the oil business and resides with his parents, and John F., who died in 1884. Mr. Brennan and family are devoted members of the Roman Catholic Church at Chicora. Mr. Brennan has two brothers in America that he can not locate.

JOSEPH S. DAUGHERTY, the well known proprietor and manager of the Etna Flour Mills of Slippery Rock Township, is a native of this township, and was born on his father's present farm in 1877. He is a son of Loyal and Mary (Shepard) Daugherty and a grandson of Zery Shep-

ard, who during his lifetime owned and operated the Etna Flour Mills.

Joseph Daugherty was reared in his native township and is a graduate of the Slippery Rock State Normal, graduating with the class of 1899, after which he taught for two years in Middlesex Township, Butler County. For the past five years he has been manager of the Etna Mills, the output of which is sold to local trade as well as wholesale to the merchants of this community. The mill is fitted with Griscomb and McFeely machinery, made in Philadelphia, and the chief brand of flour manufactured is called the Fancy Roller flour, the excellent quality of which insures it a large sale on the market. Mr. Daugherty is thoroughly informed concerning the business in every department and requires two assistants in operating the mill.

Mr. Daugherty is unmarried and lives with his parents in a large brick house on the latter's farm of fifty acres adjoining the mill property. In connection with the milling business Mr. Daugherty and his father and brother, W. G., carry on general contracting in the oil fields, his father being one of the best known oil contractors in this section of the state, as well as throughout Allen, Hancock and Wood Counties of Ohio.

Three children were born to Loyal and Mary Daugherty, namely: Joseph, our subject; William G., a driller in the oil fields; and Lottie, who is the wife of Norman Straub of Pittsburg.

Joseph Daugherty is a successful and energetic business man and well deserves the reward which his efforts have secured for him. In fraternal circles he is associated with the Masonic Order.

JAMES H. McELROY, Sr., residing on his finely cultivated farm of forty-five acres, in Allegheny Township, which he devotes to general agriculture and fruit growing, has been a resident of this town-

ship for the past thirty-two years. He was born February 28, 1838, in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Taggart) McElroy.

The McElroy family originated in Ireland, where Hugh McElroy, the grandfather, was born. In early manhood he came to Butler County, Pennsylvania, and here reared an honorable family. Joseph McElroy was born in Butler County but lived in Lawrence County for some years; later he returned to Butler County, where he died in 1893.

James H. McElroy lost his mother when he was but six years old. His father married again and when he was nine years old the family came to Butler County and settled in Brady Township. He had but meager educational opportunities and from youth had his own way to make in the world. He has always been interested in farming and especially in fruit growing, but before he acquired land of his own, engaged for a number of years in teaming, in Brady Township. In the fall of 1876 he came to his present property and this he has improved and developed into a very valuable farm. He still is active in its management and is justly proud of his productive orchards, having set out many of the trees.

On November 10, 1859, Mr. McElroy was married to Miss Martha J. Thompson, who was born in Cherry Township, Butler County, February 21, 1841. She belongs to an old and prominent family of this section, being a daughter of Joseph A. and Polly (Patton) Thompson. Her father was born in Scotland and when three weeks old was brought by his parents to America, who came directly to Butler County and settled in Cherry Township. Mrs. McElroy's grandparents were Joseph and Annie (Smith) Thompson. Mr. and Mrs. McElroy have had eight children, namely: Joseph M., who lives in Venango County; Mary E., who is the wife of James Curmans of Parker's Landing; Annie K.,



LOUIS P. TRAUTMAN

who is the wife of James McQuiston, of Clintonville, Pennsylvania; Margaret D., who is the widow of N. Grant, late of Allegheny Township; John W., who lives in Indiana; Daisy B., who is the wife of Homer Simon, of Venango County; James H., who lives in Venango County; and Blanche P., who is the wife of Samuel Cobbitt, of Clintonville, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. McElroy are members of the Presbyterian Church and they are people whose lives coincide with their professions. Formerly Mr. McElroy was an active member of the order of Odd Fellows. In his political identification he is a Republican. He has given many years of attention to educational interests, serving as school director, and as one of the township's most reliable men, has frequently been elected a member of the township Board of Elections.

J. H. LEEDOM, secretary of the Leedom & Worrall firm, wholesale groceries, at Butler, one of the city's large business enterprises, was born at Butler, in 1877, and is a son of the late T. J. Leedom.

T. J. Leedom was born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, and came to Butler County about 1870 and established himself in business and was identified with it until the time of his death, in 1904.

After J. H. Leedom completed his school attendance, he entered the employ of the Standard Oil Company and during the several years in which he continued with that corporation, he was located at various points in Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio. In 1900, with his brother, P. W. Leedom, and George Worrall, he engaged in a wholesale grocery business at Marietta, Ohio, which they transferred to Butler, in 1904. The Leedom & Worrall Wholesale Grocery Company is the largest enterprise of its kind in this section and its trade covers all Western Pennsylvania.

In 1901 Mr. Leedom was married to

Miss Luella St. Clair, of Indiana, Pennsylvania, and they have one son, Robert A. Mr. Leedom is a member of the order of Elks. He is essentially a business man and takes comparatively a small amount of interest in politics, but he by no means neglects the duties pertaining to good citizenship.

LOUIS P. TRAUTMAN, one of Butler's progressive citizens, who has been many years identified with oil production, was born on the family homestead, near Buena Vista, in Fairview Township, Butler County, Penna., January 23, 1872, and is a son of Paul Trautman, who was one of the early settlers in his section.

Mr. Trautman was reared in Fairview Township, and was educated in the Buena Vista schools. For some years he assisted his father on the farm and then, coming to Butler, learned the barber's trade, at which he worked for thirteen years. Oil was discovered on the homestead in 1872, with large wells, and after about seventeen years (1889) a crop of wells was developed. Mr. Trautman's father died in 1903, and the subject of this sketch, with his brother John, then bought the old home farm in Fairview Township and has been engaged in the development of oil ever since, there being now twelve producing wells on the farm, with a probable continuation of the output.

In 1902 Mr. Trautman was married to Gertrude Kelly, who is a daughter of W. J. Kelly of Bruin, Butler County. They have one child, Athleen Ruth. Mr. Trautman was reared in the faith of the German Lutheran church. He is a member of the fraternal order of Eagles, and of the Woodmen of the World.

WILLIAM KRAUSE, general merchant and prosperous business man of Coyleville, Butler County, Pennsylvania, has been a resident of this village for

twelve years. He was born at Hannahstown, Jefferson Township, in Butler County, August 25, 1872, and is a son of Robert and Maria (Camphire) Krause. His father is a veteran of the Civil War, and is a general merchant at Marwood; a record of him and his family appears on another page of this work. Richard Krause, grandfather of the subject of this record, came to this country from Saxony, Germany.

William Krause was quite young when his parents moved to Marwood, where he grew to maturity and received a common school education. He then entered Duff's Business College at Pittsburg, in which institution he pursued a commercial course of study and was graduated. Throughout his business career he has been identified with merchandising; he worked in his father's store at Marwood until he moved to Coyleville, and for six years served as assistant postmaster of that village. Upon his removal to his present place he purchased the store of F. P. Gormley, which had been established by John McGueken and subsequently owned and conducted by M. J. McBride, prior to its ownership by Mr. Gormley. Prior to the arrival of the railroad in this section, Mr. Krause served six years as postmaster of Coyleville. He is a man of exceptional business talents and has established a high-class trade in the community, carrying a superior grade of stock.

November 6, 1895, Mr. Krause was joined in marriage with Miss Edith Humes, a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Gilleford) Humes, whose mother was a brother of the distinguished Dr. Gilleford of Allegheny. They have three sons, namely: Everett, who is attending the Fairmont School at Cleveland, Ohio; Melford, who is three years of age, and Curtis Gorman, aged one month. They reside in a comfortable home adjoining the store.

JAMES MCGARVEY, a prosperous and representative citizen of Chicora, where he is conducting a dairy business, also oversees his valuable farm of ninety acres, which is situated in Fairview Township, Butler County. He was born October 7, 1838, in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of James and Martha (Foster) McGarvey. James McGarvey, Sr., was born in 1798 and died January 9, 1889.

The father of Mr. McGarvey was born in County Donegal, Ireland, and came to America when aged twenty-one years. For a few years he lived in the city of Philadelphia and then crossed the State to Pittsburg, where he opened a small store. In a short time, however, he left the city and purchased a farm in Washington Township, Armstrong County, on which he passed the rest of his life. He was the father of seven children, as follows: Eliza and Alexander, James, John and O. C., all deceased; Catherine and Mathilda.

James McGarvey attended the public schools in Washington Township and assisted his father on the home farm until his marriage, after which he brought his bride to Butler County and then settled in the vicinity of Parker, where he followed teaming for a few years. In 1873 he moved to Millerstown, where he resided for twelve years, and then bought his farm in Fairview Township. Mr. McGarvey conducted that farm for some twenty-one years, retiring in 1903, at that time purchasing a fine residence property at Chicora, and here he has continued to make his home ever since. He carries on a dairy industry and nominally oversees the farm, which is capably operated by his son, Charles McGarvey.

On November 24, 1868, Mr. McGarvey was married to Miss Margaret J. Murphy, who is a daughter of Benjamin and Jane (Green) Murphy. The Murphy family settled many years ago in Armstrong County and they had numerous descend-

ants, Mrs. McGarvey being one in a family of ten children. The others were: James, Elizabeth, Rebecca, Samuel, Isabella, Walter, Lavina, Theodore and Sarah. Samuel was a soldier in the Civil War and was killed on the field of battle.

To Mr. and Mrs. McGarvey have been born seven children, as follows: Samuel C., Benjamin, Martha J., William, Mary, Charles and one that died in infancy. The eldest son, Samuel C., is engaged in the practice of medicine at Bridgeville, Pennsylvania. He married Mary Stamm of Butler County, and they have two children, Orpha and Byron. Benjamin is an oil producer residing in Wood County, Ohio. He married Loma Moke and they have one child, Vera. Martha J. married Charles B. Kemmer and they live on a farm in Armstrong County. They have five children, Guy, Ernest, Bunnell, Gertrude and Nora. William, who is farm boss for the Ohio Oil Company, resides in Wood County, Ohio, where he married Minnie Wagner and has one child, Loretta. Mary married James Foster, who carries on a dairy business in Armstrong County. Charles resides on his father's farm in Fairview Township. He married Eva Taylor and they have two children, Hazel and William T. Mr. McGarvey and family belong to the Lutheran Church at Chicora. Mr. McGarvey has been an active and useful citizen and has served for three years as councilman and for the same length of time as school director and as township collector.

CYRUS HARPER, a veteran of the Civil War and a prominent citizen of Zelenople, Butler County, Pennsylvania, has been a life-long resident of this county. He was born March 1, 1839, on his father's farm in Jackson Township, and is a son of Thomas and Margaret (Swartz) Harper, and a grandson of Thomas Harper, Sr., who served in the Revolutionary War.

Thomas Harper, father of Cyrus, was born on Mingo Creek, Ohio, in 1798, where he grew to man's estate. About 1820 he came to Butler County and settled in Jackson Township, residing near Zelenople for about twenty years, when he purchased a tract of land in Cranberry Township, where he remained until his death in 1874 at the age of seventy-six years. He married Margaret Swartz, who was born in 1798 and whose father was a resident of Elizabethtown, Allegheny County, Penna. There were fifteen children born to the parents of our subject: N. W., who died in Chicago; George, deceased, was a resident of Dayton, Ohio; Oliver, deceased; Catherine, deceased; Margaret, deceased; Eliza, deceased; Sarah, deceased wife of Dr. D. L. Starr of Cincinnati, Ohio; Nancy, deceased wife of Frank Gausshell of Quincy, Illinois; Andrew, deceased; Henrietta, wife of Silas Gillespie of New Castle, Pennsylvania; Marion died in infancy; John, deceased, resided at Huntington, West Virginia; Caroline (Taylor), resided in Nebraska, where her death occurred; Cyrus, subject of this sketch; and Thomas, who died in infancy.

Cyrus Harper was but two years old when he came with his parents to Cranberry Township, where he was reared on a farm. In 1862 he joined the army and enlisted in Company A, Fifteenth West Virginia Volunteer Infantry. He served until the close of the war and participated in nineteen important engagements, including those of Cloyd Mountain, West Virginia; New River Bridge; Halltown, Va.; Harpers Ferry; Smokers' Gap, Virginia; Winchester; Lynchburg; Fishers Hill; Cedar Creek; Petersburg; Gettysburg; Appomattox, and numerous skirmishes. Mr. Harper was discharged and mustered out at Wheeling, West Virginia, June 5, 1865, after which he returned to Butler County and engaged in agricultural pursuits in Cranberry Township until

1906. Mr. Harper owns considerable property in this section of the county, having a fine farm of 100 acres, five residence properties in Zelienople, and two in Ambridge, and one in Butler.

In politics Mr. Harper is a Republican and was elected on that ticket treasurer of Butler County, serving in that capacity for three years. He was also justice of the peace in Cranberry Township for three terms. In fraternal affiliation, he is a member of Col. Joseph H. Wilson Post No. 496 G. A. R. of Zelienople; also the I. O. O. F. and the F. & A. M.

In January, 1866, our subject married Elizabeth Dalzell, a daughter of Hugh Dalzell of Allegheny County, and of their union were born the following children: Edwin F. G., an attorney, married Margaret Roberts of New Castle and they have one child—Elenora Blanche. Laura is deceased. Blanche married J. C. Dwight of Mars. Pearl is the wife of J. P. Anderson of Cherry Vale, Kansas. Howard C., a physician of Jamestown, Pennsylvania, is a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia; he married Jennie McMaster and has one child, Miriam. Guy is deceased. Mrs. Harper died in 1879, and in 1882 Mr. Harper married Luella Sarver, a daughter of Jacob Sarver. The following children were born of the second union: Hallie, married William Cashdollar and has two children, Clara and Roy. Percy V. resides with our subject; he married Mary Ramsey, a daughter of Samuel Ramsey of Butler County, and they have one daughter, Ruth Viola. Roy resides at home.

JAMES G. RUNKLE, proprietor of "The Toggery," Butler's leading gents' furnishing store, is one of the city's enterprising and successful business men. He was born in 1863, in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, and passed his early life there.

Mr. Runkle completed his education at Grove City College and gained his first

business experience in a store at Jackson Center, where he worked through one year and later was engaged in a store at Fredonia, for two years. Following this he managed a store at Jackson Center for a year, after which he filled the position of assistant manager of a large coöperative store at Tarentum. He then went with the wholesale grocery house of Jas. W. Houston & Co., of Pittsburg, and traveled for this firm for ten years, subsequently was with The Robert McCoy Company for six years, during four of these being manager of their branch store at Butler. In 1904 Mr. Runkle embarked in his present business, has built up a large trade and supplies its most exacting demands in the way of haberdashery.

In 1891 Mr. Runkle was married to Miss Alice J. Westlake, who is a daughter of Hon. George S. Westlake of Millbrook, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Runkle are members of St. Paul's Reformed Church, in which he has been an elder for twelve years. He has taken a hearty interest for a long period in the Y. M. C. A., and has been one of the directors of this organization at Butler for sixteen years. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias. In politics, Mr. Runkle is not active, but nevertheless every claim of good citizenship made on him is satisfied, and every obligation fulfilled.

DR. HARRY M. WILSON, who enjoys a forward position among the medical practitioners of Butler County, has been engaged in practice in Evans City, Pennsylvania, since January 1, 1891, and is also vice-president of the Citizens National Bank of that place. He was born in Luthersburg, Pennsylvania, is a son of Dr. George and Anna (Huber) Wilson, and a grandson of Dr. Joseph Wilson.

Dr. Joseph Wilson was born in the North of Ireland, and after a careful preparatory training engaged in the practice of medicine there. Religiously, he was of

the Presbyterian faith and was compelled to leave Ireland at the time of the religious persecutions. He sailed for America and upon his arrival located at Brookville, Jefferson County, Pennsylvania. He devoted his time to the practice of medicine and farming, as that section of country was but sparsely settled at that time. He and his boys gradually cleared a large farm which they cultivated and maintained as a home until the children left to make homes for themselves. He was the father of a large family of children, of whom but one, George, entered the medical profession.

George Wilson was born in this country and spent his boyhood days on the farm near Brooksville, the most of which he helped to clear. He took up the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. James Dowling, and later attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, from which he was graduated. He embarked in practice at Luthersburg, Pennsylvania, and continued there with uninterrupted success until his death in 1893, at the age of eighty years. His wife, who in maiden life was Anna Huber, died at the age of sixty-five. Nine children were born to them, six of whom grew to maturity, namely: Edgar, now deceased; Dr. Joseph C., a graduate of the medical department of the University of Maryland, who is located at Titusville, Pennsylvania; Dr. Charles A., a graduate of the Kentucky School of Medicine, located at DuBois, Penna.; Col. John P. of Punxsutawney, Penna.; Anna, who was a school teacher and died at the age of twenty-one years; and Dr. Harry M., the youngest of the family.

Harry M. Wilson received a preliminary educational training at the State Normal School at Edinboro, Penna., after which he studied medicine under the preceptorship of his brother, Dr. C. A. Wilson at DuBois, Pennsylvania. He then attended lectures in the Medical Department of

the University of Maryland, and was graduated with the class of 1889. His first two years of professional work were passed at Stanton, Pennsylvania, after which, on January 1, 1891, he located at Evans City. His office and comfortable home are located on Main Street. He is a member of the Jefferson County Medical Society, the Butler County Medical Society, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. He also is a member of the National Association of Railway Surgeons. He is medical examiner for all the old line life insurance companies at Evans City.

Doctor Wilson was married June 3, 1896, to Miss Blanche Starkey, a daughter of George L. and Agusta C. Starkey of Washington, D. C. She was but two years old when her father died as the result of wounds received during the Civil War. Two children were born to them: Myrtle Katherine, and Doas Starkey. Fraternally, the Doctor is a thirty-second degree Mason; belongs to the Mystic Shrine; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and the Knights of Pythias. Politically, he is a Democrat.

GEORGE A. BRUNERMER, who has ninety acres of his valuable farm of 103 acres, situated in Connoquenessing Township, under careful cultivation, is not only a successful agriculturist but also an experienced oil man. He was born in Connoquenessing Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, October 3, 1853, and is a son of Henry and Jane (Graham) Brunermer.

The grandfather, Frederick Brunermer, was born, reared and married in Germany, and when he first emigrated he settled with his wife and two children, in Canada, where he continued to live until after the birth of two more children, when he moved to Butler County, Pennsylvania. Henry Brunermer, father of George A., was born in 1825, in Forward Township, Butler County, and died November 23, 1896, in

his sixty-ninth year. When eighteen years old he went to Canada and there learned the carpenter and millwright trades and when twenty-one he returned to Butler County and spent the remainder of his life in this section. He was engaged in a contracting business for many years in partnership with Harrison Dyke, under the firm name of Dyke & Brunermer. In 1865 he bought a farm in Connoquenessing Township, of which his son George A. became manager. In politics a Republican. Mr. Brunermer was elected by his party to a number of local offices and filled them honestly and satisfactorily. He married a daughter of Alexander Graham and they had nine children born to them, namely: George A.; Elizabeth, who married Hanse Anderson, of New Castle; Ada, residing at New Castle, the widow of Rev. Samuel Krohn; Laura and Anna, both residents of New Castle; Daniel Graham, who lives in Connoquenessing Township; Agnes, who married Howard Oaks, of Butler Township; Blanche, who married Orie Hayes, residing in Connoquenessing Township; and Etta, who married Philip Carothers, of Youngstown. The parents were worthy members of the White Oak Springs United Presbyterian Church, in which the father was an elder for many years.

After he completed his period of school attendance, George A. Brunermer became a driller in the oil fields and in pursuing that occupation, he visited the oil sections in Bradford County, Pennsylvania, then went to Allentown, New York, where he drilled for ten years and for four years was engaged at Little Washington. In 1893 he came back to Connoquenessing Township and secured leases of oil land and worked as driller and driver, but since 1899, when he purchased his present farm, he has been mainly interested in farming and stockraising. In addition to growing corn, oats, wheat, hay and potatoes, he has an annual bountiful yield of apples. He

has two producing oil wells on his own land.

Mr. Brunermer married Miss Cora Jessie Collins, a daughter of George Collins, of Jamestown, Pennsylvania, and they have three children: Ella J., wife of Joseph Anderson, of Butler; Hazel Ruth, and Henry Clare. He is a member of the White Oak Springs United Presbyterian Church, of which he has been an elder for some years and has also served in the office of Sunday-school superintendent. In politics he is a Republican.

JOHN R. McNAMARA, a representative citizen and prosperous agriculturist of Parker Township, residing on his very valuable farm of 180 acres, is also a veteran of the Civil War and has served as commander of Campbell Post, No. 107, Grand Army of the Republic, at Petrolia. He was born in County Cork, Ireland, May 24, 1844, and is a son of Matthew and Mary (Ryan) McNamara.

The parents of Mr. McNamara were natives of Ireland. When he was five years old, death deprived him of his mother, and shortly afterward his father emigrated to America, settling first at Brady's Bend, in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, but later coming to the present farm in Parker Township, Butler County. Here John R. McNamara grew to manhood and after he completed his school attendance, he engaged in teaching school for a short time, after which he became a soldier in the Federal Army. He enlisted, in September, 1864, in Company I, Eighty-eighth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, which became a part of the Army of the Potomac, in General Hancock's Corps, under General Grant. Mr. McNamara saw much hard service, taking part in the battle at Hatcher's Run, the long series of engagements in front of Petersburg, the battle of Weldon Railroad, and the vigorous



MR. AND MRS. JOHN R. MCNAMARA AND FAMILY

campaign which was closed by the surrender of General Lee, at Appomattox. He was honorably discharged in June, 1865, when he returned to Parker Township and resumed the quiet occupations which had interested him previously.

Mr. McNamara married Miss Edith Forquer, who was born in Washington Township, Butler County, and is a daughter of the late William Forquer of that section. Mr. and Mrs. McNamara have the following children: Mary, wife of F. C. Campbell, who has one son, John M.; Elizabeth, who married Samuel Harmon, of Armstrong County, Penna., October 7, 1898; Margaret; John C., division superintendent for the Oil Well Supply Company located at Steubenville, Ohio; Anna, bookkeeper for the Clay Pool Lumber Company at Kittanning, Armstrong County, Penna.; Agnes and Estella, who were both pupils at the State Normal School at Slippery Rock and are now teaching school in Allegheny County, Penna.; Matilda, who died at the age of seventeen years and who was to graduate the year of her death from the State Normal School at Slippery Rock; Irene and Josephine. The family belong to the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. McNamara is serving in the office of school director and has also been township auditor and road supervisor. Nominally he is a Democrat, but he reserves the right to vote independently when his judgment so dictates.

JOHN F. MURRIN, stock dealer, residing at No. 320 West Cunningham Street, Butler, was born in Marion Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, June 29, 1849, and is a son of Hugh and Jane (Gormley) Murrin.

The late Hugh Murrin was one of Butler County's well known men. He was born in Venango Township and was a son of John Murrin, who came from Huntingdon County to Butler County and secured

land from the Government in Venango Township, in 1798. After an active and useful life, which caused his memory to be commemorated in the naming of the village of Murrinsville, he died in 1863. Hugh Murrin was born in 1817 and died in September, 1885. He was a large farmer and for many years conducted a hotel. He married Jane Gormley, who was born in Ireland.

John F. Murrin was reared on his father's farm and obtained his education in the public schools of Marion Township. His main interests have been connected with the livestock business for many years and he has dealt very extensively, buying and shipping fat stock to eastern markets. In 1904 he removed from the farm and established his home at Butler but still continues in the same line of business, in which his years of experience have made him an expert. He owns a number of houses and lots in this city and is more or less interested in city realty.

In 1889 Mr. Murrin was married to Miss Saretta Seaton, who was born and reared in Marion Township. Mr. and Mrs. Murrin are members of St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church at Butler.

GEORGE W. HINES, a well known and highly respected farmer of Slippery Rock Township and owner of about 228 acres of farm land, has been a life-long resident of Slippery Rock Township. He was born on his present farm May 13, 1855, and is a son of William and Margaret (Robison) Hines and a grandson of Richard Hines, one of the early settlers of Butler County.

Richard Hines, grandfather of our subject, was born in Ireland and came to this country about the time the Revolutionary War began. He gave his services to the country and in return received a tract of 500 acres in Butler County, Pennsylvania, the greater part of it lying in Brady Township. After the close of the war he engaged in farming on this land until the

time of his death. He married Elizabeth Brandon. On this farm, William Hines, father of our subject, was born and reared to manhood and later engaged for many years in agricultural pursuits. He married Margaret Robison, a daughter of James Robison and a native of Slippery Rock Township. To them were born the following children: William Perry, a resident of West Liberty, Butler County, Pennsylvania; Mary Elizabeth (Mrs. Martin); James M.; Susanna (Mrs. McCamant), deceased; Margaret J. (Mrs. Hay); George W., our subject; Robert C.; Rebecca E. (Mrs. McDeavitt); Sarah M. (Mrs. Castor); and John A., deceased. William Hines died on the homestead farm March 30, 1878, and his widow survived him until November 9, 1895.

George W. Hines was reared on his present farm and has always made farming his occupation. In connection with his farming interests, however, he has for a number of years been engaged in the saw-mill business, having for some time been associated with Al Hay and John Ralston. He is still engaged in the same business, his present partners being John H. McDeavitt, Joseph Boyd and William McDeavitt. Mr. Hines resides on 100 acres of the old homestead farm, lying partly in West Liberty Borough, and recently purchased a tract of 128 acres, known as the William B. Cooper farm, in Slippery Rock Township about one mile west of the borough of Slippery Rock.

Mr. Hines was first united in marriage with Sarah E. Cooper, and to them were born six children, but three of whom are living, namely: Clyde F., a surveyor; John H.; and William P. Those deceased are Celetta, Robert, and Alvin. After the death of Mrs. Sarah Hines Mr. Hines married Myrtle M. Taylor, who was born and reared in Worth Township and is a daughter of William E. and Adeline A. Taylor. Her father was a surveyor and died in 1894. He is still survived by his widow.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hines have been born three children, as follows: George S., Margaret A., and Everett C.

FRANK S. and JOSEPH L. BECK, farmers and oil operators of Clearfield Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, have a fine farm of 100 acres located about two miles and one-half east of Herman. They are sons of Adam Joseph and Barbara (Sauer) Beck, and grandsons of George Frank Beck.

George Frank Beck was born in Bavaria, Germany, and upon coming to the United States settled on a farm of thirty acres in Clearfield Township, Butler County, this being the nucleus of the farm now owned by his grandsons.

His son, Adam Joseph Beck, was born September 12, 1841, and engaged in farming throughout his active career. He took charge of the home farm after his father's death, and by persevering and good managing was able to add to the place. His first additional purchase was that of an adjoining tract of forty-one acres, and shortly prior to his death he bought another piece of land consisting of thirty-one acres, making the total a little more than 100 acres. He was a man of the highest honor and integrity, and enjoyed the confidence and good will of his fellow citizens. He served the township two terms as supervisor. His death occurred on December 8, 1906, and he was buried in the cemetery at Herman. He was a devout Christian and a faithful member of the Catholic church. Mr. Beck was united in marriage with Miss Barbara Sauer, who was born in Pittsburg and is of German parentage. She lived in Pittsburg until her marriage, since which time she has lived on the old Beck homestead in Clearfield township.

Frank S. Beck was born on the home place June 3, 1887, and Joseph Lewis Beck was born on the same place, May 14, 1889. They were reared here and attended the local schools, and after the death of their

father assumed the management of the farm, becoming undoubtedly the youngest farmers in the township. Reared to work and of ambitious natures, their chief desire is to furnish their mother a home and peace and comfort. Joseph L. looks after the farming interests chiefly, and Frank S. devotes his attention to the oil interests. They are producing about three barrels of oil per day and contemplate drilling in the near future. They follow general farming and raise some stock. They have but recently fixed up the house which has adorned the place so many years, and now have a very comfortable home. Religiously, both are members of the Catholic church.

JOHN F. LOWRY, capitalist, a retired citizen of Butler, who owns much property here and for many years was a very active business man, was born in this city on October 12, 1850, and is a son of Alexander Lowry, one of the pioneers of the county.

John F. Lowry completed his education in Witherspoon Institute and for several years after conducted a livery stable and after that he succeeded his father as proprietor of the Lowry House, one of the old hostleries of the city. He conducted this public house for several years and after disposing of it ran a livery stable again, for six years, and then became interested in real estate. His time is occupied in looking after his large interests in this line. He owns a tract in the borough limits which he has platted under the name of Hildale. He is a stockholder in various prospering enterprises and has always been considered a man of much business foresight. Politically, he is a Republican and he served during nine years as a member of the Butler council and during that period the larger number of the streets were paved, his influence ever being exerted in the direction of permanent public improvements.

On July 19, 1877, Mr. Lowry was mar-

ried to Miss Martha Belle Thompson, of Pittsburg, who died December 4, 1903. Three sons survive—Gardner C., Robert S. and Walter Thompson. The eldest son, Gardner C., is a graduate of Grove City College, and is connected with the Butler Savings & Trust Company. Robert S. is a practicing physician at Ellwood City, Pennsylvania. He attended Lehigh University two years, spent three years at Jefferson Medical College, and was graduated from the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia. The youngest son, Walter Thompson, is a graduate of Grove City College and is a student in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Lowry is a member of the First Presbyterian Church at Butler. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons and Odd Fellows.

PETER MCCOLLOUGH, one of Butler County's prominent and substantial citizens, who is engaged in oil production and insurance, at Chicora, retains possession of his valuable farm of 116 acres, in Fairview Township, on which he resided until 1896. He was born in Fairview Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, April 10, 1835, and is a son of William and Elizabeth (Rumbaugh) McCollough.

The McCollough family was established in Butler County at a very early day by Captain John McCollough, a native of Virginia, who gained his title through service in the War of 1812. He was the grandfather of Peter McCollough and the father of William McCollough. The latter was born and spent his entire life in Fairview Township, Butler County. He married Elizabeth Rumbaugh, who was born in Armstrong County, and they had ten children, namely: Polly, Phebe, Sarah, Elizabeth, John, David, Henry, Peter, William and Samuel, the survivors being David, Peter and Samuel. The parents of this family were most worthy people and

through their long and useful lives were beloved and respected.

Peter McCollough went to school with his brothers and sisters, in Fairview Township, and until he was twenty years old assisted his father on the home farm and, after his marriage, in 1856, took possession of it. He continued to operate the farm, growing grain and raising stock, and also developed oil on his land, there being three producing wells on the property at the present time. In 1898 he purchased property at Chicora and moved to the town in the same year. He is one of the most active business men of the place and aside from his own affairs, lends his influence to all public-spirited measures which promise to benefit the whole community.

In 1856 Mr. McCollough was married (first) to Miss Anna Daubenspeck, a daughter of Jacob and Catherine Daubenspeck, of Washington Township. Mrs. McCollough died March 11, 1897, having been the mother of eight children, namely: Catherine, who was born August 8, 1857, and died February 23, 1861; Emma, who was born October 30, 1858, married Ross McDermott, and they reside at Butler; Henry C., who was born November 7, 1860, married Mary Miller and they live at Butler and have one child; Newton C., who was born December 28, 1863, married Millie Sherman and they live at Butler and have one son; Euphemia, who was born August 6, 1865, married John Steindorf and they live in California and have two children; Clara M., who was born November 6, 1869, married Finley Milford and they live at Foxburg and have three children; Jacob W., who was born October 5, 1872, married Clara Craig and they live in East Butler and have three children; and Jessie O., who was born June 4, 1879, married George Glenn and they live in Michigan and have two children. Mr. McCollough was married (second) June 6, 1900, to Miss Martha Emery, of Washington

Township, Butler County, where she was born October 4, 1858. Their infant son, born May 3, 1901, died on the same day. Mr. McCollough is a leading member of the English Lutheran Church at Chicora. He belongs to the Order of Knights of Pythias. For many years Mr. McCollough has shown his interest in educational advancement in this part of the county by serving as treasurer of the School Board and as school director. He is a good citizen but is no seeker for office and when elected road supervisor, declined to serve.

ALEXANDER TAYLOR, a venerated and highly respected citizen of Allegheny Township, Butler County, Penna., has been a resident of the township for more than a quarter of a century and has been engaged in farming and the production of oil. He has a half interest in a tract of 108 acres, most of which is under cultivation, and takes rank among the substantial and progressive men of the community. He was born in County Down, Ireland, January 27, 1836, and is a son of James and Nancy (McMurray) Taylor, both natives of that country.

Alexander Taylor was reared to man's estate in Ireland, and there received a common school education. He turned his attention to agricultural pursuits in his boyhood days and continued at that occupation in his native land until 1857. He then went to Liverpool, from whence he took passage in a sailing vessel for New York City. He landed on June 12th, after a voyage of one month, and immediately thereafter made his way to Beaver County, Pennsylvania. He farmed in that county several years, then was located for a time at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. In 1866 he located at Parker's Landing, and shortly after came on to Allegheny Township, Butler County, where he has since continued with uninterrupted success.

February 6, 1862, Mr. Taylor was united in marriage with Miss Eliza Gorman, who



A. C. RICHARDS

was born in County Down, Ireland, and was a daughter of James H. Gorman. Of ten children born of their union, five survive, as follows: James A. of Allegheny Township; John H. of Parker's Landing; Jennie D. of Baltimore, Maryland; William, of Pittsburg; and Samuel M., who also lives in Allegheny Township. Mrs. Taylor was called to her final rest, December 23, 1905. She was a woman of the highest Christian type, was a member of the Episcopal church, and her death was sadly mourned by her family and the many friends in the community, with whom she had been so long acquainted. Mr. Taylor also is a member of the Episcopal Church. He is a Republican in politics, and evinces an intelligent interest in matters of importance to the community.

A. C. RICHARDS, of the firm of Goehring & Richards, wholesale dealers in fruits and produce, with business quarters at No. 333 East Main Street, Butler, is one of the city's enterprising young business men. He was born in Iowa, September 19, 1877.

Mr. Richards was small when his parents removed from Iowa to Kansas, his father taking charge of a ranch near Silver Lake, and later removing to Topeka, Kansas, where the child grew into a youth of sixteen years. While in Topeka Mr. Richards' father died. He then came to Butler, with his stepfather and mother, where he completed his education, after which he entered the employ of the Street Railroad Company. In 1902 he went to work for his present partner, Mr. Goehring, and in February, 1906, was admitted a member of the firm, at which time the present style was adopted. This business is the only one of its kind at Butler, and, covering the whole field, is constantly gaining in volume and importance. The firm does an entirely wholesale trade and handles and ships all kinds of produce and fruit. Mr. Richards has additional

interests and is a stockholder in the Butler Fair Association.

In January, 1902, Mr. Richards was married to Miss Frederica W. Leidecker, who is a daughter of F. W. Leidecker, a prominent oil producer of Butler. They have two charming little children, Frederick Lewis and Lucille May. In politics, he is identified with the Republican party.

ABRAM WESTLEY MOYER, junior member of the well known firm of Silter, Swain & Moyer, operating one of the largest general stores of Harmony, Butler County, was born October 8, 1870, in Lancaster Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Samuel A. and Lizzie (Measel) Moyer.

Samuel Moyer, a native of Butler County, and now a resident of Harmony, followed farming as an occupation during his years of business activity. He married Lizzie Measel, also a native of Butler County, who is still living at the age of fifty-nine years. They are the parents of two children—Martha, the wife of John Erb of Harmony, and Abram W., the subject of this sketch. The paternal grandparents of our subjects were Abram and Martha Moyer, who for many years resided in Lancaster Township and died in Butler, Pennsylvania. Michael and Sophia Measel, the maternal grandparents of subject, were natives of Germany, who came to this country and located in Lancaster Township, Butler County, Penna., where they both died.

Abram W. Moyer was reared in Lancaster Township, where he attended the common schools, after which he attended the schools of Zelienople until nineteen years of age, when he accepted a situation as clerk in the general store of G. D. Swain of Harmony. After remaining in the employ of Mr. Swain for a period of four years, he carried mail to Prospect for the following three years. In February, 1904, he became a member of the firm and

has now been associated with the firm for a period of fifteen years, the business having been established thirty-five years ago, now carrying a stock worth \$15,000. It is one of the largest stores of its kind in Harmony and during the busy season several extra assistants are required to meet the demands which the extensive patronage of the firm commands.

In 1897 Mr. Moyer was united in marriage with Pina Foster, a daughter of A. H. and Hattie Foster of Mazon, Illinois.

Mr. Moyer is a Democrat in politics and has served as a member of the town Council. He is fraternally affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, the I. O. O. F. and the Royal Arcanum Local Lodge. Mr. and Mrs. Moyer are members of the Grace Reformed Church of Harmony.

J. ANDREW EHMER, oil producer, who has resided at Butler for some thirteen years, is a representative citizen of the place and has long been identified with many of its interests. He was born in Summit Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, in 1868 and has always made his home in his native county. Andrew Ehmer, the father of J. Andrew, was born in Germany and he settled in Butler County, where he carried on farming until his death, which took place July 12, 1886.

J. Andrew Ehmer was reared in Summit Township and during boyhood attended the little brick schoolhouse standing not far from his father's farm. His first independent business was groceries and general merchandising and for thirteen years he conducted a store at Butler, at 240 Second street, at the end of that time selling out on account of failing health, retiring in March, 1908. For some years he has been interested in oil production and occupies himself with looking after these interests. He has always been counted a good citizen, his influence ever having been exerted in the direction of good government, but he is no politician.

On April 14, 1896, Mr. Ehmer was married to Miss Louise Fisher, a daughter of George Fisher, of Jefferson Township, Butler County, and they have two children, Harry and Pearl. Mr. and Mrs. Ehmer are members of the German Lutheran Church.

FRED PEFFER, one of Evans City's most successful business men, has conducted a store for the sale of pianos and organs in that village for almost a quarter of a century. He was born on the old home farm in Lancaster Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, January 12, 1862, and is a son of William F. and Sarah (Heberling) Pfeffer.

William F. Pfeffer was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and when a young man accompanied his parents to Butler County. His father, Jacob F. Pfeffer, settled first near Harmony, then moved to Lancaster Township, where he resided at his death. William F. Pfeffer has always engaged in farming and is now living with his wife on the old home place in Lancaster Township. They are parents of four children: William Fred, whose name heads this sketch; John A.; Mary A., wife of David A. Wright; and Paul H.

William Fred Pfeffer was reared on the old home place and obtained an intellectual training in the district schools there, and in the schools of Harmony. He worked on the farm until he was twenty years old, then traveled through the country selling and repairing organs. About the year 1886, he opened his store for the sale of pianos and organs in Evans City and has since conducted a thriving business.

In October, 1887, Mr. Pfeffer was united in marriage with Miss Clara Stoner, a daughter of James Stoner, and they have three children, Elizabeth, Sarah, and Pauline. Fraternally, he is a member of Evans City Lodge, No. 817, I. O. O. F., of which he was secretary a number of years;

and of the Encampment, I. O. O. F. Religiously, he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church, of which he is an elder. In political affiliation, he is a Republican.

JAMES LOYAL CHRISTIE, M. D., a leading physician at Connequenessing, where he also conducts a drug store, has been a resident of this borough for more than thirty years and is closely identified with its various interests. He was born April 19, 1852, in Concord Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of William A. and Sarah Jane (McJunkin) Christie.

The Christie family is of Scotch-Irish descent and probably the grandfather, John Christie, was born in Scotland and came to Westmoreland County in his youth and later became a pioneer in Butler County. He served in the War of 1812. He married Margaret McLane, who was born in the north of Ireland. The grandfather died in 1859 and Dr. Christie prizes very highly a gun that his grandsire carried in the army.

William A. Christie, father of Dr. Christie, was born January 13, 1823, in Concord Township and died at Unionville, June 6, 1905. He followed farming in Concord Township until 1859, when he moved to Center Township and lived there during the remainder of his life. At various times he held responsible positions in county and township, serving five terms as justice of the peace in Center Township and for three years as county commissioner in Butler County. He was a man of sterling integrity and for over thirty years was an elder in the Muddy Creek Presbyterian Church. He married a daughter of James McJunkin, of Clay Township, and four of their six children grew to maturity: James Loyal; Lina, who is the wife of Dr. A. Hollman of Unionville; William M., of Medford, Oklahoma; and Harry C., of Kansas City, Missouri.

Dr. Christie attended the common schools in Center Township, later Witherpoon Institute, at Butler and then Grove City Academy, the latter being the nucleus of the present Grove City College. He then entered upon the study of medicine and pursued his reading under the direction of Dr. A. M. Neyman, of Butler, and from his preceptorship went to the Western Reserve Medical College at Cleveland, Ohio, and was graduated in the spring of 1877, at the Miami Medical College at Cincinnati. He found an opening for practice at Connequenessing and has never discovered any reason for separating himself from the good people of this place. Dr. Christie is probably as well known in this section as any resident, having professional relations with the majority and taking so active an interest in the life of the place that it could not be otherwise. In 1888 he opened a drug store, where he makes up prescriptions, thus being confident as to the quality of his drugs, and in addition to carrying the stock usually found in first-class establishments of this kind, also handles paints. In his political views he is a Republican, has served as auditor and for twelve years was a member of the School Board. He is vice president of the Connequenessing Telephone Company, of which he was one of the organizers, the other officers being: Greer McCandless, president, and J. C. Brandon, secretary.

Dr. Christie was married (first) to Sarah Richardson, a daughter of William and Eliza Richardson. She died January 1, 1888, aged thirty-two years. She had been a devoted member of the United Presbyterian Church all her life. Two sons survived her: Frank and Karl. The former graduated from Westminster College in 1906 and resides at Butler. The latter was graduated in the same year from Reno College and lives in Pittsburg. Dr. Christie was married (second) to Miss Tyne Jamison, who is a daughter of Rev.

William Jamison, and they have two children, Ralph and Mildred. Dr. Christie's four children have been afforded excellent educational advantages and all have been students in the Butler High School. He is a member of the White Oak United Presbyterian Church, of which he has been a trustee since 1881. He is identified with a number of medical organizations, including the county and State societies and the American Medical Association.

BARNEY STEIGHNER is a well known oil operator of Herman, Summit Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, and has been a resident of the county since his early boyhood. He was born in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, in 1850, and is a son of Christopher and Mary (Schree) Steighner. His father was a very prominent farmer, the facts concerning him and other members of the family being given in greater detail on another page of this volume. He and his wife were parents of the following children: Joseph, John, Barney (whose name heads this sketch), Christ, Barbara, Catherine, Lena, and Mary.

Barney Steighner was a small boy when brought to Butler County, and he here received his intellectual training in the public schools. He followed farming many years, but more recently he has devoted his energy to the oil fields, and has attained much success as an operator. He and his family reside in a handsome and commodious house at Herman.

The subject of this sketch was joined in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Gallagher, a daughter of John and Catherine (Bleicher) Gallagher, her father being a prominent farmer of the county. The following were the issue of this union: Edward, who married Margaret Knauer and has nine children—Harry, Clarence (deceased), Dora, Elmerine, Raymond, Alvin, Ralph, Edward, and Pearl; Agnes, deceased; Felix, Christ H., William A., and Lillian,

wife of Walter Howard, a well known oil man of Butler County, by whom she has two children, Ardelle and Regis. Religiously, they are consistent members of the Catholic church at Herman.

GALVIN C. COCHRANE, one of Butler's prominent citizens, who for years has been identified with the oil industry, has resided in his beautiful residence at No. 634 Fairview Avenue, Butler, since October, 1889. He was born near Kittanning, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, in 1849.

Mr. Cochrane remained in his native place until he was sixteen years old, securing a good public school education that made him available as a clerk in his brother's store, at Macomb, Illinois; but after one year he returned to Kittanning and from there went into the oil fields. His connection has never ceased and he is now interested in a pipe line business. For thirty years he has been connected with the National Transit Company. He is well known all over the oil territory and his years of experience in almost every Pennsylvania field makes him an authority in all that concerns it.

In 1883, Mr. Cochrane was married to Miss Mary I. Thompson, of Parker, Pennsylvania, and they had one child, May, whom they lost when at the engaging age of four years. Mr. Cochrane is a member of the Royal Arcanum.

PHILIP DAUBENSPECK, one of Butler's most esteemed citizens, whose generous benefactions to schools, churches and charities have made his name revered for many years past, is a worthy representative of one of the oldest and most honorable pioneer families of Butler County. Philip Daubenspeck was born August 28, 1829, in Parker Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of George and Elizabeth (Barnhart) Daubenspeck.

The father of Mr. Daubenspeck was



PHILIP DAUBENSPECK



MRS. NANCY S. DAUBENSPECK

born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, and at a very early period of his life came to Butler County as it now is and secured a farm in Parker Township, which was then but an uncleared wilderness. He married Elizabeth Barnhart, who belonged to another old family of the county, and they reared a family of seven sons and three daughters, namely: Daniel, Philip, David, Abraham, William, George F., Jacob, Lavina, Susan and Mary. Daniel and William both died while serving as soldiers in the Civil War. David died in 1907. Lavina was accidentally killed in a railroad accident. George Daubenspeck lived to see his pioneer farm cleared, cultivated and improved. For many years he was a man of importance in his section and his descendants have been worthy representatives.

Philip Daubenspeck attended the district schools in boyhood and assisted his father in taking care of the farm until he entered the coal mines, where he worked for a time, but later returned to farming. He continued to reside in Parker Township until 1882, when he and wife moved to Butler and took possession of their comfortable home at No. 330 Center Avenue. On September 25, 1851, he was married to Miss Nancy Scott, who was born in Ireland and is a daughter of James Scott. They are members of the Second Reformed Church.

Since coming to Butler, Mr. Daubenspeck has interested himself in handling real estate, but there are those of his fellow citizens who seem to think that his chief occupation is in his liberal dispensation of charity, his generosity to the public including rich gifts to church, college and hospitals, while his benefactions to the poor will never be fully known, for his giving has been done too unostentatiously. He justly deserves the name of philanthropist and the affectionate and respectful regard which he has inspired in his fellow citizens.

DALLAS M. YOUNG, of the prominent clothing firm of Green & Young, at Butler, is one of the city's most enterprising and progressive young business men. He was born December 23, 1880, near Sunbury, Butler County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Thomas B. Young, who is one of the most prominent oil operators in this section.

Dallas M. Young was educated in the local schools, Grove City College, the Slippery Rock State Normal School, and completed his studies, with a view of entering into business, at the Butler Commercial College. For two years he was identified with the oil industry, after which he turned his attention to mercantile life and on August 1, 1901, in association with Paul E. Green, bought out the clothing firm of T. H. Burton, at Butler, establishing the firm of Green & Young. Energy and enterprise, together with ample capital, soon advanced this firm to the front rank among Butler's representative business houses. The firm owns two valuable properties on Main Street, Butler, and each partner has farming interests in the county.

In December, 1903, Mr. Young was married to Miss Anna Katherine Leidecker, who is a daughter of Henry Leidecker, a prominent oil producer of Butler County. Mr. and Mrs. Young are members of the Second Presbyterian Church at Butler. He is affiliated with both the Masons and Odd Fellows.

CHARLES R. GOEHRING, owner of a farm of ninety acres in Forward Township, located on the traction line about twelve miles southwest of Butler, comes of an old and respected family of the county. He was born on his present farm May 19, 1872, and is a son of William and Sarah (Rape) Goehring.

William Goehring was born near Zelinople, in Butler County, Pennsylvania, his father being one of the pioneers of that vicinity. He remained on the home place

until his marriage, then purchased a farm on Muddy Creek, on which he lived until he bought the farm in Forward Township, on which Charles R. Goehring now lives. The latter years of his life were spent in retirement at Evans City, where he died in 1901, at the age of seventy-one years. Mrs. Gochring, who also was born near Zelienople, in Butler County, is now living at the old home in Evans City. They had the following children: John; Gellard; Matilda, wife of Gus Beam; Sarah, wife of John Entrest; Sophia, wife of George Milliman; Nettie, wife of C. Murberger; Ella, deceased wife of Martin Spithaler; Christina, wife of Henry Lutz; Susan, wife of W. A. Lutz; Charles Raymond; and Abigail, wife of Henry Knauff.

Charles Raymond Goehring was reared and has always lived on the farm where he now resides. He received his educational training in the public schools and early turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. He assumed charge of the home place the year prior to his marriage, and although most of the buildings were previously erected he has made numerous important improvements and kept the land under a high state of cultivation. Oil was developed on the property in 1888, and there are now six paying wells on it. He follows general farming, and is a progressive and successful business man.

September 15, 1898, Mr. Goehring was united in marriage with Miss Amelia Gross, a daughter of William Gross, and they have two children, Frances May, and Twila Alberta. Religiously, they are members of the Reformed Church. In political affiliation, Mr. Goehring is a Republican and takes an active interest in the success of that party.

FRED EYLES, one of the substantial business men of Zelienople, Pennsylvania, whose large piano and musical instrument establishment is located in the First National Bank Building on New Castle

Street, was born August 8, 1865, in Allegheny, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Emil A. and Barbara (Jenny) Eyles.

Emil A. Eyles was born in Frankfort, Germany, and came to this country with his parents in young manhood, settling in Allegheny where for eighteen years he was connected with Hartley Brothers, tanners and belt manufacturers of Pittsburg. From Pittsburg he removed to East Palestine, where the remainder of his life was spent, and where for some years he served as postmaster. He served as a member of the Forty-fourth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and it was from the effects of a bullet wound, received at the battle of Lookout Mountain, that he died in 1888. His wife, who was born in Switzerland, came to the United States when six years old with her father, Baltzahr Jenny, who was one of the early restaurant keepers of Allegheny. Her death occurred in 1904, in Allegheny. All of the six children of Emil A. and Barbara Eyles are still living, namely: Edward, who for eighteen years has been connected with the Adams Express Company, at Allegheny, and married Emma Wahl; Albert, also with the Adams Express Company, married a Miss Weaver; Julius, who is connected with the Pittsburg Printing Company, and for many years with the Gazette and Despatch, married Mrs. Rebecca Kohler; Fred; Susan married John Coyne, a conductor on the Pittsburg & Lake Erie Railroad, and resides at McKees Rocks; and Amelia, the wife of Dan Rollins, who is connected with a hide and leather firm of Pittsburg as head bookkeeper, lives in a suburb of Pittsburg.

Fred Eyles attended the public schools of the Third Ward, Allegheny, as well as the High School, which he left at the age of seventeen years to engage in his present business. He played at the old Allegheny Exposition, became a teacher of music, and for a number of years acted as agent for

Lechner & Schoenberger of Pittsburg. For the past six years, Mr. Eyles has been engaged in the piano and musical instrument business in Zelenople, where he has built up a large trade. He makes a specialty of Kranich and Richmond pianos. Mr. Eyles has devoted his entire business life to his present occupation, and he has become known as the composer of some very fine music. Over forty compositions have come from him, and all have been exceedingly popular, and enjoyed a large sale.

Mr. Eyles was married to Margaret Mendel, a daughter of Henry Mendel, of Allegheny, and two children have been born to this union: Elmer W., formerly assistant foreman at the Iron City Enameling Works, who also conducts a moving picture theatre; and Harvey R., a student of the Zelenople High school.

Mr. Eyles's fraternal connections are with the Knights of Pythias, the Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen, and the Elks, and he is also a member of the Sons of Veterans. He is a Republican in politics. His religious belief is that of the English Lutheran Church.

O. H. NICHOLAS, one of Butler's active and enterprising business men, has been a resident of this city for thirty-two years and now controls a large transfer and transportation business and has interests in other enterprises. He was born in Connoqueensing Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, in May, 1870, and is a son of the late Henry W. Nicholas, who came to Butler in 1876.

O. H. Nicholas obtained his education in the public schools and his first money was earned when he became the employe of the Pennsylvania Railroad and wheeled the mail bags from the railway station to and from the post-office. He proved reliable and later was employed in the car inspection department and was given charge of the freight and baggage room at

Butler. He was thus employed until 1902 when he went into the transfer business for himself and has operated with such efficiency that he has been given the larger amount of city patronage. He has excellent accommodations in the way of transfer wagons, quite equal to any to be found in larger cities. He is a stockholder in other enterprises, notably the Butler Compressed Air & Vacuum Cleaner Company.

In August, 1895, Mr. Nicholas was married to Miss Amelia Oesterling, of Butler County, and they have the following children: Ralph Albert, Orin Henry, Charles William, Robert Edgar, four fine sons, and a wee daughter, Emily Elizabeth. Mr. Nicholas and wife are members of St. Paul's Reformed Church of the South Side, in which he is a deacon. He is a member of the Knights of Maccabee.

JACOB G. RENICK, one of Center Township's most prominent citizens, justice of the peace and the owner of 305 acres of fine farming land which is situated on the graded or Sunbury Road, about seven miles north of Butler. Mr. Renick was born on a farm in Butler County, Pennsylvania, seven miles south of the city, September 3, 1852, and is a son of William and Caroline (Snyder) Renick.

William Renick and wife were both born in Germany but were not married until after they came to America. By trade he was a blacksmith and when his son Jacob G., was one and one-half years old he moved to Slippery Rock Township, where he operated a blacksmith business for many years. He also invested in farming land and prospered, so that at the time of his death, he owned 1,100 acres.

After Jacob G. Renick had completed his education, which he obtained in the country schools and the Iron City College at Pittsburg, he went to the oil fields, where he found work as a tool dresser and also

did some contracting and later became a lumber contractor. He purchased a portable saw-mill and worked all over Butler County for some seven years and then turned his attention to farming, settling on what was the old Moses Thompson farm. He continued his lumber business to some degree until within the past several years. With the assistance of his sons he carries on extensive farming operations and raises some fine stock.

Mr. Renick was married (first) to Narcissa Christy, who left two children at death: Clyde and Flossie, the latter of whom is the wife of S. J. Wick. Mr. Renick was married (second) to Ada Sproull, who is a daughter of Hugh Sproull, a resident of Cherry Township. Ten children were born to the second union, the eight survivors being Paul, Grace, Hugh D., Bertha, Hazel, Beatrice, Lillian and Alice. Grace is the wife of Oscar Fleeger. Few citizens of Center Township are better known than Mr. Renick. He is highly esteemed as a man of judgment and probity by his fellow citizens who have elected him a justice of the peace, tax collector and road supervisor. On all matters of public interest in the township his advice and counsel are sought.

ADAM ENDRES, who has the distinction of being the oldest male resident of Zelenople and the oldest also of Harmony, Butler County, Pennsylvania, bears well his weight of eighty-five years and looks out on life with that clearness of mental vision that comes only through long experience and the solving of many of the perplexing problems which still face the younger generations. He was born December 26, 1823, near Falseburg, in the province of Alsace-Lorraine, and is a son of Adam and Christina Endres.

In 1835 the parents of Mr. Endres decided to emigrate to the United States and they set sail from Havre de Grace on a vessel bound for New York, which port

they safely reached after a voyage of fifty-two days, and landed at Castle Garden. The objective point was Zelenople, where other emigrants known to them had already settled. In those days the distance between New York and Butler County was only covered by a long and tortuous route. By steamboat the party went from New York to Albany, from there by the Erie Canal to Buffalo, and from there again by water to Erie, Pennsylvania. At that point a wait of nine days had to be endured before wagons could be secured to transport the travelers to Zelenople. In the meanwhile, the father was offered a tract of 106 acres of land for \$700, this now being a part of the busiest section of the city of Erie, but advantage was not taken of that offer, the family thereby losing a fortune. The father finally selected land in Beaver County, about four miles from Zelenople and that remained the family home until the death of his wife. By trade he was a wagonmaker. He was a man of excellent business qualifications and proved himself a great addition to the good citizenship of the section in which he settled, doing all in his power to develop the neighborhood in which he lived and to help those who were less fortunate than himself. In 1858, after his mother's death, Adam Endres the younger bought 300 acres of land adjacent to Zelenople and moved on it, his father accompanying him. The latter died aged sixty-eight years. The family consisted of two children: Adam and Caroline. The latter married Lewis Teets, of Beaver County, where she died when aged seventy-six years. She was six years younger than her brother.

Adam Endres was only twelve years old when the family reached Zelenople, then a small settlement of log cabins. He can recall many exciting events of that time and one of these would probably have resulted in the family returning to Germany had not the father's money been all invested in the new home. It was a new

experience to the careful, tidy housekeeper, his mother, to start to housekeeping in a log cabin and no doubt the prospect was very discouraging to her. It was also terrifying when, the first night, a great snake fell on her bed, so alarming her that she could sleep no more and spent the hours in tears. With forests, heavy underbrush, undrained swamps, there were plenty of places in which all wild things, including serpents, could conceal themselves in all this section at this time, and many subsequent adventures finally wore away the first feelings of terror. Mr. Endres, himself, killed the last rattlesnake ever found or reported seen in Beaver County. After acquiring his first farm he made dairying his main industry, keeping as many as twenty-four head of cows. For thirty-two years he made a weekly trip to Pittsburg, where he supplied the old Monongahela House and other hotels, together with a number of the most particular people with high class butter, getting the best prices then paid for this luxury. He owned at one time 300 acres also in Beaver Township but has disposed of all that land. His present farm, adjoining Zelenople, is very valuable and he can foresee the day when a part of it will be converted into busy marts of trade for his descendants. When he first visited Allegheny, now a rich and busy city, there was only a wide expanse of land for the eye to rest on. In 1880 Mr. Endres built his present comfortable residence.

In 1846 Mr. Endres was married (first) to Miss Elizabeth Wurster, a daughter of Jacob Wurster, who was one of the first settlers in Jackson Township. Mr. Endres was married (second) to Miss Maria Voegtley, whose grandfather owned all the land which is now included in the upper part of the city of Allegheny, at the time the Endres family came to Western Pennsylvania. Mr. Endres has had ten children, the four survivors being: Caroline, who is the widow of George Bastian, re-

sides at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and has three sons and one daughter; Sarah, who married Herman Speirer, formerly a merchant at Rochester, Pennsylvania, and has three sons and one daughter; Matilda, who is the widow of W. H. Lusk, a sketch of whom appears on another page of this work, formerly an attorney at Butler, where she lives, has two sons and two daughters; and Jacob, who resides on the home farm, married a daughter of George Teets, of Beaver County, and they are parents of five children. The oldest son, Daniel, who lived with his father, died in 1907, aged fifty-eight years. He married Ella Smith, of Ohio, who, with two sons, survives him. Four children, all young, died within a period of nine days, from an epidemic of diphtheria—Catherine, Lena, Sophia and Charlotta. George died aged one year.

Mr. Endres is a Republican in his political convictions and he takes a hearty interest in both public and local affairs. He has always been a law-abiding citizen and has done his full share in the developing and improving of this section. His life spans a very important period of the world's history and his remarkable memory can recall events and conditions of more than a half century ago which are surprising and very interesting. He has frequently served in political offices in the township, particularly as supervisor and as a member of the School Board, while for more than fifty years he has served as a member of the church council of the English Lutheran Church.

In looking back over the circumstances of his long life, Mr. Endres is disposed to think that the old days were, in many ways, the best days, in spite of their hardships. Conditions of living were so different then. Hospitality was the rule, every stranger was a welcome visitor to each hearth and this confidence was seldom violated. In those days there were no class distinctions, all were on the same plane,

and people were not judged by the clothes they wore or the display they could make, but by the better test of upright living and honest dealing with their fellow men.

ROBERT FISHER, proprietor of the Butler Dye Works, located at No. 128 East Wayne Street, has been a resident of this city for fourteen years. He was born in 1853, in England.

In 1881 Mr. Fisher came to America. In his native land he had learned his business, under his father, who was a dyer all his life. Mr. Fisher was employed as a dyer for the Hamilton Manufacturing Company, at Lowell, Massachusetts, for ten months after reaching the United States, and then accepted a position as dyer in the felt mills at Rahway, New Jersey, and continued there for eight months. From New Jersey he went to Kent, Ohio, where he was employed for over three years in the Kent Worsted Mills, as boss dyer and finisher, going from there to Philadelphia as boss dyer for John Beardsley & Sons. He then went into business for himself at Jamestown, New York, which he carried on for three years, after which he came to New Castle and engaged in business in that city for a short time, when he was called to Fitchburg, Massachusetts, and from there to Jamestown, New York, and at the latter place he held the position of boss dyer for the Empire Worsted Mill, for four years. At the end of this period, Mr. Fisher returned to Pennsylvania and established himself in business at Butler. He has erected here a very fine plant which he has equipped with all the necessary appliances for the best kind of work and his long and valuable experience, with some of the largest mills in the country, gives him a great advantage over any business competitors. He is also interested in the Butler Silk Mills and it was mainly through his enterprise and energy that this industry was brought to Butler.

In 1877 Mr. Fisher was married to Miss Sybil Hartley, and they have three chil-

dren: Abel, who is associated with his father in business; and Emily and Joseph, both at home. Mr. Fisher is a member of the Business Men's Association. In his views on public questions he is a Socialist.

ANDREW WILLIAM BARNHART, a retired farmer of Butler Township, residing on his valuable property which contains 130 acres of well improved land, is also a veteran of the Civil War, whose scars are his best certificate of service. He was born in Donegal Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, March 28, 1839, and is a son of William and Anna Maria (Daubenspeck) Barnhart.

Jacob Barnhart, the grandfather, was the founder of the family in Butler County. He was born in Germany and came to Donegal Township among the very early settlers. He married a Miss Spangler.

William Barnhart, father of Andrew William, was born in that section of Donegal Township known as Barnhart Hollow, now Chicora. He was an elder in what was known as the White Oak Grove German Reformed Church, in Fairview Township. His death occurred when Andrew William was about six years old. He married a daughter of George Daubenspeck, a farmer in Parker Township, and they had the following children: Solomon, now deceased, served in the Civil War first as a lieutenant and later as a captain; Ann married Frank Mays and both are deceased; David and George are both deceased; Gabriel is engaged in farming in Connoquenessing Township; Andrew William; and Kameron, deceased. The widow of William Barnhart was married (second) to Andrew Mays and they had two children, both of whom died young.

Andrew William Barnhart, through an attack of scarlet fever in childhood, had his hearing so impaired that he never attended school until he was a young man; thus he is mainly self educated. Soon



MR. AND MRS. ANDREW W. BARNHART

after his mother's second marriage, he left home and worked in various places, assisting in building coal barges, lumbering and farming, up to 1862, when he enlisted for service in the Civil War, his hearing in the meantime having become almost normal and not preventing his being received as a soldier. As a member of Company G, One Hundred Thirty-fourth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, he was sent to Harrisburg, and took part later in the battles of Fairfax Court House, Antietam, Snider's Gap, White Plains and Fredericksburg. At the latter battle he was shot in both legs, was wounded three times by balls and cut by bullets, and all these injuries made it necessary for him to go to a hospital, where he was detained until June, 1863. He was then honorably discharged at Harrisburg, and returned as soon as possible to his home. For the two succeeding years, Mr. Barnhart was obliged to use crutches. His first work after he had sufficiently recovered, was to operate a meat wagon, doing his own butchering and selling meat, eggs and butter on a route. After giving that business up, as it entailed too heavy work in his still crippled condition, he worked for a time at making lap shingles. Next he went into the Venango oil fields above Oil City, where he was employed through one season. He was then married and settled down to farming in Sugar Creek Township, in Armstrong County, where he remained until 1886, when he came to Butler Township and settled on his present farm. Until within a few years he has carried on large operations here in grain and stock, but is now taking well earned ease after his years of activity. He is a Republican in his political views and is keenly alive to all that concerns every part of the world, doing a large amount of reading and forming his judgments from exact knowledge. He has consistently refused all political preferment.

Mr. Barnhart was married (first) to Melinda Murtland, a daughter of William Murtland, of Fairview Township. To this marriage the following children were born: Clara A., who married Edward F. Boyer, of Lancaster Township; Minnie A., who married William Vensel, of Donegal Township; Mina Eva, who married J. D. Henry, of Allegheny County; Loretta, who married W. E. Sarver, of Butler; and Lena Temple and William Landis, both of whom died young.

In 1895 Mr. Barnhart was married (second) to Mrs. Susan Detrick, who is a daughter of Henry Dufford, of Connoquenessing Township, Butler County, where she was born August 11, 1842. By her first marriage she had the following children: Ida, who married Frederick Arnold, of Renfrew; William Calvin, who lives near Renfrew; Sarah Margaret, deceased; Elizabeth Ann, deceased, was the wife of William Herter; Cora Emma, deceased, was the wife of Philip Weil; Charles W., who is engaged in farming in Connoquenessing Township; Hosea Franklin, deceased; Lulu Susan, who married Simon D. Morrison, of Penn Township; and Bertha May, who married John A. McClymonds, of Penn Township. Mr. and Mrs. Barnhart are both members of St. John's Reformed Church. He belongs to the Grand Army Post at Butler.

JAMES SYLVESTER McCLAFFERTY, general field superintendent of The Phillips Company and one of the heirs of the old McClafferty homestead of 100 acres located on the Butler and Kittanning Pike, about one and a half miles east of Coyleville, was born on this farm April 30, 1855. He is a son of Neal and Mary (Gillespie) McClafferty, and a grandson of William McClafferty, who was a native of Ireland.

William McClafferty upon coming to this country from Ireland settled upon the old homestead in Clearfield Township,

Butler County, Pennsylvania, and lived here the remainder of his days. Here Neal McClafferty was reared to maturity and lived all his days, becoming a man of considerable importance in the community. He married Mary Gillespie and they became parents of the following children: Sarah, wife of W. A. Greenwood; James Sylvester; William, deceased; Joseph, an oil operator; Dennis, deceased; Amanda; Frances, deceased; Daniel, deceased; Cornelius, who is in the oil business and has spent the past few years in India; Katherine, deceased wife of Michael Wyland; and a twin to Amanda who died unnamed.

James S. McClafferty received his education in the public school of Butler County, and his first business experience was at pumping oil. At the age of twenty-one years he went West, farming in Kansas for three years, then spent six years in Chicago as a cattle shipper. Upon his return to Butler County, he entered the oil field, in which he had had some experience. He began at the very bottom and worked his way up. He entered the service of the Phillips Company about eight years ago, and by faithful and conscientious service gained the commendation of his employers, who in 1906 advanced him to be general field superintendent. He lives on the old home place and has a fine modern home built on the cottage plan.

Mr. McClafferty was first married May 28, 1888, to Miss Mary E. Boyle, a daughter of Dennis and Mary (McGenley) Boyle. She died October 26, 1889, leaving one son, Cornelius Walter, who is a student in the Butler schools. The subject of this sketch formed a second marital union with Miss Cecelia Coyle, a daughter of James and Belle (Shields) Coyle of Penelton, and they are parents of eight children: Emma; Mary Ellen; Genevieve; James Earl; Albert, deceased; Albertus; one who died in infancy, unnamed; and Thomas Anthony. Those living are all at home and in their school period. Mr. Mc-

Clafferty served one term as school director. Religiously, he and his family are devout members of the Catholic church and are very active in church affairs.

C. P. EBERLE, a member of the well known firm of Eberle Brothers, contracting plumbers at Butler, doing an extensive business with commodious quarters at No. 302 Center Avenue, was born December 15, 1872, in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of John Eberle, who now resides at Allegheny, in comfortable retirement.

C. P. Eberle was reared at Allegheny and enjoyed excellent school advantages there, after which he learned the plumber's trade and continued to work at it in his native place until 1902, when he came to Butler. After working in this city for six months he recognized that this would be an excellent field in which to establish a first class plumbing business, and shortly afterward, in partnership with his brother, H. W. Eberle, the present firm was formed. This was in 1902 and they started in in the Copley Building, on Center Avenue, which soon proved inadequate on account of increasing business, and they then moved to a building erected for them by Mr. Harper, which again proved too small, and in 1906 the firm erected their own present brick block. It is three stories high, with dimensions of twenty-five by seventy feet, the upper floors being fitted up as flats, with all modern conveniences. The firm carry on an extensive business as contracting plumbers and they are interested also in oil production and in city real estate.

In 1898 C. P. Eberle was married to Miss Minnie L. Hagerman, of Allegheny, and they have two children, Carl Frederick and Ruth K. Mr. Eberle and wife are members of the Reformed Church. Fraternally he is an Odd Fellow and a Knight of Pythias. On public questions he has firm convictions but he takes no very

active part in political campaigns, having neither time nor inclination for public office.

ANDREW RIEGER, general farmer, residing on a fine farm of 150 acres, which is situated in Center Township, on the Mercer Road, five miles north of Butler, was born in Clearfield Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, September 8, 1860, and is a son of Henry and Anna (Eisler) Rieger.

Henry Rieger was born in Germany and accompanied his parents to America, reaching Pittsburg when he was a child of four years. His father, Jacob Rieger, soon secured a farm in Summit Township, Butler County, and there the family settled. Henry Rieger grew to manhood there and then married a daughter of a neighbor, Andrew Eisler, and with his wife moved to Clearfield Township, where he died in 1897. His widow still survives and lives in Butler County. There were ten children born to Henry Rieger and wife and they all survive.

Andrew Rieger was reared in Clearfield Township and in early manhood went to Warren County, where he spent ten years engaged in a lumber business. With the exception of that period, he has devoted his entire attention to farming. Immediately after his marriage, in 1888, he bought the W. A. Christy farm of sixty-five acres, where he resided until he sold it to W. E. Ralston and then bought his present farm in Center Township, to which he came in May, 1908. It is excellent land and Mr. Rieger knows how to manage it and to bring every part of it up to a high state of production.

In 1888 Mr. Rieger was married to Emma Martin, who is a daughter of James Martin, of Clearfield Township, and they have a happy family of nine children, in which there has never been a break, namely: Bertha Della, Stella May, Henry Martin, Andrew Willis, Paul Marcus,

Edna Nellie, Frank Gilbert and Ralph Lester and Clarence Clifford, twins. Mr. Rieger and family belong to Grace Lutheran Church, in which he is an elder. He has taken an active part in township affairs for a number of years, at all times promoting its interests and during a long period serving in office as the choice of his fellow citizens. At present he is auditor of Center Township and has served as school director, tax collector, assessor and as judge of elections. As may be seen, he is one of the representative men of his community.

HON. RALPH W. E. HOCH, the presiding municipal officer of Chicora, having been elected mayor of this borough, on the Democratic ticket, March 1, 1906, was born at Chicora, Pennsylvania, in 1882. He is a son of Augustus and Elizabeth Hoch.

Augustus Hoch, father of Mayor Hoch, is also a native and has been a lifelong resident of Chicora. He is prominently identified with oil and gas interests in Butler County and is associated with his brother, A. A. Hoch, in the hardware and oil well supply business in this place. At Haunestown he was united in marriage to Elizabeth Krug, who was born at Sax-onburg, Pennsylvania, and they have two children, Martin and Ralph. The former is superintendent of the gas plant at Chicora. He married Blanche Simpson and they have one daughter, Helen. Mr. Hoch is a leading member of the German Lutheran Church. He is identified with the Knights of Pythias.

Ralph W. E. Hoch received his preparatory education in the Chicora schools and then spent three terms at the Slippery Rock State Normal School, after which he became associated with his father in the hardware and gas well supply business. He belongs to the order of Elks and Knights of Pythias. Like other members of the prominent family to which he belongs and to which he has added distinc-

tion, he is connected with the German Lutheran Church. He is a type of the intelligent, progressive, public-spirited young American business man and his election to the office which he so ably administers, reflects credit upon his fellow citizens.

SAMUEL G. PURVIS, proprietor of the Purvis Pharmacy, located at No. 213 South Main street, Butler, is one of the city's representative business men and public spirited citizens. He was born in Butler, in 1878, and is a son of Samuel D. Purvis.

The Purvis family has been identified with Butler County for a long period. Samuel D., father of Samuel G., was born at Butler in 1842. He has been a life-long resident of this city and has been extensively engaged in the lumber business. He is an active and useful citizen and has served two terms as a member of the School Board.

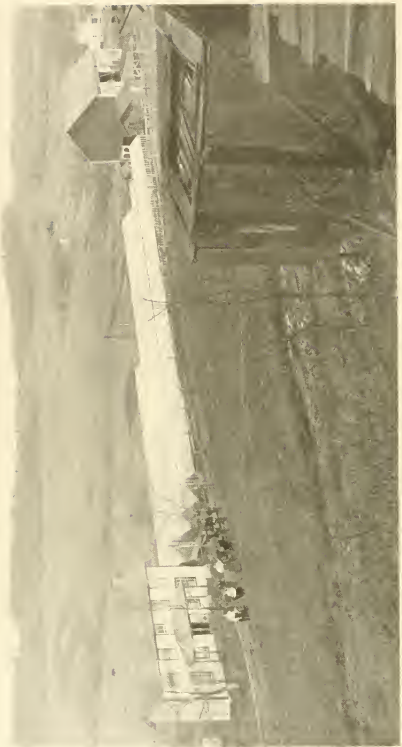
Samuel G. Purvis completed the common school course in his native city in 1893 and graduated from the Butler High School in 1896, immediately entering the Western University of Pennsylvania at Pittsburg, and was graduated from the Pharmaceutical department of that institution in 1899. In the same year he passed with credit the rigid examination before the Pharmacy State Board of Examiners, and then entered into the drug business at Allegheny. He remained there for three years and then returned to his native city and established the Purvis Pharmacy, at his present location. Here Mr. Purvis deals in first class drugs, puts up his prescriptions himself, and enjoys a large general and medical trade.

Mr. Purvis married, June 28, 1905, Miss Bertha McElhaney, who is a daughter of the late James McElhaney, of Butler, and they have one son, James D. Mr. Purvis and wife are members of the United Presbyterian Church. He is a Knight Templar Mason and belongs to the Sterling Club.

ALBERT H. MEEDER, one of Zelenople's substantial business men and popular citizens, who is engaged in a mercantile business at this place and is also largely interested in oil production in various sections, was born September 15, 1869, at Petersville, Butler County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of George and Magdalena (Millerman) Meeder.

The father of Mr. Meeder came to Butler County in 1850 and settled first in Summit Township, near Butler. He later moved to Connoquenessing Township, living there about five years, and in 1893 he moved to Zelenople. His death took place in 1907. His widow survives. They had ten children and of this number the following survive: Philip, who resides in Connoquenessing Township; Edwin, who is a merchant at Zelenople; Albert H.; Theodore W., who resides in Cleveland, Ohio; Lena, who married Dale Thorn, of Connoquenessing Township; Catherine, who is the widow of Henry Asche, resides at Tarentum, Pennsylvania; Maggie, who married Jacob Scherer of Connoquenessing Township; Caroline, who married George Harris, of New Castle; and Dora, who married George Preston, of New Brighton, Pennsylvania.

Albert H. Meeder attended the public schools of Little Creek and from there entered Duff's Business College at Pittsburg, completing the commercial course of that institution. He then entered the employ of W. H. Ifft, a former merchant at Zelenople, as a clerk, where he gained his first mercantile experience, and later served in the same capacity for three years, with Boggs & Buhl, at Allegheny. When he left that firm he came to Zelenople and entered into partnership with his brother, Edwin Meeder, under the firm name of A. H. Meeder & Co., and this partnership continued until 1903. In March, 1906, he embarked in his present enterprise, starting in the First National Bank Building, from which he moved to



RESIDENCE AND GREENHOUSES OF GEORGE W. SCHNUR, SUMMIT TOWNSHIP

his present location in 1907. In 1903 when his partnership ceased in the A. H. Meeder & Co. firm, Mr. Meeder began to take an interest in the oil industry and he has developed this into one of the leading concerns in which he has made investments. He now owns oil interests in Ohio, Illinois and in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, and the attention he devotes to these and to his large mercantile business, gives him little time to engage in anything else. However, Mr. Meeder is an earnest citizen and has a deep sense of public duty and when called upon to perform citizenship offices, he exerts himself to do so. In his political views he is a Democrat.

In 1893 Mr. Meeder was married to Miss Emma Hensel, a daughter of Gottlieb Hensel, of Zelenople, and they have two daughters, Ruth and Leola, both of whom are attending school. The family belongs to the German Lutheran Church.

GEORGE W. SCHNUR, who owns eighty acres of fertile farm land in Summit Township, has been in the market gardening business for some twelve years and owns six well equipped hot-houses. He was born at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, May 19, 1858, and is a son of Peter and Elizabeth (Fry) Schnur.

Peter Schnur was born in France and was four years old when his father, George Schnur, brought his family to America. For a time they lived at Cincinnati, where the father worked as a stone-mason, afterward coming to Pennsylvania, where Peter Schnur worked for many years in the mills at Pittsburg. In 1879 he moved to a farm adjoining that of his son George W., in Butler County. At Pittsburg he married Elizabeth Fry, who was born in that city.

George W. Schnur was nineteen years old when the family came to Butler County. As far back in his childhood as he can remember he recalls his interest in gardening, and as a boy he worked at this

industry whenever occasion offered. However, finding stone-mason work more profitable, he learned that trade and worked at it for twelve years after coming to Summit Township. As soon as he acquired sufficient land and capital, he went into his present business, of which he has made a success. He made many improvements on his place, building his house and barn and his six hot-houses, with dimensions of 112 feet by 155 feet, all covered with glass. He has introduced modern methods in his work and supplies a large wholesale trade at Butler, making a specialty of lettuce and greenhouse plants.

Two years after coming to Butler County, Mr. Schnur was married to Maggie Etzel, daughter of Bruno Etzel. She was born at Brady's Bend, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, but was reared in Summit Township. Mr. Schnur is one of a family of fifteen children and he has had twelve, seven of whom are living, namely: Clara, who is the wife of Harry Redman, of Pittsburg; Edward, who is associated with his father in gardening; Albert; William; Loretta, who is the wife of John Steighner; and Leo and Paul. With his family he belongs to and gives generous support to St. Mary's Catholic Church at Herman. He is a member of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association.

SAMUEL McKAY, one of Butler's successful business men, who has followed brick contracting in this city for the past three years, was born August 16, 1870, in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Samuel and Mary (Pinkerton) McKay. The parents of Mr. McKay moved to Center Township, Butler County, when he was eight months old, and there he was reared and educated. The mother died in 1902, but the father still resides on his farm in Center Township.

Samuel McKay assisted his father until he was twenty-one years of age and then learned the bricklayer's trade, at which

he has worked ever since. During the comparatively short period in which he has done contracting, he has turned out some of the most creditable work to be found in the city, among the most prominent specimens being the brick work on the Lance building in Springdale; the addition to the Sam. Oram's building at Lyndora; the Cemetery offices, and the fine residences of J. E. Marshall, on West Pearl Street; that of Fred Devlin, on West Fulton Street; that of Mrs. Bowers, on West Penn Street, and a number of others. Mr. McKay's own fine brick residence is situated at No. 422 Broad Street, and he also owns a valuable farm in Center Township.

In 1898 Mr. McKay was married to Miss Birdie McCandless, who was born at Unionville, Pennsylvania. They have two children, Rella May and Orville Blair. Mr. and Mrs. McKay are members of Grace Lutheran Church.

CHRISTIAN STEIGHNER, who has a fine farm of 120 acres located on the old state road about one mile south of Fenelton, in Clearfield Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, is a successful oil operator and an extensive breeder of fast harness horses. He has the distinction of being the only breeder of fast horses, on an extensive scale, in the county and has achieved some remarkable results. Mr. Steighner was born at Buffalo Furnace, in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, June 24, 1852, and is a son of Christ and Mary (Schell) Steighner. His grandfather was Leonard Steighner, who was born and lived all his life in Germany.

Christ Steighner was born in Germany and came to America in his younger days. He was a farmer by occupation and in the early thirties purchased the farm owned by his son in Clearfield Township, Butler County. He cleared this property and lived upon it until his death at the advanced age of ninety-three years. He died

in 1908 and was in good health up to the time of his death.

Christian Steighner, whose name heads this record, attended the schools of Butler County and is a well educated man. For a period of thirty-five years he has engaged in oil operations, and at the present time has four good producing wells on his place. His farm is devoted to stock raising, and on it he has a good track, three laps to the mile, where he and his sons are generally to be found exercising and training horses. He bred and trained Flora Bell, 2.27½, the first "30" horse bred in Butler County. He also bred a horse which as a yearling took a public record of 1.16 on the half mile track at Kittanning, and as a four-year-old a record of 2.16¼ in competition on the same track. He bred Joe Pointer, who made a record of 2.05¼ on the Cleveland track; Little John, 2.22¼; Maple Grove, 2.30¼; Billy Chimes, 2.24¼; Harry Pointer, 2.22¼; and Laura Bell, 2.27. He now has a lot of young horses which he is schooling on the home track. His farm is highly improved; he has a fine two-story home, a large barn and other necessary buildings essential to the successful prosecution of his business.

Mr. Steighner was married November 7, 1883, to Miss Mary Wilber, a daughter of Martin and Kate (Iseman) Wilber of Butler County, and they are parents of four children, namely: Cora, who married Ivey Duffy and has three children—Nettie, Floyd and Leroy; Christian, who is in the oil business with his father; Martin; and Ellen. The two last named are students. Religiously, the family belongs to the Catholic church.

LORENZO G. MOORE, formerly county auditor of Butler County and for the past twenty-three years a valued citizen of Butler, is engaged in business in this city at No. 121 South Main Street, where he deals in hardware, paints, oils and var-

nish. Mr. Moore was born in 1851, in Brady Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Samuel and a grandson of Samuel Moore.

The father of L. G. Moore was born in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, and accompanied his father, Samuel Moore, to Brady Township, Butler County, in 1826. Grandfather Samuel Moore bought 200 acres of land which had been entered from the Government by a man named Singleton, in 1786, and L. G. Moore owns the original deed bearing that date. The Moores were farmers and the father of L. G. continued to cultivate the homestead until 1904, when he retired to New Castle, where his death occurred in 1907.

L. G. Moore attended the country schools and completed his education at the Edinboro State Normal School, later taking a commercial course in Duff's Business College, at Pittsburg. For several years he was variously engaged and visited different parts of the State, and after he returned to Butler he entered a general store as a clerk, and continued there until 1885, when he became a clerk in the store he now owns. In 1891, in partnership with George A. Cypher, he bought the business, which was conducted until 1906 under the style of George A. Cypher & Co., when Mr. Moore purchased Mr. Cypher's interest and has remained in possession, doing a satisfactory amount of business in his line. He is a stockholder in several enterprises of the city, and, with Mr. Cypher, owns a farm in Butler County. He has always taken a hearty interest in all that concerns the welfare of the city.

JOHN LINCOLN MOORE, who owns the old A. J. Moore farm of ninety-three and one-half acres, which is situated in Center Township, near Oneida Station, follows general farming and also conducts a dairy and operates a milk route through Butler. Mr. Moore was born on this fine

old farm March 24, 1867, and is a son of Andrew J. and Nancy Jane (Cowan) Moore.

Andrew J. Moore was born in Fairview Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, where he was reared. In early manhood he worked on the river but shortly after his marriage he settled on his farm in Center Township, where he lived until the close of his life, in 1888, when aged fifty-seven years. He was twice married and was the father of twelve children.

John Lincoln Moore has resided all his life on the old home farm. For the past twelve years he has conducted his dairy and for almost eleven years, as steady as clock work, has daily visited his patrons at Butler. In that city he was married June 27, 1893, to Miss Alice Christley, a daughter of Harvey and Mary Jane Christley, and they have four children: Ermileda, Harvey, Florence and Everett. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Moore is interested in both oil and gas production and has four pumping oil wells, producing twenty-two barrels of oil a day, and two gas wells.

JOSEPH ANGERT, who fills the responsible office of chief of the police department at Butler, has been a resident of the city since 1888 and has occupied his present position since 1906. Chief Angert was born October 19, 1865, in Oakland Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, and was there reared and educated.

Michael Angert, father of Chief Angert, was born in Germany and came to Butler County in 1852. He spent his subsequent years in Oakland Township, engaged in farming, and died there in the spring of 1891.

When Joseph Angert came to Butler he entered the factory of the Butler Plate Glass Company, where he continued to be employed for twelve years and from there he went to the Standard Steel Car Works, with which concern he remained for five

years. When he left the car works it was to accept a position on the police force, where he demonstrated his fitness for the office he now fills. A large amount of personal courage together with much executive ability, tact, judgment and firmness, are required to make an efficient police commander and these qualities belong to Mr. Angert, together with others as admirable.

In 1889, Mr. Angert was married to Miss Bridget Gallagher, and they have six living children, namely: Myrtle, Harry, Calista, Victor, Leo and Genevieve. The family belong to the St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church. Chief Angert is a member of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association and also of the Woodmen of the World.

CHARLES LIVINGSTON DE WOLF, M. D., a prominent physician and surgeon as well as leading citizen of Chicora, was born March 24, 1877, in Fairview Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Dr. Willard L. and Jennie S. (Thompson) De Wolf.

The parents of Dr. De Wolf are both natives of Butler County. Dr. Willard L. De Wolf, who is now actively engaged in practice at Butler, is a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia. Of his three children one died in infancy, Harry R. is engaged in a drug business at Chicora, and the third is Charles L.

Charles Livingston De Wolf enjoyed excellent educational and social opportunities, his family being a leading one in this section. From the common schools he entered the Chicora High School and from there the State Normal School at Slippery Rock. After two years of training there he entered Allegheny College at Meadville, where, for three years, he took a general course, and in 1898 became a student in the medical department of the University College of Philadelphia. From that institution he was most creditably graduated in

the spring of 1902, one of a class of one hundred and seventy-five. He established himself at Chicora and has a large and lucrative practice here.

For some time he has been surgeon for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad at this point and also for the Chicora Coal & Coke Company, and he is medical examiner for the Pittsburg Life and Trust Insurance Company, the Germania Life, the State Mutual Life, the Mutual of New York, the National, the Prudential and the Aetna Life; and the order of Knights of Maccabees, of which he is a member. He belongs also to Argyle Lodge, F. & A. M., at Chicora, and the Knights of Pythias. He retains membership in the following college fraternities: The Sigma Alpha Epsilon and the Theta Nu Epsilon. Dr. De Wolf is interested also, to some degree, in the oil business. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Chicora.

JAMES FOSTER STRUTHERS, Burgess, and an honored and highly esteemed citizen of Harrisville, is a veteran of the Civil War. He was born August 25, 1827, on his father's farm near Struthers, Ohio, and is a son of John and Sarah (Duff) Struthers.

John Struthers, grandfather of our subject, at an early period settled near Youngstown, then a part of Trumbull County, now known as Mahoning County. He was politically, a Whig and the first sheriff of Trumbull County. His youngest son, Thomas, was a lawyer and for many years a resident of Warren, Pennsylvania. He subsequently purchased land and built a furnace upon the present site of Struthers, the town having been so called in his honor.

John Struthers, father of James F., was born and reared on a farm near Youngstown, Ohio, and later engaged in farming near Struthers. In about 1841 he moved with his family to Pennsylvania, but later returned to Struthers, where he died at



JAMES F. STRUTHERS



MRS. MILLIE H. STRUTHERS

the age of eighty-five years. He married Sarah Duff, who survived him some years, and they reared a family of nine children, namely: Elizabeth, married A. A. McBride and both are deceased; James Foster, our subject; William, deceased; Ebenezer, deceased; Thomas, deceased; John, deceased, served in the 111th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; Jane, married J. A. Hunter (both are deceased), and Sarah.

James F. Struthers was reared in an old hewn log house, and assisted with clearing his father's farm. He obtained a limited amount of schooling, attending the old log schoolhouse, but the greater part of his time was devoted to farm work. At the age of sixteen he began learning the plasterer's trade, at which he worked for a period of eight years. For a number of years he engaged in milling at various places, the last mill he had in charge, being that of Reed Walker, of Harrisville. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he enlisted in Company B, 134th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, under Captain McCune, and served one year in the army, participating in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, also the battle of Antietam. After obtaining his discharge, he returned to his family in Lawrence County, after which he engaged in milling at Grove City, Pennsylvania. Mr. Struthers owned and operated a farm of fifty acres in Lawrence County for many years and in 1881 came to Harrisville, where he has since continued to reside. Mr. Struthers was first united in marriage in 1856 to Catherine Martin, who died leaving four children, namely: Jennie married a Mr. Leonard; Ella is the wife of Seymour Young; Clara, deceased wife of Robert Riddle; and Charles, who married (first) Tura Gillmore (deceased) and (second) Millie Patton. In 1880, our subject married Millie Hays Davidson, widow of Harper Davidson, by whom she had one child, Lula, wife of R. Aiken.

Mr. Struthers is politically a Democrat

and has served in various town offices. He was a member of the town council, and in 1905, was elected Burgess of Harrisville and is still serving in that capacity. He is a member and trustee of the Presbyterian Church. In November, 1908, Mr. Struthers went to Lynchburg with the old soldiers to the unveiling of a monument erected in commemoration of Humphrey's Division.

FREDERICK ZEHNER, who does a large business at Zelenople, dealing in vehicles, farm implements, feed, grain and seed, is a representative man of this section and a member of one of the old and respected German-American families of Butler County. He was born June 24, 1862, in Jackson Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Frederick and Margaret (Reibold) Zelmer.

The Zehner family was founded in Butler County by the grandfather, Frederick Zehner, who settled in Jackson Township, when he came to Pennsylvania from Germany. His son, Frederick Zehner, was born in Germany, in 1829, and was ten years old when the family emigrated to America. He was a youth of excellent understanding and when twenty years of age taught school, instructing in both German and English. The greater part of his life was spent on his farm in Jackson Township, where he served for more than thirty years as a justice of the peace. He was the promoter and organizer of the German Mutual Insurance Society of Zelenople, which began business in 1866, and was a charter member of the same, and for twenty years served as secretary of the society. His life was a busy and useful one but was not prolonged into old age, his death taking place July 4, 1891, when sixty-two years old. Both he and wife were buried at Zelenople. They had the following children: Louisa and Mary, both deceased; Mrs. Amelia Wahl, of North Sewickley Township, Beaver Coun-

ty; Mrs. Annie Berberick, of Allegheny County; two that died in infancy; Charles, a farmer in Jackson Township; Frederick; Henry, a farmer in Allegheny County; and Edwin, deceased.

Frederick Zehner, who bears the name of both father and grandfather, attended school in Jackson Township and remained on the home farm until he was twenty-two years of age, when he came to Zelenople and for three years was in the employ of the general mercantile firm of Ifft & Gelbach. In 1887 he purchased the interest of the senior partner and became a member of the firm of J. A. & W. H. Gelbach, which continued until 1890, when Mr. Zehner sold his interest and embarked in business for himself. In this undertaking he has met with commercial success and has developed a business that is one of the largest of its kind in Butler County. He is a director of the First National Bank at Zelenople and is a leading citizen in everything that concerns the best interests of the town.

On September 22, 1887, Mr. Zehner was married to Miss Josephine Gudekunst, a daughter of Jacob Gudekunst, of Jackson Township, and they have had the following children born to them: Walter N., who was married September 22, 1908, to Miss Emma Jane Zeigler, of Jackson Township; Mark F., who is a graduate of the Butler Business College; and Esther Josephine, Sarah, Charlotta, Iva Marguerite, Martha Louisa and John Orin. Mr. Zehner and family are members of the St. John's English and German Lutheran Church.

In politics, Mr. Zehner is an active and influential Democrat. He has served in many offices and positions of responsibility, both as a loyal party man and also as an efficient and public-spirited citizen. He has been a useful member of the Town Council, a member of the School Board, a member of the Board of Health and has been borough treasurer. Under the ad-

ministration of the late President Cleveland he served for four years and one month as postmaster of Zelenople, being acknowledged to have been one of the best public officials in that office that the borough has ever had. His party has shown him many marks of favor, making him a member of the Democratic County Executive Committee and a member of the Committee on Resolutions when he was sent as a delegate to the Democratic State Convention in 1906. He is on record as a hearty supporter of Hon. Lewis Emory for Governor of Pennsylvania. In August following, Mr. Zehner was appointed a member of the committee to visit Judge Emory and to notify him of his nomination. On December 10 he was appointed for 1909 to serve as mercantile appraiser for Butler County.

CHARLES RIEGER, a life-long resident of Butler County and a prominent citizen, who was elected in 1908 to the office of county commissioner, was born in Clearfield Township, August 3, 1873, and is a son of Henry and Anna (Eizler) Rieger.

Henry Rieger, born in Germany, May 20, 1833, was brought to Pennsylvania in 1838 by his parents. A few years later he settled in Butler County and from there he enlisted for service in the Civil War, entering Company I, Seventy-eighth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, in which he served until the close of the war. He owned land in Clearfield Township and he then resumed farming there and remained until the end of his life, his death taking place March 2, 1897. He was one of the township's representative men. His widow survives and resides at Butler. She was born in the State of New York, October 28, 1835. Mrs. Rieger has ten children, all living, as follows: Mary, Catherine, Andrew, William H., Daniel, Sarah E., Anna Martha, Charles, Albert L., and Ida Mae.

Charles Rieger was reared and educated

in Clearfield Township and engaged there in agricultural pursuits until March, 1907, when he came to Butler, where he occupies a comfortable residence at No. 120 Fourth Avenue. Prior to this he had been closely identified with Republican policies in the management of the public affairs of his township and had served there as tax collector and treasurer. After coming to Butler he was connected for three months with the county commissioner's office. He has many friends and he finally gave way to their solicitations and in January, 1908, entered into the race, with seven other candidates, for the office of county commissioner. He won the nomination by a majority of 940 votes over all others in the field, a record-breaker in the county. His subsequent election was thus assured. Mr. Rieger is a member of the Gernian Lutheran Church.

ERNST FRANK ENGELHART, a well known agriculturist of Clearfield Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, resides on a farm of eighty acres located on the Butler Road about one mile west of Felonton. He was born in Jefferson Township January 17, 1858, and is a son of Nicholas and Katherine (Bauer) Engelhart, and a grandson of George Engelhart.

George Engelhart was a native of Germany where he lived until 1837, then moved with his family to America, locating near Saxonburg, in Butler County, Pennsylvania. Nicholas Engelhart and his wife became parents of the following children: Ernst, subject of this record; Philip; Annie; Sarah, wife of Henry Heller of West Virginia; and Martin, deceased. Philip and Annie Engelhart reside on the old home place near Saxonburg. The father of this family was born in Germany and was seventeen years old when he accompanied his parents to the United States. He became a prosperous farmer near Saxonburg, and was much respected by his fellow citizens.

Ernst F. Engelhart was reared and educated in Jefferson Township, and has always been a resident of the county. He has followed farming all his life and has a well improved property; he has a comfortable two-story dwelling, and good substantial outbuildings. He follows general farming, raising just enough stock for his own use on the farm. Mr. Engelhart has taken a deep interest in all that pertains to the welfare of the community and takes rank among its progressive and public spirited men. He has served eleven years as school director, having been appointed to that office twice and elected upon the other occasions of his service.

Mr. Engelhart was united in marriage with Miss Katie Fennell, a daughter of Abraham and Mary (Toy) Fennell, and they became parents of the following children: Clara, Charles, Frank N., Walter, George, and Ruth, the last named being four years of age. Frank N. and Ruth are the only ones now living. Frank N. Engelhart is eighteen years of age, and in addition to attending school does most of the work on the farm. He is a young man of energy and enterprise. Religiously, the subject of this sketch is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

FRANK W. BADGER, of the firm of Shull & Badger, brick manufacturers and contractors, has been a resident of the city of Butler for the past eighteen years and is a native of the county and a representative of one of its pioneer families. He was born September 30, 1865, and is a son of Matthew and a grandson of James Badger.

James Badger came to Butler County with his parents and they all passed their lives in this section. Matthew Badger, father of Frank W., was born in Butler County in 1838 and for many years has been a prosperous farmer in Franklin Township.

Frank W. Badger spent his boyhood in

attending the public school and in helping on the farm, and the first work he did independently was a job of cutting stove bolts. Since 1891 he has been engaged in the brick business and for fourteen years has been engaged in brick contracting. About 1897 he entered into partnership with Mr. Shull and in 1904 they increased their capacity by purchasing a brick plant at Butler and have done a large business in brick and brick work. Mr. Shull takes the responsibility of providing the material and Mr. Badger secures the contracts and this arrangement has been profitable to both members of the firm. Among the substantial and attractive buildings for which they have furnished the brick may be mentioned: the Y. M. C. A. building; the bank building at Wilmington, Pennsylvania; Grace Lutheran Church; the City Hospital; the Institute Hill School building; the Campbell hardware firm's building; the Butler I. O. O. F. Temple; and a fine Methodist Church at Grove City.

In 1888 Mr. Badger was married to Miss Lucy Smith, of Crawford County, and they have two children, Howard and Herman. Mr. Badger and wife belong to the Baptist Church. He is a member of the order of Path Finders.

LEONARD HEIST, who resides on his well improved farm of 117 acres, which is situated on the lower Greece City road, about four miles north of Butler, in Center Township, owns very valuable land, a fine coal bank having been found on the farm. He was born in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, in 1855 and was about nine years old when he accompanied his parents to Butler County. They were Nicholas and Barbara (Smith) Heist.

Nicholas Heist and wife were both born in Germany and when they came to America they had two children and three more were added to the family subsequently. Leonard was the first one born in America, the brothers and sisters being: Mrs.

Lizzie Elliott, of Center Township; Philip, a farmer of Center Township; Mrs. Kate Michael and Mary, both of Center Township. For some years Nicholas Heist rented land in Summit Township and later in Center Township, and in 1870 he bought a farm of fifty acres in the latter, which is now occupied by his son, Philip Heist. On that farm both Nicholas Heist and wife died. By trade he was a wagonmaker.

Leonard Heist has lived in Center Township ever since he was about fourteen years of age and he has devoted himself to farming. He came to his present place soon after his marriage, it having been his wife's old homestead. In 1880 Mr. Heist was married to Miss Mary Shodd, a daughter of George Shodd, and they have had nine children, namely: Mary Margaret, married George Hendricks and they have two children, Mary Alberta and Geo. Gilbert; Charles P., married Christina Spithaler; George J.; Albert Augustus; Paul J.; Anna C.; Lillian B.; and Alice E. and Arthur L., twins, the latter of whom died aged four months seventeen days. Mr. Heist and family belong to the German Lutheran Church. He is known as an honest, upright man, in every way a good and representative citizen.

JOHN A. GRAHAM, an honored veteran of the Civil War, and a highly esteemed resident of Connoquenessing Township, owns a fine farm of sixty acres here on which he has resided since 1889. He was born September 7, 1838, in Connoquenessing Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Alexander and Elizabeth (Rainey) Graham and a grandson of Daniel Graham.

The father of Mr. Graham was born in Scotland, May 1, 1791, and died March 13, 1855. He accompanied his parents to America in boyhood and was reared on a pioneer farm in Connoquenessing Township. He assisted his father in getting the farm cleared and put under cultivation



RESIDENCE OF PHILIP J. SPOHN, SUMMIT TOWNSHIP

and later succeeded to the property and carried on agricultural pursuits throughout his active life. His wife was a member of another old pioneer family of this section. They had the following children: Jane, deceased, who was the wife of Henry Brunermer; Hiram, deceased; Sidney, deceased, was the wife of Robert Lemmon, also deceased; Thomas, deceased; Daniel, deceased, was a victim of the cruelties practiced on prisoners at Andersonville, Georgia, during the Civil War; John A.; and Theophilus, who resides in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. The parents of the above family were quiet, industrious, virtuous people and were worthy members of the United Presbyterian Church at White Oak Springs.

John A. Graham was afforded better educational opportunities than many of his acquaintances enjoyed and after leaving the local schools he pursued a course of study at Witherspoon Institute at Butler, and subsequently taught school at Petersville and later in Ohio. In 1861 he enlisted as a soldier in the Union Army and served until the close of the war, in Company G, Twenty-seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He fared better than his brother Daniel, who died from the effects of starvation during his months of imprisonment as stated above. Mr. Graham returned to Butler County and resumed farming and in 1878 he went to Kansas. He took up a homestead, on which he lived for fourteen years, but hard work brought on ill health and on February 15, 1889, he was prostrated by a stroke of paralysis and then returned to his native township. He purchased his farm and has continued to reside here ever since. His land is well adapted to agriculture and his annual yield of corn, oats, wheat, hay and potatoes, is satisfactory. He has taken an active interest in advancing his community and bettering general conditions in every direction. In politics, he is a Republican

and he has acceptably served as constable, assessor and school director.

Mr. Graham was married to Miss Mary A. Wade, who is a daughter of William and Mary A. Wade, of Jackson County, Ohio. She was born in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, and was three years old when her parents moved to Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Graham have four children: William W., James A., Sarah Jane and Henry B. Mr. Graham and family belong to the White Oak Springs United Presbyterian Church, of which he is an elder.

PHILIP J. SPOHN is numbered among the experienced and successful farmers of Summit Township. He resides on his valuable farm of fifty-eight acres, situated near Herman and he was born on what is known as the old John Spohn farm, about one mile west, November 24, 1845. His parents were John and Eva (Hoffman) Spohn.

The Spohn family is of French extraction and the father of Philip J. Spohn was born in Alsace, France, March 22, 1814. He was a son of Martin and Margaret Spohn, who subsequently followed their son John to America and died on their farm in Clearfield Township, Butler County. John Spohn came to the United States in 1830 and in 1833 he settled on a wild tract of land in Summit Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania. Prior to coming here he had worked as one of the builders of the Erie Canal and the money he received was invested in land. He had the foresight to select land advantageously situated and to its clearing and cultivating he devoted the rest of his life. He was married (first) to Mary Euntrine. After her death he married Eva Hoffman, who belonged to an old family of Summit Township, and to them were born ten children, namely: Mary, Catherine, Philip J., Margaret, John, Eva, Anna J., Joseph, Nicholas J. and Magdalena. All those who

survived infancy married and had children of their own and many were residents of Summit Township. The mother of this family was born in Bavaria, Germany, and was about twelve years old when she accompanied her parents to America. She died in February, 1900, and her husband survived her almost five years, dying on January 1, 1905, when aged ninety-two years. He was one of Summit Township's best men.

Philip J. Spohn has devoted a large part of his life to gardening and the rest to general farming. For twenty-four years he raised all kinds of farm produce which he sold at wholesale. He lived on the home farm for many years but in December, 1905, settled on his present property. Through his business he came into contact with many of the leading men of Butler and other places in the county and Mr. Spohn can recall many pleasant occasions and can claim many warm friends among his old business acquaintances.

Mr. Spohn married Lena Albert, a daughter of Nicholas Albert. She was reared in Oakland Township. A family of twelve children was born to them: Hedwig married Clements Foltz and they have six children; Celia, who lives at home; Louise married George Baldauf and they have eight children; and Amelia, who resides in Butler, unmarried, these being the only survivors. Mr. Spohn and family belong to the Catholic Church, the congregation of St. Mary's at Herman, of which Mr. Spohn's father was one of the founders.

ANDREW M. AKINS, oil producer, who has been a resident of Butler since 1896 and is identified with a number of the city's successful enterprises, has been connected with the oil industry for a number of years. He was born July 19, 1848, in Sweden, and was three years old when his parents brought him to America.

The Akins family settled in Warren

County, Pennsylvania, and Andrew M. attended school near his father's farm, both in Pennsylvania and across the line in the State of New York. He first went to work in a brickyard and this kept him busy in the summer and in winter he worked at lumbering. Later he conducted a brickyard for himself, at Warren, for two years, and in 1871 he entered the oil fields in Warren County, coming to Butler County in 1873. He located in Fairview Township and engaged extensively in the oil business, at one time having interests in Allen County, Ohio. He has visited all the oil regions and has been financially interested in Allen County and in Butler and Washington Counties, Pennsylvania. His business judgment has regulated his investments and he has prospered greatly.

On June 14, 1876, Mr. Akins was married to Miss Lucinda M. Kramer, who was born in Indiana, and they have four children, namely: Maude May, who is a graduate nurse, residing at Washington, D. C.; Alice, who is with the firm of Leedom & Worrall; Arthur, who is a student in the Pennsylvania State College; and Edna, at home. Mr. Akins and family belong to the First Methodist Episcopal Church at Butler and he is a member of its board of trustees. He is one of the city's earnest and active citizens and at the present writing (1908) is serving as councilman from the Fifth Ward. In his public life Mr. Akins is actuated by the motives that attest good citizenship.

HON. JOHN DINDINGER, now retired, has been one of Zelienople's most active and useful citizens and one of Butler County's leading men of affairs. He was born in Franklin Township, Beaver County, Pennsylvania, December 26, 1839, and is a son of Louis and Christina (Miller) Dindinger.

The parents of Mr. Dindinger were born in Germany, the father in 1800 and the mother six years later, and they came to

America in 1830. The father died in 1878 and the mother in 1880. They settled first at Harmony, in Butler County, but shortly afterward purchased the farm on which they lived, in Franklin Township, Beaver County, until 1876. Their children were as follows: a babe that died; Margaret, deceased, was the wife of Solomon Schaffer; George resides on his farm in Lancaster Township; Mary died aged eight months; Jacob lives at Wampum, in Lawrence County; John, of Zelienople; Caroline, deceased, was the wife of Lewis Karl; Christina, deceased; William lives at Zelienople, and Henry, deceased, resided at Allegheny.

John Dindinger obtained his education in the district schools near his home and for six months enjoyed advantages at Zelienople. He continued to live and assist on the home farm until he was twenty-one, when he embarked in a mercantile business at Lillyville, in Beaver County, where he was employed by a Mr. Autenreith. He remained with him until 1862, when he enlisted for service in the Civil War, entering Company G, One Hundred Sixty-eighth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. This regiment was mainly organized at Pittsburg and went from there to Washington, D. C., thence to Newport News, Virginia, and from there to Suffolk, and during his nine months of service he was stationed in Virginia, North Carolina and Maryland and on every occasion performed the soldierly duty demanded of him.

In the spring of 1864 Mr. Dindinger again became a merchant, opening up a general mercantile and produce business in Perry Township, Lawrence County, which he continued until April, 1872, when he sold out to his brother and then bought a farm in Beaver County. This he operated until April, 1874, when he came to Zelienople and re-entered the mercantile business in which he continued to be interested and to which he gave all his atten-

tion not demanded by public matters, until 1901, when he relieved himself of business responsibilities entirely, disposing of his mercantile interests to his sons. In 1879 he put up his commodious store building, and in 1888 he erected his handsome residence.

Although his business connections were large and his commercial integrity never questioned, the public services of Mr. Dindinger have probably made him more fully and better known to his fellow citizens. From early manhood, when he testified to his loyalty by becoming a defender of his country's liberties, he has been a zealous Republican and a hearty upholder of the principles for which that party stands. Under the administration of President James A. Garfield he was appointed postmaster at Zelienople and served as such under President Arthur, after the foul assassination of President Garfield, until 1885, during this period increasing the efficiency of the office and also faithfully working to strengthen party bonds. In recognition of his many services both to his party and to his country, Mr. Dindinger was elected a member of the Pennsylvania General Assembly in 1896, served most acceptably during his first term and without difficulty was re-elected and served until 1900. Mr. Dindinger was a valuable man in that administrative body, his business judgment and knowledge being generally recognized and his views on questions being received with respect by his coadjutors, always being practical.

Mr. Dindinger was married December 24, 1863, to Miss R. T. Pyle, of Perry Township, Lawrence County, a daughter of Caleb Pyle and a member of a family that came to Pennsylvania with William Penn. They have had seven children, namely: Lewis Wilbur, who died aged eighteen months; Francis Howard, who died aged seven years; Adella, who died aged sixteen years; Clarence L., a

merchant at Zelenopolis, who married Amelia Wilson, and they have two children, Olive and John; Eva Viola, who married Dr. H. E. Gray, of Plain Grove, Pennsylvania, has one daughter, Ethel; Estella Eola, who is the wife of J. A. Hickok, and Norman Roy, who is engaged in a mercantile business in Zelenople.

For many years Mr. Dindinger has been a member of the United Presbyterian Church at Zelenople. He belongs to Col. Joseph H. Wilson Post, No. 496, Grand Army of the Republic.

HENRY BINSACK, a prominent and prosperous farmer of Summit Township, whose fine farm of 131 acres, upon which he lives, lies on the road running from Bonny Brook to Herman, one mile north of the latter village, was born in Germany, May 14, 1844, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Miller) Binsack.

In 1847 John Binsack brought his family to America and came directly to Butler County. At that time all of Summit Township was a wilderness and in the midst of a forest, this sturdy German pioneer built his cabin. He was a man of great industry and had a frugal and helpful wife. They reared their children to be of assistance to them and they lived to witness the former wild land transferred into a productive farm. They continued to live here during the rest of their lives.

Henry Binsack gave his father much help on the farm during his boyhood and youth and consequently had fewer educational opportunities than he desired, but this has never prevented his managing his farm in a thoroughly businesslike manner and in prospering in his undertakings. In addition to doing a part of the clearing, Mr. Binsack has done much improving. In 1897 he built his large barn, a very substantial structure, and in the summer of 1903, he erected his commodious and comfortable frame residence. His farm is well

stocked and his surroundings indicate thrift and good management.

Mr. Binsack married Miss Katherine Hammond, a daughter of John Hammond, and they have seven children, namely: John, who assists his father in the management of the farm; Louis, who also has his duties on the farm; Lizzie; Delia, who is the wife of Henry Lowery and they have three children; Jacob; Annie, who is the wife of Frank Seibert; and Edward. Mr. Binsack and all his family belong to the Lutheran Church at Butler.

W. R. GILMORE, one of Butler's active business men, who is a general contractor in all kinds of tin roofing, tin spouting and brass work, enjoys the distinction of being the only workman in this city who does fine brazing work. He was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, March 9, 1874, and obtained his education in the schools at Dennison.

Mr. Gilmore was an ambitious boy and first learned the art of telegraphing and later, in 1891, decided to learn the tinner's trade, and served an apprenticeship of four years in his father's shop. For some years afterward, he worked at different points over the country, going as far west as San Francisco and east to New York. He then became interested in railroading and entered the employ of the Pittsburg & Western Railroad, beginning as brakeman and advancing to be conductor. He enjoyed railroad work and continued until he met with an accident in December, 1904, in the yards at the Standard Car Works, which terminated his connection with that industry. Since then he has devoted himself entirely to his trade and controls a large amount of the tin and brass contracting in this section.

In June, 1895, Mr. Gilmore was married to Miss Olive L. Benson of Ulrichsville, Ohio, and they have four children: Lot Hughes, Miriam Louise, Thomas Carr, and

Robert Martin. Mr. Gilmore and family attend the St. Paul's Reformed Church. He is a member of the Uniform Rank of the order of Knights of Pythias.

RUDOLPH BARNHART, a senior member of the firm of R. Barnhart & Son, general merchants at Connoquenessing, was born April 4, 1842, at Millerstown, Perry County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Frederick and Catherine (Thorne) Barnhart.

The early records of the Barnhart family are interesting for it was a pioneer one and its sons and daughters not only have been noted themselves for the sturdy virtues of their German ancestry, but, through intermarriage, are connected with many of the other leading families of other nationalities, all of whom had much to do with the early development and growth of prosperity, particularly in Western Pennsylvania. Great-grandfather Barnhart was born in Germany and was eighteen years old when he left his native land, an undertaking much more serious than it is at the present day, and came to America. He subsequently settled in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, where he married and there his son, Rudolph Barnhart, was born.

The latter grew to manhood and then married Sarah Rise and shortly afterward, he came to Butler County and stopped only long enough on the present site of Butler to note that the timber looked inferior, indicating a less rich soil than in other sections. He found land to his taste in Fairview Township, cleared four acres and sowed it with wheat. The tract is now included in what is the present Kincaid farm. He returned then to Westmoreland County and when he came back to his wheat farm in the following spring, he was accompanied by the Hemphill family. He discovered that the wild inhabitants had taken charge of his farm and what grain the turkeys had not scratched out,

the deer had devoured, and somewhat discouraged, he listened to the urgings of the Hemphills and accompanied them to what is known as Hemphill Hollow. He secured land which now bears the name of Barnhart Hollow, about one mile from Millerstown and there he built his cabin, on the south side of the creek and then brought his wife to the new home.

At that time all this region was a wilderness and when he found it necessary to return in the following year and attend a session of court in Westmoreland County, it was with great misgivings concerning the safety of his wife during this time. The nearest neighbors were the McCulloughs, five miles distant, but one of the daughters came to stay with Mrs. Barnhart during her husband's absence. The great fear entertained by them all was that some wild animal might attack them, and that this fear was not without foundation was proved when, on the second morning, the two women found an explanation of the noises they had heard outside the night before. When they summoned sufficient courage to venture out, they discovered the carcass of a huge bear, that had probably been fatally wounded by a hunter and in its rage it had tried to find shelter in the little cabin. Women in those days were full of courage and without doubt the pelt of that bear was all preserved before Mr. Barnhart had returned from Westmoreland court. This little log cabin came to be the center of life in the township, a gathering place not only for religious services, but for a long time it was the election booth and very likely, on occasion, served as a courthouse. Rudolph Barnhart died in 1851, aged seventy-five years and probably his wife did not much longer survive. They had the following children: William, who moved to Ohio and died there; Philip; Frederick; Mrs. Susan Andrews; Mrs. Tena Wenzel; Mrs. Elizabeth Andrews; Rudolph, who died young; Simon; Andrew, who conducted a store at Millers-

town for thirty years; Mrs. Polly King, who resides near Buena Vista, Pennsylvania; and Mrs. Catherine Eberhart. The family belonged to the Reformed Church.

Frederick Barnhart was born in 1809, and died in 1879, aged seventy years and ten months. He was a farmer all his life and was a man of high standing in his community, a supporter of the schools and a deacon and elder in the Reformed Church. He held a number of public offices in his township. In his early political life he was a Whig, but later became identified with the Republican party. He married a daughter of Peter Thorne, a pioneer settler where Buena Vista now stands. She died January 31, 1904, aged eighty-one years. Six children were born to this marriage, four of whom died young, the two survivors being Rudolph and Elizabeth, the latter of whom is the wife of J. J. Barnhart, a resident of Harmony, Pennsylvania.

Rudolph Barnhart grew up on the home farm, attended the township schools and spent one term at the Rydersburg Academy. He has always been more or less a musician and in 1862 he enlisted as a member of the band in Company K, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, playing the fife, and remained in the service for nine months. He then returned to the home farm and remained there until after the excitement had gradually subsided, following the discovery of the rich oil deposits at Millerstown, and then moved to a farm in Lancaster Township, four miles from Harmony. He continued to operate that farm for fourteen years and then moved to Petersburg. This was about two years before that place experienced its oil boom. He remained there and engaged in farming until 1889, when he erected his present store building at Connoquenessing, and, in partnership with his son, Frederick E., embarked in a mercantile business. This is the leading enterprise of its kind at this

place. The business is carried on under the firm name of R. Barnhart & Son, and has a high commercial rating, being backed by plenty of capital. A large and well-assorted stock is carried and the whole surrounding district is its field of distribution.

Mr. Barnhart married Miss Mary Ann Shakeley, who is a daughter of John Shakeley, residing near Chicora, and they had two sons born to them: William and Frederick E. The older son, William, resided at Zelenople, where he died in 1904, in his thirty-ninth year, leaving a widow and four children.

Frederick E. Barnhart, junior member of the mercantile firm of R. Barnhart & Son, was born January 9, 1868. While he is known all through the county as a merchant and excellent man of business, he also has more than a local reputation as a musician. He early developed talent and after a thorough course on the piano and violin, under Professor Mehafy, at Pittsburg, he engaged in teaching music for some years, and for six years conducted a singing school. He married Miss Dora Miller and they have one child, Ethel. He is a member of the order of Modern Woodmen, at Zelenople. Both he and his honored father are official members of the Reformed Church, in which he is a deacon and in which his father has been deacon or elder ever since he was twenty-three years of age. It is interesting to note that in the church choir may each Sabbath be seen Rudolph Barnhart, his son and wife and daughter, all contributing to the music. Mr. Barnhart is a Republican and has served as school director of this borough. Formerly he was a member of the Grand Army Post at Chicora.

JOHN OESTERLING, who is a representative citizen of Summit Township, resides on his well-improved farm of 106 acres, which is situated about one and one-half miles north of Bonny Brook. He was



WILLIAM S. BRANDON

born on the old Oesterling farm, on the State Road, the old homestead being situated at the point where the Summit road crosses it, on April 17, 1852, and is a son of Leonard and Margaret (Floor) Oesterling.

When John Oesterling was two years old, his parents moved to Brady's Bend, in Armstrong County, but he remained with his grandfather, for whom he was named, and continued to reside with him until this relative died, when he was twelve years of age. He then joined his parents at Brady's Bend, and when they removed to the farm on which they still reside, some five years later, he accompanied them. During his five years at Brady's Bend, Mr. Oesterling learned a trade in the rolling-mills at that place, but after coming to the farm, never resumed work at his trade. He followed farming exclusively until 1887, when he entered into the oil business and subsequently, at different times, engaged in oil contracting. He still does drilling, in addition to his farm work, but has sold his oil tools to his son, John A. Oesterling, who does a large amount of oil contracting. Mr. Oesterling and family have resided on the present farm since 1898.

Mr. Oesterling married Miss Mary C. Herrold, who was born on the old Fisher farm, in Summit Township, but was reared on the farm on which she and husband live. It formerly was the property of her father, the late Gottlieb Herrold. Mr. and Mrs. Oesterling have had ten children, as fine a family as has ever been reared in Summit Township, and when typhoid fever invaded it in the fall of 1907, the whole community grieved when three members passed away from that epidemic. Herman, a most estimable young man, aged twenty-six years; Morgan, no less promising, was twenty-two, while Mary had only completed her thirteenth year. This family bereavement was hard to bear, but Mr. and Mrs. Oesterling still have seven surviving

children, namely: William L., John A., Amelia, Simon A., Carrie, Raymond, and Warren. Amelia is the wife of Samuel Mitchell. Mr. and Mrs. Oesterling are members of St. Mark's Lutheran Church. Mr. Oesterling takes a great deal of interest in the public schools in his township and has served for four years as a school director.

WILLIAM SHERMAN BRANDON, general contractor and builder at East Butler, has been a resident of this place since September, 1907. He was born on a farm in Connoquenessing Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, February 26, 1867, and is a son of William W. and Sarah (Heekart) Brandon. William W. Brandon is a well known farmer in Connoquenessing Township, where he still resides.

William S. Brandon attended the country schools until he was about fifteen years of age, when he began to learn the carpenter's trade, at Butler. In early manhood he taught schools at Evans City and Harmony, but his main business has been in the line of his trade. He is a skilled workman and has been very successful. During the past two years he has erected thirty-two houses in East Butler and has had no difficulty in disposing of them as soon as completed. He handles quite a large amount of real estate.

Mr. Brandon married Mabel Lotz, who is a daughter of William D. Lotz, of Reading, Pennsylvania, and they have three children, Agnes Ruth, Dorothy and Frances. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church and a liberal contributor to its support. He belongs to the Woodmen of the World, the Odd Fellows and the Home Guards of America.

LEWIS PARKS WALKER, better known as "Squire Walker," is one of the best-known residents of the city of Butler, where he was born March 10, 1833. His

parents were David and Jane (Gilliland) Walker, and he is a grandson of Lewis Walker, one of the early settlers of Butler County.

Lewis Walker, who was a native of Newburyport, Mass., emigrated to what is now Allegheny County, Penna., with the Plummer family, prior to the Revolutionary War. He was about twenty-one years old when he came to Butler County and settled on an eight-hundred-acre tract of land, in what is now Cranberry Township. Subsequently he removed to Butler, of which place he was an enterprising and prosperous citizen, erecting several houses on North Main Street. His death took place in 1844. His wife was in maidenhood a Miss Parks, and they had a family of eight children, whose record in brief is as follows: John, now deceased, who resided in Cranberry Township; Parks, who died in Wheeling, W. Va.; David, who served as quartermaster of the Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and died at Mercersburg, Ky.; Samuel, who died at Cincinnati, Ohio; Simpson, who died in Washington, D. C.; Nathaniel, who died in Butler; Mary, deceased, who was the wife of James Borland; and Keziah, who married James Frazier and is also now deceased.

David Walker, son of Lewis, and father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Cranberry Township, Butler County, Penna., in 1803. His youth was spent on the home farm, but later, giving up agricultural pursuits, he went to Pittsburg, where for some time he was engaged in the manufacture of brick. He subsequently returned to Butler and established a brick yard here, which, after carrying on for several years, he sold in 1847 to his brother Nathaniel. From this time until 1854 he was engaged in business as a dealer in horses and cattle, which he drove to the New York markets; and subsequently to this he obtained and executed a contract for making a cut on the North West-

ern Railroad three miles below Butler. His successful business career was cut short by the opening of the Civil War and not long after his life was brought to an untimely end from the same cause. Enlisting in 1861 in Company H, Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, he served with that regiment in the field until the exposure and hardships incident to military life resulted in his death, which occurred in February, 1862. In politics he was at first a Whig and later a Republican. He served as justice of the peace in Butler Township for ten years. He was a consistent member and liberal supporter of the Presbyterian Church of Butler. His wife, Jane, was the daughter of John Gilliland, and their family numbered seven children, namely: Elizabeth, who became the wife of Rev. D. Hall; Lewis P., whose name appears at the head of this sketch; Mary E., who married William Slack; Keziah, wife of F. W. Rhoades; Hugh B., deceased; Sarah B., wife of O. D. Levis; and Martha J., wife of J. W. Yeaman. Mrs. Jane Walker died in 1848. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Lewis P. Walker, the direct subject of this article, was well grounded in the elements of knowledge in the common schools, and began industrial life under his father's mentorship, remaining with the elder Walker until 1856. For eight years following he was engaged in hauling goods between Butler and Pittsburg. On the construction of the railroad he entered into the oil business at Petroleum Center, Venango County. He continued in business at this point for about ten years, at the end of which time, or in 1874, he returned to Butler, where he continued in the oil business and was also engaged in the lumber business up to 1880. Mr. Walker filled the office of justice of the peace in Butler for fifteen years and being subsequently appointed notary public has since served in that office. He is one of the charter mem-

bers of Butler Lodge, No. 94, A. O. U. W., and is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Walker was married in 1856 to Mary D. Bell, of Butler, whose father, William Bell, formerly of Warren, Penna., constructed the second courthouse in Butler. Mrs. Walker died in 1901, having been the mother of six children, as follows: Emma J., a trained nurse formerly located in Charlotte, N. C., now residing at home; William S., residing in Colorado, who is a train dispatcher for the Denver & Rio Grande; Harry L., who died at the age of thirty-three years; Frank H., of Butler; Flora B., wife of Thomas E. Davis, of Butler; and Mary L., wife of A. G. Denny, residing on the old Walker homestead.

W. I. SIPE, proprietor of a general store at Fenelon, Butler County, Pennsylvania, is one of the most active and progressive men of that village and is identified with various business interests. He was born on the old Sipe homestead in Clearfield Township, which his father now owns and which was settled at an early date by his grandfather, John Sipe, Sr. The date of his birth is June 8, 1879, and he is a son of William S. and Callie (Pontius) Sipe, his mother being now deceased.

Mr. Sipe was reared on the farm and received his educational training in the old Brady School, the Chicora High School and the Cochranon Preparatory School, being a graduate of those institutions. He engaged in teaching in Butler County for three years, after which he held a position one year as traveling salesman. He then purchased of F. P. Gormley the store he now owns, and at first had W. P. Sipe, his brother, as a partner, later buying out his interest. He came to this village in 1901 and has progressed with it, his stock having been more than doubled in the time which has since elapsed. He has contributed largely toward the development of

the community, identifying himself with all measures and enterprises calculated to be a benefit. He is an oil operator, having a well in operation which promises good results. He also is a prime mover in a telephone company, now in its infancy, which will give the farmers good service at the minimum cost. Its lines will terminate at the south border of the town, and there connect with Chicora by trunks, giving it the advantage of a large exchange. Mr. Sipe has a large acquaintance throughout this section, and is most highly esteemed.

September 10, 1901, W. I. Sipe was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth C. Miller, a daughter of Nicholas and Mary (Kratz) Miller. Her father was a well known farmer and oil operator of Clearfield Township. Three children were born of this union: Harry Melancthon Wesley, deceased; Alberta Marie and Howard Isaiah. Religiously, they are members of the Methodist Church, and Mr. Sipe has served as Sunday school superintendent and class leader. He was formerly an active member of the Woodmen of the World, but since his removal to the village has been unable to attend its meetings.

HENRY M. WISE, a substantial citizen and leading business man of Harmony, where he conducts an extensive lumber business, was born at Harmony, Butler County, Pennsylvania, January 1, 1854, and is a son of Jacob F. and Sarah (Moyer) Wise.

The Wise family is of German extraction and it was established in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, by the great-grandfather. The grandfather, John Wise, was born in Bucks County, there married and then moved to a farm in Beaver County, where he died, aged fifty years. His widow lived to be eighty-eight years old. They had the following children: Jacob, John, Killian, Samuel, Catherine, Mary, Henry and Hannah. The survivors are:

Mary, wife of Henry Moyer; Hannah, wife of John Y. Zeigler, and Samuel, who lives in Beaver County.

Jacob F. Wise, father of Henry M., was born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, January 12, 1818, and accompanied his parents to Beaver County. He married Sarah Moyer, a daughter of Benjamin Moyer, who came to Butler County from east of the Allegheny Mountains and settled in Lancaster Township. The Moyer children were: John, who died in Indiana; Henry, who lives at Harmony; Samuel, who also lives at Harmony; Elizabeth, deceased, was the wife of Conrad Stamm, of Beaver County; Sarah; Mary, deceased, who was the wife of Peter Otto; Susan, who is the widow of a Fosbeiner, and Catherine, widow of Peter Textor, formerly lived at Pittsburg, but now resides in Jackson Township.

When Jacob F. Wise came first to Jackson Township, Butler County, he went to work for Abram Zeigler, whose daughter he subsequently married, and to that union there were born five children, namely: Abram, who died in infancy; Nancy, deceased, who married Jacob Rice, of Butler; John and Jacob, twins, died aged twenty-seven and twenty-eight years, respectively; Mary, widow of Conrad Nicklas, lives in Connoquenessing Borough. The second marriage was to the mother of Henry M. Wise and he was their second child, the other members of the family being: Alfred, residing at Butler; Benjamin, residing at Spokane, State of Washington; Susan, postmistress at Harmony, and the widow of Jacob Fiedler; Levi, an attorney at law, and the editor of the Butler Eagle; Sarah, widow of J. R. Moore, of Ben Avon, Allegheny County; Israel, residing on the old homestead farm near Harmony; Noah, residing at Zelienople; Jeremiah, deceased, and Catherine (deceased), who married Edward Stauffer. The father of the above family followed farming and his death took place on the

home farm near Harmony. The venerable mother of Mr. Wise died October 29, 1908, aged eighty-three years.

After completing the usual district school course, Henry M. Wise attended school in Zelienople for six months, where better advantages were afforded. In 1870 he took charge of a distillery, which he conducted until 1875. In the following year he entered the Harmony Savings Bank as cashier and remained there until 1884, when he embarked in a lumber business and has maintained his interest in this line ever since, dealing extensively. He has many other interests and is vice president of the First National Bank of Zelienople.

In 1877 Mr. Wise was married to Miss Jeanette Lusk, who is a daughter of the late Dr. Joseph A. Lusk, formerly of Harmony, later of Butler, where he died. His widow survives and resides in the latter city. Mr. and Mrs. Wise have had two children, Howard and Joseph, the latter of whom died when aged eight months. The former resides at Harmony and is associated with his father in the lumber business. He married Miss Annie Anderson of Rochester, Pa., a daughter of Mrs. G. Anderson, and has one child, Henry Howard, born November 30, 1908.

Mr. and Mrs. Wise are members of the Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a Republican and is serving in his third term as justice of the peace. He is an influential member of his party and for a number of years has served on the Republican County Committee. He is identified with the leading fraternal organizations, belonging to Harmony Masonic Lodge, No. 429; Harmony Lodge of Odd Fellows, No. 648; Harmony Knights of Pythias, No. 311; the Royal Arcanum, No. 698, and the Knights of Maccabees.

JOHN R. HENNINGER, attorney at law at Butler, where he is numbered with the leading members of his profession, was

born April 12, 1870, in Penn Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Frederick Henninger.

Frederick Henninger was born in Germany and came to Butler County in the fifties. In 1868 he purchased his present farm in Penn Township and is one of the prominent men of the county.

John R. Henninger was reared on the home farm and from the country schools entered Edinboro and Clarion State Normal Schools, and was graduated from the latter institution in 1892. While teaching school he prepared for Dickin Law School and was graduated therefrom with the degree of B. L., in 1896. He immediately located at Butler. He has been concerned in many important cases of litigation in the local courts and in the Superior and Supreme Courts. He is a member of the Butler County Bar Association. For three years he served in the important office of district attorney, being elected on the Democratic ticket. On November 3, 1897, Mr. Henninger was married to Miss Margaret Weber, who was born also in Penn Township. Mr. and Mrs. Henninger are members of the English Lutheran Church at Butler.

LEWIS B. OESTERLING, who owns a fertile farm of fifty-seven acres, which is situated just east of Carbon Center, on the line separating Summit and Clearfield Townships, carries on a general farming business and engages in teaming when his land does not need his attention. He was born in Brady's Bend, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, May 18, 1868, and is a son of Leonard and Margaret (Floor) Oesterling, who are venerable and respected residents of Carbon Center.

Lewis B. Oesterling was less than two years old when his parents came to Summit Township and here he was reared and educated. He is the youngest son and next to the youngest member of his parents' family of twelve children. He came

to his present farm in the spring of 1905.

Mr. Oesterling married Clara Pfaff, who is next to the youngest member of her parents' family of nine children, the others being: Mrs. Margaret McMillen, Anna Catherine, Harry, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Fennel, Mrs. Freda Faber, Mrs. Louisa Esler, Mrs. Laura Cowan and William. All are living except Mrs. Fennel, who died May 26, 1908. The parents of Mrs. Oesterling were Nicholas and Anna Margaret (Reibold) Pfaff, both of whom were born in Germany. The father came to America when he was twenty years of age and the mother when aged eleven years. They lived at Brady's Bend, Armstrong County, where the father worked for a time in the coal mines and then bought the farm on which he died in 1904. The mother still survives.

Mr. and Mrs. Oesterling have three children: Leonard Paul, Nicholas Pfaff and Anna Margaret. The family belong to the German Lutheran Church.

JACOB C. BRANDON, Justice of the Peace in the borough of Connoquenessing, belongs to one of the old and substantial families of Butler County. He owns a valuable farm of sixty-eight acres, situated in Connoquenessing Township, but he was born in Forward Township, January 15, 1844. His parents were John W. and Ruth Ann Catherine (Beigley) Brandon.

John W. Brandon, father of Jacob C., was born in Forward Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, September 6, 1814, a son of John and Sarah Brandon. He grew to manhood under the parental roof and then acquired land of his own, in Connoquenessing Township, where he engaged in farming through life and died there September 9, 1890. This farm became widely known for its richness in oil. In early life he was a Whig and later a Republican, but during his last years was affiliated with the Prohibition party and served as chair-

man of its county committee. He served one term as county commissioner and for many years was a justice of the peace. He was a leading member of the Mt. Nebo Presbyterian Church and one of its elders. John W. Brandon married Ruth Ann Catherine Beighley, December 24, 1840. She was born in Connoqueensing Township, Butler County, March 17, 1820, and still survives. This venerable lady is a member of the Second Presbyterian Church at Butler. There were ten children born to this marriage, as follows: William W., residing in Connoqueensing Township; Sarah Jane, wife of Peter H. Eckert, of Kansas; Jacob C.; John Calvin, deceased; Susan, wife of John A. Brandon, of Connoqueensing Township; Martha Elmina, wife of Samuel Wright, of Zelienople; Quincy, deceased; Washington D.; James E. and Junius, deceased.

The paternal grandfather, John Brandon, was of Dutch extraction. He served in the War of 1812 and was the founder of the family in Butler County. It was remarkable that he should have become a man of importance and means in the new settlement, as he suffered all the rest of his life from injuries received during his military service. His father, William Brandon, was born in Holland and belonged to the House of Brandenburg. He was a soldier in his own land before coming to the Colonies and served in the Patriot army through the whole of the Revolutionary War. After its close, William Brandon settled in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, but did not long survive. He married Sarah Livingston, who came of a French Huguenot family, who had escaped from France and gone first to Scotland and subsequently crossed the Atlantic and settled in Eastern Pennsylvania. They had six sons. In religious faith the family has been Presbyterian for generations.

The maternal grandfather of Jacob C. Brandon was John Beighley. He was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsyl-

vania, and was four years old when his parents brought him to Butler County. The family lived in Connoqueensing Township, where John Beighley followed milling for a time and then went as a pioneer to Wisconsin, where both he and his wife died. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. His father was Henry Beighley, who was also born in Westmoreland County, and his father, the great-great-grandfather of J. C. Brandon, was born on the sea during the passage of his parents from Germany to America. The tracing of these old families brings to light many interesting facts and in considering the exploits of these hardy people who dared so much and faced so bravely the hardships which met them on every side, the conviction must be forced on their descendants that they were, indeed, people of intrinsic worth and forebears whose deeds and virtues deserve to make their names perpetuated.

Jacob C. Brandon was reared on the home farm and obtained his education in the district schools. He has always been interested in farming to some degree, and is a skilled carpenter, doing all his own work in this line and quite a large amount for his neighbors. In 1868 Mr. Brandon went to Kansas, taking up a homestead there and remained in Washington County, in that State, until 1873. For fifteen years prior to 1905, he engaged in the brick manufacturing business, first at Grove City, in 1891, removing his plant to Butler, where he continued the business until 1905, giving employment to about fifteen workmen. He then returned to the farm and gives attention to its cultivation, although he has other interests that also claim his attention. Formerly this farm was very rich in oil and there remains one very valuable producing well.

In his political views, Mr. Brandon is a Prohibitionist. He has always been a loyal citizen and in August, 1862, he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred Thirty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry,



LEONARD OESTERLING, SR.



LEONARD OESTERLING, JR.

and served nine months in the Army of the Potomac. He has never sought political office, but on many occasions his fellow citizens have elected him to positions of civic responsibility. He is serving his township at present as assessor and in the office of justice of the peace. He was one of the organizers of the Connoquenessing Telephone Company, a very prosperous local enterprise, of which he is secretary.

Mr. Brandon was married (first) to Miss Nancy Steen, a daughter of William Steen, of Connoquenessing Township, and six of their children grew to maturity, namely: William J., a United Presbyterian minister, who is a missionary in the Punjab District, India; Ella, who is the wife of Rev. John A. Erbe, of Perrysville, Ohio; Cameron G., who resides at Butler; Ethel Clare, who is the wife of C. B. Miller, superintendent of the Hammond Steel Car Works, and Orry Dight and Loyal J., both at home. The mother of these children died May 31, 1901, aged fifty-seven years. She was a consistent member of the United Presbyterian Church. Mr. Brandon was married (second) to Miss Mary White, of Mercer County. They are leading members of the United Presbyterian Church.

LEONARD OESTERLING, Sr., a well known and much esteemed resident of Carbon Center, residing on his valuable farm of 100 acres, was born in the harbor of Bremen, Germany, after his parents had embarked for America, April 18, 1831, and was two weeks old when the vessel got under way. He is a son of John and Elizabeth (Ripper) Oesterling.

After reaching Pennsylvania, the parents of Mr. Oesterling settled on a farm in Summit Township, Butler County, near the present village of Herman, but in six weeks' time moved to a more desirable place, the old Oesterling homestead, which is situated near where the Summit road crosses the old State road, in Summit

Township. Both parents died on that farm.

Leonard Oesterling was about six years old when his father and mother settled on the old farm above mentioned and he continued to live there until he was twenty-one, when he married and afterward resided for a year and a half on a rented farm in Summit Township and then moved to Brady's Bend, Armstrong County. For sixteen following years, Mr. Oesterling worked in the rolling mills there and then returned to Summit Township, buying his present farm in 1870. He continued to work two more years in Armstrong County, in the mills and then took up his residence in Summit Township, where he engaged in farming until a few years since, when he retired, turning the active operation of the farm over to his sons.

In 1852 Mr. Oesterling was married to Margaret Floor, who was born in Germany and was eighteen years old when she came to America, leaving her parents in the old country. Of Mr. and Mrs. Oesterling's children two died at birth. The survivors were as follows: John, who owns over 100 acres of land in Summit Township, is a well known citizen; Mary, who is the widow of William Kellerman, resides in Summit Township; Adam, who died aged nine months; Leonard, Jr., a substantial farmer of Summit Township; George, who died aged one year; Simon, who died aged nine months; Maggie, who married Morgan Davis, of Butler; William, who is a farmer and oil man of Summit County; Lewis Benjamin, who is also one of Summit Township's representative men; Emma, who died aged one year; and Annie, who is the wife of William Regar, of Clearfield Township. Mr. Oesterling is a member of the German Lutheran Church.

LEONARD OESTERLING, Jr., general farmer in Summit Township near

Carbon Center, residing on his farm of fifty acres, has also been engaged in oil contracting for the past twenty years. He was born at Brady's Bend, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, September 29, 1856, and is a son of Leonard and Margaret (Floor) Oesterling.

The venerable parents of Mr. Oesterling still survive and reside at Carbon Center, aged respectively eighty and seventy-seven years. The father was born on the ship on which his parents had embarked for America, before it left the harbor of Bremen, Germany, and his infant cries were lulled by the sounds of the sea during the long passage. His father, John Oesterling, brought his wife and infant son to Summit Township, Butler County. The latter grew to manhood on the home farm and after his marriage he moved to Armstrong County, where, for twenty-three years he worked as a puddler in the rolling mills. In 1869 he bought and moved to the farm on which he still lives, it adjoining the one owned by his son, Leonard.

Leonard Oesterling, Jr., was fourteen years of age when his parents returned to Summit Township and this has been his home ever since. For twenty years he has been in the oil business as a contractor driller and is well and favorably known over the whole district. He is also a successful farmer. His property was first purchased by his father from the heirs of Joseph Gold, and in 1895 Mr. Oesterling bought it of his father and has made the many excellent improvements, including the building of house and barns.

Mr. Oesterling married Rachel Knouse, who is a daughter of Andrew Knouse, a well known citizen, and they have six children, namely: Lewis Edward, who operates a pumping station for the Standard Oil Company at New Cumberland, West Virginia; Annie, who is the wife of Henry Carter, of Little Washington, Pennsylvania; Harry, who is engaged in a black-

smith business at Carbon Center; Leonard LaVerne, who is employed in a pumping station at Clymer, Butler County; and Earl and Gertrude. Mr. Oesterling and family belong to the German Lutheran Church at Butler.

J. EMORY BRANDON, well known resident of Butler, where he is identified with manufacturing interests, had been a representative of the Equitable Life Insurance Company for almost a decade and has been a resident of this city for the past sixteen years. He was born in 1857, in Connoquenessing Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of John W. Brandon.

The Brandon family is a pioneer one of this county and it was established by the grandfather, John Brandon, in early days. The late John W. Brandon was born in Foreward Township, where his life was partly spent, his business being agriculture.

J. Emory Brandon was mainly reared on the family farm, where he resided until he was thirty-three years of age, engaged in farming. When failing health indicated that he must change his mode of life, he left the farm and moved to Butler, where, with the exception of two winters spent in Florida, he has lived ever since. He controls a large territory in the interest of the Equitable Company and does a proportionate amount of insurance business. He is interested also in the Spang Manufacturing Company.

In 1890 Mr. Brandon was married to Miss Nannie Rose, of Mercer County, Pennsylvania, and they have had three children, Rose and Elmer, both of whom are making very satisfactory records at school, and Marie Catherine (deceased). Mr. Brandon is one of the leading members of the Second Presbyterian Church and a member of the Sessions. His interest in politics is that of a fair-minded citizen who desires to see the laws upheld and

the community advanced in business, education and morals.

GEORGE FORCHT, for the past thirty years auditor of Summit Township, resides on an excellent farm of eighty acres on which he has an oil well which has been constantly producing for the past thirty-one years and is one of the oldest in the township. He was born on this farm March 19, 1852, and is a son of John and Margaret (Eitenmüller) Forcht.

The parents of Mr. Forcht were natives of Germany. They came to America in youth and were married at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where they lived for twenty years, the father following his trade of saddler. Of their eleven children, five survive, namely: John P., residing at Butler; William G., residing in western Canada; George; Albert, residing at Hazel, South Dakota; and Amelia, wife of Henry Grohman, residing at Butler. In 1850, the parents of Mr. Forcht moved on this farm where they continued to live until 1879, when they retired to Butler, where the mother died when aged eighty-five years, and the father when aged ninety-four years.

George Forcht has followed farming all his life and has been interested in the oil business to the extent of pumping his own wells. He has had nine wells drilled on his land, six of them proving active, but none are at present operative with the one exception above mentioned. Mr. Forcht married Emma E. Grohman, and they have had a family of ten children born to them, namely: William J., who is a druggist at Butler; Gertrude, who lives at home; Lillian, who is a stenographer residing at Pittsburg; Verna, who married Archie Schenck, has one child, Earl; and Howard, Arnold, Edna, Arthur, Walter and Margaret. The family home is a commodious frame residence which Mr. Forcht built in 1889. He is a man of consequence in his community and his fellow citizens

have shown how highly they esteem him by keeping him in the responsible office of auditor for so many years. He is one of the leading members of the German Lutheran Church at Butler.

JACOB KECK, who enjoys the distinction of being the oldest justice of the peace at Butler, in point of service, having continuously filled the office for forty-one years, has also been one of the city's useful and active business men. He was born in Germany, June 26, 1830, and came to the United States when nineteen years of age.

Mr. Keck came to Butler in 1850 and after serving an apprenticeship to the cabinetmaker's trade, he worked for seven years as a journeyman and then entered into business as a cabinetmaker and undertaker, at Butler, which business he continued for about thirty-three years. He was active also in other lines, in 1884 being interested in a book and stationery business and also in a merchant tailoring business. He also acquired property in the vicinity of Butler and owns one of the rich farms in the environs of the city. In a business way he has been identified with several organizations and at present is serving as secretary of the Workmen's Building and Loan Association of Butler. In addition to the attention necessarily given to these various business concerns, Judge Keck has completely and efficiently performed every duty attached to the office of justice of the peace. During this period of forty-one years in office and the handling of hundreds and hundreds of cases and the peaceable adjusting of many vexing problems, he has had not more than six cases reversed by the higher courts, and this fact indicates the legal ability and sound judgment possessed by Judge Keck. He has always taken a lively interest in local politics and is a staunch adherent of the Democratic party.

In 1853 Mr. Keck was married (first) to

Miss Margaret Kradel, who died in 1872, leaving three children, namely: George F., who is engaged in a merchant tailoring business at Butler; Elizabeth, who is the wife of Lewis Keck, residing at Butler; and Louisa, who is the wife of Harry S. Klingler, also of Butler. Mr. Keck was married (second) to Miss Louise T. Troutman, who is a daughter of Adam Troutman, of Pittsburg. The two children of the second marriage are: Theodore C. H., who is a well-known attorney at Butler; and Gertrude M., who lives at home. Mr. Keck and family belong to the Lutheran Church.

DR. JAMES HAMILTON RALSTON, one of the leading physicians of Butler County, located at Harmony, Pennsylvania, was born January 7, 1865, and is a son of William and Hannah (Riddle) Ralston.

John Ralston, great-grandfather of our subject, was among the early settlers of Butler County. He came here from Greensburg, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, but first located at New Castle, Lawrence County, where he contemplated building a mill, but owing to conditions which he deemed not suitable for building, moved up to Slippery Rock, and about 1765 built the first mill in that locality. John Ralston lived to an advanced age and was the father of a large family of children. He was a man of powerful physique, a citizen of sterling worth, honorable and true in business, and generous and reliable in friendship.

William Ralston, grandfather of our subject, was born in 1800 at Slippery Rock, now Centerville. In 1830 he located on the Little Connoquenessing and died there in 1898 at the advanced age of ninety-eight years. He married Mary Sharp, who was born in Ireland and at the age of thirteen years came to this country with her parents, who located near Butler, Pennsylvania. The following children were born to

the grandparents of Dr. Ralston: John, died in 1886 in Butler County; James, who died in Andersonville prison, owned a small farm, which was purchased by his father after his death. Oil was discovered on same later on, and there his father erected a mill; Albert is engaged in business in Oregon; William, father of subject, resides in Butler County; Mrs. Brison Martin resides at Whitestown, Butler County; Martha married a Mr. Brown of Unionville; Mary married Isaac McClung of Unionville, Pennsylvania.

William Ralston, our subject's father, was born near Butler, Butler County, Pennsylvania, and is still living, and although now in his seventy-second year, is still hale and hearty for one of his years. He is a miller by trade and for many years owned and operated a mill in Concord township and also one in Prospect Borough. He married Hannah Riddle, who was born in Franklin Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Samuel Riddle, who was born and reared at Prospect, where he died aged forty-five years. Mrs. Riddle died aged forty-two years. Mrs. Ralston had two sisters and two brothers, namely: Matilda, married Dr. Hamilton and died in California; Rachel, married Robert Borland; Irwin, died in Texas; and Hamilton, who served in the United States Army, died in Arizona. William Ralston and his estimable wife were the parents of the following children: Dr. Samuel Ralston, graduated from the Jefferson Medical College and also took a course of study at the Mt. Union College of Ohio and at Grove City. He married Mary Swain of Harmony, Butler County; Mary, deceased wife of Dr. R. E. Redmond of Grove City; Albert, who attended the public schools and Prospect Academy, married Eva Wagle of Prospect. He is now deceased; James, the subject of this sketch; and William, who received his education at Prospect, died unmarried.

James Hamilton Ralston, our subject, was reared at Prospect and obtained his educational training at Grove City College and at Mt. Union, Ohio, after which he took a four-years' course at Jefferson Medical College, graduating in 1901. Dr. Ralston first embarked in the practice of his profession at Slate Lick, Armstrong County. In November, 1904, he located at Harmony, where he now enjoys a lucrative practice as well as the confidence and esteem of all those with whom he has been brought in contact.

In 1885, when just twenty years of age, Dr. Ralston was united in marriage at Dayton, Ohio, with Theodosia Thayer, a daughter of Oscar Thayer of that city. The great-grandfather of Mrs. Ralston served two terms as mayor of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Five children have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Ralston: Mary C., wife of Floyd Wengel of Harmony, has one child, Bruce; William, aged nineteen years, is still at home; Samuel, is in Virginia; Irwin, lives at home; Camilla. Fraternally, Dr. Ralston is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and the K. O. T. M. He is also a member of the American Medical Association, the Medical Association of Pennsylvania and the Butler County Medical Association. He is a Republican in politics, as were all of his ancestors.

FREW H. STEWART, general farmer and prominent citizen of Connoquenessing Township, residing on his valuable farm of 150 acres, was born in Lancaster Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, June 25, 1871, and is a son of Archibald G. and Mary (Hays) Stewart.

The Stewart family is a very old one in Pennsylvania, and, as the name indicates, may be traced to Scotland. Robert Stewart, the great-great-grandfather of Frew H., was an early settler in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, and served in the Revolutionary War. He remained in the

military service of the State, as his name in 1781 is on the pay roll of Captain Evans' company, Second Pennsylvania Regiment. His home was in a remote region, with the nearest neighbor fifteen miles distant. In 1796 he came to Butler County and located at Stewartville, now Portersville, where he was appointed the first postmaster. He married Margaret, daughter of Colonel Christy, also a Revolutionary soldier, and a settler at Portersville, in 1800. Of the eleven children born to this marriage, Samuel was the eldest son.

Samuel Stewart, the great-grandfather of Frew H. Stewart, probably accompanied his parents to Butler County, as records show that he built a cabin on the west side of Portersville and lived on the farm now owned by the Cheesman family. In 1803 he moved to Connoquenessing Township, purchasing a farm in the woods. He married Nancy Scott, a daughter of John Scott, and of their twelve children, William was the second born.

William Stewart, grandfather of Frew H., was born in Connoquenessing Township, in 1805, and in boyhood went to live with his Grandfather Scott on a farm west of Moundsville. He remained there into early manhood and then returned to his father's farm, which he helped to clear and later purchased sixty acres of its northern part. In 1827 he married Eliza Frew, who was born in 1806, a daughter of John Frew, of Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, and they had eight children, Archibald G. being the sixth in order of birth and the youngest son. They were among the founders of the Moundsville United Presbyterian Church.

Archibald G. Stewart was born in Lancaster Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, April 30, 1838. He attended C. H. Dumlup's Normal School at Prospect and prepared himself for teaching and spent several years alternately working the home farm and teaching school. He remained on

the home place about one and one-half years after his marriage, and then moved to Worth Township. In the spring of 1864, he enlisted for service in the Civil War, entering Company A, Sixth Regiment, Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery. This regiment was made guard of General Sheridan's supply train and during almost the whole period of service, until the close of the war, was detailed for this important work. After he returned from the army, in the fall of 1865, Mr. Stewart sold his Worth Township farm and moved into Lancaster Township, where he lived for seven years and then returned to Worth Township for four years, in the spring of 1876, settling on the farm now owned by his son, Frew H. Here Mr. Stewart continued to reside until the fall of 1899, when he retired to Grove City, where he is one of the highly esteemed older citizens. He belongs to the Grand Army Post there and formerly was both chaplain and commander of the Prospect Post. During his years of residence in Connoquenessing Township, he served as a justice of the peace and in numerous other offices, being school director, tax collector and overseer of the poor. On May 22, 1862, he married Mary E. Hays, who is a daughter of William Hays, of Lancaster Township, and of their eight children, the following five grew to maturity: Anna, who resides with her aged parents at Grove City, is the widow of J. W. McJunkin; Frew H.; Frank W., who is a practicing physician at Colfax, Iowa; Herbert W., a graduate of Grove City College, who is now a student in the Western Theological Seminary at Allegheny; and Roy M., residing at home, who is a telegraph operator at Grove City. The parents are members of the Presbyterian Church and for many years the father was a ruling elder in the Mt. Nebo Church.

Frew H. Stewart has devoted himself almost exclusively to agricultural pursuits, having received thorough training under his father. About one-fifth of his large es-

tate is timbered. He raises corn, oats, wheat, hay, potatoes and buckwheat, utilizing improved machinery and carrying on his operations after the most approved methods. He keeps about twenty head of cattle and nine milch cows, and makes choice butter for private customers at Butler.

Mr. Stewart married Miss Sarah Dutter, who is a daughter of Jesse Dutter, of Franklin Township, Butler County. They are members of the Mt. Nebo Presbyterian Church, Mr. Stewart being one of the elders. He is affiliated with the Republican party, but has always declined political office.

HENRY KECK, one of Summit Township's well known citizens and general farmers, resides on his farm of eighty acres, which is situated adjacent to Greenwood Cemetery, which property once was a part of this farm. Mr. Keck was born on a farm in Summit Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, one and one-half miles distant from this one, February 28, 1854, and is a son of Martin and Mary (Rimp) Keck.

Martin Keck and wife were both born in Germany and both came unmarried to Butler County and they were later married at Summit. The Kecks and the Rimps owned adjoining farms. There were six children born to Martin Keck and wife, namely: John, while working on a steamboat on the Mississippi River, near Memphis, was attacked by cholera and died there; Matthias, who died aged fifty-two years, reared a family of nine children; Lewis, who is a foreman in the plate glass works, lives in Butler; Christian; Henry, and Philip, who follows the blacksmith business in Union County, Iowa. The father of this family died in October, 1886. The venerable mother, who will celebrate her ninety-first birthday on October 18, 1908, resides with her son Henry.

Henry Keck was born on the old Rimp



ROBERT E. GALLAGHER, D. D. S.

farm, but was small when his parents moved to the old Keck farm and there he was reared. He has lived on his present farm since the fall of 1877 and some years ago sold the land to the township which now is Greenwood Cemetery. With the exception of one summer, during which he worked on a steamboat running on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, he has been engaged in general farming and trucking all his mature life. After his marriage he settled on this farm which was the old homestead of his father-in-law, Adam Rettig, who owned three farms in the township.

Mr. Keck married Christina Rettig and they have nine children, namely: Minnie, who married Henry Kurtz, has four children, Gilbert, Elinor, Merle and Alberta; Bertha, who married Harry Bowsher; Charles, who married Lillie Cradle, has one child, Florence; Amelia, who married Lewis Frederick, has one child, Leroy; Philip, who works in the glass works at Butler; Lillie, who lives at home; Ferdinand, who is engaged in farming in Michigan, and Herman and Oliver, both reside at home. Mr. Keck and family belong to the German Lutheran Church. Mr. Keck is interested in the public schools and served four years as school director in his district.

ROBERT EDGAR GALLAGHER, D. D. S., a prominent professional man at Zelienople, is also identified with its business interests, being treasurer of the Home Realty Company, and interested in other enterprises. Dr. Gallagher was born in Worth Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, October 14, 1865, and is a son of William and Sophia C. (Coulson) Gallagher.

The parents of Dr. Gallagher were both born in Butler County, and the mother still survives. The father died in 1870, aged fifty-seven years. He was a farmer

for many years in Worth Township. The Gallagher family is an old pioneer one of this part of Pennsylvania and was founded in Butler County by John Gallagher, the great-grandfather of Dr. Gallagher. He came with his family from County Down, Ireland. James Gallagher, the eldest son of John and the grandfather of Dr. Gallagher, was small when he accompanied his parents to America. He was twice married, his first wife being Sarah Forester and they lived and died in Muddy Creek Township, Butler County. They had three children, the son becoming the father of Dr. Gallagher. The latter had five brothers and sisters, namely: James, deceased; John, who resides near Petersville; Hannah, who is the wife of Harry M. Lebengood and resides at Camden, New Jersey; Stella, who is the wife of Lewis Smith, of Beaver Falls; Malissa, who is the wife of John Kelly and resides at Zelienople.

Dr. Gallagher attended the country schools in Worth Township until he was fifteen years old and then became a student at Witherspoon Institute, at Butler, following which he taught school for some five years. In 1895 he entered the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery at Philadelphia, where he was graduated in the class of 1898 and then located in that city and practiced there for seven years. In 1905 he came to Zelienople where his skill has built up a large and lucrative practice. Dr. Gallagher keeps fully abreast of the times in his profession and is a member of the C. N. Peirce Dental Society and also of the Western Pennsylvania Odontological Society. He belongs to Cosmopolitan Lodge, No. 433, Knights of Pythias, at Philadelphia, and to the Knights of Maccabee at Zelienople. Politically he is a Republican. He retains his college membership with Psi Omega fraternity. He is a member of the Episcopal Church.

EDWIN MEEDER, one of the foremost merchants of Butler County, and the present nominee of the Democratic party for representative from this district, was born in Connoquenessing Township, Butler County, Penna., January 24, 1864, son of George and Lena (Miller) Meeder.

His parental grandfather was Tobias Meeder, a native of Germany, who emigrated to this country, bringing his family with him, and settling in Summit Township, Butler County, Penna., near the present site of Summit Station. He was there engaged in farming, but subsequently moved to Connoquenessing Township. He and his wife were the parents of six children—Frederick, George, Tobias, Salome, Magdalena and Caroline. Frederick married Caroline Hoelin and lived and died in Cranberry Township. George was the father of the subject of this sketch and is mentioned more fully in the succeeding paragraph of this article. Tobias married Caroline Gerwig and is now a retired farmer. He has resided in Butler County since 1850—thirteen years in Summit, from there to Cranberry Township, and thence to Zelenople, of which place he is now a resident. Salome, who became the wife of John Troll, removed to Minnesota and is now deceased. Magdalena, who was the wife of Victor Buch, moved to Milwaukee, in which city she died. Caroline, who married Christopher Vogus, died in Wisconsin. The father of these children died in 1873 at the age of seventy-three years; the mother died in Germany aged forty-eight years.

George Meeder, who was born in Germany January 26, 1828, settled here about 1848. He married Lena Millerman, who is still living, and they were the parents of ten children, of whom four sons and five daughters still survive. Their record in brief is as follows: Phillip, born in May, 1856, now resides on a farm in Connoquenessing Township; he married Jeanette Ramsey of Cranberry Township. Ed-

win was born in 1864. Albert H. married Miss Hensel of Zelenople. Theodore W. resides in Cleveland; he married a lady of Mansfield, Ohio, and travels for H. J. Heinz & Co. Magdalena is the wife of Dale Thom, of Connoquenessing Township, a farmer. Margaret married Jacob Shieves, a farmer of Connoquenessing Township. Catherine became the wife of Henry Ashe, of Saxonburg, a blacksmith, and moved to Tarentum, Allegheny County, where her husband died. Caroline became the wife of George Harris of New Castle, a butcher. Dora first married William Barnhart, a farmer of Connoquenessing Township, and after his death became the wife of George Preston, a moulder of New Brighton, Penna.

The father of the above mentioned children died March 6, 1908, when in his eighty-first year.

Edwin Meeder acquired his literary education at Witherspoon Institute and Curry University, Pittsburg. He then spent three years teaching in Butler County, after which he taught two years in Minnesota, and then entered into a mercantile business, in which he continued for a year. He married in Minnesota and then, in 1887, returned to Zelenople, where he was clerk in a store until the spring of 1892. His next industrial employment was as traveling salesman, in which he continued for about two years and a half, or until the fall of 1894. For two years thereafter he was engaged in settling the estate of Mr. Ifft. In 1896 he founded the mercantile firm of A. H. Meeder & Co., the business being carried on for eight years subsequently under that style. In 1904 the partnership was dissolved, since which time Mr. Meeder has been in business alone. His establishment, which is devoted to general merchandise, is the largest in the county outside Butler, it having grown from \$8,000 to \$50,000 per annum. Mr. Meeder is secretary and treasurer of the Zelenople Light & Power Company, and

for a time was first vice-president of the First National Bank of Zelenople. He has been a Democrat from his earliest years of responsibility, and has taken an active part in local politics. Without seeking it he received the nomination for representative on the Democratic ticket in 1908, and there can be no doubt, if his business and personal records afford any clue, that he would make an acceptable public servant.

Mr. Meeder was married, in 1887, to Miss Ida Elling, a daughter of Henry Elling of Carver County, Minn. Their family includes two daughters and three sons—Lillian, Lena, Clarence, Victor and Ellsworth.

EVERETT L. RALSTON, attorney at law, at Butler, is a representative of one of the oldest families of Butler County. He was born in 1857, in what is now the borough of Slippery Rock, Butler County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of John Ralston.

John Ralston was born in Slippery Rock Township, Butler County, where his parents were pioneers, about 1837. He learned the carpenter trade, but his life was mainly devoted to agricultural pursuits. He was a man of quiet unambitious life and his death took place in the section in which he was born.

Everett L. Ralston was afforded excellent educational advantages and in 1881 he was graduated from Grove City College. Prior to this he had taught school and following his graduation he entered upon the study of law under the preceptorship of Hon. Charles McCandless and was admitted to the bar in 1885. For a time he was in partnership with John M. Greer and later with J. B. Greer, a son of Judge Greer, the latter partnership continuing for some years. Since it was dissolved he has practiced alone, both in the local courts, the Supreme Court of the State and the United States District Court. He

has gained high standing in his profession and on many occasions has been counsel in very important cases of litigation, in many of which he secured full justice for his clients. He is a member of the Butler County Bar Association.

Mr. Ralston was married in 1889 to Miss Carrie H. Smith, who is a daughter of W. P. Smith, of Center Township, Butler County, and they have three children: Charles E., who is a student at Grove City College, his father's alma mater; J. Pery and Robert Clifford, who are students in the Butler High School. Mr. and Mrs. Ralston are members of the United Presbyterian Church. His fraternal connections are with the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World.

JOHN P. MILLER, a well known agriculturist of Summit Township, residing on the farm of sixty-two acres which is owned jointly by himself and wife, was born at Butler, Butler County, Pennsylvania, April 29, 1845, and is a son of Andrew and Elizabeth (Nicholas) Miller.

Both parents of Mr. Miller were born in Germany. The father lived in his native country until he reached young manhood and then came to Butler County, Pennsylvania, securing work in a tannery at Zelenople, where he remained for a time and then went to Butler, where he established the first brewery in the place. The mother of John P. Miller was brought from Germany to America when six years of age by her father, Peter Nicholas, who settled at Zelenople, where he remained for a few years and then moved to what was then Clearfield, but what is now Summit Township. Peter Nicholas bought a farm near Herman, and there his daughter Elizabeth grew to young womanhood. Andrew Miller continued his brewery business at Butler for a number of years, but retired for some time before his death.

John P. Miller went to school through boyhood and then began work in his fath-

er's brewery and after his father retired from business he continued the brewery for some years and then turned his attention to farming. In March, 1880, Mr. Miller and wife came to their present farm, one on which she had been reared from the age of five years. Mr. Miller was married at Butler to Rosanna Hoffman, who was born at Petersburg, Huntington County, Pennsylvania, and is a daughter of Conrad and Barbara (Wagner) Hoffman. They were born in Germany, but were married in America. Shortly after the marriage of their daughter they rented the farm in Summit Township and moved to Butler, where both subsequently died. This farm at one time was drilled in a number of places for oil, and wells produced for a certain period, but at present there is but one well in operation. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have had eleven children born to them and they also have a number of grandchildren. The family record is as follows: John Louis married Clara Tait and they have six children. Mary Elizabeth married Robert Clay and they have five children. Laura married John Knause and they have one child. Charles E. married Rose Gallagher and they have two children. Emma married Benjamin Tait and they have five children. Albert married Lydia Frederick. Frank is a contractor and oil worker, and Lester R. and Lee W. also reside at home. One babe died unnamed and the third child, Flora, lived but five months.

N. C. McCOLLOUGH, a prominent citizen of Butler, attorney at law, oil producer and an active politician, has been a resident of this city for some fifteen years. He was born in 1864, in Fairview Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Peter and a grandson of William McCollough.

The founder of the McCollough family in Butler County was John McCollough, the great-grandfather of N. C. McCol-

lough. Peter McCollough, the father, was a son of William McCollough, and was born in Fairview Township in 1835. For many years he was a leading citizen and large farmer in his native township and he still survives, residing at Chicora, Pennsylvania. The old McCollough property was secured in 1799 and some member of the family has resided on it until the present.

On the old homestead, N. C. McCollough passed his boyhood, securing his education first in the township schools and later at Grove City College, where he was graduated in 1887. He then engaged in teaching and followed this profession in Butler County and later in Kansas and before seriously taking up the study of law at Butler, he served two terms as county superintendent of schools. In 1897 he was admitted to the bar and has been engaged in practice ever since. Mr. McCollough owns large holdings in the oil fields of Pennsylvania and is extensively engaged as a producer. He is a stockholder in the Guaranty Safe Deposit & Trust Company and in other business concerns of importance. He is an ardent Republican and a hard worker for his friends. For the past two years he has been chairman of the Republican County Committee. In 1907 Mr. McCollough was married to Miss Amelia Sherman, a resident of Butler. They are members of the English Lutheran Church. Fraternally he is a Mason, an Odd Fellow and a Knight of Pythias.

JOHN CRAMER, one of Summit Township's substantial and representative men, resides on his fine farm of 137 acres, which lies on the Kittanning turnpike, about six miles east of Butler. He was born November 10, 1856, in Deer Creek Township, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Jacob and Barbara Cramer.

The parents of Mr. Cramer removed from Allegheny County to Clearfield Township, Butler County, in his infancy



JAMES A. McDOWELL

and there he was reared. The mother died on that farm, after which the father retired to Butler, where he died in the spring of 1908.

John Cramer obtained his education in the schools of Clearfield Township and assisted his father on the farm until he was twenty-five years old, when he purchased some oil wells and has been interested in the oil and gas business ever since. He settled on his present farm on April 1, 1904, where he has much excellent farming land and has three oil wells there, owning a number of other wells in other sections.

Mr. Cramer was married first to Eva Langraf and had two children—Albert and Mary. He married second Catherine Kirt, who is a daughter of John Kirt and they have the following children: Leo, Agatha, Elinor, Walter and Cassia. Mr. Cramer is one of the best known men in this part of the country and his judgment in regard to oil and gas territory is considered very valuable.

FRANCIS WALLACE CUNNINGHAM, a prominent dentist of Zelenople, was born in this borough, a son of Dr. Abelard V. and Jennie (Wallace) Cunningham. His paternal grandfather was Dr. Robert Cunningham, who was born in Lancaster County, Penna., in 1806, and who spent his early life in that locality. He was of Irish descent. Coming to Beaver County he there purchased a farm in North Sewickley Township, on which he resided, and was for twenty-eight years engaged in the practice of medicine. His wife in maidenhood was Jane Allison, who came of a prominent family in that locality. They were the parents of seven children.

Dr. Abelard V. Cunningham graduated in medicine at the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia and has been engaged in the practice of his profession in Zelenople for many years. He is a specialist

in the treatment of cancerous growths. He is also examining surgeon for several of the large life insurance companies. His wife Jennie, to whom he was united in 1869, is a daughter of Francis and Adeline (Ferguson) Wallace. Their family numbers in all nine children.

Francis Wallace Cunningham was reared in his native village of Zelenople, obtaining his primary education in the common schools of the locality. He then took a course of study in Geneva College, and was graduated in dentistry at North Pittsburg in 1905. The above-mentioned studies were supplemented by a commercial course in the New Castle Business College. After thus qualifying himself in an educational sense, he established himself in Zelenople, where he is now engaged in a successful practice as a dental surgeon. In 1899 he was joined in marriage with Sadie Thomas, a daughter of William and Jane (Martin) Thomas, of Johnstown, Penna. Dr. and Mrs. Cunningham are the parents of seven children—Abelard Vincent, Harold, Leroy, James Wallace, Sylvia Murton, Vivian, Ethel, and Kenneth Robert. Dr. Cunningham is independent in politics. He has served for the past nine years as clerk of the council, having been a member of that body for the same length of time.

JAMES A. McDOWELL, general cement contractor at Butler, is one of the city's well known and thoroughly reliable business men. He was born November 1, 1866, at Franklin, Venango County, Pennsylvania.

In 1873, when Mr. McDowell was seven years old, his parents moved to Butler County, and the boy obtained his education in the Butler schools. He then learned the plastering and cement business with his father and for the last seventeen years he has been contracting for all kinds of cement work, and as each year sees ce-

ment entering more and more into the building field, Mr. McDowell's enterprise continues to proportionately expand.

August 4, 1892, Mr. McDowell was married to Miss Etta M. Coyle, who was born and reared in Parker Township. They have one child, Clare L. Mr. McDowell owns a fine property at No. 706 W. Penn Street. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has served as a member of the City Council and also as borough auditor and in all public offices he has displayed ability and sound judgment. He belongs to several organizations, to the Odd Fellows, to the Home Guards of America, to the Butler Fire Company and the Protected Home Circle.

Mr. McDonald was a member of Company G, Twenty-first Regiment, Pennsylvania National Guards, during the Spanish-American War, and was appointed as corporal, serving two years, when he was honorably discharged.

HUNTER E. COULTER, a member of the Butler bar and one of the city's representative and substantial citizens, was born in 1860, in Allegheny Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania.

Alexander Coulter, father of Hunter E., came to Butler County from the eastern part of Pennsylvania and settled on a farm in Allegheny Township. He followed farming there and also conducted a blacksmith business in the Pennsylvania oil fields.

Hunter E. Coulter was reared on the home farm and from the public schools entered Grove City College and in 1884 was graduated from the Edinboro State Normal School. He had commenced to teach school almost in boyhood and continued to teach for about nine years, teaching one year in Butler. In 1886 he began the study of law at Butler in the office of Lewis Z. Mitchell, and in 1887 he was admitted to the bar and entered into partnership with T. M. Baker. This association con-

tinued until 1905, when Mr. Baker withdrew in order to engage in banking. Mr. Coulter practices in the county and supreme courts. He takes an active interest in civic government and for seventeen years has been clerk of the council and during five years of this period has also served as borough solicitor. He has numerous interests outside his professional ones and is a stockholder in two of the city banks and is a member of the board of directors of the Butler Steam Laundry.

In 1888 Mr. Coulter was married to Miss Emma C. Barger, of Armstrong County, and they have three children: Clarence G., a student in the Butler High School; Byron Jay, who is learning the machinist trade with the Spang Company; and Sarah Eleanor, who resides at home. Mr. Coulter and family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

PETER NEU, a prominent farmer of Summit Township and a leading citizen, at present filling the position of road supervisor in a very efficient manner, resides on his valuable property containing ninety-three acres, situated at Carbon Center. Mr. Neu has resided on this farm since 1868 but he was born twenty years earlier, at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, January 16, 1848. His parents were John and Mary (Baldauf) Neu.

The parents of Mr. Neu were both born in Germany, but they were not married until after they came to America. The father's business was coal mining and he rose from the lowest position in the mine to that of pit boss on the inside of the mine. He was an industrious and steady worker and accumulated money which he later invested in the purchase of land, buying three farms, aggregating 270 acres, to one of which he moved. Both John and Mary Neu died in Summit Township.

During boyhood, Peter Neu worked with his father in the coal mines and he was twenty years of age when the family came

to Summit Township, after which he and his brothers, operated the three farms. The one he now owns was not the one on which his parents settled, all the buildings on that farm having been removed by the B., R. & P. Railroad. On this farm, Mr. Neu put up all the substantial buildings and made all the improvements. He carries on general farming and has three oil wells on his property. He is one of the five survivors of a family of seven children, namely: Catherine, who is the wife of Jacob Gillenberger, of Pittsburg; John, who was drowned in the Monongahela River before the family came to Butler County; Peter; Joseph, who died in 1905; Annie; Henry, who resides at Beaver Falls; and Philip, who died in infancy.

In early manhood, Peter Neu married Barbara Leinenbaugh, who is a daughter of Peter Leinenbaugh, and they have had eight children, as follows: Amalie Catherine (deceased); Edward Joseph (deceased); Rosalie M., who married John Conrad; Clara M., who married Albert J. Carter; Francis P.; Emma C., who married Marsh Leonard; Charles E., married Clara Leonard; and John L. J. Mr. Neu and family belong to the Roman Catholic Church.

DR. ABELARD VINCENT CUNNINGHAM, a prominent physician of Zelenople for a period of forty-one years has been engaged in the practice of medicine in this borough, has won prestige in this locality as a representative of the calling to which his energies have been devoted through life. He was born January 14, 1837, in North Sewickley Township, Beaver County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Dr. Robert and Jane (Allison) Cunningham.

Dr. Robert Cunningham, father of the subject, was of Irish descent and was born in September, 1806, in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, where his early life was spent. He came to Beaver County, purchased a farm of Dr. Loring Lusk in North

Sewickley Township, where for twenty-eight years he was engaged in the practice of medicine. He wedded Jane Allison, who was born in 1808, a daughter of James Allison, a prominent attorney, who was twice a member of Congress from that district, and a sister of John Allison, who was paymaster in the army under President Lincoln and Reg. United States Treasurer under President Grant. Seven children were born to Dr. and Mrs. Cunningham: Lonisa, wife of Edward White of Iowa; Adison, a farmer residing at Bridge Water, Beaver County; Dr. A. V. Cunningham, subject of this sketch; Dr. Dewees Cunningham, was assistant surgeon in the army and engaged in practice at Wurtensburg, Lawrence County, until his death; Juliette, died in 1848, aged ten years; Cecelia, deceased wife of Dr. Stewart of Akron, also deceased; and Jennie, married Lorenzo C. Kirker, of Beaver Falls, where she resides at the present time. Dr. Cunningham died September, 1860, and his wife April 30, 1851.

Dr. A. V. Cunningham, our subject, was educated at North Sewickley and Beaver Academies and graduated from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia in 1880, having previously attended that college during 1863 and 1864. He first began practicing at Wampum, Lawrence County, after which, for about one year, he located at Poland, where he became an intimate acquaintance of President McKinley. In 1867 Dr. Cunningham came to Zelenople, where he has been constantly and successfully engaged in the practice of his profession until the present time. Dr. Cunningham has made a wonderful discovery of a cure for cancerous growths, one of the worst maladies to which mankind is heir, and has treated hundreds of cases with success. He has testimonials as well as growths preserved, which seem almost incredible to one who has not seen the results of his wonderful work. He has in his possession specimens of all kinds of the ma-

lignant growth. This remedy has been known to Dr. Cunningham for many years, but owing to the ethics of his profession has refused to make it known to the world until in later years, when impelled from a sense of duty to mankind and humanity. Dr. Cunningham is of an inventive turn of mind and has invented an instrument for administering chloroform to his patients. He has also invented a single-tree which holds the trace by a patent spring known as the Resilient Spring, for preventing the trace from leaving the single-tree.

Dr. Cunningham has been for a number of years a member of the Butler County Medical Society and is examining surgeon for a number of the large life insurance companies including the Equitable of New York; the Montpelier of Vermont, formerly the New York Life, and the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. He was for some years local surgeon of the B. & O. R. R. He is religiously a member of the Methodist Church and in politics independent.

He is now serving his second term as a member of the Board of Pensioners, on which he had at one time previously served four years. He has served several terms as a member of the school board and as burgess and clerk of the borough council.

On September 16, 1869, Dr. Cunningham wedded Jennie Wallace, who was born and reared in Zelenople, and is a daughter of Francis and Adeline (Ferguson) Wallace. To them were born the following children: Nora Viola; Francis Wallace, a graduate of the Pittsburg Dental College; Abelard Vincent, a dentist residing in Zelenople; Jennie, wife of Brant Sankey of Zelenople; Lee S., a painter; Walter C., superintendent of the crating department of the enameling works; Ralph, a machinist of Zelenople; and Adeline F.

C. H. KENNEDY, proprietor of the Kennedy Bottling Works at Butler, is a leading and representative business citi-

zen who is identified with a number of the successful enterprises of this section. He was born in 1857, near Kennedy's Mill, in Slippery Rock Township, Lawrence County, Pennsylvania.

When Mr. Kennedy was three years old his parents moved to Muddy Creek Township, Butler County, but shortly afterward went to Tennessee, subsequently returning to Lawrence County. C. H. Kennedy spent his early life on a farm and also worked with his father's threshing machine and later spent four years at the blacksmith trade. He learned the bottling business at New Brighton and Sharon and from the latter place came to Butler September 10, 1890, at which time he bought a small bottling plant already established and has continued in the business ever since. Mr. Kennedy has prospered through his energy and enterprise and now occupies his own building which is situated at No. 158 Race Street, Butler, and is equipped with modern machinery that makes the manufacture of all kinds of soft drinks, in which he deals, sanitary, healthful and economical. He does an immense business and his trade relations cover a wide territory. He is a stockholder in the Butler County National Bank, in the People's Telephone Company, the Butler Savings and Trust Company and the Butler Ice Company. He has taken an active interest in local politics and has served three years as a member of the city council.

In 1888 Mr. Kennedy married Esther E. Boyer, of Sharon, Pennsylvania. They have one daughter, Dorothy Elizabeth. Mr. Kennedy is a member and liberal supporter of the First Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the order of Maccabees and of the Federal Casualty Company.

JOHN KNAUSE, residing on the old Knause farm of seventy-two acres, situated in Summit Township, of which he is one-third owner, was born on a farm in Oakland Township, Butler County, Penn-

sylvania, March 20, 1863, and is a son of Jacob and Margaret (Bigger) Knause.

The parents of Mr. Knause came to the Summit Township farm in 1867 and here the father died on July 3, 1884, and the mother, on November 5, 1900. Thus John Knause has lived on this farm ever since he was four years old and from boyhood has been engaged in farming. He is part owner of the homestead, his two sisters, Mrs. W. H. Barnhart and Mrs. Harry J. O'Donnell, owning the other two-thirds. It is good land and Mr. Knause is considered one of the best and most successful farmers of this section.

In 1884 Mr. Knause was married to Miss Laura Miller, who is a daughter of John P. Miller, a prominent resident of Butler County, and they have one child, Alberta. Mr. and Mrs. Knause are members of the Lutheran Church. He takes no very active interest in politics, but he has opinions and performs all duties pertaining to good citizenship when township affairs are under public consideration.

WINFIELD S. SCOTT, a representative citizen of Summit Township, a dairyman and owner of fifty acres of excellent farming land, was born in Summit Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, December 12, 1860, and is a son of Mitchell and Catherine (Moser) Scott.

George Scott, the grandfather of Winfield S., was the first settler on the present farm, which he secured from the Government. He was of Scotch-Irish descent and came to this section at a very early day, finding himself almost alone when he built his log cabin in the forest. He cleared his land and made improvements which greatly increased the value of the property, which, in turn, came into the possession of his son, Mitchell Scott, who was born on the farm in 1820. The latter grew to manhood here and then married a daughter of Solomon Moser. Mr. Moser was of German parentage, but of Ameri-

can birth. He owned property in Oakland Township, where Mrs. Scott was born and reared. Mitchell Scott and wife took up their domestic life in the old house which stood in the vicinity of the handsome residence in which their son, Winfield S., resides. They had two children, both sons, and both survive: John, a resident of Butler, and Winfield S. on the old farm. The father was the first to pass away, his death taking place in November, 1892. The mother survived until January, 1899. They were well known throughout the township and were numbered with the most respected people.

Winfield S. Scott has been engaged in farming ever since he reached an age to make use of farm implements, and his life has been passed in Summit Township. In addition to operating his own farm, he rents fifty additional acres, which he also cultivates. For the past twelve years he has been in the dairy business and operates a milk route through Butler.

On May 25, 1892, Mr. Scott was married to Miss Sadie Christie, who is a daughter of Newton and Mary (Robb) Christie. Mrs. Scott was born in Greece City, Concord Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, on the same farm on which her grandfather, Hughes Christie, was born, one which had been settled by her great-grandfather, Andrew Christie. Her parents still reside in Concord Township, among the old, respected and substantial residents. Her maternal grandfather, Isaac Robb, was born in Oakland Township, the Robbs being also old people in Butler County. Both Mr. and Mrs. Scott can well lay claim to pioneer ancestry. They have four children: Wesley N., Oliver W., Mary Catherine and Eugene Mitchell. The family belong to the First Presbyterian Church at Butler. They enjoy the comforts of a modern and attractive residence which Mr. Scott built in 1892. He is not actively interested in politics, but he is a good citizen and in local

affairs is apt to cast his vote for the candidates he believes will give attention to matters of neighborhood interest, the making of good roads and the adding to the efficiency of the schools being of paramount importance.

MARTIN HEIM, a well known citizen of Butler Township, where he conducts a large business in building stone, leasing two quarries for the purpose, was born in Summit Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, October 10, 1852, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Ober) Heim.

The father of Mr. Heim was born in a German province, came to America in young manhood, and died in Summit Township, Butler County, in 1862, when aged fifty-two years. In Philadelphia he learned the trade of piano builder, which he followed in that city for several years, but after his marriage he came to Butler County and bought a farm of ninety-three acres in Summit Township. At the time he located there, this beautiful, fertile farm, which his son Martin now owns, was a great belt of woodland. He worked hard and cleared a large part of the property. He married a daughter of Martin Ober, who came to Philadelphia from France. The children of John and Elizabeth Heim were three in number, as follows: Henry, who lives at Warren, Pennsylvania; Catherine, who is the wife of Joseph Shebel, of Clearfield Township; and Martin, of Butler Township. The parents of Mr. Heim were worthy members of the Catholic Church at Herman.

Martin Heim learned the carpenter trade after he left school and worked for some years at this trade and for a few years afterward as a farmer and then opened his first stone quarry, where he now resides. Later he sold that quarry and now has three others leased. These are quarried for sandstone and his trade is mainly local, but he has furnished the stone that went into the construction of

the public school building at Springdale and of many of the finest residences at Butler. His industry gives employment to about nine men.

Mr. Heim married Annie Benedict Kost, whose parents came to Butler Township in 1837. Mr. and Mrs. Heim have ten children, as follows: Joseph, William and Anthony, all residents of Pittsburgh; Theodore, Frank, Viola, Victor, Loretta, Anna and Mildred, at home. Mr. Heim and family belong to St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church. In politics he is a Democrat. He is a member of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, Branch No. 56, and is one of its executive committee.

W. J. TROUTMAN, a representative citizen of the city of Butler and a member of the leading mercantile firm of A. Troutman's Sons, was born at Butler, Pennsylvania, May 20, 1868, and is a son of the venerable Adam Troutman, one of Butler's most esteemed retired residents and pioneer business men.

W. J. Troutman was reared in his native city and was educated in the schools of Butler and the Capitol University at Columbus, Ohio, supplemented by a thorough business course in the Columbus Business College, where he was graduated in 1887. He then accepted a position with the Butler Savings Bank as assistant book-keeper and continued in the bank for two years, following which he entered the firm of A. Troutman & Son, which, on the retirement of the founder, became A. Troutman's Sons. This firm conducts the largest dry goods and department store in the city. Mr. Troutman is a man of enterprise and is interested in other prospering concerns of city and vicinity.

In 1890 Mr. Troutman was married to Miss Josephine Martha Stock, of Butler, Pennsylvania, and they have one child, Helen Margaret. He is a member of the German Lutheran Church. He takes an active interest in everything pertaining to



MARTIN HEIM

the welfare of Butler and is a member of the volunteer fire department.

PERRY E. GOULD, a well known farmer and stock dealer in Butler Township, where he owns 125 acres of fine land and has 100 acres under cultivation, was born in Clay Township, Butler County, Penna., November 5, 1859, and is a son of William and Martha (Surlis) Gould.

William Gould, the father of Perry E., was born in County Down, Ireland, a son of Robert Gould, and died at Butler, Penna., in November, 1897, aged almost eighty-three years. He was seven years old when his parents brought him to America, the long voyage being made in a sailing vessel, and he could recall to his children many incidents of the settling of the family in Clay Township, where his father bought several hundred acres of land. William Gould grew to manhood on that pioneer farm and spent his whole life there until about two years before his death, when he moved to Butler. His wife was a daughter of Reuben Surlis, who came to Butler County when his daughter was small. Mrs. Gould was born in New Jersey, but the remainder of her life was passed in Butler County. The children of William Gould and wife were: George, who was a brave soldier in the Union army, was killed at the battle of Bull Run; Sarah, who is the wife of Josiah Neyman of Oakland Township; Jane, deceased, who married Beatty Thorn, who resides in Iowa; Henry, who is a resident of Butler; Phebe, who married Perry Broman, residing at Oil City; Mary, who married Alfred Flieger, of New Castle; Thomas, who lives in Clay Township; Perry E.; Robert Harvey, who resides in Washington Township; Sylvester, deceased, who was a resident of Kansas, and Arabella, who married Rev. Henry Hoffman, of Petersville. The parents of this family were people of most worthy type. They were consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Perry E. Gould remained on the home farm and found plenty of work to occupy his time until he was twenty years of age, in the meanwhile having been a more or less regular attendant at school in Clay Township. After leaving home he went into the oil country and for the next sixteen years gave his attention to the oil industry. He then took up his home in Butler and lived there for four years, but in 1892 he bought a farm in Concord Township and removed to it, remaining there until in March, 1898, when he sold it to advantage and purchased his present farm in Butler Township. Here Mr. Gould raises corn, oats, wheat, hay and garden produce. He does a considerable amount of business also in buying and feeding horses and cattle.

Mr. Gould married Anna M. Whitmire, a daughter of Jacob Whitmire, of Oakland Township, and they have one son and one daughter: Hazel and Paul Perry. Mr. Gould and family belong to the United Presbyterian Church. While no active politician, Mr. Gould is a staunch Republican and a hearty supporter of its policies and candidates. He is numbered with the township's representative men.

JAMES W. HUTCHISON, an able member of the Butler bar, who has been a resident of this city since 1887, was born in Parker Township, Butler County, Penna., June 17, 1864, and is a son of James G. Hutchison.

In the early part of the Nineteenth Century, William and David Hutchison, the former of whom was the grandfather of James W., came from the eastern part of Pennsylvania to find homes in the western section. David settled in Armstrong County, and William took up his residence in Parker Township, Butler County. There James G. Hutchison spent his life.

James W. Hutchison was reared in Parker and Washington Townships and was given superior educational advantages.

After completing his academic studies at North Washington, he entered Westminster College, from which he was creditably graduated in 1887, having completed a business course at Duff's Commercial College in 1885. In the fall of 1887 he came to Butler and pursued his course of law reading in the office of Attorney S. F. Bowser, and was admitted to the bar December 2, 1889. He has devoted almost two decades to practicing law in this city and, having all the qualities essential to success in his profession, he has prospered along that line. He practices in the local courts and also in the Superior and Supreme Courts, and the importance in which he is held was indicated when Judge Joseph Buffington, in 1899, appointed him referee in bankruptcy for Butler County. In addition to his large practice, Mr. Hutchison is interested in business enterprises to some extent.

In 1889 Mr. Hutchison was married to Miss Ida M. Campbell, of Bradford, Penna., who died in 1900, leaving two children, Eileen and Paul. In 1903 Mr. Hutchison was married (second) to Miss Helen Victor, of Erie, Penna. He is an active citizen and has never declined to take part in shaping public sentiment whenever the welfare of the city has been at stake. He has been a useful member of the School Board. In politics, he is identified with the Republican party. He is affiliated with a number of fraternal organizations, the Knights of Pythias, the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Malta, being particularly interested in the first named, holding the office of grand inner guard of the Grand Lodge of the order of the State of Pennsylvania, and belongs to Company No. 25, Uniform Rank, at Butler. He is a member of the United Presbyterian Church.

ALBERT ANDERSON PARK, a practical miller and formerly a member of the Mars Milling and Feed Company, is a

well-known and substantial citizen of this place. He was born July 20, 1866, on the old home farm, in Adams Township, Butler County, Penna., and is a son of Samuel and Emma (Anderson) Park.

Matthew Park, the great-grandfather, came to Pennsylvania from Ireland, at a very early date. He built a sawmill in the woods, on a deep stream of water and operated it during the remainder of his life, being the first of the Park family to be identified with mill interests of any kind in Butler County. He was succeeded by his son, Samuel Park, and for years they resided together in a commodious house of two stories, which was constructed of logs, and was built about 1813. Samuel operated the old Park grist mill, which possibly was erected by his father, and it was built in 1833 and is still standing. Samuel Park married Jane Roseborrow, a native of Ohio, who lived to be ninety-three years of age, but Samuel Park died when aged sixty-five years. They had eight children, namely: John, William, Samuel, Levi, Lavina, Martha Jane, and two sons who died young. The only survivor of the family is Lavina, who married Thomas Park, of the same surname as herself, but of a different family.

Samuel Park was born in the big log house at Mars, in 1827. He remained at home, being a dutiful and useful son. In 1876 he built what is known as the Mars mill and gave it the name of the Globe Roller Mill, it being the first steam grist mill in this section of the country. He operated the mill and also cultivated his farm of 200 acres of land in Adams Township. When about twenty-eight years of age, he married Emma Anderson, who was born at Greenville, Penna., and was ten years old when she came to Butler County, where she has lived ever since, and following the death of her husband, in 1901, has made her home with her daughter, Mrs. C. J. Ingram. The children of Samuel and Emma Park were: Nelson L., deceased;

Mary J., wife of J. D. Mahan; Albert Anderson; Harry G.; William B., and Eda M., who is the wife of C. J. Ingram, and four children who died young.

Albert Anderson Park was reared on the farm and learned all the details of farm work, but he had numerous other duties, some of great responsibility, during boyhood. He was only ten years old when he began to assist in the mill. His father was the first postmaster at Mars and at eight years of age, Albert A. must have been considered a very reliable and trustworthy lad, for to him was entrusted the carrying of the United States mail bag from Wexford, in Allegheny County, to Mars. He made the trip once a week, every Saturday, on horseback, meeting the stage at Wexford, and during the ten years of mail carrying, there is no record of his ever making a single mistake. It was through the efforts of Samuel Park and ex-Judge Marshall that a post-office was established and it was a matter of much accommodation to the whole country side. The emoluments were not large, \$8 a month being paid to the carrier for the first year, and \$35 allowed for the office business. Later, Mr. Park became miller for his father and still later rented the mill and when the father died he rented from the other heirs and continued the business. He then took M. W. Dunlap as a partner and they did business under the name of the Mars Milling Company, and conducted a feed store and a coal yard, as adjuncts. Later, C. Galbraith, W. J. Link and J. W. Lee were admitted to partnership and the enterprise became the Mars Milling and Feed Company. Mr. Park continued with the concern until 1907, when he sold his interest but still operates the mill for the company. It has proved a very successful business investment for all concerned.

In October, 1899, Mr. Park was married to Mayme C. Marshall, widow of Charles Marshall and daughter of Jacob M. Miller, of Callery. They have one child, Clyde C.

Mrs. Park has one son by her former marriage, Harry Marshall, who is agent for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad at Callery. Mr. and Mrs. Park are members of the United Presbyterian Church. In 1907 he erected the present handsome brick residence, which is one of the most attractive and comfortable homes at Mars. In politics, like his father, Mr. Park is identified with the Republican party.

WILLIAM J. BARKLEY, one of Franklin Township's representative and public-spirited citizens, resides on his valuable and well-improved farm of 203 acres, carrying on general agriculture. He was born March 17, 1847, at Pittsburg, Penna., and is a son of George and Margaret (Behm) Barkley.

Both parents of Mr. Barkley came to America when twelve years old, with their parents, from the same village. The paternal grandfather settled in Pennsylvania, in Muddy Creek Township, Butler County, and when his son George was thirteen years old, he sent him to Pittsburg and for ten years the latter was employed by the Penn Mill Cotton Factory. From there George Barkley entered a foundry in Allegheny, where he remained several years and then turned his attention to farming, spending one year in Lancaster Township before returning to the old homestead in Muddy Creek Township, where he died in May, 1876, aged fifty-seven years. In politics he was a Democrat and he served in local offices. He married Margaret Behm, who was a daughter of Nicholas Behm, and she was reared at Zelienville. George Barkley and wife had the following children: Catherine, who married Henry Heyle, of Franklin Township; William J.; Sarah, who married Samuel Knox, of Grove City; Mrs. Margaret Snyder, who resides at Butler; Emma, who married David West, of Franklin Township; and Mary, the widow of Jonathan Jones, who resides in Law-

rence County. George Barkley and wife were members of the German Lutheran Church at Prospect, in which he served some years as a deacon.

William J. Barkley was reared and educated in Butler County and he remained on the home farm until his marriage, when he purchased his present farm from his father. It is a large tract of valuable land but Mr. Barkley has about all of it under cultivation. His farming is carried on according to modern ideas and he is one of the largest growers of fine stock in this section.

Mr. Barkley married Josephine Snyder, who was a daughter of John Snyder, of Brady Township, and they had five children born to them, namely: George, who resides at home; Clara, deceased, who was the wife of John Pontius, of Butler; Jessie, who married W. E. Heyle, of Prospect; Frank, who is principal of the schools of Freedom, in Beaver County; and Mabel, who is the wife of Charles S. Bolton, of Wheeling, West Virginia. The beloved mother of the above family died May 23, 1908, aged fifty-nine years. She was a consistent Christian and was a member of the Lutheran Church.

In politics, Mr. Barkley is a Democrat, but his personal popularity in his township is so great that he has been kept in some public office for many years, although the normal Republican vote is double that of the Democratic. For twelve years he has served as a school director, for three years as supervisor, one year as tax collector and for four years as overseer of the poor. He is a member of the Lutheran Church at Prospect and has served as a deacon in the same.

JOHN STAPLES, one of Adams Township's representative citizens, resides on his excellent farm of 100 acres, on which he carries on a general line of agriculture. He was born in Forward Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, December 23,

1835, and is a son of Job and Susan (Hays) Staples.

The father of Mr. Staples was born and reared in the city of New York and came to Pennsylvania in early manhood. For a few years he taught school in different localities and gradually worked his way westward until he reached Butler County, where he bought a farm of 200 acres which was then in Cranberry but is now situated in Forward Township. He resided on that farm for a number of years, doing a large part of the clearing, but later moved to Adams Township and in 1853 settled on the farm which is now owned by his son John. Here he died in 1861, aged seventy years. He married Susan Hays, a native of Butler County, who died aged sixty-eight years. They had sixteen children, John Staples being among the younger ones.

John Staples has led a quiet, useful life, devoting himself mainly to farming, and has never desired any other place of residence than Butler County. Here he has rich land well stocked and improved, a happy, united, intelligent family, and friends of many years' standing. Performing readily every duty demanded by good citizenship, he enjoys the esteem and commands the respect of his fellow citizens.

In 1865 Mr. Staples was married to Miss Mandana Ray and they have had children as follows: Nancy E., Susan, Walter B., Agnes and Amy, twins, Claire, William, and Maude. Of the above family Susan married W. E. Dunbar and has one child, Hazel. Walter B. married C. May Rhodes and they have two children, Dorothy and John. Agnes married B. J. Little and they have one child, Eleanor. Claire attends college at Grove City. Maude and William are deceased. The latter married Catherine Kauffman and they had two children, Gladys and Marjorie. Mr. Staples and family belong to the Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a Republican.



SAMUEL O. BELL



MRS. MATILDA A. BELL

SAMUEL O. BELL, one of Parker Township's representative citizens and substantial farmers, residing on his valuable estate of 125 acres, which is situated near Glenora, was born in Washington Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, August 26, 1844, and is a son of Samuel and Mary (Shiria) Bell.

Samuel Bell was born in Washington Township and was a son of William Bell, who was born in Scotland and was an early settler in Butler County, where he died. Samuel Bell married Mary Shiria and they had two sons, Samuel O. being the only survivor.

Samuel O. Bell was but nine months old when his father died and when three years old was taken to the home of his paternal grandparents, William Bell and wife, who resided near North Washington. He remained there until he was eight years of age and then went to live at the home of his maternal uncle, William Shiria, at Annandale, Butler County, where he continued to reside for about four years. He then returned to his mother, who had contracted a second marriage, with James Alworth, when he was young. Mr. Bell assisted his step-father in his agricultural operations until he reached his majority, when he started out for himself. For some years he worked in the oil fields and is still interested in the oil industry, having several producing wells on his own farm, of which he took possession about 1872.

Mr. Bell married Miss Matilda Alworth, who was born in Parker Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania. She is now deceased. She was a woman of many virtues and was a consistent member of the United Presbyterian Church. Mr. and Mrs. Bell had three children born to them, namely: Lillie M., who looks after the comfort of her father in the old home; Mary E., who is the wife of Frank Smith, of Parker Township; and Flora B., who is the wife of Philip Deal, of Parsonville, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Mary E. (Bell)

Smith has one daughter, Edna Margaret. Flora B. (Bell) Deal has two children, Lillian Marie and Lawrence Edward. Mrs. Samuel O. Bell died 1888 in her forty-seventh year.

In his political convictions, Mr. Bell is a Republican. He has been an active citizen, working at all times for the best interests of his neighborhood, and at different times has been elected to office. He has served as tax collector and inaugurated reforms in keeping the public highways in condition, during his excellent administration as road supervisor.

ALFRED J. BLACK, a prominent general farmer and stock raiser, residing on his one farm of eighty acres in Cherry Township, about one-half mile south of old Annandale, owns a second farm of forty-eight acres, separated on the south by a narrow strip of land which belongs to his brother, James T. Black. Alfred J. Black was born on this second farm, in Cherry Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, July 18, 1849, and is a son of Adam and Mary (Turner) Black.

Adam Black was born on the above-named farm, a son of Robert Black, who came to Butler County from across the Allegheny Mountains, at a very early day. Robert Black took out the first patent and in 1828 secured the first deed for 250 acres of land in Cherry Township, and was given an allowance which made the aggregate 280 acres, at that time all in one tract. It is now divided into four farms, two of which are owned by Alfred J. Black; a third farm, of forty-seven acres, is owned by James T. Black, a brother; and the fourth farm of 100 acres, is owned by Robert M. Black, a cousin, residing at Bruin. This farm has never been out of the Black family, with the exception of two acres, which were once sold, but were soon reclaimed by the Blacks. The aged grandfather died on this land. His son Adam succeeded and he passed his life on the

Black property, following agricultural pursuits. He married Mary Ann Turner, who was born in Parker Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, and there were nine children born to them, as follows: Robert P., who is a farmer in Concord Township; William P., deceased; Elizabeth, deceased, was the wife of Giles Vogan; John M., who lives in Allegheny Township; Alfred J.; Jane, who is the wife of Hilton Tinker, of Ellwood City; Clementine, who is the widow of Dr. Clarence Bard; Ella, who is the wife of Smiley Smith; and James T., who is a farmer in Cherry Township. The father of the above family died in 1888. The mother survived until February, 1908, dying when aged eighty-eight years.

Alfred J. Black was reared on the old Black farm and with the exception of three years spent at Butler, 1891-94, he has passed his whole life here. During those three years he worked in the car department of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, going later to the Pittsburg & Western, at first being car inspector and later yard superintendent. For a short time prior to his marriage he worked occasionally in the oil fields, but his main business in life has been farming, in earlier years attending to all the work himself, but since his two stalwart sons have attained manhood, he has plenty of valuable assistance. He continued to reside on his forty-acre farm until 1904, when he moved to the eighty-acre tract, and has both farms under cultivation.

Mr. Black married Mary I. McCoy, who was born at Harrisville, Pennsylvania, and is a daughter of Thomas McCoy. They have three children: George Herbert and Adam Rozell, both at home; and Nellie, who is the wife of Sherman Hockenberry. They have one son, Howard Alfred. Mr. Black and family belong to the Pleasant Valley Presbyterian Church. He has long been a leading member of this body and is one of its elders. In his views on public questions, Mr. Black is a strong adherent

of the Prohibition party, while his sons are both Democrats.

COL. ALEXANDER LOWRY, in whose death the city of Butler lost one of its oldest and most venerable citizens, bore the reputation, in the days of his active business career, of being one of the most successful and best known hotel men in the State. He was a native of Pennsylvania, born in Blair County (then a part of Huntingdon County), February 18, 1814, and was a son of Alexander and Margaret (Bonslough) Lowry, both natives of Huntingdon County.

The Lowry family in America dates back to early colonial days, when Lazarus Lowry, great-grandfather of our subject, came from North of Ireland, in 1729, and settled in Donegal, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. He located upon the celebrated farm known as "Donegal," now owned by Senator Cameron. This place passed into the hands of his son, Col. Alexander Lowry, one of the most noted Indian traders in the history of Pennsylvania, who lived upon it some years, then sold out and moved to Huntingdon County, where his son, Alexander Lowry, Jr., was born.

Col. Alexander Lowry, whose name heads this sketch, lived in his native county until he grew to manhood, and attended the primitive schools of that period. At the age of eighteen years he became apprenticed to the trade of a cabinetmaker, serving three years, after which he worked as journeyman until 1837. In 1839 he embarked in the hotel business at Yellow Springs, Blair County, continuing there until 1842, when he removed to Water Street, on the line of the Pennsylvania Canal. He conducted a hotel at that point until 1846, then was proprietor of the American House at Holidaysburg about four years. In September, 1850, he removed to Butler and purchased the Beatty House, situated on the site of the present

Troutman Block, which thereafter was known as the Lowry House as long as the building was used for hotel purposes. Colonel Lowry sold there in 1866 and purchased the present Lowry House, which he conducted with success until 1873, which year marked his retirement from the hotel business. He had disposed of this property in 1873, at the commencement of the oil excitement, but again purchased it in 1879. After abandoning the hotel business he resided in a comfortable home on West Pearl Street, the remainder of his life. He lived a long and useful life and during his residence of nearly half a century in Butler aided materially in the development of the city and its resources.

Colonel Lowry was united in marriage, in 1841, with Miss Margaret Spear, of Williamsburg, Blair County, Pennsylvania, who died at Butler, December 11, 1886. They became parents of the following children: Belle W.; W. A., who is serving as prothonotary of Butler County; Charles S.; John F.; Porter W., who has attained prominence as a lawyer of Butler; George W.; Thomas L., and J. L.

HENRY EDWIN DRUSHEL, one of Forward Township's excellent farmers and leading public men, resides on his valuable property which contains ninety-six acres, on which he carries on general agriculture. He was born on his grandfather's farm, in Beaver County, Penna., December 24, 1868, and is a son of Rhinehart and Caroline (Mickley) Drushel.

Rhinehart Drushel was born in Germany and was six years old when his parents came to America. His father, Henry Drushel, settled on a farm in Beaver County, where he spent the remainder of his life. The names of some of Henry Drushel's children were: Margaret, who married Henry Shelly; Elizabeth, who married Fred Knepp; Jacob and Rhinehart. Rhinehart Drushel remained on the home farm and when he had married he still

continued to live there for a short time, afterwards coming to Butler County and purchasing the farm now owned by his son, Henry Edwin, it then being the property of Jacob Wooster. Very little clearing had been done and scarcely any improving. All through his active life he devoted himself to making this farm a valuable and comfortable home and died here in 1888, aged fifty-two years. He married Caroline Mickley, daughter of Michael Mickley, and her parents came to America from Germany. She died in 1905, when aged about sixty years. They had three children: Henry Edwin; Amelia, who died when eleven years of age, and Mary, who married William Freshcorn.

Henry E. Drushel was three months old when his parents came to his present farm and this has been his home ever since. As he grew up he attended the country schools and he also assisted his father in clearing and later in cultivating the land. This farm was once a part of the old Chew estate and a portion of the old stone house in which the Chews lived is still standing. Mr. Drushel continues to make improvements and he carries on a general farming line, introducing modern methods into his work and making use of improved machinery.

Mr. Drushel married Miss Matilda Rader, who is a daughter of Oswald Rader, and they have seven children, namely: Charles, Philip, Clarence, Benjamin, Roy, George and Margaret. With his family, Mr. Drushel belongs to the Reformed Church, in which he is a deacon. In politics he is a Democrat. He has taken a hearty interest in public affairs in his township and has served in numerous offices, including those of auditor and tax collector.

LEWIS M. ROTH, D. D. S., who has been engaged in the practice of dentistry at Prospect for the past twenty-five years, was born April 13, 1858, at Prospect, But-

ler County, Penna., and is a son of Lewis and Lydia (Beighley) Roth.

David Roth, the grandfather, was a native of Bethlehem, Penna., and he served in the War of 1812, with the rank of colonel. He was a locksmith by trade and added the manufacture of coffee mills by hand to his other enterprises. He became a very popular citizen of his section, so much so that his fellow citizens elected him to the Legislature. He had no taste for politics, and the record tells that it was in order to escape the kind intentions of his friends that he left his old neighborhood and moved into what was then the wilderness, in Butler County, settling in Franklin Township.

Lewis Roth was born at Bethlehem, Northampton County, Penna., accompanied his parents to Butler County and died here when aged seventy-six years. In early manhood he worked as a blacksmith, later was in partnership with James Anderson, in conducting a general store at Prospect, later farmed for a time and subsequently resumed mercantile life. In politics he was a Democrat and on one occasion, when he was his party's nominee for the office of county treasurer, he lacked but 100 votes of election, although the county was strongly Republican. He gave his children excellent educational advantages and took a deep interest in their welfare. He was one of Prospect's representative citizens, held all of the borough offices and sustained the most cordial relations with those who knew him in either business or social life, his manner being kindly and his nature tolerant. All of his sons have become prominent in professional life, there being five of them, three of whom are clergymen. Rev. H. Warren Roth, D. D., is at present manager of the Passavant Hospitals at Pittsburg, Chicago and Milwaukee. Rev. David Luther Roth, D. D., is pastor of a Lutheran Church at Pittsburg. Rev. Theophilus B. Roth is editor of the *Young Lutheran*, published at

Greenville. John M. is a practicing attorney in Michigan, having been admitted to the bar at Butler. The youngest member of the family is Dr. Lewis M., of Prospect.

Lewis M. Roth went from the public schools of Prospect to Thiel College, at Greenville, Penna., and became interested in dentistry, studying this science first with Dr. B. F. Lepley, at Prospect. He studied in the dental department of the University of Michigan, later the Western Reserve Medical College at Cleveland and still later the Eclectic Medical College at Cincinnati. He engaged in the practice of dentistry first in Kansas and then returned to Prospect, where he has been a continuous resident ever since and has been one of the city's most useful and public-spirited men.

In political sentiment, Dr. Roth has always been a Democrat. At various times he has filled almost every borough office and is serving his third consecutive term as a member of the School Board. He is also a member of the borough council and was one of the leaders in the movement which resulted in the paving of the streets. His party chose him as their standard bearer, in 1904, for the office of county treasurer, but Republican influence was too strong to be overcome.

Dr. Roth was married to Miss Annie Criswell, who is a daughter of James Criswell, a well known resident of Slippery Rock Township, Lawrence County, Penna., and four children have been born to them, namely: May, Lois, George and Margaret. Dr. and Mrs. Roth are members of the Emanuel Lutheran Church at Prospect, in which he, like his father before him, has served as a deacon for many years.

JOHN H. WILSON, a leading member of the Butler bar and city solicitor, was born in 1868, at Nashville, Tennessee, but he has been a resident of Butler County, since childhood.

Mr. Wilson was reared at Harmony, Butler County, and he obtained his early education in the public schools, subsequently entering Grove City College, where he was graduated in the class of 1891. For several years he engaged in teaching school, and studying law in the office of Attorney Levingstone McQuiston, at Butler, and he was admitted to the bar in 1893. He entered into a law partnership with Mr. Vanderlin, the firm name being Vanderlin & Wilson, which continued for two years, when it was dissolved and since then Mr. Wilson has been alone. In March, 1907, he was elected city solicitor and has been an efficient and useful public officer. He takes a good citizen's interest in politics and is in perfect accord with the principles of the party to which he has given allegiance since he reached manhood.

In 1899 Mr. Wilson was married to Miss Catherine E. Levis, of Rochester, Pennsylvania, and they have one child, John L. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are members of the First Presbyterian Church. Fraternally, Mr. Wilson is identified with the Masons, the Odd Fellows, and the Royal Arcanum.

JOHN SHEPPARD CAMPBELL, one of Cherry Township's most prominent citizens, formerly a county commissioner of Butler County, and now serving in his twenty-first consecutive year as justice of the peace, is also an honored veteran of the Civil War. He resides on his valuable farm of 100 acres, which is situated three miles north of West Sunbury. Mr. Campbell was born on a farm in Washington Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, April 30, 1838, and is a son of Robert and Jane (Sheppard) Campbell.

Robert Campbell, father of John S., was also born in Washington Township and was a son of John Campbell, who came to Western Pennsylvania from east of the Allegheny Mountains, and was a very early settler in Butler County. Robert Camp-

bell was a plasterer by trade and a small farmer. He died when his son, John S., was fifteen years old. He married Jane Sheppard, who was born in Parker Township, Butler County, and who died when John S. was ten years of age. He was second in order of birth of the family of six children, the others being: Lurena; Amanthus, who is the wife of James C. Glenn, of Clay Township, Butler County; Milton, who lost his leg at the battle of Gettysburg and subsequently died in the hospital; Oliver Perry, who is postmaster at West Sunbury; and Elizabeth Jane, who died in infancy.

When a little boy of but ten years, John S. Campbell found himself an orphan. He was not destitute of kindred, but most of the uncles and aunts had families of their own and no care and kindness given him in his tender years could replace that of his own parents. For a couple of years he lived with his uncle, Zerab Sheppard, who was a farmer and shoemaker in Parker Township, and then was turned over to other relatives among whom he lived, working for his keep, until he was old enough to go out as a farm hand and make wages for himself. The opening of the Civil War settled his immediate future, for in June, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company C, Eleventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserves, for three years, and served in that regiment continuously through the whole term, lacking fifteen days, when, at the battle of the Wilderness, he was captured. He was taken to Andersonville Prison, where he was detained from May until December 16, 1864, when he was exchanged at Charleston, South Carolina. From there he came on to Annapolis, Maryland, where he was prostrated with typhoid fever. He was given a furlough home on this account and came to Butler, where he remained totally unable to rejoin his regiment until the following April. He went then to Annapolis and from there was sent to Pittsburg,

where he was honorably discharged, with the rank of corporal.

The Andersonville prison was not the only Southern fortress with which Mr. Campbell became acquainted during those years of suffering and hardship. At the battle of Gaines Mills he was first captured and was incarcerated in Libby prison and was taken from there to the notorious Belle Isle prison at Richmond, Virginia, but after forty days was exchanged. On December 13, 1862, he was wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg and this caused him to be kept at a hospital in Washington City for six months. Mr. Campbell has a record of which any veteran might be proud, proving that he was never absent from the post of duty during his long service, except when in a hospital or when in the enemy's hands. He is a valued member of the Grand Army Post at West Sumbury.

Upon retiring from the army, Mr. Campbell returned to Butler County and on April 25, 1865, he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah McElvain, who was born and reared on the present home farm in Cherry Township. Her parents were George and Mary Ann (McGill) McElvain, the former of whom died in 1854, and the latter in 1870. George McElvain was a large farmer and owned 200 acres of land. He was the father of nine children, only three of whom reached maturity, namely: Nancy Jane (Mrs. Jamison) of Petrolia; Annis (Mrs. Russell); and Sarah, who is the wife of Mr. Campbell.

The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Campbell were nine in number and all survive except the eldest, Leonora. She married Homer Love, since deceased, and they had two children, a son, who died, and a daughter, Fern, who survives. The other members of the family are: George M., who is in the ice cream business at Allegheny, married Melissa Kelley, since deceased, and they had three children: Hazel, Dwight L. and Genevieve; William M.,

who is connected with an ice cream company in Chicago, married Jennie Young and they have two children: Ralph and Dorothy; Della, who married B. M. Hockenberry, has three children: Benj., Margaret May and Alice Lenora; Andley Bruce, unmarried, who is associated with his brother in business at Allegheny; John, who assists his father on the home farm; Mabel, who is a trained nurse in the Marketown Sanitarium; Homer, who is in business at Allegheny; and Edith, who is the wife of William J. Hockenberry, of West Sumbury.

Mr. Campbell and family are members of the Presbyterian Church at West Sumbury, of which he is one of the elders. For many years he has been a factor in county politics, voting always with the Republican party. Since serving as county commissioner, he has more or less restricted his activities to township affairs. He has a long and enviable record as a justice of the peace, serving now in his fifth consecutive term.

IRA S. ZEIGLER, president of the First National Bank of Zelienople, and a prominent oil operator in Butler County, was born July 4, 1866, in Jackson Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania. His parents are David M. and Elizabeth (Stauffer) Zeigler.

The parents of Mr. Zeigler were both born in Jackson Township, coming of pioneer ancestry. The paternal grandfather was David Zeigler and he was a son of Abraham Zeigler, who came to Butler County from Bucks County, Pennsylvania, at a very early day. He purchased a large tract of land which embraced the territory held by the colony known as Economites. David Zeigler spent his life in Jackson Township, where he engaged in farming and stock raising. The maternal grandfather was Henry Stauffer, who purchased his land, when he came to Butler County, of Abraham Zeigler and they



IRA S. ZEIGLER

continued to be neighbors during the rest of their lives. Four children of David Zeigler are living, namely: Henry M., who resides at Zelenople; G. M., who is a successful farmer living on the old homestead in Jackson Township; David M., and Mrs. Elizabeth Shriver.

For many years David M. Zeigler, father of Ira S., has engaged in farming near Harmony, Butler County, on the Prospect and Harmony road. He married Elizabeth Stauffer and they had the following children born to them: Frederick S., Homer E., residing at Mars in Butler County; Miles P., deceased; Rose, wife of Dr. Beatty, of Butler; Ira S.; and Dot, deceased, who was the wife of F. E. Longwell.

Ira S. Zeigler was reared on the home farm and was afforded an academic education. At the age of nineteen years he entered the office of the P. & W. Railroad, at Harmony, where he learned telegraphing and subsequently served as an operator at different points. In August, 1888, he was appointed agent at Bakerstown and three months later was promoted to the agency at Girard, Ohio, which position he resigned in the fall of 1891 in order to give his entire time to the wholesale coal business, in which he had previously engaged. In the fall of 1891, in the year following his marriage, he came to Zelenople and continued in the coal jobbing business until the amalgamation of coal interests, in the summer of 1893, having been a heavy dealer and at one time he had controlled the whole output of slack in the Beaver Valley.

Mr. Zeigler gained his first banking experience in the bank of Gelbach Brothers, which firm he served as bookkeeper. Later he was employed by the Patterson-Lockwood Oil Company and the Patterson Natural Gas Company and was bookkeeper for both concerns. On August 21, 1896, Mr. Zeigler purchased the Connoquenes-

ing *Valley News*, from the firm of Young & Stoughton, and his energy was soon shown by the extension of its patronage. In June, 1898, he purchased the *Globe*, a weekly newspaper published at Evans City, and subsequently he consolidated it with the *News*, and he continued in editorial and newspaper work until December 28, 1901, when he disposed of his interests in order to give more attention to other business affairs, which had grown to considerable magnitude. During the oil excitement at Scio, Ohio, in 1898, Mr. Zeigler was attracted to that place with other men of business forethought, and he was successful in securing leases which later proved very profitable. At present his operations in oil are in many fields, including Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois and Ohio. In the last named state he operates under the name of the Ira S. Zeigler Company, an incorporated concern, but in the other fields he works independently. In January, 1907, Mr. Zeigler was elected president of the First National Bank at Zelenople and his business career has been of such a nature that his mere name would add strength and confidence to any institution. In large measure, Mr. Zeigler has been the director of his own fortune, in his youth laying a foundation of business integrity on which he has successfully built.

In 1890 Mr. Zeigler was married to Miss Clara Pennell, who is a daughter of Sylvanus Pennell, of Girard, Ohio, and they have four children: Blanche E., Florence Hester, David P. and Lucile. With his family, Mr. Zeigler belongs to the Presbyterian Church. In his political views, Mr. Zeigler is a Republican. He served eight years as a notary public and three terms as a member of the Zelenople town council. He is a Royal Arch Mason, a member of Butler Chapter No. 273, and past master of Harmony Lodge, No. 429, F. & A. M.

JOHN H. SUTTON, who is extensively engaged in handling real estate in Butler County and for years has been prominently identified with the production of oil, is also a surviving officer of the great Civil War. Mr. Sutton was born November 11, 1838, in Clay Township, Butler County, Penna., and is a son of Jeremiah and a grandson of Platt Sutton.

The family of Sutton was founded in Butler County by the grandfather, prior to 1800. Jeremiah Sutton was born in Concord Township, Butler County, in 1808, and died in 1852. He combined shoemaking with farming.

Until he was thirteen years of age, John H. Sutton remained on the home farm and then went to North Washington, where he worked in a store conducted by Harper Brothers, until he was nineteen, when he went West and spent three years in Iowa and Colorado. After he returned to Butler County he enlisted for service in the Civil War, in 1861 entering Company C, Eleventh Regiment, Penna. Reserves. He participated in all of the engagements in which his command took part, and at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, he was wounded and was taken prisoner. He was held at Libby Prison for two months and was then transferred to Annapolis, Maryland. For six months he suffered in a hospital there and then secured a parole and was discharged, but was too exhausted by wound and disease to be able to take advantage of his release before September, 1863. For fourteen months after his return to the quiet and care of home, he was obliged to use a crutch, and even yet the old wound gives him trouble and continually reminds him of those days in battle and subsequent suffering. As second lieutenant of his company he performed every duty of a soldier with courage, fidelity and cheerfulness.

After he had sufficiently recovered from the effects of his wound and imprisonment, Mr. Sutton entered into partnership with

his old employers, Harper Brothers, in a mercantile business at North Washington, and was associated with them for three years, after which he retired to a farm in Washington Township for several years. In 1872 he was elected clerk of the courts of Butler County and then removed to Butler, which has been his home ever since. He served in that office for three years and then became interested in oil production, an industry with which he has ever since been connected. He helped to drill the first producing oil well in Butler County, and in the enterprise he was associated with Capt. W. H. Timblin, Alfred Wick and others, and the development came on the farm of James Millford, in Allegheny Township. Since that time he has drilled more than 100 wells in Butler County. He is largely interested in both city and county real estate and is an expert on the values of different sections.

On March 1, 1864, Mr. Sutton was married to Miss Maria M. Mechling, who died May 30, 1907. She was a daughter of Joseph and Nancy Mechling, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Sutton had seven children born to them: Emma L., who is the widow of H. W. Christie; Frank M., who is traffic manager for the Westinghouse people, and lives at Wilkensburg; Agnes E., who is the wife of W. E. McClung, resides on Fulton Street, Butler; Maud H., who resides with her parents; W. D., residing at Hoboken, Pennsylvania, is an employe of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Angie A., who resides at home; and J. C., who is a practicing physician at New Brighton, Pennsylvania. For fifty years Mr. Sutton has been a member of the official board of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a Republican in politics.

REV. JACOB WILHELM, for many years a very highly esteemed resident of Jefferson Township, where he owned a valuable farm of fifty-three acres, was a minister of the Lutheran Church and was

held in such high regard that he was sent as a missionary to Africa. He survived the dangers that attend those who leave a civilized land in order to minister to almost savage people, and after his return to America he came to Butler County and in 1868 settled on the farm on the Glade Mill road, two miles from Saxonburg, on which his son resides.

Jacob Wilhelm was married to Frederica Maier and to them were born the following children: Gottlieb T., Frederick P., John P., Emanuel J., Clara C. M., Martha L. D., Amelia E. L., Emma M. T. and Hannah J. F. Two members of the above family are deceased.

Gottlieb T. Wilhelm was born in 1870, at Evans City, Butler County, Pennsylvania, and he obtained his education in his native county. He engaged in farming even in his school days and still carries it on in conjunction with his other industries. He does a large amount of teaming and is an oil operator and contractor and at the present time of writing (1908) he has two fine producing oil wells on his farm and owns an interest in five gas wells which are situated in the immediate vicinity. He is one of the most enterprising young business men of this section, in which he is well and favorably known. He has taken considerable interest in politics and served two terms as constable of Jefferson Township. He is a member of the Lutheran Church.

JOHN J. SHERIDAN, member and general manager of the well known business firm, The John J. Sheridan Company, machinists and blacksmiths and dealers in second-hand oil well supplies, at Mars, Pennsylvania, was born November 1, 1866, at Reading, Berks County, Penna.

James Sheridan, father of John J., was born in Ireland and was brought to America in childhood, his parents settling at Reading, Penna., and in that great indus-

trial city, James Sheridan learned the blacksmith trade. In 1868 he left the railroad shops in which he had been working, and entered the oil fields, and in 1868, opened a shop of his own, at Franklin, Venango County, and ever since then, at different times, has operated a shop at that point. In 1894, in association with his two sons, John J. and William A., he founded the present Sheridan shops at Mars, and together they conducted the business until March, 1901, when William A. and James Sheridan sold their interests to C. L. Norton and Joseph Colestock, at which time the name of the organization was changed from James Sheridan & Sons, to The John J. Sheridan Company. The capacity of the plant was then doubled and the company now occupies a space 210x175 feet, and have excellent transportation facilities, on account of abutting on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Employment is given to ten men and the business is in an exceedingly flourishing condition.

John J. Sheridan, the able general manager of the large business above described, is a practical machinist and blacksmith. From early boyhood until he was eighteen years of age, when he became an apprentice under his father, he had attended school through the winters and assisted in the shops during the summers, and thus had become acquainted with the details of the business before actually starting to learn it. He remained in the shop at Franklin until he came to Mars. He is one of the substantial citizens of this place and is a stockholder in the Mars National Bank.

THOMAS J. GRAHAM, general farmer in Penn Township and one of the representative citizens of this section, was born March 16, 1847, at what is now Glenshaw, Allegheny County, Penna., and is a son of Robert and Sarah Ann (Wigfield) Graham.

The Graham family was established in Butler County by the grandfather, Robert

Graham, who came from east of the mountains and settled on the present site of the city of Butler, in 1797, and the distinction belongs to him of having been one of the first settlers. He was much more, for he was a man of energy, enterprise and judgment and in association with the Cunningham family, also early settlers, he assisted in the founding of churches, schools and enterprises of various kinds that gave an impetus to industries which have made Butler and Butler County what it is today.

Robert Graham, father of Thomas J., was born in the little pioneer settlement of Butler, in 1807, a son of Robert and Sarah (Brown) Graham, and died in August, 1873. After learning the trades of brick-maker and bricklayer and working at the same, he became a building contractor and also acquired farming lands. His father had been a prominent Whig and in his early years he also supported that party but later became identified with the Republicans and to the close of his life took an interest in the success of that organization. He married a daughter of Matthew Wigfield, who had settled as a pioneer in what is now Clinton Township. Of the nine children born to this marriage, the following six grew to mature years: Eliza, now deceased, who married Theodore Huselton; James H., who is a resident of Allegheny; Wilson W., deceased; Mary, deceased, who married Arthur Hays; Matilda, who married William Kennedy; and Thomas J. The parents of this family reared their children by Christian precept and example. They were worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, being one of the founder families of the Thorn Creek Church. The father survived the mother, her death taking place May 17, 1861, when she was aged fifty-six years.

Thomas J. Graham attended the country schools and from boyhood has been accustomed to all the details which make up a successful farmer. On his Penn Township farm he raises bountiful crops of corn,

oats, wheat, hay and potatoes, keeps twelve head of cattle and manufactures a high grade of butter.

Mr. Graham married a daughter of Ross Porter, a farmer of West Deer Township, Allegheny County. Mary A. Porter was reared and educated there, but her married life was spent in Butler County. She died in 1903, aged fifty-five years. Of the seven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Graham five survive, namely: Cora, who is the wife of Thomas L. Huselton, of Penn Township, has three children, Mary, Martha and Victor; Alma and Robert W., both residing at home; Eliza, who is the wife of William Montag, of Jefferson Center; and Porter, who married Ella Lavery, has a son, John Porter, and resides in Jefferson Township. Mr. Graham is a member of the United Presbyterian Church and has served as a trustee of the Shiloh church.

In politics Mr. Graham has been a very active Republican. He was elected township collector in 1882 and is serving in his third term and has also filled the offices of school director, auditor and treasurer. For five years prior to 1900, he was a justice of the peace. He has sustained the reputation of the Graham family for public usefulness and good citizenship.

HON. ELMER E. BELL, the popular mayor of Butler and one of the most energetic and public-spirited of her citizens, was born in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, March 12, 1862, and is a son of Amzi and Eliza (Stewart) Bell.

Mayor Bell spent his boyhood and early youth assisting his father in farming the lands he rented at different points. There were six children to rear and educate and the parents were able to give them no better advantages than those afforded by the country schools. In 1896 Elmer E. Bell was appointed county detective by District Attorney Christley, and he continued in that office until 1899. He then entered the employ of the glass company at Butler and



GEORGE MILLIRON



MRS. BIRD C. MILLIRON

had charge of the power plant until 1902. He was then connected with the Davis Lead Company in the capacity of engineer for two years, after which he returned to the glass company and remained in that connection until 1906, when he was elected to the honorable office he so efficiently fills. He was the candidate on the Republican ticket and was elected by a majority of 303 votes over his opponent, John W. Vogel.

Mayor Bell married Miss Lizzie Byles, who is a daughter of Dr. Cornelius A. Byles, who is a prominent physician of Fredonia, Mercer County, PENNA. The Mayor's residence is at No. 609 Brown avenue, Butler. Both he and wife are members of the Second Presbyterian Church. He was reared in this faith by parents who were noted for their zeal and piety. His fraternal connections unite him with the Woodmen and the Maccabees.

WILLIAM OESTERLING, general farmer and oil well contractor and driller, resides on his farm of fifty-four acres, which is situated at Carbon Center, Summit Township. He was born at Brady's Bend, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, January 15, 1867, and is a son of Leonard and Margaret (Floor) Oesterling.

William Oesterling was three years old when his father settled on the farm at Carbon Center, where he still resides, and here the child grew to youth and manhood. When he was twenty-one years old he began work in the oil fields as a driller and as such was employed in Armstrong, Butler and Allegheny Counties. For about ten years he was in partnership with his brother, in oil contracting, and he still continues his interest in the oil business. In 1894 he purchased his present farm from his father and moved on the place in the fall of 1895. In 1898 he erected the large frame residence, selling the one he had built in 1895, to the B. R. & P. Railroad. There is still another house standing on the farm, which Mr. Oesterling rents out.

He is a man of first-class business qualifications and stands high personally in his neighborhood.

Mr. Oesterling married Emma L. Foreht, who is a daughter of Henry and a niece of George Foreht, well known residents of Butler County. Mr. and Mrs. Oesterling have three children, Florence, Ethel and Bertha. They belong to St. Mark's Lutheran Church at Butler.

GEORGE MILLIRON, superintendent of the works of the A. G. Morris & Son Lime and Stone Company, at West Winfield, Butler County, PENNA., was born at Brady's Bend, Armstrong County, this state, August 31, 1869, and is a son of W. H. Milliron. He received a good common school education, and began industrial life as a laborer in the quarries, since which time he has worked his way up to the responsible position he now holds. For the past eighteen years he has been engaged in the mining and manufacture of lime. While he was obtaining a practical knowledge of mining limestone and preparing it for the market, he also made a study of geology, mining engineering, and the commercial end of the business, and he is now one of the best informed men in this field of industry. He has held his present position with A. G. Morris & Son since 1900, the business being the largest of its kind operated in western Pennsylvania.

Mr. Milliron was married June 11, 1900, to Miss Bird, daughter of W. J. Campbell, of Winfield Township. Mrs. Milliron is a granddaughter of William Wise, who was a prominent furnace man in the days when the charcoal iron furnaces were in operation in western Pennsylvania. He superintended the Buffalo furnace in Armstrong County and assisted in the operation of the West Winfield and Pine Creek furnaces. Mrs. Wise lighted the first fire in the old Buffalo furnace.

Mr. and Mrs. Milliron reside in a comfortable cottage at West Winfield, and are

among the leaders in the social affairs of the town. They attend the Presbyterian Mission at West Winfield and take an active interest in all church and benevolent affairs. Mr. Milliron is a member of the Maccabees and is a Democrat in politics.

CHARLES W. ALLEN, a general farmer residing on his valuable estate of seventy acres, which is situated in Franklin Township, was born in Franklin Township, Butler County, Penna., in what is now the village of Prospect, March 9, 1864, and is a son of Samuel and Kate M. (Witty) Allen.

The father of Mr. Allen was born in 1841, at Whitestown, Penna., and died in February, 1907. His leading occupation was farming, although for two years he conducted a hotel at Prospect and resided for several years at West Liberty. He subsequently settled on the farm in Franklin Township which his son Charles W. now owns, and there spent the remainder of his life. He was a member of the Odd Fellow organization at Prospect. He married a daughter of John Witty and they had the following children: Charles, Mary, Robert, George, Harry and Margaret, the last mentioned of whom is the wife of David Snyder of Brady Township. Of the above family Mary and Robert are deceased. The parents were members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, in which the father was active, serving as a trustee and for a long period as superintendent of the Sunday-school.

Charles W. Allen was reared and attended school in Franklin Township and, with the exception of about sixteen years, during which period he was employed as a pumper and tool dresser in the oil fields, he has confined his attention to farming. His land is productive and his main crops are potatoes, hay and corn, thirty-five acres being devoted to the latter grain. He is well known all through this section,

has friends on every hand and is a valued member of the order of Maccabees at Prospect.

CASPER FEHL, a well known resident of Forward Township, Butler County, Penna., is the owner of a fine farm of 105 acres, located in that and Connoquenessing Township. He was born in Pittsburg, March 23, 1854, and has lived in Butler County since 1858.

George Fehl, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Germany and there grew to manhood. Sometime after the death of his wife, he, accompanied by his two children, Michael (now deceased) and Elizabeth, mother of Casper Fehl, came to the United States and located in Pittsburg, where he worked in a plate glass works for some years. They all later moved to Butler County, making the trip afoot, while their goods were hauled in the wagon. They settled on a farm in Forward Township, which the mother of the subject of this sketch now owns. She is now past seventy-five years of age and makes her home with her son.

Casper Fehl was about four years of age when his people came to Forward Township, and the farm on which they located was unimproved and uncleared. They erected a log cabin and a barn, and set about getting the land into a cultivatable state, and in this work, as he grew older, Casper assisted. Oil was later struck on the place, and became the source of considerable income. In 1874, he began working at the trade of a mason, and continued at it for a period of seventeen years, with a high degree of success. He made a purchase of twenty-five acres of land in Connoquenessing Township, to which he added from time to time, and on which he erected a fine set of buildings. Unfortunately the barn was destroyed by fire in 1898, and all its contents lost. In 1899 he erected a large and substantial modern barn which now stands on the place. He is engaged in gen-

eral farming and raises some stock. He has fifty-five acres in Forward Township, where he lives, his home being on the north side of the Butler and Harmony road. He has four producing wells on the place, and for a time worked a coal bank at Wahlville, in partnership with Mr. George Hicks. He has always been energetic and industrious, and the success achieved has been by hard knocks and honest dealings with his fellow men.

September 4, 1880, Mr. Fehl was united in marriage with Miss Catherine L. Miller, a daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Young) Miller, and they are parents of the following children: Frank, Cora, Vina, Joseph, Iva, Linda and Clarence. Religiously, the family belong to the Reformed Church. In politics, he is a staunch Democrat, and has served as township tax collector, school director, and in other capacities.

JOHN STEIN, one of Butler's substantial citizens and reliable business men, is proprietor of an extensive baking plant, in his building on the corner of Main and Wayne streets, Butler. He was born in 1847, in Wurtemberg, Germany, and remained in his native land until he was nineteen years old.

When John Stein reached the United States he selected the city of Pittsburg for his home and there he went to work in a bakery store, learned the business and continued to live in Pittsburg for two years. In 1874 he came to Butler, where he found work at his trade, but in February, 1875, he returned to Pittsburg and continued work as a baker there until 1876. Then Mr. Stein returned to Butler, with the intention of embarking in a bakery business of his own. Like many another successful business man, he was compelled to begin in a small way, his first bakery being established in a rented log house. There are many who recall the first Stein bakery and have watched its gradual development with

interest for it has become one of the large city enterprises. Through his industry and good management, coupled with the excellent quality of his goods, Mr. Stein prospered and in 1887 he was able to build a two-story brick building on the corner of Wayne and Main Streets, with dimensions of 61x65 feet. His business continued to expand and to meet the growing demands Mr. Stein has added a third story to his building and has also invested in other valuable property.

In 1874 Mr. Stein was married to Miss Eliza Rudolph, who was born in Germany and came to America when twenty years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Stein have eight children, namely: Louise, who married Theodore Schenek, a prominent citizen of Butler, and Paulina, Caroline, Marie, Emma, Waldo Harry, Elma and Hilda. Mr. Stein and family belong to St. Mark's Lutheran Church. In politics he is a Democrat.

WILLIAM BACHMAN, residing on his finely improved farm of sixty acres, which is situated in Jefferson Township, on the south and east of the Saxonburg and Cabot road, about one mile north of the former village, was born on his father's homestead, September 24, 1865, and is a son of August and Mary (Smith) Bachman.

August Bachman was born in Germany and came to Butler County many years ago and followed farming in Jefferson Township. His father also came to America but died shortly afterward. August Bachman married Mary Smith and they had the following family of children born to them, all of whom survive except the eldest: Hannah, Henry, Joshua, William, Charles, John, Emma, Lewis, August and Joseph.

William Bachman attended school in Jefferson Township and his first work done away from home, was in a brick-yard. He then learned the carpenter's trade, at which he continued to work until 1907, when he purchased his present farm, which he cultivates and also raises stock for his own use.

He has done a large amount of building in the county and the improvements on his own place were made by himself. His handsome residence and substantial barn, both of which have slate roofs, scarcely have equals in this section. He is also interested in oil production and has visited the oil fields all over Butler County and at present has fourteen producing wells. He is a man of business enterprise and his investments have proved good ones as he made them judiciously.

In January, 1891, Mr. Bachman was married to Miss Emma Rudert, a daughter of William and Hannah (Lensner) Rudert, of Jefferson Township, and they have the following children: Aaron, Nora, Wilbert, Nelma, Mary and Raymond, Nora and Raymond being deceased. The eldest son, now a bright youth of sixteen years, is beginning to learn the carpenter's trade with his father. The family belong to the Lutheran Church at Saxonburg.

WILLIAM T. HOON, a prominent citizen and prosperous farmer, resides on his excellent farm of 110 acres, situated in Oakland Township, this being a part of the original tract on which his grandfather, Henry Hoon, settled in 1818. He was born on this farm on March 1, 1859, and is a son of Anthony and Mary Ann (Beatty) Hoon.

Henry Hoon came to Butler County from Harrisburg, Penna., bringing his family and many of his household possessions. His grandchildren still preserve his rifle and the old copper kettle, which, in those days, was the thrifty housewife's most valued possession. Grandfather Hoon built a log house on his wild farm in Oakland Township and the remainder of his life was mainly given to the clearing and improving of his land, the larger part of which is still owned by his descendants.

Anthony Hoon, father of William T., was born in Dauphin County, Penna., August 27, 1817, and was one year old when his parents brought him to Oakland Township,

on which his subsequent life was spent. He married Mary Ann Beatty, who was born in Ireland and in girlhood was brought to Oakland Township by her father, Hugh Beatty. Born in 1824, she died October 7, 1897, aged seventy-three years. Her husband survived her until February 27, 1900, his age being eighty-two years and six months. Of Anthony Hoon's twelve children, the following survive: Robert B., Henry A., Hugh B., A. I., William T., Clark W. and Mary E. Robert B., Hugh B. and A. I., all reside at Mercer, Pennsylvania. Henry A., residing at Avelon, Pennsylvania, and Robert B., are children of his first marriage, with Martha Black.

William T. Hoon was reared on his present farm and has always devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. On June 20, 1888, he married Laura M. Hutchison, who was a daughter of William J. Hutchison. Mrs. Hoon died August 17, 1906. They had four children; Vangie L., who died aged twenty-one months; and George A., Loyal R. and Carl H. Since the death of Mrs. Hoon, Mr. Hoon's sister, Miss Mary E. Hoon, a most estimable lady, has looked after his household. In the year following his marriage, Mr. Hoon erected his large frame house, having built his substantial barn in 1884. Mr. Hoon is a member of the United Presbyterian Church at Butler. In politics he is a Republican and he has frequently been elected to township offices, in which he has served most acceptably.

HENRY JOHN IFFT, owner and proprietor of the large general store conducted under the title of George Ifft & Sons, is one of the best known citizens and business men of Evans City, Penna. He was born in the country near that village May 1, 1849, and is a son of John George and Sophia (Reeb) Ifft, and grandson of John George, Sr., and Anna Barbara (Pfeifer) Ifft, the two last named dying in Hessen, Darmstadt, Germany, their native land.

John George Ifft, father of the subject of



R. R. LLOYD

this sketch, was born in Vollmarz, Hessen, Darmstadt, Germany, and was sixteen years old when he accompanied his two older brothers, Michael and Peter, to America and located in Butler County, Penna. He took to agricultural pursuits and prospered, and in 1850 he purchased the Daniel Boggs farm at Evans City, on which he passed the remainder of his days. He became interested with his sons in the general store in 1868 which bore his name, but did not participate actively in its management. He was joined in marriage with Sophia Reeb, who was born in Alsace, France, and was fourteen years of age when she accompanied her father, Nicholas Reeb, to the United States. Her father became a resident of Butler County, and lived there until his death in 1870, at the age of eighty-seven years. Mr. Reeb served twelve years as cavalryman under Louis Napoleon. This union resulted in the birth of eight children, as follows: George, who died in April, 1908; Catherine, widow of Peter Pfeifer; William H., who died in December, 1894; Sarah, wife of George G. Lutz; Henry John, whose name heads this sketch; J. Nicholas, who lives on the old home place and is a breeder of blooded stock; Lewis J. of Washington, D. C.; and a daughter who died in infancy. Mr. Ifft died in April, 1891, at the age of seventy-four years, and his widow in December, 1893, at the age of seventy-three years.

Henry J. Ifft was about one year old when his parents moved to the old home place, where his boyhood days were spent. He attended the old township school about four months in the year, to which he walked, it being two miles from his home. At the age of seventeen, in May, 1866, he left home for Pittsburg, where for thirteen months he worked in the grocery of James Montooth & Son, on Smithfield Street. He then spent nine months in a store in Allegheny, after which, in March, 1868, he returned to Evans City and estab-

lished a general store with his father and brothers under the name and style of George Ifft & Sons. In 1874, the store of J. M. White was purchased and the two stores consolidated, and two years later a large and commodious store building was erected on the corner of Pittsburg and Washington Streets, which the firm has since occupied. In 1886, a ware house was erected along the railroad and is provided with a private siding. John George Ifft withdrew from the business in 1880, John N. in 1883, Lewis J. in 1890, and William in 1893, the subject of this sketch becoming at that time sole owner. He carries a large and complete line of dry-goods, groceries, boots and shoes, hardware and farm implements, and flour and feed, commanding a liberal patronage at the hands of the people throughout this section of the county.

November 7, 1872, Henry J. Ifft was united in marriage with Miss Agnes A. Lyons, a daughter of John Lyons, who was a veteran of the Civil War. Her brother, Major R. W. Lyons, was formerly mayor of Pittsburg and he also served in the Civil War. Nine children were the result of this union, four of whom died in infancy. Those who grew to maturity were: Carrie Leona, wife of Charles Lynch of Evans City, Pennsylvania, by whom she has three children: George Ifft, James Donald, and Mary; Lyon, Charles W., who assists his father in running the store; Mary Josephine; Frances Beulah; and Emma Kathlyn. Mr. Ifft is a Democrat in politics, has served on the School Board and in the council and is at present a member of the board of directors of Evans City Cemetery Association. He was reared in the Lutheran faith, but is now a member of the United Presbyterian Church, to which his family also belong.

R. RUSSELL LLOYD, treasurer and manager of The Lloyd Company, Incorporated, wholesale dealers in confection-

ery, cigars and tobacco, was born at Apollo, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Col. David D. and Mary (Fritzius) Lloyd.

When Mr. Lloyd was eight years old his parents moved to Beaver Falls and there he obtained his education. When he left school he went into factory work and has filled almost every position in factories, learning the business from the ground up. He began for himself on a small scale, at Apollo, as wholesale confectioner, and remained there until his enterprise had practically outgrown the village and then went to Butler, where with his father he embarked in the wholesale business which is one of the city's most prosperous concerns at the present time. In 1904 The Lloyd Company was incorporated, with a capital stock of \$20,000. Its officers are Col. David D. Lloyd, president; R. Russell Lloyd, treasurer and manager; and W. E. Lloyd, secretary. The company keeps four men on the road, and the territory covered includes six counties in Western Pennsylvania. The success of this business is due to the excellent qualities of the goods handled and to the honorable business methods and careful, intelligent and conservative administration of its affairs. Mr. Lloyd is a member of the fraternal orders of the Elks and Eagles and he belongs also to the Country Club. He was reared in the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is a member.

WILLIAM JOHN EMRICK, general merchant at Butler, has been a resident of this city for twenty-two years and is identified with many of her interests and has been a helpful factor in developing a number of her enterprises. He was born August 12, 1858, in Summit Township, Butler County, Penna., and is a son of John and a grandson of Andrew Emrick, who came to Butler County in 1803.

John Emrick, father of W. J., was born in 1831, in Butler County, and developed

into one of the leading citizens of this section. He resided on his farm in Summit Township. In 1864 he enlisted for service in the Civil War, entering Company F, One Hundred Seventh Regiment, in the Army of the Potomac, and was present at the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox. On December 14, 1855, he was married to Miss Maria A. Burkhart, who died in August, 1906. They had the following children: Daniel Baxter and William J., both residents of Butler; Asa Waters, a resident of Allegheny; Albert F., a resident of Benavon, Pennsylvania; Samuel M., a resident of Butler; Catherine R., wife of A. M. Swartz, of Allegheny City; and Barbara A. and Mary E. The latter is the wife of Samuel Hughes, of Butler. A number of the family above named have reared children of their own and when the aged grandfather died, his remains were followed to the grave by eighty-six grandchildren and twenty-two great-grandchildren.

W. J. Emrick was reared on a farm four miles from the Butler County Court House and was educated in the local schools and at Witherspoon Institute. His first essay at business was as a clerk for D. H. Sutton, at Maharg, with whom he remained for eight years, after which he was with John Berg & Son, for a short time, and then accepted a position as foreman for the W. C. Myers dry goods store at Pittsburg. He remained there for two years and then came to Butler, where he served as a clerk for the well known merchants, D. L. Aiken and J. E. Campbell, for four years. His long experience in the mercantile line convinced him that he was fully capable of directing a business of his own and about this time, in association with S. M. Wright, he bought out his former employers, the firm name becoming Emrick & Wright. In October, 1897, Mr. Emrick established his general mercantile store at No. 806 Center Avenue, and the steady growth of his trade soon

necessitated larger quarters, and in 1902 he erected his present fine two-story store building, with dimensions of 20x60 feet. He has commodious wareroom space in the rear and he has equipped his building with modern comforts and appliances. In 1893 he had built his fine residence which adjoins his store, at No. 804 Center Avenue.

In 1882, Mr. Emrick was married to Miss Nancy J. Cruikshank, who belongs to one of the old and honorable families of Butler County. They have seven children, namely: Samuel Dwight, who is a student in the dental department of the University of Pittsburg; Ada E., who is a music teacher of Butler; John Leroy, who is with his father in the store; Egleton Byers, who is a High School student; and Alice Gertrude, Hazel Olive and Catherine Irene, all at school. The family belong to the First Presbyterian Church, Mr. Emrick being a member of the official board. His fraternal connections include the Modern Woodmen and the Knights of Pythias. He is not active in politics, although he has ever shown good citizenship when public affairs demanded stringent measures.

JOHN S. DODDS, general farmer in Franklin Township, residing on his well cultivated farm of sixty acres, is a prominent and respected citizen of this section and is also a veteran of the Civil War. He was born July 4, 1840, in Franklin Township, Butler County, Penna., and is a son of Thomas and Nancy (McGrew) Dodds.

The parents of Mr. Dodds were born and reared in Franklin Township, where the grandparents had been early settlers. Thomas Dodds followed the carpenter trade in his earlier years but later devoted himself entirely to farming. In politics, prior to the organization of the Republican party, he was a Whig. He was a man of character and frequently was elected to office in his township. His wife, Nancy McGrew, was a daughter of James McGrew, and they had the following chil-

dren: Mary, who married Enos McDonald, of Prospect; William, whose home is in Colorado; Margaret, residing at Mt. Chestnut, who is the widow of John McCandless; James, who died of fever while serving in the Civil War as a member of Company G, One Hundred Thirty-fourth Regiment, Penna. Volunteer Infantry; John S., whose name appears at the head of this sketch; Elizabeth, deceased, who was the wife of William McDonald; Martha, who is the widow of Samuel Moore, of New Castle; and Thomas, who lives at New Castle. The parents were members of the United Presbyterian Church at Prospect. On both sides Mr. Dodds comes of Irish ancestry.

John S. Dodds spent his boyhood attending the district schools and making himself useful on the home farm. In August, 1862, he enlisted for service in the Civil War, entering Company G, One Hundred Thirty-fourth Regiment, Penna. Volunteer Infantry, for nine months, and re-enlisted, in 1864, in the Sixth Penna. Heavy Artillery, in which he served until the close of hostilities. He took part in many serious battles but was spared to return home, practically unharmed. He is a member of John H. Randolph Post No. 404, Grand Army of the Republic, at Prospect, of which he is past quartermaster. After he returned from the army he settled on his present farm, which he has carefully cultivated ever since, producing very satisfactory crops of wheat, hay, corn, oats and potatoes. He is an active Republican and has served his township most acceptably as supervisor, tax collector, school director and auditor.

Mr. Dodds married Miss Ellen Dick, a daughter of William Dick, of Franklin Township, and they have the following children: James V., of Zelienople; William H., of Brooklyn, New York; Thomas J., also of Brooklyn, New York; Carl, of New Castle, Pennsylvania; Ford, of Zelienople; Harry W., of Muddy Creek Township;

Everette M., of Freedom, Pennsylvania; Clyde, of New Castle; Raymond, residing at home; and Jessie Bell, who is the wife of Lester Brown. Mr. Dodds and family belong to the United Presbyterian Church at Mt. Chestnut, of which he has been a trustee.

ISAAC M. FLEEGER is the owner of a farm consisting of fifty-six acres, located about one mile north of Unionville, in Center Township, Butler County, Penna., upon which he has lived since 1899. He was born near the borough of Mercer, in Mercer County, Penna., October 22, 1858, and is a son of Christopher and Emeline (Weston) Fleeger, the former a native of Center Township, and the latter of New York State.

After marriage, Christopher Fleeger moved to Mercer County, but one year later returned to Center Township, where he and wife remained until 1870, in which year they purchased a farm in Mercer County, and again took up their residence in that county, where they remained until their respective deaths.

Isaac M. Fleeger was in infancy when his people returned to Center Township, and when nine years of age went to live with the family of John McBride in Franklin Township. He continued with the latter until he was twenty-one, engaged in farm work, then went to live with his parents, who at that time were located in Mercer County. After two years of assisting his father on the farm, he returned to the employ of Mr. McBride, with whom he remained some two or three years longer. He was married in 1884, to Miss Margaret McCandless, who was born and reared in Connoquenessing Township, and is a daughter of John McCandless. They set up housekeeping in Cherry Township, where Mr. Fleeger worked for a short time in a coal bank; he then worked one summer for Mr. McBride in Franklin Township, after which he farmed his father-in-

law's place in Connoquenessing Township for two years. He next moved to Butler Township, where he operated a coal mine which he leased from Abraham McCandless, for three years, then moved to the McDonald farm in Connoquenessing Township. Five years later he removed to the Robert McBride farm in Franklin Township, and after one year there, in 1899 purchased his present farm of fifty-six acres in Center Township from the Fleeger heirs. Having begun a poor lad, without help or favor he worked his way to a desirable position among the leading men of the community. He follows general farming and stock raising, and is meeting with deserved success.

The marriage of Isaac M. and Margaret (McCandless) Fleeger resulted in the birth of the following children: William G.; Sarah A., who is the wife of John Miller, by whom she has a daughter, Ruth Alberta; Floyd A.; Cecil C.; and Clara Margaret. Religiously, he and some of his family are members of the Unionville Presbyterian Church, but William G. and Sarah A. belong to the German Lutheran known as the Hollow church.

JOSEPH BRANDON COOPER, of the grocery firm of Smathers & Cooper, is one of the foremost business men of Evans City, Penna., and comes of an old and respected family of Butler County. He was born on the old home farm in Forward Township, September 21, 1875, and is a son of James and Caroline (Marburger) Cooper, and grandson of Joseph Cooper.

Joseph Cooper, the grandfather, settled in the woods of Forward Township at a very early date, made a clearing for his cabin, and then set about the task of clearing the farm of its heavy growth of timber and underbrush. He had quite a reputation as a wood chopper, and even in his old age could swing an axe with greater skill than the younger men. He was the father of a large family of children, as follows:

James; Joseph; Samuel, deceased; Katherine, widow of John Davis; Ethel L., wife of Lewis Bloom; Sophia, widow of Jesse Knox; Nancy, wife of Taylor Wise; Christina, wife of John Keefer; Alma, wife of Andrew McFarland; Sarah, wife of John Loose; and Melissa, wife of John C. Rohiser. The Cooper family each year holds a remion which is attended by more than 400 members of the family, the last one held being at Butler in August, 1908. Joseph B. Cooper, subject of this sketch, serves as treasurer of their organization.

James Cooper, father of Joseph B., was born on the farm in Forward Township, and in his youth helped in its clearing. At an early age he learned the trade of a carpenter, and erected many of the early houses and barns in his vicinity. He built the business block now occupied by the store of Smathers & Cooper at Evans City, it being all hand work from the rough lumber. He and his wife now live on the old Cooper home place in Forward Township, two miles north of Evans City. He was united in marriage with Caroline Marburger, a daughter of Henry Marburger, who died in 1907, at the age of ninety years. They became parents of the following children: Mary, who died in 1907, and was the wife of John Berringer; Sophia, wife of Curtin Bradley; Samuel; Joseph Brandon; George; Susan, wife of Ferd Zigler; and Edward.

Joseph B. Cooper spent his boyhood days on the home place in Forward Township, and attended the district schools of that vicinity and later the high schools at Evans City for two terms. He engaged in agricultural pursuits on the home place until 1904, when he purchased a half interest in the store of Mr. A. J. Smathers, who had been in business in Evans City since 1888. Mr. Smathers had the misfortune of being struck by the street car at Mars, June 7, 1908, his death resulting from the accident. Mr. Cooper has since carried on the business in connection with

his former partner's heirs. He has a large and complete stock and enjoys a good trade in the village and surrounding country.

April 17, 1901, Mr. Cooper was joined in marriage with Miss Kitty Burke, a daughter of F. E. and Sylvia (Tealsmith) Burke, and they started housekeeping in the house in which the subject of this sketch was born. They have one daughter, Frances Seeland, born September 6, 1906. Religiously, they are members of the United Presbyterian Church, of which he is a trustee. In political affiliation, he is a Democrat. Fraternally, he is a member of Evans City Lodge No. 817, I. O. F.; and Encampment No. 317, I. O. O. F.

LOUIS STEIN. Among the old-time merchants of Butler who have now passed away, few are more worthy of remembrance than he whose name begins this article. He came of sturdy old German stock and of a family of more than usual intelligence, his father being a professor in the Medical University of Bonn. Louis Stein was born in the city of Marburg, Hessen, Germany, July 3, 1811.

When the father of Mr. Stein was honored by the appointment to a professorship at Bonn University, the family took up its residence in the old college town and Louis had the advantage of being educated there. In 1832 he came to America, where he was employed during his first five years, in an importing house in New York City. In 1837 he established a mercantile business at Wapakoneta, Ohio, where, in partnership with Bernard Roessing, he continued in business until 1840, when they came to Butler. The mercantile firm of Roessing and Stein continued until 1871, when Mr. Stein purchased Mr. Roessing's interest and carried on the business alone until February, 1882. He then admitted his son, William A., to partnership and the firm became L. Stein & Son, and with some changes in the handling of commodities,

the business continued until 1885, when Louis Stein retired. Although he withdrew from all responsibility at this time, he continued interested in the progress and success of the firm and until within a short time of his death, might be seen almost every day, in some department of the store. He lived to the age of eighty-four years and having led a temperate, sane and healthy life, avoided many of the ailments peculiar to advanced years. His death occurred July 20, 1894. His social disposition, united with the strictest business integrity, gained for him many friends and few men in the commercial circles of the city enjoyed a greater degree of popularity.

In politics, Mr. Stein was a firm Democrat, but the measure of his public service was as a member of the School Board, on which he served for some years. He was a member of the German Lutheran Church at Butler and his support of the same was always liberal and cheerfully bestowed.

In August, 1848, Louis Stein was married to Matilda Dieker, a daughter of Anthony Dieker, of Wapakoneta, Ohio. They had six children, namely: Emily, Julia, William A., Louis B., Albert O. and Charles. Charles and Emily are deceased, the latter of whom was the wife of John N. Patterson. Julia married J. F. Strong and resides at Cincinnati. The three surviving sons of Louis Stein are all men of business sagacity, occupying prominent places in the commercial life of Butler.

WILLIAM WATSON, one of Butler County's representative business men, now living retired in a comfortable home at No. 442 East Pearl Street, Butler, for thirty-two years was prominently identified with the mercantile interests of Franklin Township. He was born near Withhorn, in Wigtonshire, Scotland, February 12, 1838, and is a son of Alexander and Elizabeth (Arnot) Watson.

On account of his hearing Mr. Watson,

November 1, 1908, sold his store and property at Mount Chestnut and retired to Butler, Pa., where he resides at 442 East Pearl Street.

William Watson, of the firm of William Watson & Son, general merchants, with stores both at Mount Chestnut and Isle, is one of the best known men of Franklin Township, with which section he has been identified for the past thirty-two years. He was born near Withhorn, in Wigtonshire, Scotland, February 12, 1838, and is a son of Alexander and Elizabeth (Arnot) Watson.

Alexander Watson was born also in Wigtonshire, in 1810, and died in Butler County, Penna., when aged eighty-three years. He married Elizabeth Arnot, who was born in 1806 and died when aged eighty-six years. In 1845, Alexander Watson and family removed to England and lived in different sections of that country until 1849, when they embarked on a sailing vessel for America. The long voyage, which required six weeks, is easily recalled by Mr. Watson, who was then a boy of eleven years. His parents settled near Freeport, in Buffalo Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, where the father first rented and later purchased land and lived there during the remainder of his life. Both he and wife were consistent members of the Presbyterian Church. They had four children, namely: John A., who resides in Buffalo Township; William; Alexander, who lives near Helena, Montana; and Isabella, who is the widow of John Myers, of Buffalo Township.

William Watson has had a long and eventful life, many of the details being unusually interesting. He attended school in Buffalo Township and remained at home until the spring of 1858, when he went to the Territory of Kansas. For about one year after reaching there he worked on a farm near Lawrence and then secured a contract to cut timber in the Delaware Indian Reservation. About this time came

the discovery of gold at Pike's Peak and the subsequent public uproar and Mr. Watson became affected by the general excitement. In partnership with his brother, John A. Watson, he bought three yoke of oxen and a wagon and easily obtained a load of freight and passengers. The party arrived safely on the present site of the city of Denver, and at that time the present beautiful city consisted of but thirteen mud-covered shanties. During this journey, Mr. Watson and his companions became accustomed to sights which no previous experience had prepared them for. He was particularly impressed with the vast herds of Buffalo and was ten days in passing them on the range, there being hundreds of thousands of those animals, of which now almost the only specimens are those in captivity.

Mr. Watson remained in the vicinity of Denver all that summer, engaged in prospecting for gold, and when the season was well advanced he engaged, for several months, in hauling lumber into Denver. After this work was completed he came down the Platte River and wintered in Missouri. On his journey down he had an experience which he relates somewhat as follows: "One night, when about twelve miles up the river from Fort Kearney, the company went to sleep in the wagons as usual but the wind changed so suddenly to the North that they had to quickly rouse and turn the ends of the wagons to the storm to prevent them being upset. In the morning the snow was falling and the wind was howling. They hurried the cattle together and started for Fort Kearney, the storm, in the meanwhile, growing worse every minute, and when they finally reached Fort Kearney, with the expectation of receiving assistance, the commandant there refused them the shelter of one of the abandoned shanties about the fort, this refusal making it necessary for them to endure the storm for a half mile farther, where they found a ranchman who

was willing for the party of sixteen to crowd into a little adobe hut with dimensions of 8 to 10 feet. Two of the travelers wrapped themselves in blankets and slept in the wagon, for want of space in the hut, but one of the oxen, which had only the shelter of a hay-stack, was frozen and on the following day a second ox shared its fate. This noted storm occurred November 11, 1859, and lasted for two and one-half days."

Mr. Watson engaged in cutting wood on a farm until the spring came and then went to Brownsville, Nebraska, where he bought a pony and outfit and with it started out alone to the Little Blue River, where he joined others and then proceeded to Russell's Gulch, where he mined in the mountains until in the fall of 1861. He then returned home on a visit, and shortly afterward enlisted in Company D, Sixth Regiment, Penna. Heavy Artillery, and was in the regular service for about ten months, or until the close of the war, being connected with the force defending Washington during the greater part of the time. He entered the service as first corporal and was promoted to be sergeant. After he returned from the field to the forts, he put in his time studying artillery practice and became so proficient that he was detailed as an artillery instructor.

After the close of his military life, Mr. Watson bought a farm in Buffalo Township, on which he remained for ten years, selling in 1876 and buying an interest in the business of Alexander Campbell & Sons, at Mount Chestnut. Within two years, Mr. Watson acquired the whole business and he conducted it under his own name until 1892, when he admitted his son, Edwin A., to partnership and the firm name was changed to William Watson & Son. In addition to general merchandise, the firm handled farm machinery, fertilizers and feed. In 1897, they established a store in the northwestern part of Franklin Township, at Isle, of which Edwin A. Wat-

son has charge. He is also station and express agent at Isle and has his express office in his store. William Watson gave the name to that village and station, in memory of a little town that stood within two miles of his birthplace in Scotland. This firm has done the largest mercantile business in Franklin Township. On November 1, 1908, William Watson sold his Mt. Chestnut store and property, defective hearing having induced his retirement from business. Both father and son are Republicans in their political sentiments. The latter was formerly the postmaster at Isle and the former served for about sixteen years, although not consecutively, as postmaster at Mount Chestnut, giving up the office when the rural mail delivery went into effect. Mr. Watson has never been a seeker for political honors but has had frequent appointments in that line. He served many years as a school director and to his judgment, in the early days, may be attributed the excellence of the schools of his district, for he has always been a practical man. For many years he has served on leading committees in the political councils of his party and has been a delegate to Congressional and Senatorial conventions.

Mr. Watson was married (first) to Mary E. Sarver, who died in 1874, aged thirty-two years. She was a daughter of Jacob Sarver, of Buffalo Township. They had four children, namely: Clara E., who is the wife of Prof. S. L. Cheeseman, of Slippery Rock; John W., who resides at Seattle, Washington; Edwin A., who is in business with his father; and A. Walter, who is in Alaska. Mr. Watson was married (second) to Mary M. Campbell, who is a daughter of Joseph Campbell, of Concord Township. Mrs. Watson was formerly a successful teacher. Four children have been born to this union, as follows: Charles C., who is a traveling salesman, residing at Butler; E. Merle, who lives at Isle; Clyde N., who is engaged in the life insurance

business at Butler; and Jessie M., who lives at home. Mr. and Mrs. Watson are members of the United Presbyterian Church at Mount Chestnut, of which he has been an elder for twenty years.

D. F. McCREA, the genial proprietor of the Butler Hotel, has been a resident of this city for a period covering about twenty years. He was born in 1858, at Saint Joe, Butler County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Daniel McCrea. The father of Mr. McCrea was born at Blairsville, Indiana County, Pennsylvania, and came to Butler County when young. He became a substantial farmer and an influential member of the Democratic party in his section.

D. F. McCrea was reared on his father's farm and when he was released from school he obeyed the lure to the oil fields, which, at that time, attracted young men from all surrounding sections. Mr. McCrea was fortunate in his investments and has been more or less identified with oil production ever since. He has operated in many of the most productive oil regions of the country, from 1883 to 1885, being interested in the Los Angeles oil fields, California. He is a stockholder and a director in the Butler County Fair Association and is generally interested in affairs in Butler County.

In 1900 Mr. McCrea was married to Mrs. Thomas Stiles. In politics he is a Democrat. He has been closely associated with the hotel business for years and is a member of the Pennsylvania State Hotel Association, is president of the Butler County Hotel Men's Association, and belongs also to the Elks.

MATTHEW SMITH GREER, whose valuable farm of 100 acres of some of the finest land in Jefferson Township is situated on the Saxonburg and Cabot highway, about one mile west of Cabot, occu-



D. F. McCREA

pies the farm on which he was born, March 24, 1851. He is a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Cooper) Greer.

Thomas Greer was born in County Down, Ireland, and when five years old was brought to America by his parents, Matthew and Isabella (Bruce) Greer. About 1819 they settled in Washington County, Pennsylvania, from which section Thomas Greer later came to Butler County. He had five children, namely: John M., Robert B., William H., Matthew S. and Samuel W.

Matthew S. Greer obtained his education in the schools of Jefferson Township. The only time he ever left the home farm to work, was for a short period on the construction of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad when he stretched the first telegraph wire into Butler. With this exception, Mr. Greer has devoted himself to the cultivation and improvement of his land. All of his surroundings indicate thrift and comfort, while his residence is one of elegance and fine proportions. It is of modern type, of brick construction and slate roof and contains ten rooms. It is by far the finest private residence in this section of the county.

On January 6, 1892, Mr. Greer was married to Miss Elizabeth Young, who is a daughter of Lewis and Mary (Stapp) Young. The father was a carpenter and lived in different sections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Virginia and served as a soldier in the Civil War. He died in 1894. He married Mary Stepp, who survives, and they had the following children: Mary M., Clara B., Sarah C., Amanda A., John Wesley, Mary S., Hattie M., Thomas L. and Elizabeth, and one infant deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Greer have two sons and one daughter: Anna Elizabeth, William Thomas and Robert Lewis, all students. Mr. and Mrs. Greer are active members of the Lutheran Church and he is a member of the church council. He is an Odd Fel-

low and is connected with Saxonía Lodge, No. 496, at Saxonburg and has passed all the chairs, while Mrs. Greer is a charter member of the auxiliary order of Rebekah Mr. and Mrs. Greer are hospitable people and their beautiful home is frequently the scene of pleasant family and social gatherings.

ROBERT H. BROWN, who comes of one of the earliest pioneer families of Butler County, Penna., was for many years owner and proprietor of the well known Brown's Mills in Forward Township, which are not now in operation. He owns a farm of fifty-one acres at that point, and is now living a retired life in the enjoyment of the fruits of his early toil. He has been a resident of Butler County for more than eighty-four years, having been born on the old homestead at Brownsdale, September 11, 1824, and has never lived elsewhere. He is a son of Adam and Sarah (Brown) Brown, a grandson of Adam Brown, and a great-grandson of Adam Brown.

Adam Brown, Sr., the great-grandfather, came to this country from Germany, and at the time of his death was living at Newville, Penna. He came out to what he called the Indian territory, now Butler County, and purchased a tract of 400 acres of land. He had four sons: John, Joseph, Adam and Ray.

Adam Brown, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, also was a native of Germany but very quickly mastered the English language. Prior to the Revolutionary War, he built the first wharves in Baltimore, his father being the contractor for the work. He came into possession of the 400 acres of land which his father had purchased at what is now Brownsdale, and settled there in the woods. The town was not laid out until many years later. He continued to reside on that place until his death. He and his wife were parents of

the following children: John, Adam, Joseph, Thomas Ray, Betsy (McAndlass), Martha (White), and Peggie (White).

Adam Brown, father of Robert H., was born within one mile of the big spring at Newville, in Cumberland County, Penna. He was a small boy at the time the family removed to Butler County, and he here acquired a good education. The home property was all left under his care, and he also purchased and cleared the land on which the subject of this sketch now lives. He was married to Sarah Brown, who was no relation although bearing the same surname, and they both died on this place. The following were the children born to them: Robert H.; Adam, deceased; John, deceased; Joseph, deceased; Nancy (Hammel); Ruth (Anderson); Sarah (Layton), deceased; and Margaret Ann, deceased wife of R. Henderson.

Robert H. Brown was about nine years old when his parents moved from Brownsdale to the farm on which he now lives. He has spent his life since on this place except a period of eleven years, when he lived at Brush Creek, having sold the farm to Philip Gelbach, but at the end of that period repurchased it. The first mill on the farm had been built by Reese Evans, prior to the coming of the Browns, and Adam operated it for some years, but as soon as his sons arrived at sufficient age they took charge of it. They later tore it down and erected a big merchant mill, which was destroyed by fire about 1858 or 1859. Robert H. Brown later built the mill which is now standing, and conducted it with a high degree of success for many years. He at the same time engaged in farming operations. During the early years Brown's Mill was the only one in this section, and was patronized from far and near. Now, as his old friends drive by the unused building, the wish is often heard expressed that "old Bob was still in the business." The location is admir-

able for a modern milling plant, on the Glade Run, and at the forks in the road.

Mr. Brown was married in 1851 to Miss Margaret Wilson, who died without issue. He subsequently formed a second marital union with Miss Cynthia Miller, by whom he had the following children: Estella; Mary and Wilda, twins; Robert; John; and Nora Byrle. Religiously, he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is an unswerving Republican in politics, but was too busy with his mill to think of running for office. He was in the milling business for more than a half century, and in that time witnessed a wonderful transformation in the character and conditions of the country, its villages and cities, and in its citizenship.

A. H. SARVER, vice president of the Farmers National Bank, at Butler, with large manufacturing interests at different points, has maintained his home in this city for the past twenty years. He belongs to one of the old established families of Western Pennsylvania, and was born at Sarver, Butler County, in 1866. He is a son of John F., a grandson of Benjamin and a great-grandson of Benjamin Sarver.

It was the elder Benjamin Sarver who was born in Germany and came to what is now the village of Sarverville, in Butler County, almost before any other venturesome settler had penetrated that far into the wilderness. He built there one of the earliest flour mills in the country, and the little settlement was first known as Sarver's Mill and the succeeding village retained the name of the founder of the place. It is probable that Benjamin Sarver (2) was born at Sarver's Mill, near which he acquired property, and left a number of descendants. The late John F. Sarver was born on the old Sarver homestead, in 1839, followed farming there for many years and later engaged in a mercantile business at Ekastown, where his

death took place in 1904. Like his father and grandfather, he was a man of sterling character.

A. H. Sarver was reared on the homestead and attended school at Prospect, after which he followed school teaching for four years. He then engaged in the carriage business at Ekastown, and later was with the firm of Martincourt & Company, at Butler, for eight years. Still later he was manager for the Durant-Dorit Carriage Company of Flint, Michigan, for the district embraced by Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia. For the last seventeen years he has been manager in the same territory for the Brookline Manufacturing Company, and during the last year also for the Buick Motor Company, for the same district. He is the owner of the Washington Buggy Company, of Washington, Pennsylvania, which is under the management of his brother, D. K. Sarver, and Jacob Wyant. Mr. Sarver also owns a half-interest in the Diamond Automobile Company, of Pittsburg, and is also officially connected and personally interested in financial institutions.

In 1893, Mr. Sarver was married to Miss Oattie Pillow, and they have one child, Eleanor. Mr. Sarver is a member and a trustee of the First Presbyterian Church at Butler.

SUMNER B. BADGER, general merchant at Boydstown, Oakland Township, and formerly postmaster, was born August 29, 1865, in Brady Township, Butler County, Penna., and is a son of Thomas and Sarah (Anderson) Badger.

The Badger family has been established in Butler County for a great many years, it being the birthplace of Grandfather James Badger. He was the father of seven children, all of whom were born in Butler County, where many of them became people of more or less prominence.

Thomas Badger, father of Sumner B., was born in Slippery Rock Township, But-

ler County, where he lived until he was eight years old, at which time his father moved to Brady Township and on the home farm there he spent the remainder of his life, a period of seventy-one years, his death occurring on May 13, 1907. He married Sarah Anderson, whose mother, Rachel Anderson, was a daughter of Stephen McKinley, a close relative of the late President William McKinley. The Badger and Anderson families were doubly connected, Samuel W. Badger, a brother of Thomas, marrying Susan Anderson, a sister of Mrs. Thomas Badger. To Thomas and Sarah Badger were born eleven children, all but two of these surviving, the oldest and the youngest being deceased: Anderson, who died aged sixteen months; and C. C., who was a Cumberland Presbyterian minister, who died in December, 1904. The others are as follows: James, who lives at Wurttemberg, Lawrence County; Thomas J., who lives in Brady Township; Rachel, who is the wife of Andrew McClintock, lives at Ellwood City; Lizzie, who is the wife of Henry Young, resides also at Ellwood City; Martha, who is the wife of J. W. McKissick, the village blacksmith of Boydstown; Jennie, who is the wife of Peter Bowers; Sumner B.; David S., who resides in Lawrence County; and John, who lives in Concord Township, Butler County. The venerable mother, now in her seventy-sixth year, resides with one of her daughters.

Sumner B. Badger grew to manhood on the home farm in Brady Township and was educated in the public schools and West Sumbury Academy and was graduated from the latter institution in 1891. He had qualified himself so thoroughly that he then passed the State examination demanded for teachers and thus secured a permanent certificate. He began to teach in Lancaster Township and after one term there, taught two terms in Brady Township and five years in Concord Township, during three years of this period being also

in a mercantile business at Troutman, under the firm name of Balsiger & Badger. In July, 1895, after selling his interest at Troutman to his partner, Mr. Badger came to Boydstown and in the same summer erected his present commodious building, which he utilizes both as a store and a dwelling. In October, 1895, he was appointed postmaster at this point and served until 1903, when Rural Mail Delivery, Route No. 2, was established, out from Butler.

Mr. Badger was married (first) June 27, 1893, to Miss Emma Z. Wick, who died February 22, 1899. She left two children: Lois P. and Ruth M. Mrs. Emma Wick was educated at Sunbury Academy and prior to her marriage was a teacher in the public schools. On September 15, 1908, he was married (second) to Miss Sadie Robb, who is a daughter of Christy Robb. Mrs. Badger is a cultured, educated lady and was a member of the same graduating class at the West Sunbury Academy, as Mr. Badger. She has also been a successful teacher, following her vocation in Clinton and Oakland Townships. Mr. Badger is an elder in the North Butler Presbyterian Church and for eight years has been superintendent of the Sunday School. In politics he is not active, although, at all times he is ready and willing to promote public movements which promise to contribute to the general welfare. He is an honorable business man.

JOHN W. KALTENBACH, Justice of the Peace at Renfrew, and one of Penn Township's prominent farmers, was born in Cranberry Township, Butler County, Penna., July 31, 1837, and is a son of Jacob and Katherine (Geiss) Kaltenbach.

The father of Mr. Kaltenbach was born in Baden, Germany, and came to America in 1832 and died of cholera in 1850. He learned the cabinetmaker's trade and worked for one year at Pittsburg, after which he moved to Harmony, in Butler

County, and continued to work there at his trade until 1848. He died on a farm that he acquired in Connoquenessing Township. His five children were: Mrs. Catherine Moss of Allegheny; John W.; Mary, wife of Alexander Stevenson, of Allegheny; Jacob, residing on the old home place, and Margaret, deceased, who was the wife of John Newell. He was a worthy member of the German Lutheran Church and both he and wife were respected members of their community.

John W. Kaltenbach attended the Graham School in Connoquenessing Township and remained on the home farm until 1859, going then to Pittsburg, where he worked in a meat market until 1861, when he enlisted for service in the Civil War, entering Company K, Seventy-first Regiment, Penna. Volunteer Infantry. This service was prolonged to three years and eight months and during this long period Mr. Kaltenbach participated in twenty-two battles, escaping all injury except a slight wound at the second battle of Bull Run. He was a brave and fearless soldier and on every occasion did his fully duty. He is a member of the Union Veteran Legion at Butler.

After his return from the army, Mr. Kaltenbach embarked in a mercantile business at Petersville, where he continued for five years. In 1871 he came to his present farm which contains about 140 acres. It was then rough, neglected land, but all that state has long since passed away under his management, and he has ninety acres of it under a fine state of cultivation, while, for the last twenty-six years oil has been purchased here and eight wells are now pumping. His improvements are of a substantial character and the value of his place ranks with the best in Penn Township.

In 1866 Mr. Kaltenbach was married to Rachel Sauer, who is a daughter of Samuel Sauer, of Mercer County, and they have eight children, namely: Della May,

wife of Harvey Smith of Connoquenessing Township; John H., of Scio, Ohio; Minnie B., wife of William C. Dietrich, who resides on the Kaltenbach farm; William H., who operates the oil well industry; Samuel and Montgomery, both residing at home, and Miles, who is an oil operator in West Virginia. Mr. Kaltenbach and wife belong to St. John's Reformed Church, in which he has been an elder for many years. In politics he is a Republican, with independent tendencies. His fellow citizens have testified to their esteem and confidence by electing him, at various times, to township offices, and he has accepted all except those of constable and supervisor. He is one of the oldest justices of the peace in Butler County in point of service, having held the office continuously for the past twenty-five years.

HERMAN SCHILLING, owner of a fine farm of 100 acres in Forward Township, Butler County, Penna., located about three and a half miles east of Evans City, on the Freeport road, is a representative of that sturdy German class who came to this country at an early period, with little or no means, and by dint of hard labor and careful saving made a home and accumulated a competency. He was born in Germany, September 23, 1836, and is a son of Lawrence and Margaret (Metz) Schilling, and grandson of John Schilling, who was a farmer and spent his entire life in his native land.

Lawrence Schilling was a boy of fifteen years when his father died, and it became necessary for him to assist in the support of the family. He learned the trade of a wagon maker, and conducted a shop in Germany until 1856, when he moved to America, locating near Evans City, Butler County, Penna., whither his son, Herman, had preceded him some two years. He rented a farm for about six months, then purchased of Hugh Wallace the farm on which the subject of this sketch now lives.

The place was but little cleared and was provided with a small log shanty, in which the family lived some years. He continued on this place all his days, dying in 1888, at the age of eighty-seven years. His wife preceded him to the grave some nine years, dying at the age of sixty-nine years. They were married in Germany, and were parents of three children: Christina, who never came to America, married John Heim and both are now deceased; Dorothy, who was the first of the family to move to America, the year of her arrival being 1853, located first at Pittsburg, where she married John Helm, and later moved to Evans City, Pennsylvania, where he carried on blacksmithing, and Herman, who is the youngest of the family.

Herman Schilling was reared to maturity in his native land and received fair educational training in the schools of that country. He assisted his father in the latter's shop until 1854, in which year he emigrated to America. After forty-nine days on the water, during which time they encountered storms and a rough sea, he arrived in New York City, thence made his way by rail to Pittsburg, Penna. From the latter point he made the journey in a peddler's wagon to Evans City, which was then a very small place. His first occupation there was hauling coal to the school houses for Martin Wahl, who had a coal bank, and for this work he received the paltry sum of \$3.00 per month and his board. He continued for five months, saving most of his wages, and then worked for John Birmingham, a farmer located near Pittsburg, until the arrival of his parents in 1856. With them he settled on his present farm, which he started in to clear of its timber and brush, and in time placed it under a high state of cultivation. He helped to tear down the old log cabin which stood on the place and to erect the large frame house which replaced it and still stands in a good state of repair.

Upon the death of his father, Herman Schilling succeeded to the ownership of the farm, and is still actively engaged in its cultivation, following general farming.

Mr. Schilling was married on July 14, 1861, to Miss Matilda Schilling, who also was born in Germany, and was a daughter of Godfrey Schilling. She died February, 1906, at the age of sixty-six years. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Schilling: Emma, who became the wife of John Horneffer, both now deceased, left two children who live with the subject of this sketch, Elizabeth and Lewis; George, who died in 1888, at the age of twenty-three years; Matilda, wife of William Miller, by whom she has four children, Elizabeth, Martha, Esther and Freeda; Lewis, who runs the home farm, married Freeda Burkert and has two children, Emma and Herman; and Elizabeth, who died at the age of twenty-six years, was the wife of Hugo Miller. Politically, Mr. Schilling is a Democrat. In religious attachment, he is a member of the Lutheran Church.

DAVID PORTER KELLY, formerly one of the best known and most highly respected residents of Bruin, Penna., died at his home in this place, on February 13, 1905, after a long, useful and exemplary life of sixty-nine years. He was born in Parker Township, Butler County, Penna., March 12, 1836, and was a son of David and Jane (Tweedy) Kelly.

The late David P. Kelly grew to man's estate in Parker Township and attended the district schools, acquiring a good education which he later supplemented by taking an active and intelligent interest in both public and local affairs. A large part of his life was given to his agricultural pursuits, which he carried on with the careful and thorough methods which insured success, but his time was also demanded by his fellow citizens who desired his judicious services in many public of-

fices. At the time of his death he was serving as a member of the School Board of the borough of Bruin. In his political attitude he was a Prohibitionist, and on every occasion espoused the cause of temperance. For many years he was a ruling elder in the United Presbyterian Church at Fairview.

Mr. Kelly was twice married, (first) to Margaret McGarvey, who died October 17, 1872, leaving two children: Nancy J., who is deceased; and Salina M., who is the wife of Frank Black, a resident of Bruin. Mr. Kelly was married (second) on May 6, 1878, to Miss Sarah M. Glenn, who was born in Clay Township, Butler County, Penna. She is a daughter of John and Doreas (McElvain) Glenn. Her father accompanied his mother and brothers from Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, to Clay Township, Butler County, where his father had previously purchased land. Later John Glenn served as captain of a company in the War of 1812, and in subsequent years became a man of substance and a prominent citizen of Clay Township, serving many years as a justice of the peace. He died in 1874, when aged eighty-two years. One of his sons, Samuel Glenn, was a very prominent citizen of Butler County. He served in the Civil War as a member of Company G, One Hundred Thirty-seventh Regiment, Penna. Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the memorable battles of South Mountain, Antietam, Chancellorsville and Crampton Gap. Later he engaged in teaching school and was well known in educational circles and for three years was the able county superintendent of the schools of Butler County. He was a valued member of Dickson Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at West Sunbury.

Mrs. Kelly was carefully educated at the West Sunbury Academy, and was so apt a pupil and so receptive a student that when only seventeen years of age she secured a certificate entitling her to teach



MR. AND MRS. DAVID P. KELLY

school, and she continued to teach for about twelve years, both in Butler and Venango Counties, and still recalls that as a very enjoyable period of her life. Mr. and Mrs. Kelly had four children, namely: Lucy H., who is deceased; Bessie W., who is the wife of Harvey Snow, of Petrolia; Ethel G., who resides with her mother at Bruin; and Bertha E., who is deceased. Mrs. Kelly is a member of the United Presbyterian Church at Fairview and is very active in both the Home and Foreign Missionary Societies of this body. Miss Ethel G. Kelly is possessed of musical talent and is a member of the church choir.

JOHN C. SAY, capitalist, and one of Butler's most active business men, is extensively engaged in the real estate business and is manager of the East Oakland Land Company, of which he was the organizer. Mr. Say belongs to a family that had reached the American colonies before the days of the Revolutionary War, and that has belonged to Butler County since the closing years of the Seventeenth Century. He was born at Crawford Corners, Butler County, Penna., May 31, 1858, and is a son of David and Abigail (Fletcher) Say.

David Say, father of John C. Say, was a son of James Say, who settled in the northern part of Butler County, prior to 1800. David Say was born in 1810 and became a man of large property. In his earlier years he was a drover and bought cattle in the western part of the State and drove them across the mountains, disposing of them in the East. For many years he was a large farmer and stockraiser. Five of his children still survive: David R., residing in Maryland; Thomas, residing in Clarion County; Mary A. (Wenner), residing in Butler; Elizabeth (Nenemaker), living in Venango County, and John C.

John C. Say was reared from infancy in Clarion County and there he first en-

gaged in business, becoming early interested in lumber. For about twenty years he engaged in buying timber tracts in Clarion and Forest Counties and manufactured lumber, and after retiring from that industry conducted a store at Tylersburg for six years, and then came to Butler. For four years he carried on a retail lumber business, but for the past eight years he has devoted his attention to dealing in real estate, almost entirely handling his own property. He has been an important factor in improving the city, in the way of putting out trees, constructing sidewalks and clearing unsightly places, together with erecting high class houses, one example being the Monroe Hotel. He was the organizer of the East Oakland Land Company, which purchased the St. Paul's Orphan Home property, a tract of forty acres, on which this company is building fine brick residences of modern style and equipments. Since its organization, he has been general manager, secretary and treasurer. As a citizen he has been very active and has served usefully on the city council.

In 1882 Mr. Say was married to Miss Mary A. Starr, who was born in Venango County, and died October 19, 1908. They had three children: Martha J., who is the wife of T. C. Kerr, of Clarion County; William E., a contractor at Butler, married Anna Gould, and John H., a hardware merchant at Butler, married Jennie Wray, of Clarion County.

HENRY N. TROUTMAN, one of Butler's representative business men, having charge of the flour and feed department for H. J. Klingler & Company, is a native of Butler County, Pennsylvania, born in 1863.

Paul Troutman, father of Henry N., was born in Alsace-Lorraine, France, where he remained until 1855, when he came to America and to Butler County. He became an extensive and successful operator in the oil fields and was sent as an operator to Oil Creek during the first excite-

ment. Later he entered into a mercantile business and for fifteen years conducted a store at Buena Vista. He was a great traveler and crossed the Atlantic Ocean many times. His death took place in 1903. He married Caroline Wolf, who still survives.

Henry N. Troutman was educated in the public schools of Butler County, the North Washington Academy and the Ohio State University, leaving the latter in order to assist his father in his store. Later Mr. Troutman was in the employ of R. S. Nichols & Company and of S. G. Purvis & Company, large lumber firms, and for the past fourteen years he has held his present position with the H. J. Klingler Company. He has a wide acquaintance throughout the county and handles much country trade.

In 1885 Mr. Troutman was married to Miss Ella B. Orris, of Baldwin, Butler County, Pennsylvania, and they have the following children: Edward R., Mamie, Carl, Pauline, Hazel, John, Geraldine and Harold. The eldest daughter is the wife of W. A. Spielman, a resident of Apollo, Armstrong County. Mr. Troutman and family belong to St. Mark's German Lutheran Church. He is a member of the A. O. U. W.

JAMES MICHAEL McNALLY, Justice of the Peace at Lyndora and a well known resident of Butler County, was born in Rush Township, Monroe County, New York, December 19, 1874, and is a son of James Michael and Elizabeth A. (Hayes) McNally.

The father of Mr. McNally was born in Southern Vermont, where his father had settled after serving in the War of 1812. He was a native of Ireland. James McNally was a blacksmith by trade. When aged forty-two years he turned his attention to farming, settling at that time on a farm in Rush Township, Monroe County, New York, and followed agricultural pursuits until the close of his life. He died July 17, 1888, aged sixty-two years. He

was a Democrat in politics and he served in the office of justice of the peace in Rush Township. He married a daughter of John Hayes, of Albany, New York, and they had two children: James Michael and Mary, the latter of whom is the wife of Sidney Downs, of Toronto, Canada.

James Michael McNally obtained his education in the public schools of Monroe County, at East Henrietta Academy and St. Bernice Theological Seminary, at Rochester, New York, graduating from the latter institution in 1889. In the following summer he started a dancing school at Perry Lake, New York, which he continued for three years, following which he conducted a dancing academy at Buffalo, for two more years. In 1897 he went to Pittsburg and there entered the employ of the Pressed Steel Car Company as air brake inspector and remained four years and then, in the same capacity, came to Butler, with the Standard Steel Car Company. Mr. McNally continued with this concern until May 4, 1908, when he assumed the duties of his present office. Mr. McNally is an active politician and a loyal worker for the Democratic party.

In early manhood, Mr. McNally married Miss Sarah Van Dyke, who is a daughter of Jackson Van Dyke, of Marion Township. They have three children: Mary, Margaret and James. Mr. and Mrs. McNally are members of St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church. He belongs to the Independent Order of Foresters, of which he is chief ranger of Court No. 4545, and also to the Knights of St. George.

JOSEPH ASH, who resides on a farm of forty-four acres in Forward Township, Butler County, Penna., is a well known citizen of the community and has had a varied experience in the field of business. He was born on the old home farm in Forward Township, September 29, 1832, and is a son of Sylvester and Martha (Boggs) Ash, and grandson of Joseph Ash.

Joseph Ash, the grandfather, was born in Wales and early in life came to the United States, settling in the woods of Forward Township, Butler County, Penna., where he acquired 200 acres of uncleared land. In the early days, when Indians were yet numerous in this section and the dangers many, he carried the mail from Pittsburg to Franklin on foot. He cleared a small part of his farm, but died when comparatively young, leaving his widow and their children in poor circumstances. Four of their children grew to maturity and lived to ripe old ages, namely: Rachel, Elizabeth, Isaac and Sylvester.

Sylvester Ash was but five years old when his father died, and it became necessary for him and his brother to go to work at very youthful ages, and notwithstanding this strain they both grew to be men of large stature and great physical strength. He aided in clearing the home farm, and came into possession of 100 acres of it. He farmed and followed carpentering during all his active days, and died in 1883 at the age of seventy-three years, having spent his entire life in Butler County. He was survived some eight years by his widow, who in maiden life was Martha Boggs; she was born in Evans City, and was a daughter of Robert Boggs, one of the very earliest settlers of the community. They were parents of five children who grew up, namely: Joseph; Isaac, a lawyer of Oil City, Penna.; Robert; Anderson, who is on the old home farm, and Elizabeth, widow of Lewis Gansz.

Isaac Ash was reared to manhood on the home farm and attended school in the primitive log school-house which was located about a mile and a half from his home. The pathway lay through almost unbroken woods, and it was the custom of the older boys to take their axes and cut wood for old Prof. McMillen, to be burned in the old fashioned fire place at one end of the room. After his marriage, Mr. Ash went

to Evans City and opened a general store, which he conducted for four years, then sold out to his brother-in-law, Milton White. He had, in the meantime, come into possession of a farm of sixty-six acres in Forward Township, and on this he located, clearing and farming it. He learned the trade of a carpenter under his father, with whom he worked many years, and they erected most of the farm-houses and buildings of the neighborhood at that period. Later he went into the lightning rod business, which he followed successfully for thirty-two years, rodding some 3,600 buildings in this section of Pennsylvania, many of the rods being in use and good condition at the present day. Retiring from that business he purchased a valuable tract of forty-four acres in Forward Township, located along the traction line about twelve miles southwest of Butler, where he now lives and engages in farming. He cleared the place, on which he operated a sawmill, cutting up over 900 logs.

Mr. Ash was first married to Susan Gansz, who died about one year later, and he formed a second union with Susan E. White. They expect to celebrate their golden wedding anniversary in June, 1909. Seven children were born to them, three of whom died young. Those living are: Ada, wife of Dr. F. V. Brooks of Washington, D. C.; Jessie, wife of W. A. Pearce; Josephine, wife of W. D. Riggs, and Catherine, wife of George Starkey, a banker of Washington, D. C. Religiously, they are Methodists.

CHARLES BAUER, a leading farmer of Summit Township, resides on his valuable and well improved farm of eighty-three acres, which is located six and one-half miles east of Butler, lying on the Kit-tanning road, with the dividing line from Clearfield Township running just east of his residence. He was born August 27,

1856, in Jefferson Township, Butler County, Penna., and is a son of Frederick and Hannah (Krumpe) Bauer.

The parents of Mr. Bauer were both born in Germany and came to America as children. Frederick Bauer owned a fifty-acre farm in Jefferson Township, but traded it and later bought a farm situated directly across the road from the one on which Charles Bauer resides, this being when the latter was about twelve years of age. Frederick Bauer was a man of considerable property and good business judgment, during his active years, and both he and wife still survive, residing at Butler, the former having reached his seventy-seventh year and the latter her sixty-ninth.

Charles Bauer purchased his farm from his father and with the exception of a few years during which he engaged in teaming at Pittsburg, he has given attention to farming and threshing. For twenty-three consecutive years he engaged in threshing, for the first three years by horse power, but for twenty later years he used a steam thresher and kept his machinery up to date. When Mr. Bauer bought his farm the improvements consisted of a log house and barn, but he soon tore them down and put up new and substantial buildings, completing the comfortable residence in the summer of 1895. He has an excellent property and cultivates his land with care and success. Mr. Bauer has other interests in addition to his agricultural ones. From 1893 until 1906 he devoted a part of his time to canvassing for the sale of the McCormick Harvesting machinery and met with excellent results. For some five years he has put in a part of his time in selling commercial fertilizer for the American Agricultural Chemical Company, and for the last nine months he has also been interested with a home company in operating for oil. This company has completed one dry hole and two small producing oil wells.

Mr. Bauer married Mina Krumpe, who

is a daughter of Charles Krumpe. She was born and reared in Clinton Township, Butler County. They have had three children, Beulah, the youngest, dying when eight years of age. The two other daughters are Nora and Clara, the latter of whom lives at home while the former is the wife of J. F. Miller and has one son, Carl. Mr. Bauer and family belong to the Lutheran Church at Butler.

J. GEORGE ARMBRUSTER, one of the well known business men of Butler, where he is engaged in a general paint contracting business, was born in Germany in 1860 and remained in his native land until he was twenty-three years of age.

When Mr. Armbruster came to America in 1883 and located at Butler, he was already a capable workman in the trade which he had thoroughly learned in Germany, and shortly afterward he entered into a general contracting business in which he continues to be active. From the first he has taken a hearty interest in the prosperity of the place in which he has established his home, has invested in property and has so gained the confidence of the residents of the Fifth Ward as to be their representative in the city council. From boyhood he has been greatly interested in horticulture and has devoted much study to this subject and has many practical ideas concerning it which would be profitable to the horticultural organizations if presented to them. Mr. Armbruster also possesses the love of music, which is a national German inheritance, and for eighteen years he has been a member of the church choir at Butler.

In 1887 Mr. Armbruster was married to Miss Susie Andre, who was born and reared in Butler County, and they have three children: Otto, Ernest and Helen. With his family, Mr. Armbruster belongs to the congregation of St. Mark's Lutheran Church and served for a number of years as a member of the official board.



ALBERT E. BUTLER

He has trade membership in the Master Painters' Association of Pennsylvania.

ALBERT E. BUTLER, one of the prominent oil producers of Parker Township, residing near Bruin, Pennsylvania, was born at Kittanning, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, September 1, 1861, and is a son of Jesse and Mary (Oaks) Butler (now deceased), June 13, 1907.

Jesse Butler was born near Meadville, Pennsylvania. He came to Butler County in 1870 and was one of the pioneer oil men of Parker Township and during his ten years of residence here was an extensive producer. In 1880 he removed to Westmoreland County and lived there until his death. He was twice married, the mother of Albert E. being a native of Indiana County, Pennsylvania. The children of Jesse Butler are: William J., residing at Pittsburg; John D., formerly of Cherryvale, Kansas (now deceased); Albert E.; Ira E., residing at New Kensington, Pennsylvania; Harry, residing at Pittsburg; Richard H., who died November 3, 1908, lived in Westmoreland County; and Lulu, who is the wife of J. A. McKallip, of Leachburg, Pennsylvania.

Albert E. Butler accompanied his father to Butler County in 1870 and he has devoted himself almost exclusively to the oil business ever since, although he owns some farming land in Parker Township, on which he resides. He has taken a very active part in political life and as a delegate attended the Republican State Convention which was held at Harrisburg. He seeks no political office for himself, but is a loyal worker for his party and friends.

On June 8, 1881, Mr. Butler was married to Miss Nellie Larkin, of Cleveland, Ohio, and they have two children: Lulu, who is the widow of Dr. Frank Hazlett, late of Butler; and Regla M. Both daughters reside at home. Mr. Butler is a Thirty-second Degree Mason. He has been more than usually successful in his oil in-

vestments and is numbered with the oil capitalists of this section.

C. FERD HYLE, a prominent undertaker and furniture dealer of Evans City, Pennsylvania, is a well known resident of the community in which he has lived all his life. He was born in Harmony, Penna., June 14, 1874, and is a son of Jacob and Margaret (Dambach) Hyle.

Jacob Hyle was born in Muddy Creek Township, Butler County, and is a son of Martin Hyle, who was a native of Germany and settled in the woods of Butler County, Penna., at a very early period. This old pioneer was the father of the following family of children: Henry, John, Martin, Philip, George, Jacob, Christine, Margaret, Catherine and Mary, deceased. Jacob, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in 1840, and spent his boyhood days on the home farm. He later purchased a farm of his own in Muddy Creek Township, on which he lived until 1873, then moved to Harmony and engaged in the hotel business for a period of ten years. At the end of that time he went to Wampum, Penna., where he continued the hotel business for six years. He was next located at Beaver Falls for eight years, and in 1892 embarked in the hotel business in Evans City. After a period of four years he went to California and became an orange raiser and shipper, following that business until his retirement from business activity in 1906. He still resides in that State. His wife, Margaret Dambach in maiden life, died in 1888. They had two children, namely: H. Pierce of Youngstown, Ohio, and C. Ferd.

C. Ferd Hyle lived at home until his marriage in 1893, and received his education in the public schools. He then went into the furniture and undertaking business with his father-in-law, Henry Young, a pioneer in that business in Evans City. They continued in partnership until 1905, when Mr. Hyle started into business for

himself. His residence and business are located on Pittsburg Street, and he commands the patronage of the people throughout the vicinity of Evans City. He has been very active in the affairs of the city, and since the organization of the John Irwin Fire Company in 1892 has served as secretary except for one month. A. S. Pfeifer is chief, E. S. Conkel is captain, Albert Lutz is president and assistant chief, and George Fehl is treasurer of that organization.

Mr. Hyle was joined in marriage September 27, 1893, with Miss Mame Young, and they have a son, Victor P. In political affiliation, he is a Democrat, and a member of the School Board. Fraternally he is a member of Harmony Lodge, No. 429, F. & A. M.; the Chapter at Butler; Knights Templar at Greentree, and took the Thirty-second degree at Pittsburg. He also is a member of Syria Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., at Pittsburg. In religious attachment, he is a member of St. John's Reformed Church.

JOHN FERGUSON, general farmer and reliable citizen of Middlesex Township, where he resides on a finely developed and improved estate of over 100 acres, was born in Pine Township, Allegheny County, Penna., May 30, 1846, and is a son of John and Mary (Duff) Ferguson.

The father of Mr. Ferguson was born in County Down, Ireland, in 1807 and came to America in 1833, accompanied by his wife and their one child. From New York he brought his family to Pittsburg and several years later to what is now Muddy Creek Township, Butler County, where he followed farming for some years. Before the birth of his son John, he removed to Allegheny County, Pine Township, and from there in 1851 to Allegheny County, West Deer Township, which remained his home until the time of his death, June 28, 1891. In his first years in

political life in America he was affiliated with the Democratic party, but in his later years connected himself with the Republican party. Six children were born to him, namely: Eliza, who is the widow of William Young, resides at Youngstown, Ohio; Mary, deceased, was the wife of William Marshall; Nancy, deceased, married William Laughlin, who was killed while serving in the Civil War; John; Jennie, who is the widow of John Scott, of New Kensington, and Thomas, who resides in Allegheny County.

John Ferguson remained on the home farm until his marriage. In 1868 he bought his present property from the McGonigles, who were early settlers, and kept on acquiring land until he owned 300 acres. In 1907 he divided his property with his sons, but retains over 100 acres for his own use. For many years his farming operations have been extensive. He has made dairying a feature also and still keeps fifteen cows in order to produce the fine butter which he has long sold to private customers at Pittsburg. After Mr. Ferguson took possession of this place he had considerable timber to clear off. His place is attractive on account of its trim, well kept appearance and the substantial and appropriate buildings which he has erected, and here he enjoys life with the content that comes after honest effort.

On September 15, 1868, Mr. Ferguson was married to Nancy Ellen Crawford, who is a daughter of Robert Crawford, who formerly resided in what is now Richland Township, Allegheny County. Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson have had ten children, the survivors being: Harry, who lives in Middlesex Township; Robert, who resides at Butler; Mary, who is the wife of John Wilson, of Middlesex Township; John, who lives in Middlesex Township; Emma Eliza, who is the wife of Frank Harbison, of Bakerstown; Thomas, who lives at Tulsa, Oklahoma; Roy C., still remaining at home, and Clara, who is the wife of George

Harbison, of Bakerstown. Mr. Ferguson with his family belongs to the Bakerstown Presbyterian Church, of which he was a trustee for twenty-one consecutive years. He is also a member of the Session.

In his political as in other views, Mr. Ferguson is level-headed. He is not a politician in the general meaning of the term, but he is identified with the Republican party and has held a number of the township offices, now being road supervisor. He has always been interested in educational matters and for fifteen successive years served as school director. His fellow citizens know him as a man of sterling character and they respect and admire him and defer to his judgment in large degree in public matters.

WILLIAM EDGAR BROWN, a native and life-long resident of Butler County, is one of the representative business men of Harrisville, where he is engaged in conducting a meat market. He was born June 18, 1855, in this village and is a son of William P. and Isabella (Leech) Brown, and a grandson of Ebenezer Brown.

Ebenezer Brown was one of the very earliest settlers of Butler County, having come here with his brother James from Huntington County, Pennsylvania. They located on a tract of 600 acres in Mercer Township and engaged in general farming here the remainder of their lives. Ebenezer and his brother James married the Porter sisters, their father owning the adjoining farm. Ebenezer died on this farm at the age of sixty-seven years, and was the father of the following children: Alexander, Jane, William P., Samuel, Ebenezer, John, Elsie and Joseph.

William P. Brown, father of the subject of this sketch, was born on his father's farm in Mercer Township and at an early age learned the cabinetmaker's trade at Pittsburg and Philadelphia. In about 1837 he came to Harrisville and engaged in conducting a cabinet and undertaking

establishment, in which he was very successful. His death occurred in 1882, and his wife died in 1859, aged thirty-nine years. He was the father of six children by his first wife, namely: Charles M., elsewhere mentioned in this work; Harriet J., deceased; Eveline, deceased; Robert T.; Margaret, deceased, and William Edgar. Mr. Brown was married secondly to Sarah Van Dike. Mr. Brown was in politics, first a Whig and afterwards a Republican, as well as an ardent supporter of the temperance cause. He was opposed to slavery and helped many a negro in making his way through the states to Canada.

William Edgar Brown passed his boyhood days in attending school and also in his father's cabinet shop, where he learned the trade. About 1877 he purchased and located on a farm, following that occupation until 1896, when he disposed of his farming interests and on November 19th opened a meat market in Harrisville. Here he has been successfully engaged in the market business since that time. On May 31, 1877, he was united in marriage with Rebecca N. Braham, a daughter of William P. Braham, and they became the parents of three children, namely: Leigh W., residing in New Mexico; Carrie May, an instructor in the Public Schools, and Frank, who died aged three years. In politics Mr. Brown is an adherent of the Republican party and the religious connection of the family is with the United Presbyterian Church of Harrisville.

HIRAM C. BRICKER, proprietor of the Butler Hide and Fur Company, which has commodious quarters suitable for their extensive business at Nos. 104-106-108 Miller Street, is identified also with other important interests in this section. He was born May 10, 1865, in Buffalo Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of the late John Bricker. The Bricker family was founded in this section of Pennsylvania in pioneer days and both grand-

father and father of Mr. Bricker were natives and prominent agriculturists in Butler County. John Bricker also conducted a blacksmith business for many years.

Hiram C. Bricker remained on the home farm in Buffalo Township until he was twenty-two years old, giving assistance to his father after leaving school. He learned the blacksmith business and when he went to Butler, worked for two and one-half years in the shops of the Ball Engine Works. After this he went on the road in the interest of H. P. Schultz, of Ravenna, Ohio, and traveled until 1902, when he established his present enterprise at Butler. In 1904 he erected the present large building and the business continues to yearly expand. Mr. Bricker is also interested in farming and in the oil industry and in addition owns and operates a phospho-plate factory. He has originated and established his business enterprises, to a large degree, and his prominence and reliability in the city's commercial circles is well founded.

In 1886 Mr. Bricker was married to Miss Eugenia Doyle, of Freeport, and they have three children: William Curtis, who is associated with his father, and Agnes and Charlotte. Mr. and Mrs. Bricker enjoy membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He belongs to the fraternal order of Woodmen of the World and also to the United Commercial Travelers' Association.

NICHOLAS ANDREW DOMBART, M. D., a well known member of the medical profession of Butler County, is one of the progressive citizens of Evans City. He was born on the old family homestead in Forward Township, Butler County, December 23, 1879, is a son of George and Mary (Hartung) Dombart, and a grandson of John Dombart.

John Dombart, the grandfather, was born in Hessen, Germany, and some time subsequent to his marriage to Margaret

Fetch, who was born in Bavaria, Germany, came to the United States with his wife and located in Adams Township, Butler County, and were among the early settlers. They later moved to Forward Township, where their deaths occurred. They were parents of seven children, namely: John; William J.; George; Katherine, now deceased, who was the wife of August Griesbach; Margaret, who is the wife of George Householder; Anna, who is the wife of B. Fox, and Barbara, who is the wife of John Winner.

George Dombart was born in Adams Township and when five years old moved to Forward Township and spent his boyhood days on the home farm, which he helped to clear, experiencing many of the hardships of pioneer days. Upon his father's death he succeeded into the ownership of the home farm, which contained 106 acres of valuable land. There he farmed and resided until 1890, when he moved to Evans City, where he now resides in a fine home he erected near the Lutheran Church, but he still operates the farm in Forward Township. He was united in marriage with Mary Hartung, who was born in Adams Township, Butler County, and is a daughter of Nicholas Hartung. To this union were born eight children, as follows: Nicholas Andrew, whose name heads this sketch; Louisa; Anastus G.; Myrtle; Edward, Harvey, and two who died in infancy.

Dr. N. A. Dombart was about ten years old when his parents located in Evans City, and he there completed the course prescribed in the public schools, graduating in 1895. He took a short course at Slippery Rock, and in 1897 matriculated at the Western University of Pennsylvania, now known as the University of Pittsburg. He was graduated with the class of 1901, with the degree of M. D., being one of the youngest members of the class. During his four years there he did interne work in the Penn Hospital of Pittsburg, and



JAMES F. MCKEE

upon leaving was well qualified to at once enter into active practice of his profession. He successfully took the State examination in December, 1901, and on January 1st, following, opened an office for practice, on Pittsburg Street, where he still continues, his residence also being on that street. In addition to a large private practice, he is surgeon for the Pittsburg, Butler, Harmony & New Castle Electric Railroad, and official medical examiner for the United States Marine Corps in this section. He is a member of the Butler County Medical Society.

January 8, 1903, Doctor Dombart was united in marriage with Alberta Wilson, a daughter of Ex-County Commissioner George W. Wilson. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Knights of the Maccabees and Modern Woodmen of America, all of Evans City. In religious attachment, he is a member of the Reformed Church. He is a Democrat in politics, and is treasurer of the School Board, of which he was president during the year 1907. He is also a member and trustee of the John A. Irvine Fire Company of Evans City.

C. J. BRANDBERG, a member of the firm of Kesselman & Company, manufacturers of oil well drilling tools, at Butler, is a representative business man of this city, where he has resided for more than twenty years. He was born May 27, 1847, in Sweden, and was twenty-six years of age when he came to America.

Mr. Brandberg settled first at Dunkirk, New York, and for three years worked as a blacksmith in the Dunkirk Iron Works. From there he came to Pennsylvania and for seven years was in the employ of the Gibbs & Steret Manufacturing Company, at Titusville. From there he went to Petrolia and worked there for three years for the firm of Ireland & Hughes, and one year at Pittsburg, for the same firm. In 1887 he came to Butler and entered into part-

nership with William Kesselman as a member of Kesselman & Company. Both members of the firm are practical workmen and their business has been continually enlarged during the past twenty years and in addition to their Butler shops they have a large plant at Parkersburg, Virginia.

In 1878, at Titusville, Mr. Brandberg was married to Miss Lydia Deitrich and they have two children: Guy A., who is a physician at Butler; and Mabel, who resides at home. Mr. Brandberg is a member of the Second Presbyterian Church at Butler.

JAMES FREE McKEE, justice of the peace at Prospect and one of Franklin Township's representative citizens, is also a veteran of the great Civil War, in which he faithfully served his country for nearly three years. He was born near Crawford's Mills, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, September 8, 1833, and is a son of William and Hannah (Postlethwaite) McKee.

David McKee, the grandfather of James F., was one of the earliest pioneers of Westmoreland County, and was also a soldier in the Revolutionary War. As early as 1774 he came to Westmoreland County, from Scotland, and secured a tract of land on which he made a small clearing, also putting up a cabin. Times were too unsettled, however, the Revolutionary War soon developing, and David McKee returned to the eastern part of the state, where he had formerly resided for at least a short period, and before he returned to his land in 1795, he had been a soldier in the Patriot army. In that year he came again to Westmoreland County with the forces sent out to quell the whiskey insurrection, and never returned again to the east, his family joining him in about 1800. In that year he built the first saw-mill at the settlement later known as Crawford's Mills, but died three years later.

William McKee, father of James F. McKee, was born in 1792, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and from 1800 was reared in Westmoreland County, where he followed an agricultural life. He was well known all through Allegheny Township, which he served in local offices. He married a daughter of John Postlethwaite, who was a Huguenot refugee, and of their eight children, seven grew to maturity, as follows: John, David and Nancy, all now deceased; Mary, who lives in Otterdale County, Minnesota, and is the widow of William Wilson; Margaret, who is deceased; James F.; and Sarah Jane, also deceased, who was the wife of Robert S. Dinsmore. The parents of this family were members of what is now known as the Apollo Presbyterian Church, in which the father was an elder.

James F. McKee prepared himself for educational work in the township schools, and in a local academy. In 1852 he began to teach and was thus employed more or less continuously until 1892, when he taught his last term, his pupils being Metlakahtla Indians, in Alaska, in which country he lived during 1891 and 1892. In the intervals of teaching he engaged in farming, in different sections, and in 1888 he came to Franklin Township, where his farm of thirty acres is situated. In August, 1862, Mr. McKee enlisted for service in the Civil War, becoming a member of Company C, One Hundred Thirty-ninth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged in June, 1865, during the larger part of this period being attached to the Signal Corps. He is past commander of John H. Randolph Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at Prospect.

Mr. McKee was married (first) to Mary Ann McMahan, who died in 1871, aged thirty-five years. She was a daughter of Robert McMahan, a resident of Williams County, Ohio. She was survived by one daughter: Susan Elizabeth, who is the wife of Charles B. Wiard, residing at De

Soto, Kansas. Mr. McKee was married (secondly) to Miss Mary Ann Jones, of Prospect. He and his wife are members of the Prospect Presbyterian Church. In national campaigns he votes with the Republican party, but in local affairs is an Independent. From 1892 until 1897 he served as justice of the peace and was again elected in 1907. He has also been auditor of Prospect.

WILLIAM J. BURTON, Justice of the Peace and general farmer in Penn Township, was born in Slippery Rock Township, Lawrence County, Penna., October 18, 1843, and is a son of Thomas and Mary (Barnes) Burton.

Thomas Burton, father of William J., was born in Beaver County, Penna., June 12, 1799, and died December 24, 1883. His father, also Thomas Burton, was a native of County Down, Ireland, and came to Beaver County as one of the very early settlers. The second Thomas Burton was a farmer through his active life. In 1812 he moved to what is now Lawrence County and from there, in 1870, to Butler and in 1878, to Penn Township, where his death occurred. He was a prominent Republican and served as auditor and as judge of elections while living in Slippery Rock Township. He married a daughter of Thomas Barnes, a resident of Mercer County, and eight of their family of ten children reached maturity. Nancy, deceased, was the wife of Conrad Cline; Mrs. Mary Young, deceased; Thomas A., deceased; Eliza Jane, residing at Beaver Falls; John and Margaret, both deceased; Mrs. Martha Small, residing at St. Charles, Madison County, Iowa; Mrs. Sarah Young, residing at New Castle; Susan, deceased; and William J. The parents of the above family were members of the United Presbyterian Church, in which the father served as a trustee.

William J. Burton secured an excellent common school education and later taught

school in Neshannock Township, going from the school room into the army. He served for ten months in Company I, Sixth Regiment, Penna. Heavy Artillery, and returned safely although often in danger of life and liberty. He resumed farming on the homestead and continued there until the spring of 1869, when he went to Millbrook, Mercer County, where he engaged in a mercantile business for a year before removing it to Butler, where he carried it on for five more years. In the spring of 1876 he started into farming in Butler Township, but three years later came to Penn Township and in December, 1887, he bought his present farm of 114 acres. He has all under cultivation with the exception of thirty acres in timber, and produces corn, oats, wheat, hay and potatoes.

Mr. Burton was married in Penn Township to Miss Ella E. Bartley, who is a daughter of Williamson Bartley, and they have had eight children, namely: John P., deceased; Mimmie, who is the wife of W. S. Douthett, residing in Forward Township; Cora, who is the wife of Harry Wible, residing at Sharon; Lina E., deceased; and Ola M., Thomas W., Martha Jane and Elmer C., all at home. Mr. Burton and family belong to the Shiloh United Presbyterian Church.

In politics, Mr. Burton is staunch in his Republicanism and he has held almost all of the township offices. He has been a justice of the peace for the past eight years and still has two years to serve. He is one of Penn Township's representative citizens. He has been an active member of the Grand Army Post at Butler for a number of years.

T. H. BROWN, a representative citizen of Butler, serving in the City Council as representative from the First Ward, is identified with a number of the business interests of this section. He was born March 11, 1858, at Hazel Green, Grant

County, Wisconsin, where he was reared and educated.

In 1872 Mr. Brown entered the employ of the Brady's Bend Iron Company, at Brady's Bend, Armstrong County, and one year later he went to Fairmount, Clarion County, where he was one of the first men to be employed by the Fairmount Coal Company, with which he continued until 1876, when he came to the Butler oil fields. Since September, 1881, he has been in the employ of the Standard Oil Company, United Pipe Line Division of N. T. Co., in which he has capably and faithfully filled a number of positions and now holds the important one of gauger. His duties require a large part of his time to be spent at Butler. At different times he has become interested and invested in other enterprises, an important one being the Sligo Coal and Coke Company of Clarion County, of which he is secretary and a director.

In 1884 Mr. Brown was married to Miss Anna E. Stone, who is a daughter of Abraham Stone, of Chicora, Pennsylvania, and they have two children: Fannie E., who married H. E. Goodrich, who is with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at Pittsburgh; and Zetti I. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are members of the Second Presbyterian Church. Mr. Brown is active in church affairs and for four years served as superintendent of the Sabbath school at Zeno Glade Run.

As a citizen, Mr. Brown has been usefully active and as councilman has applied to public affairs the keenness of business perception which has advanced his private interests, and has consistently supported every effort of the official body to advance the general welfare, aside from any desire for political preferment. He is identified with a number of fraternal organizations; is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America; is a Royal Arch Mason and with the other members of his family, belongs to the Eastern Star.

DAVID ROBERT MORROW, who has been identified with various branches of the oil business throughout his active business career, is foreman of the Midland Division of the South Penn Oil Company, at Evans City, Penna. The plant was formerly operated by the Forest Oil Company, which, in 1902, was taken over by the South Penn Oil Company. Mr. Morrow located in Evans City in 1903, and assumed the duties of his present position, and has twelve men under his direction in the local yard. The plant covers ten acres in the village, and he has under his management a large number of producing wells. He was the first foreman of this division, and has given evidence of unusual ability in the discharge of his duties.

Mr. Morrow was born in Indiana County, Penna., August 21, 1851, and is a son of David and Margaret (Lytle) Morrow. The paternal grandfather was a native of Ireland, and upon coming to the United States located in Indiana County, Pennsylvania, where he followed farming.

David Morrow, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Indiana County, and was there reared to maturity. He was the owner of a good farm which he operated until his death, which occurred in 1851, prior to the birth of David R. Morrow. He married Margaret Lytle, who also was born in Indiana County, and is a daughter of Robert Lytle, who came to this country from Ireland. She still resides in her native county at the advanced age of eighty-six years. Mr. and Mrs. Morrow became parents of five children, as follows: Jennie; Thomas; Dr. John W., a practicing physician of Marchand, Indiana; Catherine, wife of Jessie Williamson; and David Robert.

David R. Morrow was reared on the home farm, and notwithstanding the fact that she was left a widow with five children to care for, his mother gave him good school advantages, he attending the public

schools and the academy at Dayton, Penna. In 1868, he went to the oil fields of Venango County, Penna., where he was employed as pumper one year. He then went into the pipe line business, helping to lay the first line from Pitthold to Coriopolis, and in 1876 entered the producing department of the Standard Oil Company at Bradford, continuing there until 1903, the year which marked his removal to Evans City.

Mr. Morrow was married July 6, 1874, to Miss Clara Cochran, a daughter of Samuel Cochran, and they have a son, Harry Edward, who lives at McKee's Rocks, Penna. The latter was united in marriage with Miss Gertrude McFarland, and they have one daughter, Grace. David R. Morrow is a member of Bradford Lodge, No. 411, I. O. O. F., and in political affiliation is a Republican. He was reared in the United Presbyterian faith.

A. E. REIBER, president of the Guaranty Safe Deposit and Trust Company, of Butler, and also identified with many other of the city's successful business enterprises, is a leading member of the Butler bar and in 1890, was elected to the office of district attorney on the Democratic ticket. He was born at Butler in 1864, and is a son of the late Martin Reiber.

Martin Reiber was a native of Germany and was one of the early leading business citizens of Butler for many years. He married Mary Yetter and they had a family of eight children, seven of whom still survive.

A. E. Reiber was born and reared at Butler and was primarily educated in her public schools. Later he graduated from Witherspoon Academy and then entered the University of Princeton, where he graduated B.A., in 1882. Immediately he began the study of law in the office of Attorney T. C. Campbell, and in 1885 was admitted to the bar, and since has ac-

quired a large clientele. He is a member of the Bar Association and is a practitioner in the Supreme Court of the State.

In 1897 Mr. Reiber was married to Miss Florence Smith, who is a daughter of Rev. E. O. Smith, and they have two children: Marten A. and Mary Elizabeth. Mr. Reiber and family are members of the First English Lutheran Church at Butler, and he is serving on its official board. Socially, he is a member of the Country Club.

WILLIAM C. STOOPS, a prominent dairyman and farmer of Franklin Township, resides on his well-improved farm of 120 acres, on which he successfully carries on his agricultural enterprises. He was born in Butler Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, July 21, 1869, and is a son of William and Rebecca Jane (Rose) Stoops.

William Stoops, father of William C., was born October 2, 1821, in Cherry Township, about two miles above Sunbury, and was a son of Philip and Elizabeth (Vanderlin) Stoops, the former of whom, a blacksmith and farmer in Cherry Township, lived to the age of ninety years and the latter to the age of eighty. William Stoops devoted his life mainly to agriculture but he had many other interests, in his younger days teaching school, later serving bravely in the War of the Rebellion and subsequently filling public offices with fidelity and efficiency. On September 4, 1861, he enlisted in the Federal Army, entering Company H, One Hundred and Second Regiment, Penna. Volunteer Infantry, and at the battle of Fair Oaks, on May 31, 1862, he received so severe an injury that after confinement in the Douglas Hospital at Washington City for three months, he was honorably discharged August 30, 1862. He returned to Cherry Township and in the following year was elected prothonotary and then moved to Butler, where he lived during his term of office. Later he purchased a farm in But-

ler Township which is now owned by William Barnhart, on which he resided for twenty years. In 1887 he moved on the farm now owned and operated by his son, William C., and there he died August 22, 1892. In politics he was a Republican and while living in Butler Township served as school director and as justice of the peace.

William Stoops was married (first) to Sarah Cochran and they had seven children, namely: Ocilla, now deceased, who was the wife of Dr. S. A. Johnson, of Butler; Philip Dexter, who is a Presbyterian clergyman and principal of a school in Idaho; Clarinda, now deceased, who was the wife of Josiah Allen; Paulina, now deceased, who was the second wife of Josiah Allen; Jennie, who married Rev. Newton E. Clemenson, and lives at Logan, Utah; and Serelda R., now deceased, who was the wife of E. W. Layman. On September 28, 1868, William Stoops was married (second) to Rebecca J. Rose, who was a daughter of John Rose, of Center Township. She was born December 8, 1832. Three children were born to this marriage. William C., Mary Lillian, who is the wife of Daniel G. Brunermer, of Connoquenessing Township; and Eva Valeria, who married Edward Watson, and resides at Isle. William Stoops and wife were members of the United Presbyterian Church in which he served as an elder for twenty years.

William C. Stoops was educated in the public schools and at Prospect Academy, and was graduated at the latter institution in 1892, following which, for five years, he engaged in teaching school, in Franklin, Connoquenessing and Middlesex Townships. His last term in the school room was in the winter of 1894-5. In the fall of the latter year he was married and then began cultivating the home farm and has resided here ever since. On eighty acres of his land he raises corn, oats, wheat, hay and potatoes and he keeps twelve cows for dairy purposes, making a high grade of butter for private cus-

tomers. He is a member of Prospect Grange, Patrons of Husbandry.

In the fall of 1895, Mr. Stoops was married to Luella M. Clark, who is a daughter of Dr. N. W. Clark, of Whitestown, Butler County, and they have five children, namely: Arthur N., Kathleen M., Blair W., Ruth A. and Helen E. Mr. Stoops and family belong to the United Presbyterian Church at Mount Chestnut, in which Mr. Stoop is an elder. In his political views he is a staunch Republican and he has taken a good citizen's interest in township affairs. He has served many terms as a school director and has also been township auditor.

On both sides of the family, Mr. Stoops comes of an ancestry noted for its longevity. The maternal grandfather, John Rose, came to Center Township, Butler County, as one of its earliest settlers. From Sussex County, New Jersey, he went out as a soldier in the War of 1812. His wife was a daughter of Nathaniel Stevenson and was five years old when her father came to Butler County. She was born January 30, 1793, and died when aged 100 years and five months. Her parents were Nathaniel and Mary (Allen) Stevenson, the latter of whom lived to the age of 100 years and six months. Nathaniel Stevenson settled in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, after serving for three and one-half years in the Revolutionary War, and in 1798 he moved to Franklin Township, Butler County, buying 400 acres of land, and there he died when aged eighty-six years.

JAMES M. SUTTON, senior member of the firm of J. M. Sutton & Son, proprietors of the flour mill at Harrisville, Butler County, Penna., and dealers in high grade flour and feed of all kinds, has had wide experience in this field of business. He is a native of Butler County, having been born on the old home farm in Concord Township, September 28, 1847, and is a

son of Joseph M. and Jenima (Morrow) Sutton, and a grandson of Platt Sutton.

Platt Sutton, the grandfather, came to Butler County, Penna., from New Jersey shortly after the Revolutionary War ended, becoming one of the earliest of the pioneers of Concord Township. He entered actively into the early life of the community, and was one of the organizers of the old Concord Church. He and his wife were parents of the following children: Nancy, wife of John Harper; Margaret, wife of Scott Jameson; Polly, wife of John Sutton; Phoebe; Joseph M.; Jeremiah; Platt, and James, all now deceased.

Joseph M. Sutton was born on the old home farm in Concord Township, and there grew to maturity. He became a successful farmer and a man of influence in the community, and lived to reach the advanced age of eighty-three years. He was joined in marriage with Jenima Morrow, who was born in Armstrong County, Penna., and is now living at the ripe old age of eighty-three years. The following were the offspring of their marriage: Platt; Thomas J.; James M.; John F.; Jeremiah P.; Willis, who died at twelve years of age; Mary Ann, who is deceased; Nancy J., who is the wife of A. Litzenburg, and Eliza B., who is the wife of Edward Farnsworth.

James M. Sutton spent his boyhood days on the home farm and at the age of twenty years started to learn the milling trade with his uncle, James Sutton, with whom he continued for two years. He was next employed one year at the old H. Gibson Mill in Allegheny Township, conducted by William Turner, after which he rented and operated for two years an old mill at Maple Furnace. After spending three years in the oil fields, he was employed successively at the Courtney Mill in Mercer County, the Cornelious Mill at McCoytown, the Rogers Mill owned by Robert Gilkey in Mercer County, the old Campbell Mill owned by Thomas Elliott,



SOLOMON R. STOUGHTON

the Fisher Mill near Eastbrook, in Lawrence County; the Hope Mill near Mercer County, the New Hamburg Mill owned by John Wheeler and the Old Etna Mill owned by Shepherd & Daugherty near Slippery Rock. In 1895 he came to Harrisville and began work in the mill now owned by him, being in the employ of Samuel B.ingham. He purchased this plant in 1903, increased its capacity from ten to twenty barrels per day and has established a thriving business, having his son, J. Chalmer, as his partner. The leading brand, "Purity Flour," has an established prestige throughout this section of the State, and meets with a ready sale on the market, and they also manufacture a pure buckwheat flour, and handle all kinds of feed.

In 1871 Mr. Sutton was joined in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Turner of Lawrence County, and the following children were born to them: Emma J., married (first) Irvin Greenman, who died about five years after, and she married (second) Robert Dick; Millie; Doreus E.; J. Chalmer, who is in business with his father, and Frank R., who married Ethel Brown. In religious attachment, he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is a trustee. Mr. and Mrs. Sutton have an adopted son, Leonard, who is a nephew of Mrs. Sutton. Politically, Mr. Sutton is a strong believer in the principles of the Prohibition party. He is a man of standing and ability, and has many friends throughout the community.

SOLOMON R. STOUGHTON, a thriving agriculturist of Franklin Township, was born on his present farm of 116 acres, February 1, 1878, son of John C. and Mary Jane (McCandless) Stoughton. The Stoughtons were early settlers in Clay Township, Butler County, and John C. Stoughton was born on the old homestead there and came to the present farm of his son Solomon at the time of his marriage. At that time this section was practically a

wilderness, and he cleared off all but three acres of the farm. He became one of the foremost citizens of the township, taking an active part in the development of its various resources. He was frequently elected to public office and served at different times and for a number of years as school director, collector and supervisor. His wife, Mary Jane, was a daughter of James McCandless, of Franklin Township, and they became the parents of seven children, all of whom attained maturity, and of whom there are now three survivors. They were as follows: James, a resident of Claytonia; Mary, now deceased, who was the wife of Henry Miller; Elizabeth, wife of James L. Wilson, of Brady Township; Annie, now deceased, who was the wife of Samuel Lawrence, of Muddy Creek Township; Ella, also deceased, who was the wife of William Stine, of Brady Township; Mrs. Sydney Jane Conroy, of New Castle; and Solomon R., whose name appears at the head of this sketch. Mr. and Mrs. John C. Stoughton were members of Mt. Zion Baptist Church, of which Grandfather Stoughton was one of the founders.

Solomon R. Stoughton has spent his life in his native state, the greater part of it up to the present time in the immediate vicinity of his home. His time has been largely devoted to agricultural pursuits, but for three years he was engaged in operating a saw-mill and threshing-machine, in partnership with James L. Wilson. He also spent seven years in the oil fields. His present farm consists of 116 acres, of which he devotes about eighty to the raising of corn, oats, wheat, hay and potatoes. He keeps four horses and fourteen head of cattle, and manufactures choice butter for a select family trade in Butler. He easily ranks as one of the prosperous citizens of Franklin Township, and is as well liked and respected as he is widely known.

Mr. Stoughton was married at the age of fifteen years to Emma Stillwagon, who is a daughter of Adam Stillwagon, of Slip-

pery Rock, and they have six children: Howard Ray, Stella Grace, Mabel Gertrude, Ira Frank, Clyde, and Blanche. Mr. Stoughton's politics identify him as a member of the Republican party. He is fraternally connected with the Maccabees and with Mt. Chestnut Grange, Patrons of Husbandry. For three years he belonged to the National Guards at Butler.

ALFRED MAURHOFF, who owns a finely cultivated farm of thirty-two acres, which is located in Jefferson Township, on the Hamastown Road about one-half mile west of the village, was born April 20, 1841, at Saxonburg, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Emil and Johanna (Pollard) Maurhoff.

The father of Mr. Maurhoff was born in Germany, from which country he emigrated, and in 1833 came to Saxonburg, Pennsylvania, where he conducted a store some years, and was also squire and postmaster for twelve years. About 1842 he returned to Germany for a time, but subsequently came back to Butler County, where he purchased a small farm. He had the following children: Clara, Alfred, Edward F., Emil E., Adelia, Aurora and George, all of whom survive except Adelia and Aurora.

Alfred Maurhoff attended school at Saxonburg and later assisted his father, but since purchasing his present farm has devoted himself to its cultivation and improvement. He raises grain, hay and potatoes and some stock, and is numbered with the good farmers of his neighborhood. Mr. Maurhoff also conducted a general store at Saxonburg for four years, and at the present time is drilling for oil on his farm. He served in the Civil War and was honorably discharged in August, 1863.

On February 12, 1867, Mr. Maurhoff was married to Miss Louise Koegler, a daughter of John G. and Anna Eliza (Heidrich)

Koegler, substantial farming people of Winfield Township. Mr. and Mrs. Maurhoff have four children, namely: Carrie A., who married E. H. Voland, a farmer and dairyman in Winfield Township, and has six children—Walter, Della, Edwin, Alberta, Leroy and Willis; Nelson G., who was born May 20, 1872, is his father's right hand man on the farm; Elmer J., who is bookkeeper for a Pittsburg plumbing firm, and Odessa, who is the wife of Charles Kroneberg, a farmer in Winfield Township. Mr. Maurhoff and family are members of the German Lutheran Church at Hamastown, in which he has frequently served as a member of the Council. He takes a good citizen's interest in all public matters in Jefferson Township and at different times has served as supervisor and on the Board of Elections. He has always been a highly respected member of the section in which he has lived.

CHARLES I. DUNBAR, who conducts a grocery on Pittsburg Street at Evans City, Pennsylvania, is one of the most successful and enterprising merchants of that village. He was born on his father's farm in Forward Township, Butler County, March 8, 1878, and is a son of Irvin and Sarah (Weisz) Dunbar, and grandson of William Dunbar.

William Dunbar, the grandfather, was one of the early settlers of Forward Township, where he lived and farmed for many years. He was the father of the following family: William, a member of the One Hundred Thirty-fourth Regiment, Penna. Volunteer Infantry, during the Civil War; John, who was killed in the Second Battle of Bull Run and was a member of the Eleventh Regiment, Penna. Volunteer Infantry; Solomon; Alexander, who also was a member of the One Hundred Thirty-fourth Regiment, Penna. Volunteer Infantry; Alfred, a member of the Fourth Cavalry of Pennsylvania; Alpheus, also a

member of the Fourth Cavalry; Daniel; Anna, deceased wife of Miller McKinney; a twin sister to Anna, and Irvin.

Irvin Dunbar was born on the home farm in Forward Township, and received his education in the schools of the township, such as they were at that time. He engaged in farming on the home place until 1888, in which year he moved with his family to Evans City, where he now resides. He was joined in marriage with Sarah Weisz, who was born in Jackson Township, where her father, John Weisz, was an early settler. They are parents of the following children: William; Elizabeth, wife of Harry Spanogle; Charles I.; Harry and Elery.

Charles Irvin Dunbar was about ten years of age when his parents moved to Evans City, where he was reared to maturity and attended the public schools. At the age of twelve years he began working in the grocery store of John Ramsey, where Mr. Dunbar's store is now located. He continued with him one year, then in the grocery of A. J. Smathers for seven years, after which he was employed a few years by the Bell Telephone Company. About the year of 1902, he started a grocery at the old Smathers' stand, and two years later moved to his present location on the north side of Pittsburg Street. He carries a complete line of staple and fancy groceries, and enjoys the generous patronage of the community.

Mr. Dunbar was married December 14, 1904, to Miss Ada McBryer, a daughter of David and Loretta McBryer of Jefferson County, Pennsylvania. They have one daughter, Eleanor May, born June 23, 1906. They reside in a comfortable home on Harrison Street in Evans City. Religiously, they are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Dunbar is a member of Lodge No. 292, K. P.; Lodge No. S17, I. O. O. F., and Lodge No. 11,147, Modern Woodmen of America. He is a Republican in politics, has served as a member of Evan City

Council, and is now serving his second term as Republican County Committeeman.

WILLIAM J. SNELL, general contractor at Butler, which city has been his place of residence since 1903, was born in 1875, in Jefferson County, Pennsylvania, where he grew to manhood and obtained a good common school education.

With his father, Henry C. Snell, a general contractor, W. J. Snell learned the carpenter's trade, but before he devoted himself to carpenter work, being then only seventeen years old, he engaged in teaching school, which he continued for seven years. He then went into general contracting at Dubois, in Clearfield County, where he remained until 1903, when he came to Butler. There are many examples of Mr. Snell's best work, standing on the fine streets and avenues of this city and a few cited examples of buildings for which he was the contractor, will show his trade standing: The residence of W. S. McCrear, one of the finest in Butler; the United Presbyterian Parsonage; the residence of W. F. Rumberger and C. N. Boyd; the Hotel Monroe; all high class buildings. Mr. Snell is interested also to some extent in the oil business.

In 1898 Mr. Snell was married to Miss Mary Dobson, who was born in Jefferson County, Pennsylvania, and they have two children, William Percy and Beulah Marie. Mr. Snell and wife are members of the Second Presbyterian Church. He belongs to the orders, Modern Woodmen and Protected Home Circle.

DAVID B. DODDS, representative citizen and prosperous farmer of Penn Township, Butler County, Penna., resides on the farm on which he was born, September 20, 1850, and is the one survivor of the family of two children born to his parents, who were Adam and Margaret (Sutton) Dodds.

John Dodds, the grandfather, came to

America from County Down, Ireland, settling in Cumberland County, Penna., as early as 1800. He lived there for eight years and then bought several hundred acres of land near what is now the village of Brownsdale, in Penn Township, Butler County, bringing his household goods with him to the new home on what was called a slide car, a primitive vehicle made by fastening two poles, one on each side of a horse and letting the ends drag on the ground. He was a man of foresight and this was shown in many ways, one of which was the bringing of cherry stones from the flourishing cherry orchards of Cumberland County. These stones or pits, he planted carefully on his pioneer farm and from these grew the first cherry trees in the settlement. Later he moved from his first farm to the one which his grandson now owns, situated on the plank road. He had served as a soldier in the War of 1812 and was familiarly known as 'Squire Dodds, from having served for many years as a justice of the peace. He was one of the founders of the United Presbyterian Church both at Butler and Brownsdale. His death took place in 1862. Of his seven sons, Adam, father of David B., was the youngest.

Adam Dodds was born on the present farm of his son, in Penn Township, April 16, 1816, and died in 1887. He learned the cabinetmaking trade with George Miller, of Butler, and remained with him for twelve years, after which he carried on farming on the homestead, which he inherited. He married a daughter of David Sutton. They were consistent members of the United Presbyterian Church.

David B. Dodds has spent his life on the homestead farm and has given his attention to its cultivation and improvement. It is one of the most valuable pieces of property in the township, producing under Mr. Dodds' careful management, abundant crops of corn, oats, wheat, hay and potatoes, in fact all those necessities

for the feeding of mankind, which make farmers the most independent class in the world. In addition, Mr. Dodds has ten producing oil wells on his farm, the first drilling having been done in June, 1899.

Mr. Dodds married Miss Mary M. Bartley, who is a daughter of Williamson O. Bartley, of Penn Township, and they have four children: Adam Brown, Williamson Bartley, Clara Mae and James Clarence. The two younger children reside at home. Adam Brown lives at Tarentum, Allegheny County. He married Laurretta Hazlett of Ford City, Penna., and they have one son, William Edward. Williamson Bartley resides in Penn Township. He married Ella Reith, who lived near Saxonburg, and they have one child, Erma Mae. Mr. Dodds is a member of the Brownsdale United Presbyterian Church. He is a staunch Republican and has served in local offices. He is a fine example of the enterprising and progressive agriculturist of the present day and has a frank and hearty manner together with the sterling qualities which make him valued as a citizen and as a neighbor.

F. H. DAVY, justice of the peace, at Butler, and the owner of a fine farm situated near Jackson Center, Mercer County, Pennsylvania, was born in that county, January 7, 1854.

Mr. Davy was reared in Mercer County and obtained his education there and for some thirty years engaged there in general farming. In 1894 he came to Butler, where he operated a meat business for one year and then embarked in the dairy business, which he continued for nine years. Then for the following three years he was connected with the Grand Union Tea Company. He has taken an active interest in local politics and is in close accord with the sentiments of the Republican party. In May, 1908, he was elected to the office of justice of the peace.



JOSEPH W. HERVEY



MRS. THERESA H. HERVEY

On September 6, 1877, Mr. Davy was married to Miss Catherine A. Moon, and they have three children: George H., who is employed in the Boyd drug store at Butler; Mary E., who is a popular teacher in the Butler public schools; and Ella, who resides at home. Mr. Davy is a member of the order of Woodmen of the World.

AUGUSTUS HERMAN BEHM, who resides eleven miles southwest of Butler, in Forward Township, has a fine and well-improved farm of 172 acres, a part of which belonged to the old Behm homestead. He was born on this farm, January 23, 1854, and is a son of Nicholas and Louisa (Rennick) Behm, both natives of Germany.

Nicholas Behm, Sr., grandfather of the subject of this sketch, lived in Hesse, Germany, where he farmed until he moved with his family to America. They located in Pittsburg, Penna., and later to Butler County. He and his wife were parents of the following children, all now deceased: John; Mrs. John Metz; Margaret, wife of George Barkley; Nicholas, Jr.; and George.

Nicholas Behm, Jr., was born in Hesse, Germany, and was about fourteen years old when brought to America, the voyage consuming about three months. While located at Pittsburg, he husked corn where Ohio Street now runs in that city. He worked for a time in a brick yard in Allegheny, and was there married to Louisa Rennick, who was born in Saxony and was eight years old when brought to America. He and his wife moved to Butler County, while it was yet in its undeveloped state, the forests being still standing. He purchased a 100-acre farm for \$900, of which a part is now included in the farm of his son, A. H. Behm. He erected a log house and barn, and set about clearing the land, which he subsequently put under a high state of cultivation. He remained on this farm until his death in 1885, at the age of

sixty-six years. He is still survived by his widow. The following children were the offspring of their marriage: Margaret, Mary, William, John, Carolina, Anna, Augustus Herman, Amelia, Louisa, Hannah, Christina, and Lena. Mary and Christina are deceased.

Augustus Herman Behm was reared on the home place and during his boyhood days attended the district schools during the winter months. He has seventy acres of the home farm, on which he has always lived, and in addition purchased an adjoining tract from Markel and Goehring. He now has 172 acres all told, and erected all the modern and substantial buildings which stand on the place. There are three oil wells in operation on the farm, and he follows general farming and stock raising.

Mr. Behm was united in marriage February 8, 1883, with Miss Mary Matilda Goehring, a sister of Charles Goehring, a sketch of whom appears on another page of this work. Seven children were born to bless this marriage, namely: Clyde, Leah, Charles, Harry, Etta, Iva, and Bryan. Mr. Behm is a Democrat in politics, and has served as township auditor and school director. Fraternally, he is a member of Evans City Lodge, No. 817, I. O. O. F.

JOSEPH W. HERVEY, general farmer, resides on his excellent farm of seventy-one acres, which is situated in Oakland Township, skirting the Upper Greece City road, about three miles northeast of Butler. He was born in Pittsburg, Penna., December 19, 1852, and is a son of John and Agnes (Shaw) Hervey.

John Hervey, father of Joseph W., was born in County Down, Ireland, March 10, 1820, and first came to America at the age of eighteen years. As soon as he had accumulated a little capital he returned to Ireland for the rest of the family. He brought with him to the United States his parents, his brothers and his sisters, and they settled at Tarentum, Penna. It is a

curious coincidence that his grandmother's family name was also Hervey, but as the grandfather of the subject of this sketch was born in Scotland and the grandmother in Ireland, there was probably no relationship. John Hervey was engaged for a time in a clothing business in Pittsburgh, but his health failing, he gave up that occupation and obtained work in a saw-mill. Afterwards he was engaged in the oil business in West Virginia, and still later tried farming in Missouri and in Allegheny County, Penna., near Turtle Creek. He subsequently resided in West Virginia and in Tarentum, and died September 29, 1896, at Braddock, Penna. Mrs. John Hervey, who was born in Pittsburgh, March 10, 1828, died May 21, 1901.

Joseph W. Hervey was a boy when his father left Pittsburgh. The family lived for ten years at Tarentum, Allegheny County, and from there went to West Virginia, where they remained two years. The next two and a half years was spent on the farm in Missouri. The subject of this sketch was about sixteen years old when his parents moved back to Tarentum, where he lived for ten more years, subsequently going thence to Sharpsburg, Allegheny County, where he resided with his wife and his parents for four years. He then came to Butler and was employed here for fifteen years by S. G. Purvis & Company as engineer, of which trade he had previously acquired a knowledge. In March, 1898, he left the employ of that concern and settled on his present farm, which, although known as the William Barkley farm, he purchased from Orville Craig. Although not brought up to agriculture, Mr. Hervey has had so much practical experience along other industrial lines that he has needed but to apply the business principles thus learned, with such special knowledge of he has been able to acquire, to make a success of his new vocation, and he now raises good crops of

corn, oats, hay and potatoes, and has some excellent stock.

In 1894 Mr. Hervey was married to Theresa May Humes, a native of Allegheny County, and a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Humes. Mrs. Hervey, however, resided for a number of years in Butler County before her marriage. Mr. Hervey was previously married to Emma L. Giesler, a daughter of David Giesler, of Allegheny County, and she died in 1892 without issue. He takes a strong interest in educational matters, has served three years as school director in Oakland Township, for two years being secretary of the board. He belongs to the order of Woodmen of the World, and both he and his wife are members of the United Presbyterian Church at Butler.

JAMES T. MARSHALL, one of Penn Township's representative and progressive citizens, residing on his finely improved farm containing fifty acres, is one of the most extensive potato and strawberry growers in this section. Mr. Marshall was born in Harrisville, Butler County, Penna., March 17, 1849, and is a son of William and Rebecca (Kearns) Marshall.

The Marshall family is of Scotch-Irish extraction. James Marshall, grandfather of James T., was one of the early settlers in what is now Penn Township, coming to America from County Antrim, Ireland. In November, 1797, he was married to Jean Peebles, and they came to the United States in 1822, locating at Pittsburg, Penna. In 1824 Grandfather Marshall bought 300 acres of land in Penn Township and on this he lived until the time of his death, in 1854, when aged eighty-six years. His widow survived until 1863, dying at the age of eighty-five years. They were people noted for their many virtues and were consistent members of the Covenant Church. Their eleven children

were born in Ireland, and William was the fifth in order of birth.

William Marshall was born in County Antrim, Ireland, in 1810, and died in his sixty-sixth year. He was twelve years of age when the family came to America and frequently told his children concerning the wild condition of Penn Township at that time. In his youth he learned the hatter's trade, in Pittsburg, and subsequently went into business for himself, conducting stores at different points. When his son, James T., was two years old, he gave up merchandising and settled on a part of the homestead in Penn Township, on which he lived until after the close of the Civil War, when he went to Tennessee, where he followed farming for about four years. After he returned to Butler County he lived retired. He was a Republican in politics but never accepted any office except that of school director. William Marshall married a daughter of Thomas Kearns, a reputable citizen of Pittsburg. Mrs. Marshall was the eighth member of her parents' family of fifteen children, all of whom grew up and had families of their own. There were seven children born to William Marshall and wife, namely: James Thomas; Julia, widow of William Watson, of Penn Township; Elizabeth, deceased; Rebecca, wife of James Hunter, of Ekastown, Butler County; William, of St. Louis, Missouri; and Charles and Edward Montgomery, both of whom are deceased. The family was reared in the faith of the Presbyterian Church.

James T. Marshall attended the country schools through boyhood and had his practical training in agriculture, on the home farm. In 1873 he came to his present farm and he owns 131 acres additional, a part of which is the old homestead. Mr. Marshall has successfully carried on several industries here, his dairying being one of importance. With the assistance of his three sons and a hired man, he cultivates 100 acres and has made specialties

of strawberries and fine potatoes. He utilizes modern machinery and is interested in improved methods of cultivation, taking advantage of those which seem to him profitable. Mr. Marshall has made improvements on his property which make it a place of mark in the county. His substantial barn is one of the best in the township and he has a silo of about fifty tons capacity. In 1908 he erected one of the handsomest mansions in this section of the country, an ideal rural home, beautifully located, and equipped with every modern improvement regardless of expense, in its building following out plans of his own as to comfort and convenience. It is of natural stone construction, three stories in height, while its inside finishings are the best known to modern builders. Its roomy porches look out over handsome grounds.

Mr. Marshall married Susan B. Johnston, who was born in Penn Township, and they have had seven children, namely: William Ellsworth, who is a minister in the Presbyterian Church, at New Florence; Susan Ola, who is the wife of Charles Brown, of Penn Township; Mary, deceased; James R., Charles Clyde and Edward Dean, all reside at home and assist in the management of the large estate. Mr. and Mrs. Marshall are active members of the Middlesex Presbyterian Church. Mr. Marshall is a Republican but is only a politician to the extent of good citizenship.

VICTOR A. BARNHART, who is engaged in the real estate and insurance business at Evans City, Pennsylvania, is well known in Butler County, where he was prominently identified with educational work for some years prior to engaging in his present field of operation. He was born in the vicinity of Green Castle, in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, May 25, 1878, and is a son of Daniel S. and Ruth A. (Miller) Barnhart.

Daniel S. Barnhart was also born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, and was reared to agricultural pursuits. He later became a merchant at Green Castle, where he and his wife now reside, she also being a native of Franklin County. Twelve children were the issue of their union, of whom Victor Albertus was the eighth.

Victor A. Barnhart spent his early youth on his father's farm near Green Castle, and was nine years of age when his parents moved to that village. He assisted his father about the store and attended the public schools, graduating from Green Castle High School in 1896. He later attended Mercersburg Academy, graduating in 1898, and Franklin and Marshall College, from which he was graduated in 1902. He then became an instructor in the schools of Green Castle, serving during the school year of 1902-1903; the following school year he served as teacher in the schools of West Newton, and during the year 1904-1905 was principal of the school at St. Paul's Orphans' Home at Butler. He was principal of the public schools of Evans City during 1905-1906, and the following school year taught science in Butler High School. His success as an educator was pronounced, but other fields offering greater financial returns he gave up the profession and in June, 1907, started in the real estate and insurance business at Evans City. He maintains an office on Pittsburg Street, and during his short residence in the village has succeeded beyond his expectations.

December 25, 1907, Mr. Barnhart was united in marriage with Miss Flora M. Markel, a daughter of Daniel and Mary A. Markel, the record of her family appearing on another page of this work. Fraternally, Mr. Barnhart is a member of Mt. Pisgah Lodge, No. 443, F. & A. M., at Green Castle; Lodge No. 817, I. O. O. F. of Evans City, and Lodge No. 292, K. P. of Evans City. Religiously, he and his wife are members of the Reformed Church.

T. CHALMERS CAMPBELL, a leading member of the Butler bar, who has been engaged in the practice of law in this city for the past thirty-six years, was born in 1848, in Butler County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of James Campbell. The father of Mr. Campbell was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, and came to Butler County about 1840, where he was engaged in a mercantile business for a number of years and was identified with the leading interests of this place.

T. Chalmers Campbell attended the public schools, Witherspoon Academy and Phillips Academy at Andover, Mass., and pursued and completed his law studies under Col. John M. Thompson and Samuel and W. S. Purvisance, of Pittsburg. In 1869 he was admitted to the bar in Allegheny County and remained there in active practice until 1872, when he located at Butler. For the first five years he was in partnership with J. D. McJunkin, under the firm name of McJunkin & Campbell, but since the dissolving of that partnership, has been alone. He has been identified with a large amount of legal business in the local courts, the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and also in the United States Federal Courts. He is attorney for the Western Allegheny Railroad Company, in Butler County, and he belongs to the Butler County Bar Association.

In 1873 Mr. Campbell was married to Miss Juliet D. Estep, of Allegheny, and they have four children: Louise, who is the wife of Charles A. McElvain, of Butler; Jean, who is the wife of George E. Howard, of Butler; James O., a graduate of Washington-Jefferson College and a practicing attorney with his father, with whom he prepared for the bar, and Juliet E. Mr. Campbell and family belong to the Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM RAPE, one of Forward Township's prominent and substantial citizens, whose valuable farm of sixty-three

acres is situated about seven miles southwest of Butler, right on the electric railway, was born on the old Rape homestead in Cranberry Township, Butler County, Penna., March 18, 1839, and is a son of Christian and Sarah (Stout) Rape.

The family to which Mr. Rape belongs originated in Germany and in old times the family name was spelled Reeb. It was Theobald Reeb, the grandfather, who came with his wife Sophia, to America, many years ago, and settled on land in Cranberry Township. At that time land that now will bring probably \$100 an acre sold for \$3, and the German family soon had a secured home in which the parents spent the remainder of their lives. With their native thrift and industry they cleared and cultivated the land and when their son Christian grew to man's estate, he succeeded to the property. He had given his father much assistance in clearing and he continued to occupy the homestead until he died, in 1880, aged seventy-two years. During his lifetime he added an adjoining farm to his possessions and the estate he left to his children amounted to 130 acres. He married Sarah Stout, who survived him two years, being aged seventy-four when she died. They had eleven children, namely: Sophia, who married John Knauf, deceased; Jacob, deceased; Eliza, who married Charles Weild, both deceased; Sarah, who married William Goehring, deceased; Catherine, who married John Stapf, both deceased; Henry, deceased; William; John; Mary, who married John Stapf; Eli, and Susan, who married Charles Mickley, deceased.

William Rape spent a happy, useful boyhood under the protection and care of good parents. When opportunity offered he went to the district school but spent many days in hard work, helping to finish the clearing of the land and later in cultivating it. He remained at home until he was first married. In September, 1870, he bought his present farm, from James Bol-

ton, on which he has made many substantial improvements. It is valuable land in point of fertility and also on account of its excellent situation, and also on account of oil being found here, there being two wells on the farm.

On March 20, 1860, Mr. Rape was married (first) to Anna Kaufman, who died in March, 1882. Her parents were Ausman and Mary (Freshcorn) Kaufman. There were eleven children born to this union, as follows: Edwin, who married Anna Burr; William, who married Rose Mazer; John; Anna, who married H. A. Burr; Laura; Tiny, who married John Wardock, and five deceased. Mr. Rape was married (second) in August, 1882, to Mary Ann Hoover, who is a daughter of John and Lydia (Rice) Hoover, and they have seven children, namely: Floyd, who married Caroline Schilling, has twin children, Hershel William and Lona Aleander, these being the first twins ever born in either the Rape or Schilling families and they therefore are babes of more than usual interest; Adaline, who married William Wehr; Olie, who married Edwin Osenbaugh; Margaret, who married Russell Ensen; Susan, who married Fred Westebek; and Jesse and Homer, both of whom live at home.

In politics, Mr. Rape is a staunch Republican. He has taken an active interest in township affairs and has served acceptably in a number of offices, having been supervisor for five years, clerk for two years and overseer of the poor for two years.

W. S. WICK, of the lumber firm of W. S. Wick, at Butler, is also interested in a number of other Butler enterprises, and is a substantial and representative citizen. He was born in 1863, in Butler County, and is a son of the late Henry E. Wick.

The Wick family is one of the oldest families of Butler County. Henry E. Wick was born on the old Wick homestead,

in 1824, and died at Butler in 1901. He became a man of prominence in Butler County and was one of Butler's pioneer merchants.

W. S. Wick enjoyed both educational and social advantages in youth and early manhood and before he settled down to a business career, he spent three years of travel through the far west, during this time visiting Oregon, Idaho, Wyoming and other States and Territories. After returning to Butler he engaged for three years in a mercantile business and about 1894 embarked in the lumber business. He handles all kinds of lumber, doing both a wholesale and retail business, and deals also in doors, sash and blinds. He owns a half interest in the East End Hardware Store and has stock also in the plaster and cement mill which is situated in the western part of the city. He also owns valuable real estate, being part owner of the Orphans' Home property.

In 1904 Mr. Wick was married to Miss Jeanette Lusk, of Jefferson County, and they have one daughter, Elizabeth. Mr. Wick is not an active politician but he always does a good citizen's duty to uphold the laws and to further movements for the general welfare. In this line he believes the responsibilities of the successful business man are great.

CURTIS IRWIN CHRISTLEY, residing on his exceedingly valuable farm of 115 acres, which is situated in Slippery Rock Township, one mile south of the village of that name, was born on this farm, March 31, 1836, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Smith) Christley.

The father of Mr. Christley was a farmer and also a cabinetmaker. In the old days he made coffins. And he manufactured the coffins for the six Wigtons murdered by the Indian Mohawk. He was twice married, first to Mary Hyde Smith and second to her sister. The three children of the first union were: James Perry,

William George and John Harvey, all deceased. There were nine children born to the second marriage, as follows: Thomas Franklin, deceased; Washington Edward, deceased; Mrs. Mary Jane Hockenbury, of West Sunbury, Pennsylvania; Samuel Johnston, who was killed at the second battle of Bull Run, during the War of the Rebellion; Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth Moore, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Curtis Irwin; Mrs. Catherine Frances Bruce, deceased; Mrs. Margaret Chinesie Glenn, deceased; and Mrs. Caroline B. Foster, deceased.

Curtis Irwin Christley has devoted himself to farming and has enjoyed abundant success. His longest absence from his home farm was during his service of nine months, in the War of the Rebellion, as a member of the One Hundred Thirty-seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. In addition to the farm on which he lives, Mr. Christley owns a second farm, one of fifty acres, which is located near West Liberty, Butler County.

Mr. Christley married Margaret E. Brannon, who died in 1902. They had one child, Mrs. Tirzah Frances Magee, now deceased, who left three children: Carbus Claire, Don Lee Magee, and Wendell Odell, all of whom reside with their grandfather. In politics, Mr. Christley is a staunch Republican. He is one of the township's representative men.

MARTIN MONKS, a prominent citizen of Middlesex Township, Butler County, Penna., where he owns more than 250 acres of valuable farm land, has been an oil producer for many years, and has been very active in the oil fields of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia. He was born on his present farm, February 14, 1856, and is a son of Absalom and Harriet (Chantler) Monks, and a grandson of Absalom Monks, Sr.

Absalom Monks, Sr., the grandfather, was born near Brandywine, Chester

County, Penna., November 11, 1774, and as a boy witnessed the historic battle fought at that place during the Revolution. He moved to the western part of the state with Anthony Wayne some time between 1792 and 1795, and in the latter year located in the city of Pittsburg. In 1801 he moved to Butler County and acquired 212 acres of unimproved land in Middlesex Township, on which he erected a cabin. He cleared a part of this farm, which has since been known as the Monks farm, and continued to reside there until his death. He married Margaret Bell, who died without issue; and on May 3, 1810, he married Catherine Kennedy, a daughter of Martin Kennedy, by whom he had nine children. He was a Whig in politics, and he and his wife were members of the Seceder Church.

Absalom Monks, Jr., father of the subject of this biography, was born on the home farm in Middlesex Township, October 5, 1817, and helped to clear the place. He worked a year or two at the trade of a blacksmith, but with that exception followed farming throughout his active career. He has been in retirement some years, and although past ninety-one years of age continues in good physical health and in full possession of his mental faculties, remembering with little effort the happenings of pioneer days in Butler County. He was prominently identified with the development of this part of the county and its institutions. He is the only living charter member of Saxonia Lodge, I. O. O. F., of which he is past grand. He and his wife are members of the Middlesex Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he has been steward and trustee since the church was built, being one of the organizers of the congregation. He was united in marriage March 14, 1850, with Harriet Chantler, a daughter of Thomas Chantler, she being brought from England by her parents when she was an infant, and reared in Middlesex Township. Five children blessed this union, of whom three

grew to maturity, as follows: Martin; William, of Middlesex Township; and Catherine Ann, wife of Robert Harbison.

Martin Monks was reared on the home farm and received a preliminary education in the district schools, supplemented by a course in Hampton Academy and the Freeport Normal School. Prior to engaging in the oil business, he followed cattle droving. He owns over 250 acres of land, now cultivated by his sons, who in addition to general farming, engage in stock feeding on an extensive scale, averaging about twenty head of cattle and about 100 head of sheep. For the past twenty-five years he has been an oil producer, and has interests through the oil regions of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia. He has two wells on his own farm which are producing in paying quantities, and he also has fourteen wells on adjoining farms.

On February 12, 1879, Mr. Monks was joined in marriage with Miss Cordelia Hickey, a daughter of Windle and Sarah Ann (Kennedy) Hickey of Middlesex Township. Her father was born December 28, 1812, in Allegheny County, and died July 16, 1895. Her mother died March 19, 1891, at the age of seventy-four years. William Kennedy, grandfather of Mrs. Monks, was three years old when his parents settled in Middlesex Township, some time in the latter part of the Eighteenth Century. Windle and Sarah Ann Hickey were parents of thirteen children, five of whom grew up, namely: Mary, Windle, Cordella, Albert, and Sarah Ann.

Martin and Cordella (Hickey) Monks are parents of the following children: Luella, wife of Charles Snyder of Punxatawney, Jefferson County; Warner Scott; Martin Russell, who completed a civil engineering course in Ohio Northern University at Ada, Ohio; Sarah May, a graduate of Slippery Rock Normal School, who is a teacher in the public schools at Punxatawney; Harriet E., who is a graduate of the Slippery Rock Normal School,

received a teacher's diploma; Albert Roy Hickey, and Emory Harper. Mr. Monks attends and supports liberally the Middlesex Methodist Episcopal church, of which his wife is an active member. Her parents were among the founders of the church, and her father served as trustee and class leader many years. Mr. Hickey was a plasterer and paperhanger by trade, also a veterinarian, following these occupations in conjunction with farming.

Martin Monks is active in support of the Republican party and its principles, but is in no sense a politician. Fraternally, he is a member and past grand of Saxonia Lodge, I. O. O. F.

R. A. POOLE, proprietor of the Poole Brass Foundry, at Butler, owns a business which he has been successfully carrying on in this city for some years. He was born May 30, 1854, in England, and in his native land acquired his education and learned the trade of molder.

In 1884 Mr. Poole came to America and located first at Alliance, Ohio, where he entered the shops of the Morgan Engineering Company, where he remained for four years and then went to Pittsburg. In that city he soon entered the employ of the Westinghouse Manufacturing Company and continued with that concern for eleven years, working in the foundry department. From there he came to Butler and for two years was with the Butler Engine and Foundry Company and for one year with the Evans Manufacturing Company. In 1901 Mr. Poole embarked in business for himself, establishing the Poole Brass Foundry, and in 1906 he erected his present building. He has associated his two sons, James and Grover Poole, with him in business and they give employment to a large force and have a large volume of trade.

In 1884, prior to coming to America, Mr. Poole was married to Miss Janet Cochran and they have six children: James

and Grover, above mentioned; Albert A., who is in the employ of the Butler Car Wheel Company; Elizabeth, who is a student in the Franklin School; Frank, and Jessie. Mr. Poole and family belong to the Episcopal Church. In his political preferences he is a Democrat. Fraternally he belongs to the Odd Fellows, the Woodmen, the Mystic Chain and the Sons of St. George.

CHRISTIAN HENRY THIELEMAN, whose fertile farm of 108 acres is situated in Adams Township, carries on a general farming line here and gives some attention to the oil business, having two wells on his land. He was born in Allegheny, Penna., October 13, 1851, and is a son of William and Wilhelmine (Nemyer) Thieleman.

Both parents of Mr. Thieleman were born in Germany, in the same province, and both came to America and to Pittsburg, before marriage. William Thieleman crossed the Atlantic Ocean in 1845 and he found his first work in America on steamboats running between Pittsburg and New Orleans. He then went into the hotel business in Allegheny City. After his marriage, in 1857, he moved to Butler County and settled in what was then Cranberry but is now Adams Township. He bought his farm from John Dunn, in 1853, a tract of uncleared land which he lived on during the rest of his life. He was a man of great industry and developed an excellent farm, in which he took justifiable pride. He survived to the age of eighty-four years, his death taking place May 2, 1908. His widow, who was born two days later than her husband, still survives. Of their ten children, four died in infancy, the names of the others being: Christian Henry, Herman, Sophia, wife of M. Marshall; Mandana, William Lewis, and Mary.

When his parents moved to Butler County, Christian Henry was not more than six years old and from boyhood had to work hard and had fewer school ad-

vantages than many others, who, however, have developed into no more capable farmers or intelligent men than himself. When he was first put to the plow it was drawn by oxen. Mr. Thieleman has changed all the old ways of farming, has done a large amount of improving to his present property, and is numbered with the substantial men of this section.

In April, 1886, Mr. Thieleman was married to Miss Caroline Thieker, of Adams Township, who died in the same year. In October, 1888, he was married (second) to Miss Mary Hesperheide, a daughter of William Hesperheide, who came to Butler County from Hanover, Germany. They have four children, namely: Frances Wilda, Raymond, Earl William, and Verna. Mr. Thieleman and family belong to the Lutheran Church at Mars and he is a member of the board of trustees. In politics he is a Democrat. He has never been anxious to hold office, but has consented to be a school director and is serving most acceptably in his ninth term.

C. E. McINTIRE, who occupies a prominent position in the business world of Butler, is a member of the McIntire-Willetts Manufacturing Company, which manufactures and deals in gas and gasoline engines, draughting patterns and machine work, together with automobile repairs and supplies. Mr. McIntire has been identified with the interests of Butler for the past eighteen years. He was born in Clarion County, Pennsylvania, in 1851.

After a limited period of schooling, Mr. McIntire went to work in the oil fields in Bradford, Pa., and later in mercantile business in Salamanca, N. Y., and from that time on has been interested in the oil business in the Pennsylvania fields, becoming a large dealer and producer. On coming to Butler he engaged in the oil business and is the only independent oil dealer in the city. In the face of competition, his perseverance and excellent busi-

ness methods have brought him success in this line. In 1907 he established the McIntire-Willetts Manufacturing Company and he also established an automobile garage repair and supply house and took the agency for the Buick automobile.

In 1871 Mr. McIntire was married to Miss Anna McGee, of Clarion County, and they have five children, the three sons, George, Robert Roy and Harry, being associated with their father in business; and both daughters, Edith and Grace, being married. The former is the wife of O. W. Strayer, of Butler, and the latter is the wife of S. C. Kelly, also of Butler. In his political views, Mr. McIntire is a Prohibitionist. Fraternally he is connected with the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Maccabee. He is a member and was one of the organizers of the Second Presbyterian Church of Butler, has been a member of the Board of Trustees since its organization and was instrumental in building the present fine church.

MRS. PRISCILLA DAVISON, a representative of one of the oldest families in Butler County, residing on the home farm in Penn Township, in which she is well known and highly esteemed, was born in Forward Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, and is a daughter of Alexander and Mary Harris (Lyon) Douthett.

Few people can trace a clearer ancestry than can Mrs. Davison, the family records having been preserved as far back as her great-grandfather, who was named Joseph Douthett. He was born in County Armagh, Ireland, and with his wife Rosanna, emigrated to America at an early day and settled for a time in Washington County, Pennsylvania. In 1799 he came to what is now Butler County and settled on a farm in Forward Township, and there both he and wife died and their remains rest in the Douthett family cemetery.

Benjamin Douthett, grandfather of Mrs. Davison, was born in County Armagh,

Ireland, and accompanied his parents to America, probably in 1772. He married Jane Smith, who died in 1847, whom he survived for three years. They are buried also in the old family cemetery at Brownsdale. Of their nine children, Alexander, father of Mrs. Davison, was the sixth in order of birth.

Alexander Douthett was born in what is now Forward Township, where he grew to manhood and engaged in farming. In the last year of the Civil War he enlisted for service, but hostilities closed before his regiment had left Pittsburg. In 1872 he purchased the present farm where Mrs. Davison lives, and here both he and wife died. He was a Republican in his political views and he served Penn Township as school director and as supervisor. He married a daughter of James R. Lyon, who was a farmer in what is now Adams Township. There were eight children born to this marriage, namely: Elizabeth, James R., Priscilla, Mary, Henry, who died aged twenty-one years, Ordilla, and two who died in infancy.

Priscilla Douthett grew to womanhood under the care of a good mother and wise father and obtained her education in the country schools. On September 20, 1876, she was united in marriage with Robert Davison. He was born in Adams Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, September 7, 1843, and died November 10, 1899. He engaged in farming and was a well known and respected citizen. In politics he was a Democrat. Mrs. Davison is a member of the United Presbyterian Church of Brownsdale.

THOMAS EDWARD KERR, one of Mars' enterprising and successful grocery merchants, was born in Slippery Rock Township, Butler County, Penna., October 1, 1871, and is a son of Milton Bruce and Mary (Coover) Kerr, and a grandson of Thomas and Elizabeth (Forsythe) Kerr.

The grandfather, Thomas Kerr, was

born in Scotland and came to Pennsylvania in early manhood. He was a stone mason by trade and he did a large amount of stone work in Slippery Rock Township, Butler County, where he also acquired a farm. He married after settling in Butler County and became the father of the following children: Milton Bruce; Thomas; James; Jennie; Rebecca, wife of William H. Cnrran; Jessie, wife of N. H. Thompson; and Catherine, wife of Thomas McCamey.

Milton Bruce Kerr was born in Slippery Rock Township, Butler County, in 1850, and spent his boyhood on the home farm. He then learned the tanning business with Perry Coovert, in Slippery Rock Township, and continued to be interested as long as the business was profitable, after which he became a manufacturer of staves, having a stove yard at Butler, and for sixteen years he made staves for the Standard Oil Company. In 1895 he moved to Mars and from then until he retired, was engaged in the oil business. He married Mary Coovert, a daughter of Perry Coovert, and they had four children: Margaret, who is the wife of S. T. Herr; Thomas Edward; Perry, who is engaged in a drug business at Mars; and Ada, who is the wife of Dr. McGeorge, a practicing physician at Enon Valley.

Thomas Edward Kerr was afforded excellent educational advantages, completing his education with two years at the Slippery Rock Normal School. He gained his mercantile experience as a clerk in the employ of the firm of Bard & Son, general merchants, where he continued for four years. In May, 1895, he came to Mars and purchased his present commodious grocery store from A. C. and E. Zeigler. He is a wide-awake business man and has a high commercial rating.

On June 19, 1906, Mr. Kerr was married to Miss Olive Campbell, who is a daughter of J. C. Campbell, of Adams Township. In politics he is identified with the



MR. AND MRS. THOMAS V. SMITH

Democratic party. He belongs to the order of Modern Woodmen. He was reared in the United Presbyterian Church.

EUGENE SCHAEFER, the capable manager of the Butler brewing plant of the Independent Brewing Company of Pittsburg, was born in 1866, in Germany, and was about twelve years of age when he came to America.

Mr. Schaefer's education was completed in the public schools of Allegheny and at Duff's Business College at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1882. His uncle being engaged in the brewing business, offered the nephew a place in his plant and Mr. Schaefer remained there until 1889. From there he went to the Bauerstein Brewing Company and continued with that concern for nine years, after which he conducted a hotel at Millvale for eight years. After disposing of his hotel interests, Mr. Schaefer was out of business for about one year, taking a much-needed rest, and during this time he enjoyed a trip through the Great Lakes. In March, 1907, he came to Butler, first as bookkeeper for the Butler Brewery, of which he was later made manager. He is a thoroughly experienced man in this industry and has proved a very capable executive. He owns stock in the Independent Brewing Company of Pittsburg.

In 1889 Mr. Schaefer was married to Miss Caroline Dohr, of Millvale, and they have three children, Elsie, Eugene and Edward. Mr. and Mrs. Schaefer are members of the German Catholic Church. He belongs to the order of the Knights of St. George, the Catholic Mutual Benevolent Association and to the Heptasophis.

THOMAS V. SMITH, a prominent citizen of Allegheny Township, who has been identified with the oil industry more or less continuously ever since 1872 and is a contractor and driller of gas and oil wells and for some years also a producer, owns

an excellent farm of sixty-seven acres in this part of Butler County. He was born January 18, 1859, in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Robert H. and Eleanor J. (Van Tine) Smith, the former of whom was born in Forest County and the latter in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Smith's childhood was spent in three States—Pennsylvania, Illinois and Iowa—and he was fourteen years old when he accompanied his parents to Butler County and with them settled in Allegheny Township, which has practically been his home ever since. He attended school here but soon entered into work in the oil fields and in one capacity or another has been connected with gas and oil interests ever since. He is a member of the firm of Royal Brothers, oil producers, of Butler, and also of the firm of Steffy & Smith, oil and gas well drillers and contractors.

On December 25, 1879, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Mary L. Grant, who is a daughter of Robert and Nancy Grant, the latter of whom still survives and resides in Allegheny Township. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have had seven children, the survivors being: Ardell V., Harry A., Robert G., Marion D. and Paul R. Ardell V. married Georgia Henderson and they have one daughter, Lola L. Harry A. married Maud Gaugaware and they have one son, Kirsey O. Mr. Smith and wife are members of the Allegheny Presbyterian Church, and he is a trustee of the same. He has been a strong advocate of temperance for many years and votes with the Prohibition party. Personally he is known as a man of sterling character.

ROSS MECKLING BOWSER, oil producer and member of the firm of R. M. Bowser & Son, general merchants at Renfrew, was born in Valley Township, Armstrong County, Penna., December 8, 1847, and is a son of Matthias P. and Sarah Ann (Baum) Bowser.

Matthias P. Bowser, who is one of Armstrong County's most venerable citizens, resides on his farm in Boggs Township, on Pine Creek, within five miles of Kittanning. He was born near Worthington, in Armstrong County, in 1819, and is a son of Peter Bowser, who died in Boggs Township when in his ninety-ninth year. In his early manhood, Matthias P. Bowser operated a ferry at Kittanning for Ross Mecklin, and then accompanied his parents to Valley Township, Armstrong County, and later engaged in farming and teaming near Pine Creek furnace. When the Civil War broke out he enlisted under Captain Ellwood, in Company C, Seventy-eighth Regiment, Penna. Volunteer Infantry, and served through three years without injury except a short period of imprisonment. After the close of his military service he bought the farm on which he has lived ever since. In spite of his advanced age he is in good health and possesses all his faculties and has lost but one of his natural senses, for the past three years having been blind. As a leading Democrat of his township, he was frequently, during his active years, elected to local offices. His aged wife also survives and they both are valued members of the United Presbyterian Church. He married a daughter of John Baum. She was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, May 25, 1825, and was seventeen years of age when she accompanied her parents to their new home in Valley Township, about ten miles northeast of Kittanning. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Bowser were ten in number, the following being the survivors: Wilson L., residing near Parker's Landing; Ross M.; Harvey P., residing on the old homestead; Hettie, wife of Henry Troutman, of Worthington; Sarah, residing at Kittanning; Madison, living in New Castle; Templeton, residing at Alliance, Ohio; J. Neal, living in Indiana; Rebecca, wife of Nish Schrecongost; and George B. Mc.

Ross M. Bowser, like many another suc-

cessful man, has mainly made his own way in the world. He is self educated and early learned to depend upon his own resources. Through early manhood he engaged in teaming and farming but in the spring of 1870 he went to Parker's Landing and after several years of teaming in that section, in the meanwhile quietly prospecting, he bought an old oil well and thus entered into a business which has resulted most profitably. Later, he acquired other oil property, went to Edinburg and drilled wells there, then went back to Parker's Landing in 1880, and had the usual success and failure of oil operators. In 1884 he came to Renfrew and entered into partnership with his brother-in-law, P. P. Kiser, and in the following year became sole owner of the lumber business. This was the first lumber firm at this point and Mr. Bowser still continues to deal in lumber, doing a large amount of shipping. In 1890 he started a general store, in association with his son, H. M. Bowser, under the firm name of R. M. Bowser & Son, the scope of which covers dealing in oil well supplies, lumber, agricultural implements and building materials, in addition to general merchandise. The firm is operating oil wells in both Penn and Forward Townships. Mr. Bowser is interested in four wells that are twenty-eight years old and are still pumping, producing, all together, six barrels of oil per day. He has an interest in eleven wells in all, one of which he bought seventeen years ago, from Young Brothers. It then produced two and three-fourths barrels, but he increased the production and for the past sixteen years has filled a 150-barrel tank monthly from this one well. In his business relations Mr. Bowser has sustained his reputation for honesty of purpose and fair dealing.

On August 14, 1871, Mr. Bowser was married (first) to Amanda Ross, daughter of Benjamin Anthony, of Valley Township. Of the children born to this marriage

five grew to maturity, namely: Harry M., who is interested with his father in their various enterprises; Jessie, deceased, who was the wife of Samuel Purvis; Frank, who lives at home; Flodia Z., who married Wesley Kline, of Mars; and Forest, who resides at home. Mr. Bowser was married (second) to Christina Zimmerman, a daughter of Jeremiah Zimmerman, of Pine Township, now Boggs Township, Armstrong County, Penna. Mr. Bowser and family attend the Presbyterian Church. In his political sympathies he is a Democrat, but he takes no active interest in campaign work.

DETMORE W. DOUTHETT, whose magnificent farm of 225 acres lies in Adams Township, has spent the whole of his useful and busy life in Butler County, Penna., where he was born October 15, 1849. His parents were Benjamin and Rosanna (Rea) Douthett.

The Douthetts are of Irish stock and the grandfather, Benjamin Douthett, came to America from Ireland. Here his son Benjamin was born, one of a family of seven boys and two girls. The second Benjamin Douthett acquired a large amount of land in Butler County and became a very successful farmer. In his younger years he had the reputation of not only covering a wheat field with his cradle faster than any of his companions, but also outstripped them when the next part of the work was undertaken, on one occasion raking and tying 110 dozen sheaves of wheat in one day, a remarkable accomplishment. In 1880 he purchased the farm now owned by Detmore W., from Armstrong Irving, and owned other land at the time of his death, which took place after he had retired to Mars, when he was aged seventy years. His widow survived him some years. They had the following children: Anna, deceased, who was the wife of James Orr; Detmore Wallace; John A., deceased;

Mary, who is the widow of Levi Park; Amanda, who is the widow of Frank Ferguson; and Margaret, who is the wife of B. Owens.

Detmore W. Douthett was reared on the old home farm in Adams Township and assisted in finishing its clearing and later, after his father purchased the present farm, cleared it also. His education was not neglected and after he left the district schools he attended an academy conducted by Rev. Barnes. Later Mr. Douthett bought the farm on which he lives and here carries on general farming and stockraising. He has made all the excellent improvements on this property in the way of erecting substantial buildings, and is also developing oil on his land. He is one of the prosperous farmers and representative citizens of Adams Township.

On November 6, 1879, Mr. Douthett was married to Miss Sarah Jane Stoup, who is a daughter of James M. and Elizabeth (Crawford) Stoup. They have one child, Millie L.

The Stoup family is of German extraction and the grandfather of Mrs. Douthett, David Stoup, came to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, from the East, and taught school for a number of years, being a scholarly man. James M. Stoup was born at Pittsburg and led an agricultural life, owning a farm in Allegheny County, which is the property of his widow, a highly esteemed lady, now in her seventy-eighth year, residing at Mars. In that town James M. Stoup died in 1896, aged seventy-three years. He married Elizabeth Crawford and they had three children: Sarah J.; Margaret A., wife of Albert Park; and Robert, who died in infancy.

DAVID L. KIRKPATRICK, formerly engaged in the coal and teaming business at Renfrew, now living retired after a life of most honorable activity, was born in Armstrong County, Penna., January 10,

1837, and is a son of John and Nancy (Larimer) Kirkpatrick.

James Kirkpatrick, the grandfather, came to Armstrong County, from Franklin County, about 1790, and settled on Cherry Run, some ten miles from the old Indian town of Kittanning. It was a courageous undertaking, for Indians still abounded and as the sequel proved, were yet dangerous. With the help of his nearest neighbors, although they lived many miles distant, he cleared a spot in the forest and there built a log house for himself and bride. On the morning of April 28, 1791, while a visitor was at the place, an Indian wounded him severely, while others surrounded the cabin indicating savage intentions. The annals of Armstrong County relate the events of this probably last murderous assault made in this section by Indians, and tell of how the babe of the family was injured in its mother's arms and how she, brave pioneer woman that she was, hastily molded bullets for her husband's musket, with which he watched through a loophole to ward off the assailants. He killed two of the savages and saw one escape into the forest and the party was seen no more. The visitor, a militiaman, was, however, fatally wounded. Grandfather Kirkpatrick lived for many years, served as a soldier in the War of 1812 and his remains peacefully lie in the old cemetery of the Glade Run Presbyterian Church near Dayton.

John Kirkpatrick, father of David L., was born in Armstrong County and died in 1856, when aged seventy-five years. By trade he was a carpenter and he worked also as a miller and farmer. His mill was located near Sewickleyburg. He sold his property there and moved to Allegheny City, where he lived for some years before retiring, and there he died. In politics he was a Whig; in religion he was a Presbyterian. His eight children have all passed out of life, with the exception of David L., who was the youngest. The

others were: James; Mary, wife of David A. Renfrew; Andrew Robert; Elizabeth, wife of John Holland; Harriet, wife of Andrew Bangs; and William.

David L. Kirkpatrick was about ten years old when his parents moved to Allegheny and he was sixteen years of age when he accompanied his brother James to Center Township, Butler County, where he remained engaged in farming until after his marriage, when he located at what is now the pleasant village of Renfrew, but was then only a piece of the wilderness. There he engaged in farming for his brother-in-law, David A. Renfrew, for two years, and then settled on his father-in-law's farm, where he lived until 1862, when he enlisted for service in the Civil War. He entered Company E, One Hundred Sixty-ninth Regiment, Penna. Volunteer Infantry, and remained in service for nine months, until July, 1863, doing garrison duty at Yorktown. He was then ordered to join the Army of the Potomac and four days after reaching Gettysburg was given an honorable discharge. For a number of years after his return to Center Township he continued to farm there, but in 1886 he came to Renfrew, just after the excitement in this section owing to the discovery of oil. He established a coal yard and a teaming business, which his sons still carry on. As a coal merchant he was known from one section of the township to the other, so extensive was his business, his shipments for a time being three and four car loads a day. He retired from business carrying with him the cordial friendship and respect of those with whom he had had commercial relations covering more than a decade.

On October 16, 1858, Mr. Kirkpatrick was married to Martha J. Ramsey, who was born January 16, 1838. She is a daughter of James and Elizabeth (Maxwell) Ramsey, of Center Township, where her grandfather was one of the earliest settlers. Of the family born to Mr. and

Mrs. Kirkpatrick, the following grew to maturity: William M. and Robert, residents of Butler; John L., residing at Renfrew; Leslie B., residing at Butler; Mary, wife of Lawrence, McCandless, living at Butler; Gertrude, wife of William McLaughlin, residing at Butler; and Everett M. and David L., residents of Renfrew. Mr. and Mrs. Kirkpatrick are members of the Second Presbyterian Church at Butler. He belongs to the Butler Post of the Grand Army of the Republic. In politics he is identified with the Republican party.

JAMES E. WISE, who is general manager of the Etna Manufacturing Company, one of Butler's important enterprises, which is engaged in the manufacture of gas and gasoline engines and oil and water pumps, is a practical machinist and the inventor of certain valuable devices in his line of work. He was born in 1870, in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, and has spent his life mainly in Butler and Armstrong Counties.

When Mr. Wise left school he entered the Ball Engine Works at Butler and served his machinist apprenticeship there and then was connected for one year with the Garvin Machine Company, in New York City, where he completed his training. During the two following years he was employed by the firm of Larkin & Palm, at Butler, and from there went to Pittsburg, and for some years was with the Westinghouse people. When he returned to Butler he bought an interest in the Etna Manufacturing Company and since 1903 he has been manager of the same and during these five years he has tripled the capacity of the plant. Mr. Wise has studied his trade on every side and has not been contented with being an expert workman and capable executive, but has been constantly experimenting and inventing new machines and methods. He was the first man to conceive the idea which he has embodied in several patented devices, notably his reversible belt driver

and his pumping and pulling jack. These machines are made in all sizes and are in very general use.

In 1895 Mr. Wise was married to Miss Ella B. Thompson, of Butler County, and they have two children, Brooks and Paul. Mr. and Mrs. Wise are members of the Second Presbyterian Church of Butler. His fraternal connections are with the Knights of Malta, the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World.

GEORGE H. KNAELL, a leading business man of Mars, where he is conducting a grocery store with every evidence of success, has been a resident of Butler County since 1896. He was born on his father's farm in Illinois, December 16, 1872, and is a son of George and Rosa (Lauffer) Knaell.

The grandparents of Mr. Knaell came from Germany to Illinois and the father died when George Knaell was only six months old. He grew to manhood there and then purchased land of his own and married Rose Lauffer, who was a native of Pennsylvania. In 1878, when there was so much excitement in regard to the value of oil lands in Pennsylvania and especially in Clarion County, the parents of George H. Knaell sold their farm in Illinois and moved to Knox, Clarion County, Pennsylvania. The father engaged in drilling for a time in the oil fields but subsequently returned to farming and both he and wife still survive. Their children were: George H., Jacob, Lewis, John and Ida. Three children died young.

George Henry Knaell was six years old when the family came to Pennsylvania and he grew up on his father's farm in Clarion County and obtained his education in the public schools. When nineteen years old he went into the oil fields and followed tool dressing and drilling until 1902, when, with his brother Jacob, he engaged in a butchering business at Mars, which they continued for eighteen months and then

sold out. Later, George H. Knaell bought his present well stocked store from John P. Miller and has done a fine business ever since. He has taken an active interest in the affairs of the borough and since 1906 has been president of the Board of Health. He has invested in property here and owns his business house on Pittsburg Street and a comfortable residence which stands on Spring Avenue.

In June, 1896, Mr. Knaell was married to Miss Anna Theiker, a daughter of the late Henry Theiker, of Adams Township, and they have two children: Kenneth and Eugene. Mr. and Mrs. Knaell are members of the United Presbyterian Church, in which he is a trustee. In politics he is a Democrat. Fraternally, he has membership with the order of Modern Woodmen.

ALBERT C. TROUTMAN, district attorney of the district including Butler, is a leading member of the bar of this city and the junior member of the law firm of Jackson & Troutman. He was born in 1875, at Butler, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Adam Troutman, one of the most prominent citizens of this section.

Mr. Troutman was reared in his native city and was graduated from her public schools in 1894. After this he entered Washington-Jefferson College, where he pursued his studies until 1898, when he was graduated with the degree of B. S. He then made a special study of the law, entering the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1901. In the same year he was admitted to practice, in Allegheny County, opened an office at Pittsburg, and continued in the work of his profession there until April, 1903, when he came to Butler. Here he entered into a law partnership with John H. Jackson, under the firm name of Jackson & Troutman. Mr. Troutman's abilities have been recognized and appreciation shown by his election to

the office of district attorney, in November, 1907.

In 1905 Mr. Troutman was married to Miss Lillian Miller, who is a daughter of G. Wilson Miller, of Butler, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Troutman are members of the Lutheran Church.

JACOB DAMBAUGH, a leading citizen of Zelenople, who has large realty interests both in this city and in Butler County, was born in Jackson Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, April 22, 1848. He is a son of Adam and Christina (Goehring) Dambaugh.

The parents of Mr. Dambaugh were born in Germany, the father coming to America in early manhood, and the mother when seven years old. Adam Dambaugh resided for some years in Jackson Township, Butler County, from which he removed to Connoquenessing Township, where he owned a farm. He died in 1870, aged sixty-two years. His wife was a daughter of John Goehring, who had brought his family to Butler County in her childhood. To this marriage were born four sons and three daughters.

Jacob Dambaugh was five years old when his parents moved into Connoquenessing Township and he continued to make his home there until 1890, when he moved to Harmony and two years later to Zelenople, in the same year erecting his present comfortable residence and four other houses on New Castle Street and four on Spring Street. He still retains his valuable farm of 160 acres, situated in Connoquenessing Township, on which he followed farming and stock raising prior to moving to Harmony. He has also been more or less engaged in the oil business for some years. In all his enterprises he has shown the good judgment that marks the successful business man.

Mr. Dambaugh was married (first) to Miss Margaret Staff and they had six chil-



RESIDENCE OF JACOB DAMBAUGH, ZELIENOPLE

dren, namely: Adam Edward, residing at Zelenople, is a widower and has four children, Ellen, Gertrude, Florence and Clarence; Peter Ezra, residing at Zelenople, married Miss Jeanetta Eicholtz and they have three children, Loring Grace and Thora; George Washington, residing at Ellwood City, married Miss Virginia Butler and they have two children, Marguerite and John; Laura Louisa married A. G. Eicholtz and they live at Zelenople and have one child, Margaret; Dora Matilda married Howard Zeigler and they live on New Castle Street, Zelenople, and have one child, Clayton Leroy; and Elizabeth Ellen, who still goes to school. Mr. Dambaugh was married (second) to Miss Sarah C. Haller, who was born in Jackson Township, Butler County, and is a daughter of Charles and Mary (Muntz) Haller. Mr. Haller was a well known miller.

Mr. and Mrs. Dambaugh are members of St. Peter's Reformed Church at Zelenople. In politics he is a Republican. He takes an active interest in public affairs, has served six years as a member of the town council at Zelenople and for many years he was a member of the School Board of Connoquenessing Township. For the past two years Mr. Dambaugh has been president of the German Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Zelenople. He is one of the town's best and most public-spirited citizens.

ROBERT M. ANDERSON, a leading citizen of Penn Township, residing on his well cultivated farm of fifty acres, on which there are three producing oil wells, was born near Prospect, in Franklin Township, Butler County, Penna., April 2, 1843, and is a son of James D. and Mary (Martin) Anderson.

The paternal grandfather, John Anderson, was born in Belfast, Ireland, and before coming to America, was engaged in

business as a weaver of hosiery, but after he settled in Franklin Township, Butler County, he followed agricultural pursuits exclusively until the close of his life. He died in 1866, when aged eighty-nine years.

James D. Anderson, father of Robert M., was born near Belfast, Ireland, in 1816, and was sixteen years old when he accompanied his parents to America. They settled in Butler County in 1833 among the pioneers of Franklin Township. James D. Anderson engaged in a mercantile business at Prospect for some years, but his main business through life was farming. He was a man of high standing in his community and frequently was elected to offices of responsibility, serving in a number of local positions, and from 1876 to 1878 was registrar and recorder of Butler County. He and wife were prominent members of the Presbyterian Church, in which he was a ruling elder. He married Mary Martin, who was a daughter of Robert Martin. The latter came to Butler County from Ireland and for many years was a prominent farmer in Connoquenessing Township. He recruited a company for the War of 1812 and served as its captain. To James D. Anderson and wife were born eight children, the eldest of the family being Robert M. and the others following: John F., residing at Butler; Elzie H., residing at Pittsburg; Mary, widow of W. V. Seaman, residing in Penn Township; Elizabeth J., deceased, formerly wife of William Martin; Emma, deceased; William C., residing in Penn Township; and Margaret Florence, wife of Charles Graham, residing in Penn Township.

Robert M. Anderson has followed farming ever since he completed his school attendance, and he remained on the home farm until after his marriage. In 1878 he purchased his present property and carries on general farming and derives a good income, also, from his oil wells, his

land seemingly being of value in whatever way he uses it. He has substantial buildings and comfortable surroundings.

Mr. Anderson married Martha Miller, a daughter of Philip Miller, of Penn Township, and they have three children, namely: Clarence O., who is a Presbyterian minister having a charge at Belleville, Mifflin County; Mary J., who is the wife of Jacob Henninger, of Butler; and Jessie A., who resides at home. The family belong to the First Presbyterian Church, Mr. Anderson being an elder.

In 1862, Mr. Anderson enlisted for service in the Civil War, and was in the army for nine months as a member of Company F, One Hundred Thirty-seventh Regiment, Penna. Volunteer Infantry, and is a member of Reed Post, G. A. R., at Butler. In politics he is a Democrat, as was his father before him, and he has served in a number of offices in the township, including school director, overseer of the Poor and as justice of the peace. He continues to be one of the township's respected and representative citizens.

A. C. ZIEGLER, a prominent citizen of Butler County, burgess of Mars and a leading business man of that place, of which he was postmaster for eight years, has been a resident of this county since 1888. He is a son of Christopher and Caroline (Schwab) Ziegler.

The father of Mr. Ziegler was born in Germany and was a young man when he came to America and settled in Clarion County, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in a lumber business and operated a grist mill, was a substantial business man. He married Caroline Schwab, daughter of Henry Schwab, a native of Germany, and they had eight children, two surviving to maturity, Edward and A. C. Edward Ziegler engaged in the oil business and went to Brush Creek during the height of the oil fever there, prospered, and later

located at Mars, but died in Illinois, in 1906. The father died when his youngest son, A. C., was one year old and then the mother returned to her father's home in Venango County, where her boys were reared, but died at Mars in April, 1908.

A. C. Ziegler taught school in Venango Township for six terms, after completing his own education, and then became interested in the oil business. Later he sold his oil interests and with his brother went into partnership in a general store business at Mars, buying out the stock and good will of T. M. Marshall & Son. Nine months later the firm lost everything by fire and business was not resumed until after the Zieglers had built the present Ziegler brick block, when A. C. Ziegler conducted a shoe store for a time in that part of it now used by the Mars Bank, which has it under rental. At the present time A. C. Ziegler is still half owner of the building. Later he established his present business at the place where he now carries it on, having Ross Brown for a partner at first, and later, his present associate, C. H. Schwab, who bought the Brown interest. Mr. Ziegler has prospered in his business undertakings and for many years he has also been an influential factor in county politics. He has frequently served as a delegate to county and Congressional conventions of the Republican party, and locally has served as township auditor and as school director. Aside from his business at Mars, where he conducts a large clothing, gents' furnishing and shoe store, he serves as secretary and treasurer of the Planet Oil Company. As burgess he has given the town an excellent administration.

In September, 1897, Mr. Ziegler was married to Miss Mande Campbell, who is a daughter of James Campbell, and they have two children: Raymond and Laverne. Mr. and Mrs. Ziegler are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is a trustee.

WILLIAM Z. MURRIN and JOHN MURRIN, lawyers, practicing under the firm style of Murrin & Murrin, sons of the late John and Mary (Fielding) Murrin, were born at Murrinsville. They received their preliminary educations at that place and their college educations at Grove City College.

William Z. Murrin was admitted to practice law in 1893 and in 1894 formed a partnership with Jacob M. Painter which continued until 1903 when the present partnership of Murrin & Murrin was formed.

John Murrin was admitted to practice law in 1900, and from that time until the formation of the partnership with his brother, already mentioned, in 1903, was associated with T. H. C. Keek, in the practice of the law.

Both subjects of this sketch are Democrats in politics, and members of the Roman Catholic Church.

AUGUSTUS FREDERICK WERNER, a representative agriculturist and prominent citizen of Adams Township, whose 140 acres of valuable land is divided into two equal farms, through both of which runs the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad line, was born in Germany, August 6, 1846, and is the eldest son of Ernest and Eva (Brining) Werner.

The parents of Mr. Werner were born in Germany, grew up in the same neighborhood and married there. The father was a tailor by trade. In 1853 the family came to America, safely landing in the United States after a tiresome voyage of five weeks on the Atlantic Ocean. They settled at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. There were seven children born to Ernest Werner and wife, namely: Wilhelmina, who married Jacob Nixon; Maria, who married Uriah Cooper; Mary, who married John Trout; and Ferdinand, John, Henry and Augustus F.

Augustus F. Werner was seven years

old when the family came from Germany. The father found no work at his trade in Pittsburg and on a peddler's wagon the family came on to Evans City and were given shelter over night with George Ifft, a fellow countryman. From there the Werners went on to the farm of Christian Metz, a former acquaintance and friend, who lived in Jackson Township, Butler County, for whom the father worked for the following three months. He then rented a farm in Adams Township, from Isaac Covert, lived on it for three years and then rented Henry Bolhorst's farm for four years, and later 100 acres from Thomas Wilson, also in Jackson Township. Four years later he rented a farm for two years in Cranberry Township, and then bought eighty acres on Connoquenessing Creek, in Forward Township. On that place the father died when aged seventy-five years. The mother survives and still enjoys life although aged eighty-nine years, being one of the most venerable ladies in Butler County.

While the family lived on that farm, Augustus F. Werner was married to Fannie Burr, of Forward Township, and then removed to his wife's mother's farm and conducted it for two years. He then, in 1878, purchased forty-five acres of his present farm, from Hayes Davis, and has put up all the buildings. When he started out for himself he had but \$50, but he proved an excellent manager and invested in farm land from time to time, as he became able, and through his industry, frugality and forethought, has become a man of ample estate in his section. He carries on a general farming line and keeps cows for dairy purposes, shipping his milk to Pittsburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Werner have had eight children, three of whom died of an epidemic, within three weeks of each other. They were: Lewis, who was aged eleven years; Emma, aged nine years; and Amelia, aged seven years, all three being

unusually bright and interesting children. The other five survive, as follows: John, who married Nancy Metz, now deceased, has one child, Mabel; Minnie; Laura, who married Frank Davis, has two children, Maria and Frances; and Charles and Nellie. Mr. Werner and family belong to the Lutheran Church, in which he is an elder. In politics, he is a Democrat and has frequently been elected to township offices, and has served in them honestly and efficiently.

CHARLES R. MILLER, one of Butler's enterprising business men, proprietor of the Miller Torpedo Company, both dealer and manufacturer, was born in 1877, at Carbon Center, Butler County, Pennsylvania, a son of James W. Miller.

Charles R. Miller was educated in his native county. As soon as he was permitted to leave school, he was anxious to provide for his own support and first worked in a meat market, going from there to the S. G. Purvis Lumber Company, and later was connected with a grocery store for one year. For two years he worked at the tin trade, leaving it when an opportunity was offered to enter the employ of the Humes Torpedo Company as bookkeeper, and he remained with that concern for six years. Each position he had held had taught him something and after his experience with the torpedo company he decided to engage in the same line of manufacture. As soon as he could complete his arrangements he established the Miller Torpedo Company, at Freedom, Beaver County, continuing alone until he concluded to take a partner and retire from the service, and in the fall of 1907, he admitted E. J. Wallace to partnership and the latter has charge of the works. Mr. Miller has had his home in Butler for about twenty-two years.

In November, 1896, Mr. Miller was married to Miss Kate Wagner, of Columbus, Indiana, and they have two children:

James V. and Charles Russell. Mr. Miller is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a Thirty-second Degree Mason, a Knight Templar, member of the Mystic Shrine at Pittsburg, Blue Lodge at Rochester, Pennsylvania, and of the Commandery and Consistory at Pittsburg. He belongs also to the Elks.

DAVID FORSYTHE, one of Penn Township's representative agriculturists and most respected citizens, resides on his excellent farm of fifty acres, which he has placed under fine cultivation. Mr. Forsythe was born on this farm, July 31, 1850, and is a son of James and Elizabeth (Anderson) Forsythe.

James Forsythe was born in County Derry, Ireland, December 11, 1805, and was a son of John and Martha (Marshall) Forsythe. His father died in Ireland. After which the mother accompanied her son to the United States. From Philadelphia to Butler County, the travelers came by wagon, stopping for a short time in Indiana County, but subsequently coming on into Penn Township, where James Forsythe invested in 212 acres of uncleared land, one-half of which he later sold to his brother, John Forsythe. Before coming to America, James Forsythe followed the trade of weaver, but afterward he devoted himself entirely to farming. He married a daughter of James Anderson, who was an early settler near Evans City, and to James Forsythe and wife were born six children, namely: Martha, deceased, wife of John Henry; John A.; Eleanor, deceased; James and Robert, twins, the former of Lawrence County and the latter deceased; and David, of Penn Township. The parents were members of the Covenanters' Church.

David Forsythe has always resided on the old homestead and cherishes his memories of the kind but strict father and the gentle, loving mother who for many years presided over a home that was a particu-



RESIDENCE OF JOHN STEVENSON, PARKER TOWNSHIP

larly happy one. With his brothers and sisters he attended the country schools and did his part in carrying on the farm work. Since he has engaged in farming for himself he has devoted the larger part of his land to the cultivation of corn and oats and raises sufficient stock for his own use. He is a good, law-abiding citizen but takes no active interest in politics. For many years he has been united by membership with the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North Union and has served as one of its trustees.

JOHN STEVENSON, a well known oil producer of Parker Township, residing on his farm near Bruin, Pennsylvania, was born December 5, 1851, near Sunbury, Butler County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Michael M. and Elizabeth (Greer) Stevenson, and a grandson of Samuel Stevenson, the family being of Irish extraction.

Michael M. Stevenson settled in Parker Township a short time previous to the Civil War and for a number of years resided near Bruin, but later removed to Cherry Township, where his death occurred several years ago. Of the children born to Michael M. and Elizabeth (Greer) Stevenson four survive, namely: Samuel, who resides in Clay Township; James, who lives in Cherry Township; John, living in Parker Township on the homestead, and Sarah, residing near Sunbury.

John Stevenson was reared in his native township, and his education was secured in the public schools of Bruin. In early manhood he engaged in agricultural pursuits, in which he has continued to the present time, and for a number of years he has also been successfully connected with the oil industry. A Prohibitionist in his political views, Mr. Stevenson has taken more than ordinary interest in local matters, and he is also prominently identified with educational interests of Parker

Township, now serving in the capacity of school director.

Mr. Stevenson was married to Nancy A. Hall, a native of Butler County, Pennsylvania, and they have had eight children, as follows: Michael M., Lucy May, Thomas L. (deceased), James C., Minnie B., Hattie B., Eva G. and John M. Minnie B. is teaching school in Parker Township. Lucy May has also taught in Parker Township. Minnie B. is a graduate of Slippery Rock State Normal School. Lucy May, possessing musical talents, is a teacher on the piano. Michael M. is a producer of oil and also a tool dresser. James C. is interested in wells with his father and is making the oil business his special feature. Eva G. and John M. are both pupils of the Bruin High School.

Mr. Stevenson is a member of the Protected Home Circle Lodge of Glenora. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Bruin, and is now serving as a steward and trustee. He is known as a man of honesty and integrity and has many warm personal friends throughout the township.

LOUIS WOHLGEMUTH, whose fifty acres of valuable land is situated in Adams Township, has been a resident of Butler County since 1896. He was born December 12, 1856, in Alsace-Lorraine, France, and is a son of Frederick and Mary (Kuhn) Wohlgemuth.

Mr. Wohlgemuth's life record contains many interesting details. He comes of an old military family and of one that has followed the blacksmith trade through generations. His great-grandfather was a blacksmith, and his grandfather, Louis a blacksmith in a cavalry regiment in the service of the great Napoleon. Frederick Wohlgemuth, the father, was a native of fair Alsace-Lorraine, as had been his father, and he owned his own shop and for years prospered in his trade. For seven

years he served in a French artillery regiment. He died in France, in 1875, aged sixty-two years, survived by his widow until 1902. They had three children: Frederick, who died in France in 1908; Charles, who came to America in 1871, is a minister of the Evangelical Association faith and is connected with the Ottawa Circuit, in Ohio; and Louis.

When Louis Wohlgenuth was three years old he was sent to school and he attended regularly until he was fourteen, France at this time being under the rule of Napoleon III. When his father judged that his son had acquired sufficient book knowledge, he took him into his shop in order to instruct him in the family vocation, and there young Louis remained until he was eighteen years of age, by which time he had become an expert worker at the trade. He then took a trip, as was the custom, to practically demonstrate his skill, and this journey led him through his own country, through Switzerland and Italy and also through a portion of Germany. Thus he reached his twenty-second year and on account of the disturbed conditions in his native land, the French having just then been overcome by the Germans, he began to think of the great country across the Atlantic Ocean, to which many of his comrades had already departed. The Germans began to fill up their depleted regiments with the young men of France, compelling the latter to serve, and Mr. Wohlgenuth was even drafted into the German horse artillery. He determined then to leave his own country rather than serve in the army of its conqueror, watched his opportunity and deserted from the German regiment, took passage on the ship St. Lawrence, and after a voyage of eleven days, reached the United States. Ten years later this ship that brought him to freedom was wrecked.

Mr. Wohlgenuth located in Pittsburg, Penna., where he worked at his trade for four years and then bought a shop at Etna,

in Allegheny County, which he conducted for seven years. In 1881, during his residence in Allegheny County, he joined the Pennsylvania State Guards, becoming a member of Company E, Eighteenth Regiment, in which he served for four years and in which he became so expert in sharpshooting that he secured a medal. He finally retired from the service on account of an injury done to his thumb which prevented his handling a gun in a soldierly manner. After selling his shop at Etna, Mr. Wohlgenuth opened one at Myoma and conducted it for four years and then sold out and bought his present farm from the Marburger estate, and has followed general farming ever since.

On October 30, 1901, Mr. Wohlgenuth was married to Miss Lydia Kline, who is a daughter of Nicholas and Elizabeth (Berringer) Kline. Her father was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1816, and came to America when aged twenty-two years and for twelve years lived at Harmony, Butler County. He then bought a farm in Forward Township, on which he died in 1893. He married Elizabeth Berringer, who was born in Hesse, Germany, in 1830, and died in 1903. They had four children: Mary, wife of George Hartung; and John, William and Lydia. Mr. and Mrs. Wohlgenuth have two children: Alma Elizabeth, born April 26, 1903; and Paul Frederick, born February 27, 1907. Formerly Mr. Wohlgenuth was a Lutheran, but later he united with the Evangelical Church. In politics he is a Republican and he has served his township very efficiently as supervisor.

In 1891 Mr. Wohlgenuth paid a visit to his old home but he found it no longer French and was advised that if he remained he would be subjected to a heavy fine and made to serve in the German army. Hence he immediately departed for Switzerland and there he had some difficulty in drawing money from a bank on account of having no one to identify him.

This identification was finally made in a curious way. In his youth an old Irish sailor frequently visited his father's shop and while there tattooed the arm of Louis Wohlgenuth with its owner's name, and years afterward this indelible mark served to relieve Mr. Wohlgenuth from an unpleasant position.

JOSEPH M. McCANDLESS, master mechanic, with the Standard Plate Glass Company, at Butler, has been identified with this large business enterprise since the spring of 1890. He belongs to an old Butler County family and was born March 12, 1867, in Connoquenessing Township. The McCandless family has been connected with this section for generations.

Joseph M. McCandless was reared to be a farmer but his tastes and talents lay in another direction, and after the close of his school period, he went to Pittsburg and there served an apprenticeship of three years with the old Fisher Foundry and Machine Company. For one year longer he worked as a machinist at Pittsburg and then came to Butler, where he was in the employ of the Ball Engine Company for three months, on March 24, 1890, coming to the Standard Plate Glass Company, starting in at lathe work and being advanced until he was made foreman and for several years has been in his present responsible position, of master mechanic.

Mr. McCandless was married (first) in 1893, to Miss Cora Renno, who left three children, Mary, Margaret and Milton. Mr. McCandless was married (second) in February, 1908, to Myrtle Gillman. They are members of the German Lutheran Church.

JOHN LECHNER, one of Butler Township's most esteemed citizens, now living retired after a long and successful agricultural life, still retains his valuable and fertile farm of 100 acres. Mr. Lechner was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, Jan-

uary 10, 1831, and is a son of John Michael and Christina (Renner) Lechner.

John Michael Lechner was born in 1785 in Germany, and in 1842, accompanied by his wife and their four children, came to America and in the same year settled in Donegal Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania. He was a pioneer in this section and found wild conditions prevailing, but he possessed German thrift and industry and before his death, in 1869, had converted his land into valuable property. Four of his children grew to maturity, namely: Mary, now deceased, was the wife of Gottlieb Soossa; Margaret, deceased, was the wife of Henry Hoover; Catherine, deceased, was the wife of John Frederick; and John, who is the only member of his family now living. John Michael Lechner was an elder and trustee in the German Lutheran Church at Millerstown.

John Lechner was reared and attended school at Donegal Township. He remained on the home farm until 1884, when he bought his present property in Butler Township, which was formerly known as the old Tracy farm. About sixty acres are under cultivation and the land yields large crops of corn, oats, wheat and hay, and since the father has retired it is managed by the sons.

Mr. Lechner married Catherine Fredericks, a daughter of Peter Fredericks of Summit Township, and of their eight children, the following survived childhood: Christina, residing at home; Christian, residing on the farm in Donegal Township; Peter, residing at home; Adam B., operating the home farm, who married Emma Manny and has one child, Della; William, and Catherine, residing at home; and Caroline, wife of John A. Pierce, a resident of Lisbon, Ohio. Mrs. Lechner died September 11, 1902, aged sixty-nine years. The family is a leading one in the German Lutheran Church in this section.

Mr. Lechner is a very intelligent and

well informed man and takes much interest in general matters, but he is no politician. He has long been identified with the old-time Democratic party. In 1864 he became a member of Company D, Ninety-seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served from September into the following year when the Civil War closed.

GEORGE A. KAUFFMAN, whose valuable farm of ninety acres is situated in Adams Township and lies on both sides of the Evans City road, near Callery, carries on general farming and dairying and is numbered with the substantial men of this section. He was born August 27, 1852, in Beaver County, Penn., and is a son of Albert and Elizabeth Kauffman.

The parents of Mr. Kauffman were both born in Germany. The father was ten years old when he accompanied his father, Casper Kauffman, to America, and until the close of his life he called the six weeks spent on the Atlantic Ocean as a most wonderful experience. His father settled in Beaver County, Penn., and continued to reside on a farm until his sons had all left home, when he retired to Rochester, where he worked at his trade, that of tailor, until the close of his active life. He had the following children: Casper, Albert, George, Catherine, Emma, Mary, Sarah and Elizabeth. George Kauffman served as a soldier in the Civil War and at present resides in Ohio.

Albert Kauffman was the eldest son of the above family to reach manhood. After leaving home he bought a small farm in Beaver County and conducted a store in connection with tilling his land. Later he rented a farm in Butler County for three years, and then sold his Beaver County farm and bought 227 acres in Adams Township, Butler County, from Charles Gibson. He completed its clearing and continued to improve it as long as he was in active life. He died here in 1884, aged

sixty-six years. His wife had come to America in girlhood, and was forty-two years old at the time of her death. Their children were: Sarah; John; George Albert; Rachel, who married Calvin Davison; Samuel; Mary, who married Lafayette Dunbar, deceased; Emma, who married David Davison; Catherine, who married Milton Garvin; and Albert, who died young.

George A. Kauffman was young when his parents moved to Butler county, and he remained on the home farm and subsequently inherited fifty acres of it, to which he later added forty more acres by purchase from his brother Samuel. It is all fine land and Mr. Kauffman has devoted himself to its careful cultivation. Since 1884 he had been engaged in the dairy business and ships his milk to Pittsburg and Allegheny.

On December 12, 1876, Mr. Kauffman was married to Angeline Dobson, who is a daughter of Solomon Dobson, and they have eight children, namely: Blanche, who married Frank Neeley, has one child, Helen; Catherine, who is the widow of Harry Hepler; Ira, deceased; Birda, who married Laura Miller; Alva, deceased; and Beulah, Mary and Mildred. Mr. Kauffman and family belong to the Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a Republican. He has always taken a hearty interest in educational affairs in his township and at present is serving as a school director and has been a member of the Adams Township School Board and also the Callery School Board.

S. W. GREER, a member of the firm of Greer & Garroway, manufacturers of packing boxes, is numbered with Butler's representative business men. He was born November 10, 1853, in Jefferson Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Thomas Greer. The late Thomas Greer, father of S. W., was born

in Ireland and was brought to America by his parents when eight years of age. He came to Butler County in 1823, working first as a carpenter and later becoming a farmer.

S. W. Greer learned the carpenter's trade with his father and for some years engaged in carpenter work and then entered into a general contracting business. In 1888 he came to Butler and for three years was engaged in a dairy business and then embarked in a manufacturing line, making handles for about a year. From that he started into the manufacture of packing-boxes and conducted a profitable business for some years, and later entered into partnership with Mr. Garroway, since which time the business has been expanded, trade relations extended and larger quarters secured. Mr. Greer is interested in the East Oakland Land Company, being a large stockholder.

In 1881 Mr. Greer was married to Miss Emma C. Graham, of Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, and they have six children: Mary, Clara, Julia, Isabel, John and Thomas. Mr. Greer and family are members of the English Lutheran Church. In his political views he is a Republican.

SAMPLE LOVE, a successful general farmer, residing in Butler Township, where he is known for his progressive methods and excellent business capacity, was born February 26, 1853, in Butler County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Samuel and Mary Ann (Crosby) Love.

The father of Mr. Love was born in County Derry, Ireland, where he was instructed in the art of weaving and worked at that trade until he was eighteen years of age, when he came to America and shortly afterward bought a farm in Summit Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania. Hiring men to work his farm, he took the contract to carry the mail between Butler, Franklin, New Castle, New Brighton and Beaver

Falls, and for thirty-five years he continued this duty with fidelity to the Government and faithfulness to the people who put their interests into his hands. In 1855 he bought a farm in Butler Township but continued to carry the mail until 1876 and after giving up that work he retired to private life. In politics he was a Democrat. He married Mary Ann Crosby and they had the following children: James, Robert, Jane, Rachel, Mary, Elizabeth, Rebecca and Sample. The parents were members of the United Presbyterian Church.

After completing his school attendance in Butler Township, Sample Love spent one year learning the work of a carpenter, but has devoted the main part of his life to agricultural pursuits. During the Civil War, when but nine years old, he assisted his father in carrying and protecting the mail, riding on horseback. After his marriage he settled on a rented farm and now cultivates sixty-five acres of fine land which, under his management, yields enormously. He keeps ten head of cattle and sells his milk by the wholesale. After raising enough produce and grain to feed his stock he yearly has a surplus to sell. Mr. Love has proven himself an excellent business man and considers his success in great part due to his industry combined with his real interest in farming. He is a good citizen, but his farm and the demands of his family always come before any political concerns in the community, and while others may be seeking office, he is deciding on methods to increase the production of his land. Mr. Love votes the Democratic ticket.

In young manhood Mr. Love was married to Nancy J. Campbell, and they have had thirteen children born to them, namely: Dora, Mary, Alice, Charles, Lizzie, William J., Ella, Florence, Gertrude, Samuel, Harry W., Myrtle, Grace and Frank. Mr. Love, with his family, attends the United Presbyterian Church.

JOHN M. ELRICK, cashier of the First National Bank, and a highly esteemed citizen of Harrisville, was born April 30, 1860, at Harrisville, Butler County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Dr. and Mary Jane (Black) Elrick.

Dr. Elrick was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, where he obtained his early education. After graduating from Jefferson College of Philadelphia he came to Butler County, locating at Harrisville, and was the first physician to locate in that vicinity. He married Mary Jane Black, whose father conducted a store at Harrisville, and of their union were born the following children: Elizabeth, married James Walker of York, Pennsylvania; John M., the subject of this sketch; Robert, a physician of Petrolia, Pennsylvania; Ernest R., a druggist of Harrisville, and two who died during infancy. Dr. and Mrs. Elrick are still residents of Harrisville.

John M. Elrick attended the common schools of Harrisville and later took a course of study at Grove City, after which he engaged in the drug business at Harrisville for some time. He then sold the business to his brother and engaged in the oil business until 1903, when he became cashier of the First National Bank of Harrisville, the bank having been established at that time.

Mr. Elrick is a Democrat in politics and has served five years as justice of the peace of Harrisville. He is a member of the Masonic Order, Grove City Lodge No. 603, and his religious connection is with the Presbyterian Church.

CHARLES GERLACH, whose death took place November 27, 1907, was one of Butler County's prominent business men and the owner of the largest dairy farm in this section of Pennsylvania. He was a man who was respected for his business integrity and was esteemed for his virtues as husband, father, neighbor and

friend. Mr. Gerlach was born in Germany, a country which has contributed many citizens of worth to America, on December 12, 1842. His parents were Jacob and Gertrude Gerlach.

In 1852 Charles Gerlach accompanied his parents across the Atlantic Ocean to America. They settled on a farm in Butler County, Pennsylvania, not far from Harmony, and after examining property in various directions, finally bought a farm which was situated about three miles west of Butler, and on that farm Charles Gerlach grew to manhood. While he remained at home he assisted his father, but when he had reached his legal majority, he started out to accumulate for himself, and for several years worked hard in the oil country. When possessed of sufficient capital, he embarked in a mercantile business at Mt. Chestnut, which he continued there for three years and then transferred his business to Greece City, for another three years, going from there to St. Joe for three years and then spent three years in the same line at West Sunbury. From that place he removed to Euclid and after seven years of merchandising there, went into the creamery business. This industry Mr. Gerlach carried on very successfully on his farm near Harrisville, but the time came when he needed better facilities, finding these and also a rich outlying territory in Slippery Rock Township, where he acquired 253 acres of fine land, together with a second farm, three miles distant, of 156 acres. In his sons, Mr. Gerlach found steady, industrious young men and he associated them with him and the dairy and creamery business is continued with yearly increasing prosperity. After coming to this property, a modern, finely-equipped creamery was built and seventy cows are kept to supply the milk. It is a very large industry and its products are known all over the county. The farm is conducted along modern lines and scientific methods. Two valuable silos have



CHARLES GERLACH

been built on the place, both of large dimensions.

On November 1, 1870, while engaged in his mercantile business at Mt. Chestnut, Mr. Gerlach was married to Miss Margaret A. Hutchison, who is a daughter of George and Mary (Larimer) Hutchison. Mrs. Gerlach was born and reared in Oakland Township, Butler County, belonging to one of the old and prominent families of that section. To this union eleven children were born, as follows: William C., who died aged thirty years; Edward McCune, who died aged eleven months; Blanche, who married Samuel Bovard, of Mercer Township, and has six children—Kenneth, Aileen, Hilda, Ray, Donald and Paul; Frank, who is manager of the home farm; George A., who died aged twenty-six years, married Jennie Morrison and left two children, Norman and George; Cora, who married Brice Miller, has three children, Clara, Catherine and Abna; Charles, who resides at home; Harvey, who married Luella Bortz, and has two children, Irvin and Harveta; and Roy, Elmer and Clair, all at home.

Mr. Gerlach was a man of resolute will and a practical habit of mind and also possessed great energy, all these things or he would not have been able almost by himself, to have become a man of such ample fortune and a leading factor in every community in which he lived. For political affairs he cared very little but he gave to schools and religious enterprises and was particularly liberal to the Lutheran Church, with which he had been united for many years.

JAMES B. VANCE, oil producer, one of Butler's most substantial citizens, has been identified with the oil industry almost continuously since he entered into business. He was born in 1855, at West Sunbury, Butler County, Pennsylvania. His father, David Vance, was born at Baltimore, Maryland, but lived in Butler

County from early manhood. David was a tailor by trade.

James B. Vance attended school in his native place until he was seventeen years old and then started out for himself, going immediately to the oil fields. He assisted in putting down the first wells in the Foxburg oil district. Ever since he has been concerned in oil production, being interested at times both in Pennsylvania and New York, and at the present writing (1908) he has producing wells in Clearfield Township, Butler County, and is engaged in drilling in Concord Township. He is one of the experienced oil men of this section and has been wise in his selection of fields for operating. He has also made investments in real estate in the northern part of Butler, where he has erected and sold a number of residences. He takes quite an interest in politics, being a Republican, but seeks no political honors.

In 1877 Mr. Vance was married to Miss Martha Jane Allen, a native of Butler County, and they have three children, namely: Nina, who is the wife of John J. Martin, of Dayton, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, and has one son, Arthur Vance; Clarence Bert, a resident of Butler; and Gertrude, residing at home. Mr. Vance and wife are members of the First Presbyterian Church of Butler.

WILLIAM L. SPEAR, who, for a number of years lived the life of a retired citizen of Butler, for many more years was an active business man at different points and through a long life he displayed those qualities which brought forth the respect and esteem of those with whom he was associated. He was born in Berks County, Pennsylvania, and died at Butler, in 1872, aged sixty-one years. His father was William Lindsey Spear, formerly a resident of Williamsburg, Blair County, Pennsylvania. He was born October 30, 1811, and died November 24, 1872.

William L. Spear learned the business

of manufacturing pig iron, with Henry Spang, whose daughter he afterward married, and following his marriage he built a furnace and forge, at Rockland, in Venango County and did a large business for those days. In 1848 he sold that plant and came to what is now Rough Run, in Winfield Township, Butler County, where he built a furnace and continued to operate it until 1856. From there he moved to Tronton, Ohio, where he continued in the furnace and iron business until 1864, when he came to Butler County. For a number of years he was in business at Tidionte, but his health failed and he retired to Butler.

Mr. Spear married Miss Elizabeth M. Spang, who was a daughter of Henry Spang, who was a man of wealth which he gained through the manufacture of iron. There were eight children born to this marriage, seven of whom grew to maturity, namely: Matilda E., who is the widow of Judge James Bredin, of Butler; Henry S., deceased; Annica H., deceased, who was the wife of George Hosford, of Tronton, Ohio; Charles W., who resides at Indianapolis; Mary J.; Frank D., deceased; and Clarissa, deceased, who was the wife of W. E. Lawrence. William L. Spear and wife were members of the Presbyterian Church. He was a strong supporter of the Republican party from its beginning and in early days was interested in what is termed the Under-ground Railroad. He was a member of the Odd Fellows, at Butler.

LEWIS RADER, one of Forward Township's most substantial citizens, resides on a finely improved farm of 145 acres. He was born at Petersville, Butler County, August 15, 1858, and is a son of Peter and Caroline (Sheaver) Rader.

Peter Rader was born in Germany, and shortly after his first marriage, emigrated to the United States; he settled on a farm near Middle Lancaster, in Butler County,

Pennsylvania, where he was living at the time of his wife's death. He formed a second union there with Miss Caroline Sheaver, who also was born in Germany, and was eight years old when her father, Henry Sheaver, moved with his family to the United States. In the spring of 1858, Mr. Rader moved to Petersville, Butler County, and settled on the farm now owned by his son, William H. Rader, in Forward Township. In 1894 he and his wife retired from farm life and located in the village of Petersville, where Mrs. Rader died in 1900, at the age of sixty-eight years. He survived her some five years, dying in the city of Butler in 1905, at the age of seventy-four. He was a hard-working, industrious man, and accumulated a handsome property, being the owner of some three hundred acres of land at his death. He and his wife were parents of the following children: Mary, wife of George Briggie; Margaret, wife of Ferd Feigel; Lewis; Elizabeth, wife of William May; Emma, deceased wife of James Steen; and William H.

Lewis Rader spent his boyhood days on the home farm in Forward Township, and when a young man learned the carpenters' trade, which he followed for eight years. He also worked in the oil fields for a time, and prior to his marriage lived for one year at Akron, Ohio. He purchased his present farm of 145 acres from Jacob Galbach, and is engaged in general farming. In connection with his brother, William H. Rader, he is the owner of 640 acres in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania. He has eight producing wells on his home farm, from which he derives a good income, and he and his brother are owners of the Rader Gas Company of Petersville.

May 8, 1882, Lewis Rader was joined in marriage with Margaret Stewart, a daughter of Thomas and Mary Ann (McBride) Stewart, and they are parents of four children: Mabel; Harriet, wife of Albert Spithaler; Precious, and Anna. Relig-

iously, the family belongs to the Reformed Church. Mr. Rader is a Republican in politics.

F. J. HUFF, one of Butler's substantial and representative business men, who handles his own real estate and carries on a contracting plumbing business, was born December 29, 1854, at Niles, Michigan. When Mr. Huff was about twelve years old, his parents moved to South Bend, Indiana, a bustling, busy, industrial city, and there he completed his school attendance and began learning the plumbers' trade when he was seventeen years of age. He then went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he lived for seventeen years, carrying on a plumbing business in that city until March, 1887, when he came to Butler and established himself in business as a contracting plumber. His work has stood the test of time and he is recognized as one of the most capable and reliable contractors in his line.

In 1877 Mr. Huff was married to Miss Theresa Kline, of Cleveland, and they have two children: Forest, who is a baritone opera singer with New York as his home; and Frank Henry, who is a dental surgeon practicing at Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Huff is a member of the fraternal order of Foresters.

WILLIAM PRINGLE, oil producer in Butler Township, was born in Liberty Township, Mercer County, Pennsylvania, December 5, 1851, and is a son of James R. and Phebe (Braden) Pringle.

James R. Pringle was born in County Armagh, Ireland, and was eighteen years of age when he came to America with his parents. William Pringle remembers his venerable grandfather, who died in Liberty Township, aged eighty-five years, when he was a boy of sixteen. James R. Pringle kept a store in Mercer County for some fifteen years after his marriage and he served also as a justice of the peace

there for some ten years. He resided during this time at Portersville, where he also had a hotel. Later he came to Butler and engaged in a grocery business but retired from activity some years before his death, which occurred in 1892, when he had reached the age of seventy-two years. He married a daughter of Robert Braden and they had seven children, namely: George, deceased; William; Margaret, who married William M. Dickason, of Quincy, Illinois; Hezekiah B., who resides in Illinois; James M., who is also a resident of Illinois; Ida M., who married J. R. Woodruff, of Quincy, Illinois; and one died in infancy. The parents of this family reared their children in the faith of the United Presbyterian Church. By a second marriage Mr. Pringle had two sons, Robert S. and Frank.

William Pringle was reared and educated in Mercer County. In 1872 he began work in the oil fields and in 1883 he began operating on his own account, on his present farm of thirty acres. As he has eight producing wells, he does not pay a large amount of attention to agriculture.

Mr. Pringle married Lucretia Kistler, who is a daughter of John G. Kistler, of Leechburg, Union County, and they have two children—James R., residing at home; and Ralph B., living at Butler. Mr. and Mrs. Pringle are members of the United Presbyterian Church. In politics, he is an independent voter, casting his ballot for the candidate who, in his opinion, will best carry out the laws of the land. Fraternally, he belongs to the Odd Fellows and Encampment at Butler, to the Elks, Royal Arcanum and the Pathfinders. He is one of the substantial and representative men of his section.

EUGENE E. WICK, a prominent and representative farmer of Mercer Township, is descended from sterling German ancestry, and was born on the old home place in Harrisville, June 4, 1852. He is

a son of Robert Kerr and Bulina (Rathbun) Wick and a grandson of Daniel Wick.

The Wick family was originally established in this country by the great-grandfather of our subject, he having emigrated from Germany and located in New Jersey. Daniel Wick, grandfather of Eugene E., at an early period came from New Jersey and settled on a large tract of land in Mahoning County, Ohio, where he subsequently died. He served in the War of the Revolution. He reared a family of six children: Anna, married Isaac Kimmel; Robert, father of our subject; Mary, wife of J. T. Hurst; Daniel M.; Phoebe J., married a Mr. Seaton; and H. H., all of whom are now deceased.

Robert Kerr Wick was born in Coitsville, Mahoning County, Ohio, and was reared under the parental roof, remaining at home until about nineteen years of age. He early in life engaged in business for himself, first as a peddler of tinware, later on making and selling wind mills. In 1837, when about nineteen years of age, he located in Harrisville, where he remained until after his marriage, when he purchased a farm in Mercer Township, where he followed farming and sheep raising the remainder of his life. He dealt in sheep on an extensive scale and had at one time 5,000 head. He became a man of affluence and prominence and was classed among the enterprising citizens of Butler County. In political affiliation he was a Republican and also an ardent supporter of the temperance cause, which eventually caused him considerable trouble and much loss, his barn having been destroyed by fire by the anti-temperance people. Robert Wick was united in marriage with Bulina Rathbun, a resident of Crawford County, Pennsylvania, who died in 1895, aged seventy-five years. Mr. Wick died in 1902, aged eighty-four years. Six children were born to the parents of our subject: Mary, died in infancy; Elizabeth, widow of S. B. Bingham; Clara, married R. L. Brown;

Eugene E., subject of this sketch; Eva; and Margaret.

Eugene E. Wick was reared in Harrisville and received his elementary schooling in the public schools. He then attended Grove City College and Oberlin College at Oberlin, Ohio, after which he looked after his father's business affairs for him. Mr. Wick owns two tracts of land, consisting of 240 acres, in Mercer Township, and follows farming in a general way. He was married January 5, 1885, to Mary A. Matthews, a daughter of J. C. Matthews, of Mill Brook, Mercer County. They have one daughter, Edna Almira, a student at Grove City College. Mr. Wick and family are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Wick is a director and one of the promoters of the First National Bank of Harrisville. In politics, he gives his support to the Republican party.

JOHN JOHNSTON, formerly one of Butler County's most esteemed citizens, was born in Penn Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, in 1849, and died at his home in Butler, February 1, 1907.

Mr. Johnston grew to manhood on his father's farm in Penn Township and obtained his education in the local schools. He followed farming for many years but later, when his land was found to be particularly rich in oil, he moved to Mars and leased his land for oil production. A number of wells proved profitable and one of these from the start produced 1,200 barrels of crude oil a day. This brought Mr. Johnston an ample fortune. After living three years at Mars, in 1906, he came to Butler, in order to give his children better educational advantages, and here his death took place in the following year.

In 1898 Mr. Johnston was married to Miss Eleeta Graham, who was born, reared and educated in Butler County, a daughter of Eli Graham, a member of an old family of Jefferson Township,



JOHN JOHNSTON

where he was born in 1847. He moved to Butler to educate his children and resided in this city until 1904, when he removed to Allegheny County and still lives there. To Mr. and Mrs. Johnston were born three daughters and one son, namely: Garnet May, Thelma Ruth, Grace Rebecca, and John, the latter of whom is deceased. Mrs. Johnston is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Butler and takes an active interest in its various benevolent agencies.

Z. P. LAUFFER, contract driller and oil producer, of the firm of Bredin & Lauffer, at Butler, has been a resident of this city since 1889, during the larger part of this period being a leading business citizen. He was born at Greensburg, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, in 1863.

Mr. Lauffer was eight years old when his parents moved to Parker's Landing, in Armstrong County, where he was reared and obtained his education. Like many another youth, he was not very old when he started out to take care of himself and at that time the oil fields invited labor of all kinds. He began as a boy of all work, with John McCune, and later began contracting for drilling on his own account, working for a time in McKean County and Washington County, after which he came to Butler and entered into partnership with E. M. Bredin, in general contracting drilling. This firm has done a heavy business and in late years have devoted much attention to drilling for oil in the hundred-foot district and the Armstrong and Westmoreland gas fields, which has proved very profitable in Armstrong County, as has their drilling for oil in Indiana and other fields. Mr. Lauffer has devoted his whole mature life to this work and few men are more competent in this particular line. He is a man of ample fortune, gained through his own efforts, and is one of the stockholders of the Butler Banks.

In 1893 Mr. Lauffer was married to Miss Sarah Dumbaugh, of Connoquenessing Township, Butler County. He is a member of the Episcopal Church. For many years he has been prominent in Masonry, has attained the Thirty-second degree and belongs to Blue Lodge and Chapter at Butler, and to the Commandery and Consistory at Pittsburg.

EDWARD C. SLOAN, who has been the engineer at the Butler County Home, since February, 1904, has had years of experience in his profession and enjoys the reputation of being something of an expert. He was born in Parker Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, February 17, 1871, and is a son of David R. and Sarah E. (Bixler) Sloan.

David R. Sloan was born in 1847, in Allegheny Township, Butler County, and is a son of Andrew J. Sloan, who was born there in 1818. The Sloans came to that section as pioneers. For twelve years David R. Sloan engaged in teaming for the Standard Oil Company, after which he lived in Butler Township for a few years and then settled on our subject's farm in Connoquenessing Township. He married a daughter of George Bixler and they have five children, namely: Elmer, residing at Prospect; Edward C.; Annie, wife of John Edmundson, of Connoquenessing Township; Emma, residing at Zelienople, is the widow of George Welch; and Harry, residing at home. David R. Sloan and family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a Republican in his political faith.

Edward C. Sloan was reared by a careful father and good mother and obtained his education in the public schools. He first went to work in the Hyde Park Steel Works, as a fireman, later became assistant machinist and from there went into the oil country in Butler County, where he served as foreman and ran engines and had all possible training in this particular line of work. For four years he also oper-

ated a coal bank. In February, 1904, he became the engineer at the County Home in Butler Township, where he manages three boilers, each 62½ horse-power high pressure and a 10 horse-power high pressure vertical engine, together with a steam pump to use in case of fire.

While Mr. Sloan claims that he is no politician, he takes a hearty interest in the success of the Republican party and while living in Connoquenessing Township, he was elected twice to the office of register-assessor. He is a popular member of the order of Odd Fellows, at Prospect.

CHARLES MYRON BROWN, postmaster and a life-long resident of Harrisville, Butler County, Pennsylvania, was born in this village January 1, 1844, and is a son of William and Isabella (Leech) Brown.

Ebenezer Brown, grandfather of Charles M., was one of the pioneers of Butler County, coming from Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, with his brother James in 1794. They located on a tract of 600 acres in Mercer Township and married the Porter sisters, whose father owned the adjoining farm. Ebenezer remained on this farm, engaged in agricultural pursuits, until his death at the age of sixty-seven years. He was the father of the following children: Alexander, Jane, William P., Samuel, James, Ebenezer, John P., Elsie and Joseph, all now deceased.

William P. Brown passed his boyhood days on the farm in Mercer Township and later became a cabinet maker, acquiring his knowledge of that trade in Mercer County, Pittsburg and Philadelphia. In about 1834 he came to Harrisville, where he successfully conducted a cabinet and undertaking establishment until his death in 1882. He married Isabella Leech, who died in 1857 aged thirty-nine years, and to them were born the following children: Charles Myron; Harriet J., deceased; Eveline S., deceased; Robert; Margaret, de-

ceased; and William. Mr. Brown formed a second union with Sarah Van Dike; no children were born of this union. Mr. Brown was first a Whig in politics and afterwards a Republican. He was a well known anti-slavery man, being the first anti-slavery voter in this section of the county, and assisted many a negro in making his way to Canada. He was a man of public spirit and enterprise, but never sought or cared to run for office. He was also an ardent supporter and leader of the temperance cause.

Charles M. Brown was reared and has spent his entire life in his native town, Harrisville. Here he engaged in his father's trade of cabinet making until 1877, when he devoted his time to farming for some years. He owns a fine farm of 110 acres in Mercer Township. In 1862 Mr. Brown enlisted in Company F, One Hundred Thirty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. Breckenridge, and later, in 1864, re-enlisted in Artillery No. 212 and served until the close of the war. He participated in many battles and skirmishes, including Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, but escaped injury. He is now a member of the G. A. R. He is a Republican in politics and during President McKinley's administration was appointed postmaster at Harrisville and has served continuously in that capacity since 1899.

July 1, 1867, Mr. Brown was united in marriage with Margaret Jane Hill, a daughter of Thomas M. Hill, and to them have been born the following children: Anna H.; Sarah Isabella; Lewis; Elizabeth E., who married F. L. Wilson and has three children—Robert, Charles and Lewis; Thomas M., deceased; Margaret E.; and John C. Mr. Brown and family are members of the United Presbyterian Church of Harrisville.

EDWARD L. OESTERLING, who has been a resident of Butler for twenty-one

years and during all this time has been connected with the business conducted by George Schenck, was born in 1867, in Summit Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Adam Oesterling and a grandson of John Oesterling. The grandfather was born in Germany and came to Butler County in 1830. His son, Adam Oesterling, was born in Summit Township, in 1836, and is a well preserved man of seventy-two years, making his home with his son, Edward L. During his active life he followed farming.

Edward L. Oesterling completed his education in the district schools in Summit Township and when nineteen years of age left the farm and came to Butler to learn the carpenter's trade. He entered the plant of George Schenck and has continued with him ever since, for the past fourteen years being his foreman. Mr. Oesterling is a master carpenter and has under his control a large force of skilled workers. He is interested to some degree in other business enterprises. In 1892 Mr. Oesterling was married to Margaret Grolman, of Butler, and they have two children: Inez and Donald. With his family, Mr. Oesterling belongs to St. Mark's German Lutheran Church.

SAMUEL McBRIDE LESLIE is a prominent farmer of Middlesex Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, where he owns a valuable farm of 175 acres. He was born in that township, March 31, 1868, and comes of an old and respected family of the community. He is a son of Samuel A. and Rebecca E. (McBride) Leslie, a record of whom appears elsewhere in this work, and a grandson of Alexander and Sarah (Allen) Leslie.

Samuel M. Leslie was reared on the farm settled by his great-grandfather in Middlesex Township, and attended the public schools of that vicinity. At an early date he went into the oil country and for some ten years worked as an oil driller with good success, his efforts yielding

handsome returns, and of this he was enabled to save a goodly part. In 1898 he purchased his present farm of 175 acres, 140 of which is under a high state of cultivation. He raises some corn, oats and wheat, but hay is his principal crop, selling some seventy-five tons annually. He keeps an average of fifteen head of cattle and feeds about twenty-five head of Berkshire hogs, this proving an especially remunerative branch of his business. He is an energetic and progressive farmer, employing modern and approved methods, and believes that the head should be used in farming as well as the hands. That farming along scientific lines is a success has been demonstrated by the results he has obtained.

Mr. Leslie was united in marriage with Miss Mary Morrow, a daughter of L. L. Morrow of Richland Township, Allegheny County, and they have four children: Russell Wallace; Margaret A.; John Morrow; and Mary Ellen. Religiously, they are members of the Bakerstown Presbyterian church. He is a Republican in politics.

ROBERT JOHN CONLEY, a leading citizen of Valencia, who is serving in his second term as justice of the peace, has been a resident of Butler County, Pennsylvania, since he was eighteen years of age. He was born in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, October 21, 1851, and is a son of John P. and Jane (Dawson) Conley.

John P. Conley was born in West Deer Township, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, on the farm on which his father, Nathan Conley, had settled, securing the land from the State. This farm subsequently became his own and he continued to reside there until 1869, when he moved to Butler County and settled on a farm in Adams Township. He married Jane Dawson, of Allegheny County, and they had seven children born to them, as follows: Mary, deceased, who was the wife of John

Aber; Robert John; Sarah B., deceased; James Ross, Andrew T. and Joseph D., all surviving; and a babe that died.

Robert John Conley was eighteen years of age when his parents moved to Butler County and about this time he went to Pittsburg and during his two years of residence there, learned the blacksmith trade with Ralph White. He then returned to Butler County and opened a shop on his father's farm in Adams Township and conducted it successfully for five years, selling out in order to engage in cultivating a farm which he had purchased in Penn Township. Two years later he sold that property and bought another farm, near Valencia, and later also sold that, after which he embarked in a feed business and continued it for four years. During a number of years he has been serving in various offices, having been elected frequently by the Republican party, of which he is an active member. As a justice of the peace he has given the utmost satisfaction and has administered his office faithfully and judicially.

In 1876 Mr. Conley was married (first) to Miss Anna McMillen, who died in 1891, survived by six children, namely: Jennie M., John Clyde, Estella B., Joseph Earl, Catherine B. and Margaret. His second marriage was to Samantha Crawford, who was the daughter of R. H. Crawford. Mr. and Mrs. Conley are members of the United Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM SHEPARD, one of Middlesex Township's most prosperous and influential farmers, was born on his present farm May 26, 1841, and is a son of Robert and Hannah (Miller) Shepard, both natives of England.

Robert Shepard and his wife were married in England, and after the birth of their second child emigrated to America. They located in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, which at that time consisted of but three or four houses, and there worked at

his trade as a plasterer. He subsequently located on the farm which is now the home of our subject and lived there the remainder of his days. He had served seven years' apprenticeship at the plasterers' trade, and enjoyed a wide reputation for the character of his work. It was a recognized fact that he never slighted his work and was skilled beyond the average, and as a result he was called frequently to points many miles distant from home. Among the most important contracts he had were those for plastering the Butler County Court House, and the old penitentiary at Allegheny. Robert and Hannah (Miller) Shepard became parents of eight children, six of whom grew to maturity, as follows: John, now deceased; Betsey, who married Samuel Dunbar, both deceased; Mary, widow of Fred Garroux, lives near Bakerstown; Hannah, wife of Samuel Waddell, lives in Iowa; Jane, widow of Thomas Waddell; and William, subject of this record. Religiously, the parents of this family were members of the Bakerstown M. P. Church.

William Shepard was reared and educated in Middlesex Township, and has always engaged in agricultural pursuits. In addition to the home farm of sixty-four acres in Middlesex Township, he has a tract of twenty-one acres in Richland Township, Allegheny County, and another of eighty acres in West Deering Township, Allegheny County. He follows general farming, raising hay and the small grains. He is a man of wide acquaintances, and enjoys the respect and good will of his fellow citizens.

Mr. Shepard was joined in hymen's bonds with Elizabeth Jane Halstead, a daughter of Henry Halstead of Clinton Township, and the following are the issue of their union: Robert, of Middlesex Township; James, M. D., who is engaged in practice at Findlay, Ohio; Emma, wife of William Whitesides of Middlesex Township; and William Clarence. Religiously,



L. C. NORTHIME



MRS. ANNA H. NORTHIME

the children are members of the Presbyterian church. Fraternally, Mr. Shepard was a member of the Bakerstown Lodge, I. O. O. F., until it was disbanded. He is a Republican in his political views.

L. C. NORTHIME, a prominent farmer and respected citizen of Donegal Township, who for many years has been identified with various enterprises of this locality, was born December 25, 1868, and is a son of Dilman and Christina (Hasler) Northime.

Dilman Northime and wife were both natives of Germany and among the early settlers of Butler County, Pennsylvania. Frederick Hasler, the maternal grandfather of our subject, was one of the first physicians to locate in Butler County, coming from Germany at an early period. He first located at Hannahstown, subsequently settling on the farm now owned by the subject of this sketch, here passing the remainder of his life. His daughter, Mrs. Northime was just six years of age when he came to Butler County. Seven children were born to the parents of our subject, namely: Pauline; Louisa; Frederick; Levina; Katherine; L. C., and Flora.

L. C. Northime was born and reared and has spent his entire life on his present farm. His early boyhood days, like those of most boys on a farm, were spent in assisting with the farm work and attending the common schools. The farm on which he resides was inherited from his mother, who died in 1894, aged fifty years. He also owns a tract of forty-nine acres in Donegal Township, and on this land has three oil wells in operation. In connection with his farming interests, he is also interested in several other business enterprises, is a stockholder in the Chicora Brick & Tile Company, operates a gas plant of his own, supplying gas for many of the residents in the township, and is also engaged in the oil business.

In 1899 Mr. Northime was united in marriage with Mrs. Anna Harvey, a widow, who was born in England, and to them have been born three children: Ester L.; James C.; and John F. The religious connection of the family is with the German Lutheran Church of Chicora. Mr. Northime is also interested in Producers' Oil Company, Ltd., and U. S. Pipe Line Company, and Pure Oil Company.

J. L. GARROWAY, of the manufacturing firm of Greer & Garroway, makers of packing boxes at Butler, is one of the city's enterprising business men. He was born in 1862, at Worthington, Armstrong County, and there obtained his education and grew to manhood.

As soon as he left school, Mr. Garroway learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked for about eighteen years, up to the time that he entered into partnership with Mr. Greer in the box manufacturing business. Their plant is located on Kittanning Street, near the city limits, their enterprise having developed into one of considerable magnitude. Mr. Garroway has taken a hearty and intelligent interest in all that concerns the welfare of the city in which he has invested in property, and has served nine years as a member of the School Board. In politics he is a Republican.

In 1888 Mr. Garroway was married to Miss Ella Mary McKee, who was of Worthington, Armstrong County, and they have had six children, namely: Jessie, who is a popular teacher in the Butler schools; Grace and Blanche, both of whom are students in the Butler High School; and Lucile, James M. and Ruth. The family belong to the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Garroway is an Odd Fellow and belongs to both the minor order and the Encampment.

ALFRED R. NELSON, a well known citizen of Middlesex Township, Butler

County, Pennsylvania, is engaged in agricultural pursuits and owns a fine farm of 100 acres. He was born on his present farm April 7, 1861, and is a son of Richard G. and Adaline (Morrison) Nelson.

Richard G. Nelson came to Butler County, Pennsylvania, late in the fifties from Evergreen, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, being probably a native of that county. Upon his arrival here, he located on the farm in Middlesex Township now owned by his son, Alfred R., and there spent the remainder of his days in agricultural pursuits. He was a man of strong personality and enjoyed high favor with his fellow-citizens. A Democrat in politics, he was elected to various offices of trust in the Township. He married Adaline Morrison, a daughter of James Morrison, and they became parents of eleven children, of whom eight grew to maturity: Ellen, widow of Joseph Hays of Butler; James; William, of Washington; Clara, wife of John Harbison, of Richland Township, Allegheny County; Alfred R.; Edward; Adaline, wife of Grant Morrow of Valencia; and Minnie, wife of R. A. Lee, lives on a part of the old homestead. Religiously, the parents of this family were members of the Middlesex Presbyterian Church.

Alfred R. Nelson was reared and educated in Middlesex Township, and as a young man worked in the oil country as a teamster. In 1897, he purchased his present farm, a part of which formed a portion of the old homestead. He has nearly 100 acres, all of which is under a high state of cultivation and devoted to general farming. Mr. Nelson is a man of ability, a hard worker and an able manager, and well merits the success with which he has met. He is independent in politics, giving his support to the men he believes best fitted for the respective offices, without regard to party affiliation. He served three years as supervisor of the township, and is now serving as constable.

Alfred R. Nelson was joined in marriage with Miss Mary Truver, a daughter of J. C. Truver of Middlesex Township, and they are parents of four children: Herman E. of Allegheny; Florence, wife of Joseph Croft of McKees Rock; Roy; and Harry. Religiously, they are members of the Mt. Olive church at Adams. In fraternity attachment, the subject of this sketch is a member of Evans City Lodge No. 817, I. O. O. F.

JOSEPH HENRY COCHRAN, who has been justice of the peace of Harrisville continuously since 1899, was born in this village November 5, 1877, and is a son of William C. and Josephine (Ludwig) Cochran.

William C. Cochran, the father, was born about six miles north of Harrisville in 1829 and is a son of James Cochran, who was killed in Kentucky when William was but a lad of four years. The mother shortly afterward removed her little family of six children to Harrisville, where William was reared to manhood. At the age of twenty he went to Pittsburg, where he learned the trade of cigar making, at which he worked until 1864. He then enlisted with the First West Virginia Regiment and served until wounded at the battle of New Market. He subsequently spent about twenty years in the West and South and in 1869, after his marriage in Kansas to Josephine Ludwig, he returned to Pennsylvania and located in Harrisville. William and Josephine Cochran became the parents of the following children: Nora, deceased; Mary, deceased wife of John Frew; Grace, wife of Thomas Martin; Joseph Henry, and William. Mrs. Cochran passed out of this life in the spring of 1907 at the age of sixty-nine years. William Cochran is one of the oldest residents of Harrisville and is held in esteem by all who know him for his sterling worth.

Joseph H. Cochran received his early education in the common schools of Harrisville, supplementing this with a two years' course at Grove City. He then engaged in the cigar making business and in 1899, when just twenty-one years of age, was elected justice of the peace of Harrisville and is still serving in that capacity. He has proven himself a worthy and capable official and at the time of his election in 1899 was the youngest man in the State of Pennsylvania elected to serve in that capacity. He was at one time a candidate for the Assembly but was defeated.

Mr. Cochran is a member of the P. H. C. lodge, also the Junior Order of American Mechanics, and is secretary of both lodges. He holds membership with the Presbyterian Church, of which he is treasurer and trustee. February 12, 1900, he was united in marriage with Myrtle Flemming, a daughter of Hugh Flemming, and their union has been blessed by three children, Edna, Harold and Florence. Mr. Cochran and his family reside in a pleasant home on Washington Street.

JOHN H. KISON, oil producer, has been a resident of Butler for some five years and is one of the city's most substantial citizens. He was born in 1854, at Worthington, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Kison has been identified with the oil business since early manhood, going to the oil fields as soon as he completed his school attendance. He began operations at Parker, in Armstrong County, and his operations have extended into many States, including the different sections of Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Illinois, Indian Territory and Kansas. For about twenty-five years his brother, H. A. Kison, was associated with him and they have been interested in from forty to fifty fields at one time. Mr. Kison has other interests and is a stockholder in the Butler County National Bank.

In 1882 Mr. Kison was married to Miss Sadie Starr, a member of one of Butler County's old pioneer families. They have one son, Herbert S., who is a student in the Western University of Pennsylvania, at Pittsburg. Mr. Kison is a man of high personal standing and is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church at Butler. He is not particularly active in politics, but takes the interest in public affairs which inspires every good citizen.

JOHN M. McBRIDE, Justice of the Peace and general farmer, in Franklin Township, Butler County, Penna., was born on his present farm of 112 acres, December 20, 1847, and is a son of John and Mary (McCandless) McBride.

John McBride was born in County Antrim, Ireland, and was the youngest member of his parents' family. He was small when his father, William McBride, brought his family to America and settled near Grove City, in Mercer County, Penna., where he lived until his death. John McBride was reared in Mercer County and remained there until his marriage, when he came to Franklin Township and settled on the farm now owned by his son. At the time when he built his first log cabin here, wild conditions prevailed, the country being just about as Nature had made it, few settlers having yet ventured so far from civilization. He became a member of the Republican party, taking a deep interest in politics as the most of our pioneer forefathers of intelligence did, and he was many times elected to responsible local offices. His wife Mary was a daughter of John McCandless, of Franklin Township, and seven of their nine children grew to maturity, namely: Margaret, deceased, who was the wife of J. B. Long; Julia, now deceased, who married Robert McBride; John M., subject of this sketch; Mary, deceased, who married James Meehan; Nancy and Keziah, twins, the former of whom married James Elliott, of Franklin

Township, the latter residing with her sister; and Delilah, deceased, who married Leander Sankey. The parents of this family were leading members of the Muddy Creek Presbyterian Church, of which he was a trustee. John McBride died June 30, 1884.

John M. McBride was reared and educated in Franklin Township and has given attention to agricultural pursuits ever since he was a boy. His large farm is well adapted to the raising of corn, oats, wheat, hay and potatoes, for which he utilizes seventy acres, and also to the growing of cattle, hogs and sheep, at the present writing his pastures showing seven cows, twenty hogs and forty sheep.

Mr. McBride married Mary Black, who is a daughter of John and Ann Eliza (Gould) Black of Concord Township, and they have nine children, as follows: Minnie, who is the wife of William Lutz, of Euclid, Pennsylvania; John and Samuel C., who live at home; Elizabeth, who married James Martsof, of Brady Township; W. Dewitt, who is a teacher in Brady Township; Harold Q., who resides at Rochelle, Illinois; Robert L., who is a teacher in Concord Township; and Edith and Hadassah, both of whom are at home. Mr. McBride and family belong to the Presbyterian Church at Muddy Creek, of which he has been a trustee.

In politics Mr. McBride is a Republican and for many years he has taken an active part in party councils and public matters in his section. In 1903 he was elected to the office of justice of the peace and was subsequently re-elected and will serve until 1913. He is one of the representative men of this part of Butler County and is held in general esteem.

RICHARD ERNEST ELRICK, a well known druggist and prominent business man of Harrisville, has been a lifelong resident of this village and was born December

22, 1873, and is a son of Dr. J. H. and Mary Jane (Black) Elrick.

Dr. J. H. Elrick was born and reared on his father's farm in Indiana County, Pennsylvania, and after leaving school taught for some years. He then entered Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia and after graduating, located at Harrisville, where he embarked in the practice of his profession. For a period of fifty years, Dr. Elrick continued his practice in Harrisville, commanding an extensive and lucrative patronage, and is now at the age of eighty years living in retirement in the enjoyment of a well earned rest after years of unceasing activity. He married Mary Jane Black, whose parents came to this country from Ireland, and settled in Harrisville, where the father conducted the first general store established in that locality. Dr. and Mrs. Elrick reared a family of four children: Elizabeth, wife of J. A. Walker; John, cashier of the First National Bank of Harrisville; Robert, who is practicing medicine at Petrolia, and is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania; and Richard Ernest, the subject of this sketch.

Richard E. Elrick was reared in his native town and obtained his primary education in the common schools, supplementing this with a course of study in pharmacy at the Ohio Normal University at Ada, Ohio. After graduating in July, 1893, he returned to Harrisville and worked in the drug store owned by his brother John, until 1898, when he purchased the business, in which he has continued with much success since that time.

On April 20, 1908, Mr. Elrick was united in marriage with Carrie Crawford Bingham and has one child, Margaret. By a former marriage he had two children, Mary and Richard. Mr. Elrick is one of the leading young business men of Harrisville; he is a man of public spirit and enterprise and is held in high esteem by his fellow citizens. In politics he is a Democrat.



RESIDENCE OF S. L. BRAHAM, HARRISVILLE

SAMUEL WALKER GLENN, general contractor, doing a large and satisfactory business at Butler, is a representative citizen, owner of property and supporter of public-spirited enterprises here. He was born December 27, 1847, at West Sunbury, Butler County, Pennsylvania.

William Glenn, father of Samuel W., was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, and was yet a young man when he came to Butler County and settled down to farming, which was his occupation through life.

Samuel W. Glenn remained on the home farm until he was eighteen years of age and in the meanwhile had secured a good education in the schools of West Sunbury. He then went to Michigan, where he followed farming for eleven years and after returning to Butler County he went into general contracting, which has been his business ever since.

In 1867 Mr. Glenn was married to Miss Emma McCandless, who belongs to one of the old county families. They have eight children, namely: Eva, who is the wife of J. T. McCandless, of Center Township; William M., of Kingman County, Kansas; Nannette, who is the wife of Samuel Thompson, residing in Mexico; Earle C., who follows contracting at Butler; Lina, who is the wife of J. H. Shaffer, of Butler County; and Harriet, Roy and Estler, all residing at home. Mr. Glenn and family are members of the Second Presbyterian Church at Butler.

SAMUEL LUTHER BRAHAM, who is engaged in general farming and dairying on a tract of 215 acres in Mercer Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, was born May 26, 1851, on the old farm near Forrestville, Butler County, and is a son of William P. and Rebecca (Snyder) Braham.

Samuel Braham, grandfather of our subject, was but two years old when he

came to this country with his parents from Ireland. His parents located on a farm near New Castle, where he was reared and became a farmer by occupation. He married Mary Patton and in 1834 moved to Butler County and settled on a farm near Forrestville, where he remained until late in life, when he removed to Slippery Rock, where he died at an advanced age. He was the father of sixteen children, of whom William Patton, the father of Samuel L., was among the oldest.

William P. Braham was born on his father's farm, near New Castle, January 6, 1824, and was about ten years old when his parents moved to Butler County. He was reared near Forrestville and became a farmer by occupation. He bought and sold stock on an extensive scale, and became possessed of large landed interests, having at one time about 1,000 acres of land. He was elected to the Legislature in 1880 and served during the sessions of 1881-2. He was married to Rebecca Snyder, who was reared near Slippery Rock and died December, 1904, aged seventy-nine years. William Braham passed out of this life August 27, 1907, aged eighty-five years. They became the parents of eleven children, but seven of whom grew to maturity: Mary, wife of W. H. Orr; Deborah married John Orr; Samuel Lather, our subject; Sarah, married Dr. D. J. Washabaugh; Isabella, wife of Dr. A. M. Davis; Rebecca, who married W. E. Brown; and Ida May, who is the wife of J. R. Black.

Samuel Luther Braham, the subject of this sketch, has spent his entire life on a farm, engaged in agricultural pursuits. Like most other boys reared on a farm, he spent his time in assisting with the work and attended the schools of that locality. He remained on the home farm until after his marriage in 1872, when he located on his present farm, which is part of the homestead place. Here he follows general

farming and dairying, having about fifty head of cattle. Mr. Braham has recently completed a fine, large, nine-room, brick residence and has one of the best improved farms in the township.

On March 12, 1872, Mr. Braham was joined in marriage with Louisa Cochran, a daughter of Charles Cochran, a well known resident of Butler County. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Braham, namely: Graee R., who teaches in Knoxville, Tennessee; Ruth teaches in the Butler County schools; William married Minnie King and has four children, Francis, Ruth, Edna, and Eleanor (he resides on the home farm, which he farms in partnership with his father); Charles C., married Minnie Cochran and has one child, Luther C.; Olive F., attending Westminster College; and Louisa, who died, aged five years. The religious connection of the family is with the United Presbyterian Church, and Mr. Braham is politically a Prohibitionist.

ROBERT WALKER STEWART, whose excellent farm in Penn Township, on which is a fine gas well, contains ninety-four acres of valuable land, was engaged in general farming and stock raising until 1904, when he retired from active work. He was born in Brady Township, Butler County, Penna., May 9, 1841, and is a son of Robert and Lydia Elizabeth (McNees) Stewart.

Robert Stewart, father of Robert Walker, was born in New Jersey, a son of John Stewart, who was also a native of that State. During his younger years he taught twenty terms of school, in Butler County, to which he came in boyhood, with his parents. Later, Robert Stewart engaged in farming on Muddy Creek, and in 1849 he bought the farm on which his son, Robert Walker, now resides. It contained 107 acres and was a wild tract of land at that time, covered with forests, and deer were

plentiful. He was a man of strong and sterling character and, being better educated than many of his neighbors, was often offered local offices, and consented to serve as school director and township auditor, but when made a justice of the peace he declined the honor. He was a strong Whig in his political views. Both he and wife were active in the early religious movements in the township and he was one of the founders of the Middlesex Presbyterian Church, becoming a ruling elder in the same. He married a daughter of Taylor John McNees, of Worth Township, and they had a family of eleven children born to them, nine of whom survived infancy, namely: James, who lives at Manchester, Delaware County, Iowa; Amanda, now deceased, who was the wife of the late John Fisher; John and Isaac C., who are both deceased; Joseph, who was a member of Company H, One Hundred Second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, during the Civil War, died in the army; Robert Walker; George W., now deceased; Lydia Elizabeth, residing at Evans City, who is the wife of Alfred Dumbar; and Mary Rebecca, now deceased.

Robert Walker Stewart has always resided on the home farm, with the exception of three years following his marriage. He obtained his education in the early schools and this was supplemented by excellent home training. His main interests have always been identified with agricultural pursuits and during his many years of activity he brought his land to a high state of cultivation and production.

Mr. Stewart married Annie A. Rasely, a daughter of Matthias and Priscilla Rasely, of Connoquenessing Township, and they had ten children, all but two of whom reached maturity, namely: Sylvia Lauretta, who married R. K. McGowan, of Connoquenessing Township; James H., who is a resident of West Virginia; Laura May, who married David Walker; Albert

F., deceased; Lydia Eva, who is the wife of David Stevenson, of Connoquenessing Township; Nettie P., who married Thomas Watson, of the same township; Frank E., who resides at Seattle, Washington; and Cecil A., who is a stenographer for the Grove City College. Mr. Stewart and family belong to the Middlesex Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Stewart has always been a loyal citizen and during the Civil War he served one year in the Union army, enlisting in September, 1864, in Company B, Sixth Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery. He is a member of Reed Post, G. A. R., at Butler. In politics he is a Republican. He has served as township collector and for eight years was overseer of the poor, before the County Home was established. He stands as one of Penn Township's leading and representative citizens.

DR. WILLARD BURTON CAMPBELL, vice-president of the First National Bank of Harrisville, has been successfully engaged in the practice of his profession in this village since the fall of 1897, and is one of the influential citizens of this locality. He was born August 25, 1869, on a farm in Forest County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Perry and Abigail (Glenn) Campbell.

Perry Campbell, father of our subject, was born in 1845 in Fairview Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Robert Campbell, who settled in Butler County at a very early period. Perry Campbell was one of a family of five children: Lorina; Samantha; Shepherd, who served in the war; Perry, father of our subject; and Milton, who died in the army. Perry was reared on a farm by his uncle, with whom he remained until 1861, when he enlisted in the army. He served until the close of the war, participating in many battles and skirmishes and enduring many hardships, being imprisoned for some time in the well known Andersonville and Flor-

ence prisons. After the close of the war he married Abigail Glenn and located on a farm near North Washington, where he was engaged for many years in general farming. During President McKinley's administration he was appointed postmaster of West Sunbury and still serves in that capacity, having proved himself a worthy and efficient officer. He is the father of three children: Willard Burton, our subject; Melvin, who is engaged in the real estate business at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; and Claude, who is proprietor of a hardware store at West Sunbury.

Willard Burton Campbell was reared in Butler County, his parents having removed here and located on a farm in Cherry Township, when he was a mere babe. His primary schooling was obtained in the common school, this being supplemented with a course at West Sunbury Academy, from which institution he graduated in 1893, after which he taught in Cherry Township, Brownsdale and Fairview for about five years. During that period he began reading medicine with Dr. H. D. Hockenberry at West Sunbury. In 1894 he entered the Baltimore Medical College, from which he graduated three years later, after which he embarked in the practice of his profession in the borough of Harrisville, where he enjoys a large and lucrative practice and has won the confidence and esteem of his many friends and patrons. In connection with his profession Dr. Campbell is vice president of the First National Bank of Harrisville, having held that office since the organization of that institution in 1897.

In 1899 Dr. Campbell was joined in the holy bonds of wedlock with Jennie Stewart, a daughter of Levi and Charlotte Stewart of West Sunbury, and to them have been born the following children: Charlotte, Malcolm and Paul. Politically, Dr. Campbell is a Republican. He has served as a delegate to the State Convention and is at present president of the Harrisville Bor-

ough Council. He is fraternally a Mason, No. 603 Grove City, and also the Butler County Medical Society. Dr. and Mrs. Campbell hold membership with the Presbyterian Church of Harrisville.

CASPER SHERMAN, proprietor of the Sherman Baking Company at Butler, with business quarters on Center Avenue, is one of the leading business men of this city, in which he has resided since the summer of 1876. He was born near Frankfort, Germany, in 1843.

When fourteen years of age Mr. Sherman came to America and for a time he attended school, quickly learning the English language. When the Civil War broke out he was one of the first to offer his services, in April, 1861, escaping from home in order to enter the Union army. His first enlistment, which covered three months, was in Company K, Fifth Regiment, Penna. Volunteer Infantry, and during this period he was located at Washington City and Alexandria, Virginia. In the meanwhile his people had moved to Butler and he joined them there, but three months afterward he re-enlisted for three years or during the war, entering Company I, Seventh Regiment, Penna. Volunteer Cavalry. At the close of his three years of brave and loyal service, he was veteranized and continued in the army until the end of all hostilities. He saw much hard service and had two horses shot from under him, but received only a flesh wound. He was one of that immortal army that marched to the sea under General Sherman.

After the close of the war, Mr. Sherman went to work in an iron foundry in Allegheny City, where he continued until 1876 and then came to Butler, where he later opened up a bakery and confectionery business. This he has developed into a very large enterprise, dealing both wholesale and retail, and shipping to many points. He is at the head of the company, the other members of which are his three sons, all

capable business men, possessing many of the sturdy, solid qualities of their successful father.

On March 18, 1869, Mr. Sherman was married to Miss Elizabeth Knapp, of Pittsburg, and they have six sons and two daughters, as follows: Harry K., who married Maud Adsit; Amelia W., who is the wife of N. C. McCullough, a prominent attorney of Butler; Joseph D., who married Ora Kennedy, of Butler; William N., who married Lola Stamm; John C., who married Catherine Dutter; Francis Edward, who is a member of the Phoenix Engraving Company, at Pittsburg; Elizabeth C., who is the wife of Raymond E. Reed, a druggist at Butler; and Walter S., who resides at home. Harry, Joseph and John C. are all associated with their father. Mr. Sherman and wife are members of the First English Lutheran Church and at one time he was a member of its official board. He belongs to the Union Veteran League. Probably there is no man in Butler who is held in higher regard as to business honesty and personal integrity than Mr. Sherman.

MRS. JOSEPHINE CAMPBELL, oil producer and capable business woman of Penn Township, is descended on both paternal and maternal sides from early pioneers of Butler County, the Bartleys, the McGees, the Adams' and the Haggertys being names borne by many of this section's most useful and prominent people.

John Bartley, father of Mrs. Campbell, was born near Bedford Springs, Penna., and was a son of Robert and Margaret (Adams) Bartley. Grandfather Bartley served with Commodore Perry on Lake Erie, in 1812, and before the war settled in the southeastern part of Penn Township, Butler County. He conducted a distillery, which, in those days, was an entirely reputable business, and he became a man of large means. John Bartley was five years old when his parents settled in Penn Township, where he attended the

early schools and then went to Philadelphia, where he learned the blacksmith's trade and worked at that business for seven years before returning to Butler. He was married in Penn Township to Henrietta McGee, and it was one of the most important social functions that had taken place in this section for many years. The guests numbered more than 400 people, coming from adjoining counties to participate in the festivities, the young people being very popular. After their marriage, John Bartley and wife moved to Armstrong County, where he followed his trade. They had eleven children, of whom ten grew to maturity, namely: Hugh; William, deceased; Robert, who died in the Civil War; Mary and Eliza, both deceased; John, residing in Colorado; Josephine; Margaret, deceased; Mrs. Isabella Jones, residing in Pittsburg; and Letitia, wife of Fred Allen, residing at Los Angeles, California. The family was reared in the Roman Catholic Church.

In 1875 Josephine Bartley was married to William J. Campbell, at Freeport, Armstrong County. Mr. Campbell was born at Buffalo, New York, January 18, 1851, and is a son of William and Sophia (Bell) Campbell. His parents came to America from Scotland, where his mother was born in May, 1815. She survived until March, 1907. The father of Mr. Campbell was a bookkeeper and was employed in business houses in Buffalo. William J. Campbell was one of a family of eight children, the fifth in order of birth, and was the first one born in the United States. He learned the carpenter's trade and in 1869 he came into the oil country and followed tank setting. After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Campbell lived for three years at Buffalo and then came to Bradford, Pennsylvania, where they resided for six years. In 1890, Mrs. Campbell and her husband started into business as oil producers and located first at Golden City, near Saxonburg, and in 1898 they purchased what are locally

known as the Shiloh Wells, in Penn Township. They have seven producing wells at this point and eight on the Sammel Kelly farm in Butler Township.

Mr. and Mrs. Campbell have had two children: William, who is deceased; and Sophia Belle, who resides at home. Mr. Campbell is a member of the Odd Fellows.

GEORGE SEARING, one of the representative young farmers of Mercer Township, residing on a farm of 146 acres, was born November 9, 1881, on his father's farm in Worth Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania. He is a son of M. Cowden Searing, who was born in Worth Township, Butler County, where his father, Benjamin Searing, settled at a very early period. M. Cowden Searing followed farming in Worth Township, the greater part of his life, and dealt extensively in stock, at which he made considerable money. Later in life he sold his farms in Worth Township and moved to Slippery Rock, where he lived in retirement until his death, in August, 1905, when fifty-five years of age. He is still survived by his widow. The parents of our subject reared a family of eight children, namely: Estella, wife of George McWilliams; William; Maude, died at an early age; George, subject of this sketch; Carrie; Ethel, married Fred Fields; Clyde, and Verne.

George Searing lived on his father's farm in Worth Township until in early manhood, when his parents removed to Slippery Rock. Here he conducted a meat market for his father for a period of four years, and in 1905 purchased his present farm of 146 acres in Mercer Township. Since then he has followed general farming and dairying, keeping about thirty head of cattle. Mr. Searing is one of the most progressive agriculturists of Mercer Township and is a citizen who gives his support in a large measure to those movements which tend toward the advancement of this community.

In June, 1904, Mr. Searing married Nellie Cochran, a daughter of James Cochran, and they have two children, James Paul and an infant. Mr. and Mrs. Searing are members of the United Presbyterian Church. He is politically a Republican.

C. C. JOHNSTON, whose valuable farm of 149 acres, the old family homestead, is situated in Center Township, is one of the best known men of Butler County, and his farm, on which he breeds registered Guernsey cattle and Percheron horses, has a State reputation. He was born in May, 1858, in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Jesse and Sarah J. (Allen) Johnston.

Mr. Johnston was six years old when his parents came to Butler County and the father died shortly afterward. The mother survived until August, 1904, and after her demise, C. C. Johnston purchased the old home. Of the ten children, the following survive: C. C.; James R., who lives in Ohio; T. C., who is engaged in farming in Center Township; John H., who resides at West Sunbury; Martha J., who is the wife of N. C. Stevenson, of Center Township; Rosanna, who is the wife of A. H. Campbell and lives in Franklin Township.

C. C. Johnston was reared in Center Township and obtained his education at the Ridge and Brewster Schools. For eighteen years Mr. Johnston engaged in farming in Franklin Township and then returned to the homestead, on which he has resided ever since. For eighteen years he has been a salesman for the McCormick agricultural machines and is now traveling for the International Harvester Company. He is deeply interested in home enterprises and is one of the stockholders in the Butler County Fair Association.

On October 27, 1881, Mr. Johnston was married to Miss Electa Bright, of Franklin Township, Butler County, and they have seven children, namely: Bert B., who is engaged in the practice of dentistry in Pittsburg; Myrtle, who is the wife of J. F.

Truman, of Butler; Ha Maud, who is the wife of Arnold Waesmuth, of Butler; and Anda Floss, Harry R., Albert Charles and Frank H., all at home. Mr. Johnston and family belong to the Mt. Chestnut United Presbyterian Church and he is a member of the official board.

ROBERT KRAUSE, member of the well known firm Krause and Freebling, of Marwood, Pennsylvania, has been a resident of Butler County since 1853. He was born September 8, 1842, and is a son of Louis and Frederica Krause, natives of Germany, with whom he came to this country in 1853, having resided here continuously since that time.

In 1867, at the age of twenty-five years, he was united in marriage with Maria Camphire, a daughter of Jacob Camphire, and to them were born seven children: Anna, wife of William T. Freehling, mention of whom appears elsewhere in this work; William, Louis, Minnie, Richard, Elsie, and Flora, the last mentioned being now deceased.

Mr. Krause is one of the enterprising business men of Winfield Township and for the past twelve years has been a member of the firm Krause & Freehling, general merchants and lumber dealers, who also carry a general line of goods used by farmers in the oil regions, including cement, paints, brick, plaster, lime, wagons, furniture, etc. Mr. Krause and family are members of the Lutheran Church. He was also in business from 1867 to 1896 in general merchandise as partner of Heidrick Krane & Bro. and R. & A. Krause.

ENOS BARKEY, one of Evans City's progressive business men, is engaged in the coal and feed business and enjoys the liberal patronage of the citizens of the community. He was born in Evans City, February 15, 1863, and is a son of John and Deborah (Davidhizer) Barkey.

John Barkey came to Butler County



ROBERT KRAUSE

from east of the mountains of Pennsylvania, and located on a farm one-half mile north of the towns of Evansburg. He engaged in farming until the close of the Civil War, then became a merchant in Evans City, continuing until his death in 1869, when in the prime of life, being at that time but forty-nine years of age. He married Deborah Davidhizer, whose death occurred in June, 1908, at the ripe old age of eighty-five years. They were parents of eleven children: Isaac, who died at the age of fourteen; Maria, who died at twenty-two years; Henry, who died in 1883; Elizabeth, widow of Richard Allen; Anna, who died in infancy; John, a dealer in hay at Evans City; Susan, wife of Fred Royhizer; Sarah, wife of William Stewart; Matilda, who died in infancy; Enos, subject of this record; and Lewis Alvin, who died in infancy.

Enos Barkey spent his boyhood days in Evansburg and attended the district schools. He worked on his mother's farm until 1887, then embarked in the coal business in Evans City, which he has continued without interruption to the present time. In 1892, the feed branch of his business was added and has proved as profitable a field as the coal business. He is a man of energy and enterprise, a thorough business man, and enjoys high standing in the community.

On March 28, 1883, Mr. Barkey formed a matrimonial alliance with Miss Anna E. Barto, a daughter of Daniel Barto, who was one of the early residents of the village. Four children were the issue of their union: Ethel, who married John Zeigler in 1904 and has a daughter, Vera; Clara B.; Mary Luella; and Ruthene. Politically, Mr. Barkey is a Prohibitionist, but was elected on the Republican ticket to the council of Evans City, in which body he now serves. For ten years past he has been a director of the Evans City Cemetery Association. Religiously, he is a member of the Baptist Church, to which his wife

also belongs. Fraternally he is a member of Evans City Lodge, I. O. O. F.

DR. W. W. McCONNELL, who has been engaged in the practice of medicine at Harrisville since 1888, was born on a farm in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, in 1858 and is a son of Kinsey McConnell, a resident of Lawrence County.

Dr. McConnell obtained his early education in the common schools of Lawrence County, later attending Grove City College and Edinburg State Normal, after which he taught in Lawrence County for a period of six years. He read medicine for eighteen months with Dr. Sproull of Plain Grove, after which he entered Western Reserve University of Cleveland, Ohio, graduating in March, 1888. In May of that same year he came to Harrisville and took up the work of Dr. O. P. Pisor and after a period of ten years entered Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, from which he graduated May, 1898. He returned to Harrisville and resumed his practice of medicine and rapidly worked his way up in the profession, now enjoying a liberal and lucrative patronage. He also took a summer course at Philadelphia later. Dr. McConnell is a member of the Butler County Medical Society. He is a director in the First National Bank at Harrisville and is a stockholder of the Butler County National Bank. He is a Democrat in politics and is religiously a member of the United Presbyterian Church. In December, 1901, Dr. McConnell was married to Mrs. Elizabeth McKee, who had one daughter, Frances, now residing with Dr. McConnell. They have one daughter, Blanche.

G. WILSON MILLER, who is engaged in the grocery business at Butler and identified also with other successful enterprises in city and county, was born in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of William and Emeline (Hanck) Miller.

The parents of Mr. Miller came to Butler County in his boyhood and settled on a farm and the father continued to engage in farming and stock raising there until he retired and moved to Butler, where he died in 1903. William and Emeline Miller had three children, namely: G. Wilson; Henry, who is a prominent business man at Butler; and Emma, who is the wife of J. F. Andrews, of Allegheny City.

G. Wilson Miller was practically reared in the city of Butler. After completing the public school course he became a clerk in the store of Charles Duffy, at Butler, after which he embarked in business for himself and built his present three-story brick building, at No. 116 East Jefferson Street. A business house that has safely weathered the financial panics and depressions of thirty-odd years, constantly increasing its stock and trade, merits special mention and further, gives a pretty fair estimate of the methods employed in its management. Mr. Miller as a business man enjoys the confidence of a large part of the city and has kept customers even after they have removed to other sections. He is one of the oldest grocery houses at Butler and is a landmark in his neighborhood. He has been an active citizen and has invested in property and owns stock in a number of prosperous concerns. Since the date of its organization, he has been president of the Citizens' Building and Loan Association.

Mr. Miller married Miss Margaret Walter, a daughter of Jacob Walter, one of the old settlers of the city. They have two children: Gertrude, who is the wife of Dr. George H. Jackson, a prominent dentist of Butler; and Lillian, who is the wife of Albert Troutman, a leading member of the Butler bar. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are members of St. Mark's German Lutheran Church.

HON. COL. JOHN M. THOMPSON, known for many years as one of the ablest and most successful members of the Butler

County bar, a Civil War veteran, and a capable and trustworthy servant of the people in public affairs, was born in Brady Township, Butler County, January 4, 1829, the eldest son of William H. and Jane (McCandless) Thompson.

Colonel Thompson's literary education was acquired in the public schools and at Witherspoon Institute, and for a short time after completing his studies, he followed the occupation of a teacher. In 1852 he began the study of law under the direction of Samuel A. Purviance, and two years later was admitted to the bar. Displaying marked ability, he was admitted to partnership in the firm of Purviance and Sullivan, and later, when Mr. Purviance was elected to Congress, he took charge of his entire practice. In 1858 he was elected to the Legislature on the Republican ticket, and he served as speaker pro tem. of the House, in the session of 1859-60.

The Civil War gave a new direction to his activities, and he backed up his sound Union principles by going to the front as Major of the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Penna. Volunteers. With this regiment he took part in the momentous battles of Antietam, South Mountain and Fredericksburg. Being wounded in the fight last mentioned he retired from the service, and returned to Butler, where he resumed the practice of his profession. In 1868 he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago, which nominated General Grant for the Presidency. He was one of the Presidential electors of the State of Pennsylvania, in 1872, and was selected to carry the State returns to Washington. In 1875 he was elected to Congress, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. E. McKinjin, the latter having been elected judge of this district. In 1876, Colonel Thompson was honored by re-election, and served the full term of two years.

Colonel Thompson was actively interested in railroad construction in this section.

He was one of the promoters of the Shenango and Allegheny Railroad, and filled many offices in the company, including that of attorney for the road. He was also for a quarter of a century or more the local attorney for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. His death, which occurred September 8, 1903, removed from the community one of its worthiest and most reliable citizens. He was a member of the Loyal Legion and the Grand Army of the Republic.

Colonel Thompson was married October 12, 1854, to Anna L. Campbell, a daughter of William Campbell, and they had four children: Oliver D., who is engaged in the practice of law at Pittsburg; William C., who is a prominent attorney at Butler, with offices in the Butler County National Bank Block; Anna Elora, who married Charles Mitchell, of St. Cloud, Minnesota, is deceased; and Laretta Gertrude, who is also deceased.

EVERETT MINNER BAKER, M. D., physician and surgeon, who is engaged in practice at Valencia, was born December 28, 1870, near Mt. Chestnut, Butler County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Hiram and Margaret A. (Opre) Baker.

Hiram Baker was born in Muddy Creek Township, Butler County, a son of Jewell Baker, who was one of the early settlers in that section. Jewell Baker had two sons, James and Hiram. The latter passed his entire life in Butler County and died at Brownsdale, in 1904, aged seventy-six years. He married Margaret A. Opre, who was born at Grove City, Pennsylvania, and survived her husband. They had the following children: Sarah, who married S. Gulick; Lucinda, who married J. W. Williamson; Margaret, who married J. W. Stevenson; James Andrew; Agnes L.; Elmer H.; Gilbert J.; Olive, who married J. M. Starr; Everett Minner; and Charles W.

A boyhood spent on the farm, the foundation of a liberal education laid in

the public school—such is the record of the earlier years of Dr. Baker. Better educational advantages were given him at Renfrew, Evans City, later Grove City College, and in the fall of 1893, he entered the Western University of Pennsylvania, where he entered upon the study of medicine. He was graduated from that institution in the spring of 1897, in September of that year he settled at Valencia, and during the eleven years of residence here has built up an excellent practice and has become a representative citizen.

In 1900 Dr. Baker was married to Miss Blanche A. Datt, who is a daughter of John Datt, a well known resident of Valencia, and they have one child, Everett Meade. Dr. Baker and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HENRY and WILLIAM SCHWALM, general farmers and oil operators, in Jefferson Township, located on the Bull Creek Road, about two miles west of Saxonburg. Henry Schwalm was born June 2, 1875, and William Schwalm was born April 25, 1872. They are sons of Justice and Margaret (Smith) Schwalm.

Justice Schwalm followed farming and prior to his death owned the farm which is now the property of his wife. He married Margaret Smith, who survives and resides on this farm, and they had six children born to them, namely: John and Justice, both deceased; Annie, who is the wife of George Fisher and lives at Butler; William; Henry; and Louise, who lives with her sister at Butler.

The Schwalm brothers have always lived in this section since they accompanied their parents from Allegheny County, where they were born. Their chief business is oil operating and they have been exceedingly successful. William Schwalm married Miss Sarah Fisher, who is a daughter of George and Mary (Michaels) Fisher, and they have two children, Ruth and Mabel. The brothers are members of the Presby-

terian Church. Henry belongs to the Jefferson Township Grange. They are well known and highly respected citizens.

C. H. PARKER, oil producer and a representative citizen of Butler, has been closely identified with the oil business during all his mature life. He was born in 1865 in Armstrong, Butler County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of the late James A. Parker.

The Parker family was established in Butler County by the grandfather, David Parker, who came at an early date to this section. The late James A. Parker spent his entire life in Butler County and devoted himself to agricultural pursuits.

C. H. Parker became interested in the oil business almost in his school days, and in the years that have followed he has traveled all over the country and visited every section where oil has been found in paying quantities, and his own operations have been in Butler and McKean Counties, Pennsylvania, and in the oil fields of West Virginia, Ohio and Illinois. He owns both oil and gas interests at various points and through years of experience has become an authority in oil and gas production. For the past ten years he has been a valued resident of Butler and during three years of this period has served as a member of the City Council.

In July, 1888, Mr. Parker was married to Miss Olive Harper, who is a daughter of Sutton Harper and a member of one of the oldest families of Butler County. They have the following children: Edith; Ruth and Charles, twins; Floyd, Margaret, Lester, Victor and Helen. Mr. and Mrs. Parker are members of the United Presbyterian Church. His fraternal connections include the Elks, Odd Fellows, Maccabees and Woodmen.

ROBERT HOGG, a representative citizen and leading agriculturist of Butler County, who is engaged in cultivating 200

acres of fine farming land situated near New Hope, has been a life-long resident of Cherry Township. Mr. Hogg was born on his present farm in Cherry Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, March 1, 1846, and is a son of Robert and Mary Jane (McFate) Hogg.

The grandfather of Robert Hogg, also named Robert, came to Butler County from the eastern part of the State, bringing with him his son Robert, and here settled on the farm near New Hope, where both father and grandfather died. Robert and Mary Jane (McFate) Hogg were the parents of ten children, of whom eight still survive.

Robert Hogg of Cherry Township has always lived on the farm he now owns, and farming has been his life work. He has been successful in his operations, and his 200-acre property is considered one of the most valuable in Cherry Township.

Mr. Hogg was married (first) to Miss Eliza Bryan, who was born in Washington Township, Butler County, and was a daughter of Robert Steele Bryan. They became the parents of these children: William H., married Ora Donaldson, and has two children, Dells and Edith; Samuel Harper, married Ellen Nicely and has three children, Alice, Melvina and Lena; Mary M., married James H. Campbell, and has one son, Robert William; Margaret, married Robert Johnston, and has three children, Harry, Elmira and James. Mr. Hogg's first wife died in 1882, and he was married a second time to Mary E. Christy, who is a daughter of Ebenezer Christy.

JOHN T. CRANMER, senior member of the firm of J. T. Crammer & Son, millers, a successful business partnership, of Butler Township, operating one of the best equipped mills in Butler County, was born in what is now Clay Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, June 29, 1832. His parents were Asaph and Ellen (Finley) Crammer.

Asaph Crammer, father of John T., was

born in 1800 and came to Pennsylvania prior to his marriage, after which he purchased 400 acres of wild land in Butler County, two miles from West Sunbury. For this land he paid seventy-five cents an acre and today it could not be purchased for \$100 an acre. He was a man of unusual ability, a pioneer of courage and sterling character. When forty-five years old he lost his arm through accident, nevertheless he led a busy and useful life for many years thereafter. He served in the capacity of court crier and for many years was a justice of the peace in Clay Township. From its organization he was identified with the Republican party. His death occurred when he was seventy years of age. In his religious views, in early years he was liberal but later in life he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church. He married Ellen Pinley and they had eleven children, namely: David, James and Israel, all deceased; John T.; Elizabeth J., deceased, was the wife of O. J. Walker; Asa, residing on a part of the old homestead; William; Charles, deceased; and Nancy, deceased, who was the wife of Joseph Albert; also two that died in infancy. The mother of the above family was a faithful member of the United Presbyterian Church. The Crammer family has been in America many generations, coming to the colonies sixty-four years before the Revolutionary War. The Crammers suffered greatly in the Indian troubles and the eldest brother of Asaph Crammer was burned to death when the savages set fire to his dwelling.

John T. Crammer was reared in Clay Township and gained his school-book knowledge in the early schools, to which he walked a long distance. Later he learned the carpenter's trade and for thirty-five years was a contractor, working through three counties. He built twenty-three of the big barns which still stand on the farms of old residents and often built also their houses and other

structures. In 1890 he turned his attention to milling and purchased his present mill in Butler Township, from John Ralston, who had built it. Mr. Crammer had thoroughly overhauled the mill and has installed the most modern type of mill machinery. His power is supplied by a 60-horse power gas engine and he grinds buckwheat, wheat and other grains and sells flour and feed, doing a very large business. He disposes of his output locally, finding favor in the home market.

Mr. Crammer married Miss Martha Miller, who is a daughter of John Miller, of Franklin Township, Butler County, and they have one son, Charles Everett. This son has grown up in the mill business more or less and is his father's partner and is recognized as one of the township's enterprising young business men. He married Miss Della McCandless, a daughter of Humes McCandless, of Center Township, and they have five children: John T., May, Nellie, Ora and Vera Rosella. John T. Crammer and wife are leading members of the United Presbyterian Church at Mt. Chestnut, in which he has been an elder for twenty years. In politics the Crammers are Republicans.

CHARLES YOUNG, a citizen of Zelienople, was born January 28, 1852, in Jackson Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Adam and Catherine (Zehner) Young.

Adam Young, his father, was born in Alsace, Germany, coming to this country in 1840, at the age of twenty-seven, having served seven years in the army. He landed at New Orleans and was there during the yellow fever plague and was employed with a horse and dray in hauling the dead to the trenches. He took the fever, but, through the efforts of a trained nurse, survived. In 1846 he came to Cranberry Township, Butler County, and married Mrs. Catherine Noss, nee Zehner, widow of George Noss, who then had two children, Catherine and

Frederick, both deceased. In 1853, after residing near Zelenople for a few years, he bought 110 acres of land in Connoquenessing Township, to which he later added forty acres. He died in May, 1878, aged sixty-five years; his wife died April 1, 1884, aged sixty-nine years. The following children were born to Adam Young and wife: Mary, who died in early youth; Adam, who was accidentally strangled to death while swinging in the barn, during the absence of his parents; Sophia, who died April 21, 1908; Henry, who resides near Reibold Station, Butler County, married Louise Beam; Caroline, wife of John Flinner, resides in Jackson Township; Edwin residing on the old homestead in Connoquenessing Township, married Caroline Friskhorn; and Charles.

Charles Young engaged in farming for several years, in Connoquenessing Township, where he owned sixty acres of land. This property proved to be an exceptionally rich oil producer. In June, 1890, he sold the farm to his brother Edwin and purchased property in Zelenople, in a large measure being led to do so on account of failing health. He has invested in other farm property, owning two farms near Zelenople, but does not give them his personal attention.

Charles Young married Miss Mary Friskorn, who was a daughter of Casper and Elizabeth (Flinner) Friskorn, formerly well known residents of Butler County. They have three children, Edward Philip is assistant cashier in The People's National Bank, at Zelenople; he married Maidie Hysell of Pomeroy, Ohio, they having two children, Charles Edward and Roy Stuart. The second son, Harry Albert, is a machinist and is employed at the Herman Pneumatic Machine plant at Zelenople. The daughter, Sara Elizabeth, married Otto W. Luek. Mr. Luek is at present employed at the Iron City Sanitary Manufacturing Company at Zelenople.

In his political convictions he is a Democrat. He has served on both the Town Council and the School Board since moving to Zelenople. He is almost a lifelong member of the Evangelical Reformed Church of Zelenople.

WALTER L. GRAHAM, formerly a leading attorney and prominent citizen of Butler, was born in this borough, October 25, 1831, and died November 1, 1900. His parents were John and Sarah Graham.

Walter L. Graham was educated in the public schools, at Witherspoon Institute and at Jefferson College, and was graduated from the latter institution in 1854. He entered upon the study of law with Samuel A. Purviance and completed his course of reading under Attorney Charles C. Sullivan, and in 1855 he was admitted to the bar. For many subsequent years he continued in the active practice of his profession, both at Pittsburg and at Butler. In 1860, on account of his zeal for the principles embodied in the Republican party, he was selected as one of the delegates to the National Republican Convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency of the United States. During his whole life he was public-spirited and as president of the borough council he advocated progress and reform. In 1862 he enlisted in Company G, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Militia, and assisted in repelling the invasion of the Confederates under General Lee. Under Governor Andrew G. Curtin, he subsequently served three years as a notary public. He was a leading member of the Presbyterian Church and a member of the local board of trustees.

In 1854 Walter L. Graham was married to Catherine Keller, a daughter of Emanuel Keller of Cumberland County. Mrs. Graham died July 4, 1861, leaving three children; Frank, who is deceased; Annie, who is deceased; and Walter H., who is engaged in an advertising business. Mr. Graham was married (second) in 1867, to

Margaret A. Zimmerman, who survives and resides at No. 230 North McKean Street. She is a daughter of John Michael Zimmerman. Two children were born to the second union, namely: John C. and Margaret, the latter of whom resides with her mother.

John Charles Graham, who is a successful attorney and prosperous real estate dealer at Butler, has been engaged in business pursuits almost from boyhood. During his school days he was employed as a clerk in a country store and became interested later in a news agency and from 1879 until 1887, he earned some three thousand dollars through his own efforts. In the latter year, notwithstanding his application to business, he was able to graduate as the salutatorian of his class at school. He dabbled to some degree in a real estate business prior to entering Lafayette College, where he took a course of study and after his return in 1891 he resumed his interest in the same. He studied law in his father's office and was admitted to the bar in 1894.

On December 6, 1894, Mr. Graham was married to Miss Lovey Ayres, who died August 16, 1907. She was a daughter of Capt. H. A. Ayres, and a granddaughter of Gen. William Ayres, who was one of the early settlers of Western Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Graham had four children: Elizabeth and Walter, who are deceased, and John and Margaret Lovey, who survive.

In 1888, Mr. Graham joined the State Militia, in which he served for six years. When the Spanish-American War broke out, he assisted in the organization of the Twenty-first Regiment and was elected second lieutenant of Company G, and later was appointed battalion adjutant. He has always been an athlete and has won many honors in that line. He attends the First Presbyterian Church, of which he was secretary to the Board of Trustees for seven years. Mr. Graham is one of the interest-

ed members of the Young Men's Christian Association. For eight years he has been secretary of the Butler Board of Trade and has always taken a keen interest in matters which tend to the advancement of Butler and Butler County.

JOHN A. CRISWELL, a prosperous business man of Mars, where he is engaged in undertaking and furniture dealing, belongs to one of the old and early settled families of Adams Township. He was born on the Criswell homestead, near Dowieville, Adams Township, this county, May 3, 1853, son of James and Elizabeth (Spear) Criswell.

William Criswell, the paternal grandfather of John A., was born in County Down, Ireland, in 1774, and emigrating to this country, in 1791 settled in Philadelphia, where he engaged in the business of selling goods in the suburban districts. Having been thus occupied in peddling for about seven years, in 1798 he crossed the Allegheny Mountains on foot, and took up a 200-acre tract of land in what is now Adams Township, Butler County. For two years he kept bachelor's hall in a log cabin, which he erected in the midst of the forest. For some time after becoming a resident of the county he engaged in packing salt, ammunition and other supplies for the use of the settlers, from Pittsburg, Carlisle, and Philadelphia, thus earning a little surplus money. In June, 1800, he married Margaret, a daughter of Robert Criswell of Cumberland County. Their family in time numbered eleven children, two of whom—John and Isabella—died in early youth. The others who grew to maturity were as follows: Mary, who married William Hetchman; Martha, who became the wife of James Kidd; Robert, who died in 1856, unmarried; Nancy, who died single in 1868; Margaret, who became the wife of Robert McKinney; Elizabeth, who married James Plummer; Jane, who married Samuel Purvis, of Beaver County; Susannah.

who married Samuel Kidd; and James. Mr. and Mrs. William Criswell were members of the Covenanter church, in which the former was an elder. Their entire married life was spent in this county, and they died upon the farm on which they first settled.

James Criswell was born on his parents' farm in Adams Township, February 7, 1820. He grew to manhood on the homestead, and was married November 24, 1842, to Elizabeth Spear, a daughter of David Spear, of Adams Township. They had children as follows: William, who died aged nineteen years; David, who is now a resident of Missouri; Robert C., deceased, who was a minister in the United Presbyterian Church; Margaret, who is the widow of the late Prof. John Mitchell, of New Wilmington, Penna.; John A., subject of this sketch; James P., who is a resident of Pittsburg; and Mary E., now deceased, who was the wife of T. L. Donnelson. The life of James Criswell, the father of the above mentioned family, was devoted to agricultural pursuits, and he died on the homestead in November, 1896, aged seventy-seven years, being survived several years by his wife. Once a Republican in politics, he afterwards became a Prohibitionist. Occasionally he served in local office, chiefly from a sense of duty and at the earnest desire of his fellow citizens.

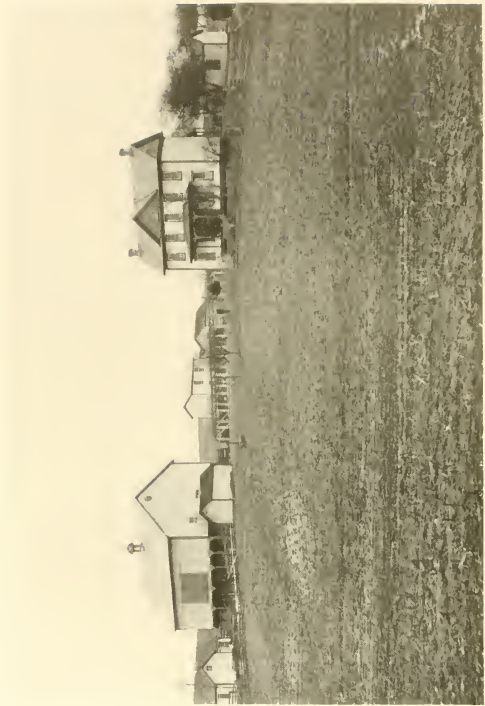
John A. Criswell spent his boyhood on his father's farm and remained there, following agricultural pursuits until 1891, when he moved to Mars. Prior to this he had engaged in the undertaking business which he continued, in conjunction with operating a livery stable, until 1903, when he sold out and for two years was interested in a coal and feed business. After also disposing of this interest, he went to Pittsburg, where he engaged in the grocery business until September 1, 1908, when he took advantage of an opportunity and bought out the undertaking and furniture

business of A. C. Irvine, at Mars, which he still conducts. His equipments as a funeral director are more complete than any other at Mars and he has a diploma from the Pittsburg Embalming School and operates under a license from the Pennsylvania State Board.

In 1878 Mr. Criswell was married to Miss Jane R. McKibben, who is a daughter of James McKibben, of Morrow County, Ohio, and they have had the following children: Vera, Russell, Nettie, who died aged nineteen months; David C. and Blanche E. Mr. Criswell and wife belong to the United Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a Republican and at different times has served in township and borough offices. He is a member of the Odd Fellows, the Macabees and the Woodmen.

F. AUGUSTUS ALDINGER, one of Chicora's enterprising business men, senior member of the firm of Aldinger & Tadder, operators of the largest repair shop in the place, doing business under the name of the Chicora Engine Tool Company, was born at Chicora, Butler County, Penna., January 4, 1876. His parents are C. F. and Ella (Henshaw) Aldinger.

The father of Mr. Aldinger has been a prominent business man and leading citizen of Chicora, for many years. He was born in Germany and was four years old when his parents brought him to Butler County, with which section his interests have ever since been connected. He has been identified with the shoe trade and also conducted a gents' furnishing store, and during his many years in business has lost a large amount of money from fire, being burned out five times. He has been a very active citizen, served for years as a justice of the peace, has held almost all of the city offices, at present being city clerk, and for four years was postmaster. He married Ella Henshaw, a lady of Millerstown, Penna., and they have four children.



RESIDENCE OF LEWIS A. HEROLD, CENTER TOWNSHIP

namely: F. Augustus, C. F., Elizabeth and Pauline. With his wife he belongs to the German Lutheran Church.

F. Augustus Aldinger attended school at Chicora and then learned the machinist's trade with W. H. Westerman, who conducted a machine shop at that time on the site of Mr. Aldinger's present plant. After Mr. Aldinger had been with this employer for two years the shop was destroyed by fire and while Mr. Westerman was rebuilding, Mr. Aldinger worked at another machine shop for six months and then returned to his former employer for six months longer. From there he went to Pittsburgh and for one year worked for the Westinghouse people, this being his only absence from Butler County in his life. After coming back to Chicora he began work with Dierken and Logan, and two years later, after the latter had sold out to Daniel Dierken, Mr. Aldinger, in partnership with W. J. Logan, purchased the business from Mr. Dierken and they conducted it until 1904. In February of that year the partnership was dissolved and for two subsequent years the business was continued by the Millerstown Deposit Bank. In the meanwhile, Mr. Aldinger and George Tadder came to an understanding and entered into the present partnership and took possession of the business which they have so successfully conducted ever since. They give constant employment to four workmen and have about all they can handle with their present facilities. Mr. Aldinger being a practical machinist, has careful oversight of all the work turned out, thus ensuring entire reliability in every instance.

On June 8, 1904, Mr. Aldinger was married to Miss Minnie Hurley, and they have two children: Paul A. and Gerald. Mr. Aldinger and wife belong to the English Lutheran Church. He takes a good citizen's interest in politics and for eight years has served as a member of the election board.

LEWIS A. HEROLD, a prosperous farmer and successful business man of Center Township, Butler County, Penna., is the owner of a fine farm of 100 acres, situated on the old Mercer Road, three miles north of Butler. He is a man of varied interests, and, in addition to farming and dairying, operates a thresher in season and is engaged in the construction of silos. He was born near Bonny Brook, Summit Township, Butler County, October 11, 1864, and is a son of Gottlieb and Caroline (Robb) Herold, both natives of Germany. They were reared in Germany, but were not married until after their arrival in the United States. Gottlieb died on the old home farm in Summit Township.

Lewis A. Herold was reared on the home farm and received but little schooling. He lived with his parents until he reached the age of twenty-one years, then worked out for a couple of years. At the end of that time he was married, and thereafter for about two years farmed the home place. He next was employed three years in the plate glass works at Butler, after which, in 1894, he purchased and moved to his present farm in Center Township. He has made many important improvements on the place, built a third story onto his house, erected a large barn and a fine creamery, and laid a large amount of tiling. He engaged in wholesaling milk until 1904, since which time he has retained it with good results. He keeps about twenty-seven cows, on an average, and does a large business. He also contracts for the building of silos, and in the fall of 1908 filled nineteen. He owns a fine threshing outfit, which he operates in partnership with his brothers, Frederick and Frank. He is one of the substantial citizens of the township, having won his way to a forward position in the community from the ranks of a farm laborer.

Mr. Herold was united in marriage in

1887 to Miss Emma Kradle, who was born and reared in Summit Township, Butler County, and is a daughter of Adam Kradle. Three children were born to them—Harry, Carrie and Gilbert. Religiously, they are members of the Lutheran Church.

MATTHEW W. SHANNON, JR., vice-president of the Worth Mutual Fire Insurance Company and a leading citizen and general farmer of Connoquenessing Township, where he owns 100 acres of productive land, was born February 8, 1861, at Whitestown, Butler County, Pennsylvania. He is a son of Matthew W. and Mary (Stevenson) Shannon. David Shannon, the paternal grandfather, was a very early settler in this section. He married one of the White family—a very populous and prominent one in Butler County, that gave the name to Whitestown.

Matthew W. Shannon, father of Matthew W., was born in Connoquenessing Township, Butler County, December 5, 1821, and resided in his birthplace until 1890, when he retired to Mt. Chestnut. He followed agricultural pursuits through all his active years. He was a man of standing in this neighborhood and for years acceptably filled township offices, being school director, tax collector, auditor, constable and supervisor. He married Mary Stevenson, who is a daughter of Nathaniel Stevenson, an early settler in Franklin Township, and they had nine children born to them, six of whom grew to maturity, as follows: Jennie, who is the widow of Abraham Hemphill, of Connoquenessing Township; J. F., who is a justice of the peace at Callery, Pennsylvania; Annie, who is the wife of W. J. Moore, of Brookline, Pennsylvania; Nettie, deceased, who was the wife of Clarence Double; Matthew W.; and Benjamin F., who resides at Mt. Chestnut. The parents are members of the Mt. Chestnut United Presbyterian Church.

Matthew W. Shannon, Jr., obtained his

public school education in Connoquenessing Township and since leaving school has been continuously engaged as a farmer on his present property. He has almost the whole of his estate of 100 acres under cultivation, raising corn, oats, wheat, hay, buckwheat and potatoes, the latter crop being especially abundant, Mr. Shannon having grown 1,000 bushels in some years. He is a man of very practical ideas and he has proved their value when he has applied them to his agricultural operations. His surroundings all indicate a large degree of comfort and his residence is exceedingly attractive.

Mr. Shannon married Miss Mary Elizabeth Ralston, a daughter of John Ralston, of Butler Township, and they have three children: John W., residing in Colorado; Annetta, who is a student in the Slippery Rock State Normal School; and Orville Clara, at home. The whole family have membership in the Mt. Chestnut United Presbyterian Church, in which Mr. Shannon is an elder and clerk of the Session, and has served as a trustee. He has taken an active interest in Sunday-school work and for a long time officiated as superintendent.

Mr. Shannon is identified with the Republican party but, irrespective of party ties, he has worked for the good of the township in the way of public improvements and the securing of excellent school facilities. He has served as school director and as secretary of the School Board, and he has also been township supervisor and assessor.

GEORGE M. HARTUNG resides on a fine farm of sixty acres in Forward Township, about five miles east of Evans City, on the Freeport road. He was born in North Sewickley Township, Beaver County, Penna., July 3, 1851, and is a son of Nicholas and Carolina (Moas) Hartung.

Michael Hartung, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born and

reared in Germany. He came to the United States when his son, Nicholas, was three years of age, and settled on a farm near Zelienople, in Butler County, Penna., where he lived until his death. His first house on that place was a log structure, without a floor, and the land was almost wholly unimproved. He had a large family of children, of whom the following are now living: John; George; Isaac; Dorothy, widow of Albert Sidel; Eliza, widow of Gottlieb Wertz; and Catherine, widow of John Berringer.

Nicholas Hartung was the eldest of the children of his parents and was born in Germany. He was three years of age when his people came to America, and was reared on the home farm near Zelienople. He spent nine years working on different farms before his marriage, and later worked in a sawmill. He rented a farm in Beaver County a few years, and after his return to Butler County purchased a farm of 135 acres in Adams Township. He retired from business activity some four years prior to his death, and died at Evans City, November 1, 1905, at the age of seventy-seven years. His first wife, in maiden life Miss Carolina Moas, died April 14, 1896, leaving four children: George M.; Lydia, wife of John Twentier; Mary Ann, wife of George Dombart; and John. Mr. Hartung was again married, to Miss Dorothy Freshcorn, who survives him.

George M. Hartung was a mere child when his parents moved from Beaver County to Adams Township, in Butler County, and here he grew to maturity. He attended the little brick school in the district a few months each year, but his time was mainly given to hard work on the farm. He remained on the home place until his marriage, then rented a farm in Adams Township for ten years, at the end of which time he purchased his present farm of John Kurtz. On this he has erected a fine modern home, and the entire farm is improved in an up-to-date manner. He

is engaged in general farming, and raises some stock. In addition to his home tract he has some thirty-four acres in Adams Township at the present time.

George M. Hartung was united in marriage, November 18, 1875, with Miss Mary L. Kline, a daughter of Nicholas Kline, and the following children have been born to them: Charles, who graduated from Allegheny College in 1907, and is now a minister in the M. E. Church, located in Indiana County, Penna.; Isaac P., a graduate of Butler Business College, who is foreman for the Philadelphia Gas Co. at West View, Penna.; Clarence, of Butler County; Nicholas, of Pittsburg; Frank; George M., Jr., who assists his father on the home farm; Melinda, who died young; Mary; and Lillian. Religiously, the family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which Mr. Hartung is a trustee. In politics, he is a Democrat.

COL. DAVID D. LLOYD, president of the Lloyd Company, wholesale confectioners, at Butler, is one of the city's leading business men and is a veteran of the Civil War. He was born July 23, 1833, in Cambria County, Pennsylvania.

When twelve years of age, Colonel Lloyd accompanied his parents to Pittsburg and there he was educated and later worked for several years in the glass factory. He learned the boiler rivet trade at the Coleman Roller Mill and remained there for ten years, after this being engaged in a general mercantile business for three years, at Port Perry, in Allegheny County, and for one year in a coal business. In 1864 he entered the Federal service, becoming a member of Company H, One Hundred Ninety-ninth Regiment, Penna. Infantry, with the rank of sergeant, and he remained in the service until the close of hostilities. He was attached to the Army of the Potomac and participated in the siege of Petersburg and all the subsequent engage-

ments which culminated in the surrender of General Lee. After he returned from his period of honorable military service, Mr. Lloyd was engaged in a general mercantile business at North Washington, in Westmoreland County, for six years, and then he moved to Apollo, in Armstrong County, where he continued his mercantile activities for nine years longer. He then established himself in the same business at Beaver Falls and remained there for eight years in that line and then went into the wholesale tobacco business. This enterprise he conducted there for twelve years when he returned to Apollo and engaged there in a confectionery and tobacco business for two years, being associated at this time with his sons and having a branch store at Butler. In 1904 he consolidated his branches and started anew in the wholesale confectionery business at Butler, the wisdom of this move having been abundantly demonstrated in the wide extension and ample returns. The Lloyd Company Incorporated, has a capital stock of \$20,000 and its officers are: David D. Lloyd, president; R. R. Lloyd, treasurer; and W. E. Lloyd, secretary. The business is carried on at Nos. 127-129 East Cunningham Street, Butler, and among the many modern equipments the company owns is an automobile truck, the only one in use in the city.

Colonel Lloyd has long been interested in military affairs and was one of the organizers of the Tenth Regiment Penna. State Guards. He raised a company and commanded it as provisional officer for three years and when the Tenth Regiment was finally organized, he was elected its major, serving as such for two years, then was elected lieutenant colonel and served in that rank for five years, when, on account of press of business, he retired.

In 1857, Mr. Lloyd was married to Miss Margaret R. Fritzius, who died in 1877. To this union were born five sons and one daughter, namely: W. E. Lloyd, secretary

of the Lloyd Company, residing at Zanesville, Ohio; George W., residing at Zanesville; Wilbur C., a resident of Waukesha, Wisconsin; Arthur N., residing at Zanesville; Royce Russell, treasurer and manager of the Lloyd Company, at Butler; and Kate M., wife of W. H. Shuster, of Leechburg, Pennsylvania.

In his political views, Colonel Lloyd is a staunch Republican. Fraternally he is an Odd Fellow. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and for many years had been an official of the same.

ALEXANDER SCHILLING, who is efficiently serving his second term as justice of the peace of Forward Township, Butler County, Penna., is a general merchant at Reibold Station, and enjoys a large and lucrative trade. He was born in Metzels, Germany, February 26, 1846, and is a son of John G. and Margaret (Linzer) Schilling.

John Frederick Schilling, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a farmer and a man of considerable prominence in his native province in Germany. On the day of his marriage he was elected Burgess of Metzels and served continuously in that capacity for twenty years. His death occurred at the age of forty-eight years. He and his wife were parents of the following children: John Sebastian, a physician, who died in Germany; John G., father of the subject of this sketch; Lawrence, deceased; Mrs. Bowdenstein, deceased; Sophia (Viering), deceased; and Mrs. Rossman.

John G. Schilling was born in Saxony, Germany, in 1800, and was there reared to maturity. He was a drover and farmer and became owner of a fine farm near Meiningen. In 1863, one year after the departure of their son, Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Schilling left for America and settled on a farm near Wahlville, on the Connoquenessing Creek, in Butler County, Penna., where they passed the remainder

of their lives. He died in 1874, and his wife in 1902. She was in maiden life Margaret Linzer, and was born in May, 1813. She was a daughter of Casper Linzer, who was a prominent surveyor and held numerous public offices in Germany. Eleven children were the issue of this marriage: Sophia, widow of John Keg; Matilda, deceased wife of Herman Schilling; Emilie, deceased wife of George Ifft; Lizetta, who died young; Alexander; Emma E., who died at the age of twenty-two years; Veronica, wife of V. Leyh; Ernest W., who died at the age of twenty-two; Anna, wife of Henry Wahl; Christina, who died young; and Robert.

Alexander Schilling attended the schools and worked on the farm in Germany, and when sixteen years of age left his native land for America. He departed on his birthday anniversary and landed at Castle Garden, New York, April 24, 1862, immediately thereafter going to Pittsburg, Penna., where he worked at the trade of a shoemaker some five years, and then moved to Butler County, and worked on different farms. After his marriage he lived on the old Marburger farm near Callery several years, and followed his trade. In 1878, he opened his present store at what is now Reibold Station, and has been there continuously since. He carries a general line of goods, in fact almost everything for which there is a demand in a country store, and has the patronage of the people of that vicinity. For a period of seventeen years he served as postmaster at this point. In 1903, he was elected justice of the peace, and was made notary public, and in 1906 he was re-elected to that office.

On February 25, 1868, Mr. Schilling was united in marriage with Miss Eva Marburger, a daughter of George and Emma Marburger, and they are parents of ten children: George W., who married Marie Emsheimer; Rebecca, deceased; Margaret, deceased; Marie Magdalena, wife of John

Nolsheim; Catherine, deceased; Lawrence, who married Anna Dougherty; Caroline, wife of Floyd Rape; Valentine; Anna; and Francis. Religiously, they are members of the Lutheran Church. He is a Republican in politics. In 1907, Mr. Schilling returned to Germany and spent two months in visiting the scenes of his boyhood, experiencing a most enjoyable trip.

CHARLES L. KENNEDY, a representative citizen and successful agriculturist of Butler Township, resides on his well improved farm of seventy-three acres, all of which, under his excellent methods, is made to produce to its fullest extent. He was born in Penn Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, March 14, 1868, and is a son of William and Matilda (Graham) Kennedy.

William Kennedy still carries on his farming operations in Penn Township, in spite of advancing years retaining his strength and vitality. He is a representative citizen in his section and a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Republican and he has served in the office of coroner. He married a daughter of Robert Graham, of Penn Township, and they had ten children born to them, as follows: Annie, who is the wife of A. B. McCandless, of Butler; William, deceased; Lulu, who married Morris J. Florsheim, of St. Paul, Minnesota; Charles L.; Clyde, who assists on the home farm; Mrs. Clara Robbins; George, also one of the home farmers; Ada, who married Dominick Mangel, of Penn Township; Eva, who resides with Mrs. Mangel, and Frances M.

Charles L. Kennedy was reared in Penn Township, where he obtained his education. For a number of years he worked in the oil fields and in the past ten years has drilled many wells. In April, 1906, he bought the old Seaman farm of seventy-three acres and since then has given his undivided attention to farming and dairy-

ing. In the fall of 1907 he established a milk route, keeping ten head of cattle for this purpose and producing and disposing of from seventy to ninety quarts of milk a day. He raises almost all of his feed and takes much interest in having fine vegetables, growing also large crops of wheat, corn, oats and hay.

On June 28, 1893, Mr. Kennedy was married to Annie Mangel, who is a daughter of Claude Mangel, a well known farmer of Penn Township. Their children, eight in number, all reside at home, namely: Vincent, Charles L., J., Frances Cecelia, William Claude, Warren Maurice, Margaret Matilda Agnes, John Gilbert and Lucretia May. Mrs. Kennedy is a devoted member of St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church. In politics, Mr. Kennedy is identified with the Republican party. He belongs to the fraternal organization, the Woodmen of the World, at Butler.

C. C. SHIRA, one of Butler's representative business men, conducting a grocery business at No. 340 Locust Street, has been a resident of this city for twenty-four years. He was born in Washington Township, Butler County, Penna., June 20, 1860, and is a son of Samuel Shira and a grandson of David Shira.

David Shira came to Western Pennsylvania from one of the eastern counties and was a man of some substance and unlimited enterprise. In 1802 he secured a whole section of land in Butler County, from the Government, and the sheepskin deed issued binding this transaction is the only one of its kind on the county records. His business sagacity was remarkable and his public spirit contributed to the rapid development of this part of the county. When he took up his residence the only real outlet that this section had was the old post road to Pittsburg. He amassed an estate of \$35,000, a very large one for his time and locality. Physically he was a man of

note as were his five sons, their combined weight being 1500 pounds and their added height being thirty-seven feet. These sons were: William M., deceased, once Prothonotary of Butler County; Samuel, deceased; Alfred, still surviving and living on the old homestead; R. O., residing at North Washington, Penna., who was a lieutenant in the Civil War; and Henderson, who lives on a part of the old homestead. There were two daughters: Eliza Jane, who married John T. Kelley, formerly sheriff of Butler County; and Anna, deceased.

Samuel Shira, father of C. C., was born in Washington Township, Butler County, in 1834, and his life was spent in his native county. He engaged in farming and stock-raising and became a man of ample fortune. While no seeker for political office, he took a hearty interest in public matters and was a more or less directing force in his township.

C. C. Shira grew to manhood on the old homestead, was educated in the township schools and the North Washington Academy, and was twenty-two years old when he went to New Castle, where he learned the carpenter trade. In 1884 he came to Butler and worked as a carpenter for ten years, after which, until 1898, he engaged in a general contracting business. Since March of that year he has been engaged in the grocery line and has a well stocked store and a satisfactory trade. Mr. Shira is largely interested also in Butler real estate, one of his valuable holdings being his own private residence which is located at No. 319 North Elm Street, Butler.

On September 6, 1887, Mr. Shira was married to Miss Clara Dodds, who is a daughter of Rev. Ezra Dodds, of Harrisville, Butler County. Mr. and Mrs. Shira have one daughter, Pearle E., who is a teacher of music. Mr. Shira and family belong to the United Presbyterian Church at Butler.



MRS. LUCY P. LENSNER



H. W. LENSNER

H. W. LENSNER, superintendent and general manager of the Concordia Home, situated in Jefferson Township, the only institution of its kind in Butler County, was born January 23, 1865, in Jefferson Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of J. H. and Catherine (Grimm) Lensner. The father of Mr. Lensner was born in Germany in 1835 and in 1837 was brought to Saxonburg, Butler County, Pennsylvania, by his parents, John and Sophia (Lessinger) Lensner. J. H. Lensner was a carpenter by trade, and he also followed farming.

H. W. Lensner attended the public schools near his father's farm during boyhood, spent six terms at Witherspoon Institute, and completed his education at Addison, Illinois. He then engaged in teaching school in Butler County for seven years, after which he accepted a call to Concordia Home, where he has been in charge for the past fourteen years. On December 29, 1891, Mr. Lensner was married to Miss Lucy Paul, who is a daughter of J. G. Paul, who was a very prominent farmer residing near Great Belt. Mr. and Mrs. Lensner are members of the Lutheran Church.

JOHN A. GREGG, who owns and resides upon an excellently improved farm of eighty-five acres in Jefferson Township, Butler County, Penna., located about five miles southeast of Butler on the Saxonburg Road, is successfully engaged in oil producing as well as farming. He was born in Buffalo Township, Butler County, May 1, 1853, and is a son of William and Mary Catherine (Kuhn) Gregg.

Robert J. Gregg, paternal grandfather of the subject of this record, was born in Washington County, Penna., where his father was one of the earliest settlers, having come from the North of Ireland at an early age. William Gregg, who now resides at the Lowrie Hotel in Butler and

is past seventy-eight years of age, was for many years engaged in the livery business, in addition to carrying on farming operations.

John A. Gregg attended the public schools and at the same time assisted in the work on the home farm. He has followed general farming and has one of the best improved places in the township, the large and commodious buildings being kept nicely painted and the house and barn provided with slate roofs. Mr. Gregg has one producing oil well on his farm, and with his brother, Ralph, has four good average producing wells in the Coyleville oil field.

June 1, 1880, Mr. Gregg was united in marriage with Miss Sadie E. Walters, a daughter of Philip and Elizabeth (Fleming) Walters of Buffalo Township, Butler County. Seven children were born to bless their home, namely: Frederick, an engineer at Edinaw Station Power-Plant on the Pittsburgh, Harmony, Butler and New Castle Railway, who married Della Refenbaugh, by whom he has a daughter, Helen; Floyd, who lives on the farm and is in the oil business; Walter, who lives in Butler; Frank, who is a pumper in the oil fields and in the employ of his father; Lucile, a graduate of the public schools who is living at home; John Ray; and Mildred. The two last named are in attendance at school. Fraternally, Mr. Gregg is a prominent member of the Patrons of Husbandry. In religious attachment, he and his family are Presbyterians.

STEPHEN F. SCHULTZ, a substantial and representative citizen and farmer of Donegal Township, resides on an excellent farm of fifty-four acres and owns a second farm, of sixty-six acres, in another part of the township, on which he has a valuable producing oil well. Mr. Schultz belongs to that large class of valned citizens—the German-Americans, his birth

having been in Germany, February 19, 1853. His parents were George F. and Margaret Schultz.

The mother of Mr. Schultz spent her whole life in Germany, but in his later years, the father joined his son Stephen F., in Butler County, and died here in 1902. He was the father of seven children: Anna, Frank, Stephen F., Michael, Christina, Michael Francis and Elizabeth, several of whom are deceased.

Stephen F. Schultz remained in his own land until he was about nineteen years of age, attending school there and learning the trade of butcher. In 1872 he came to America, landing at the port of New York, and for the first five months he worked as a butcher in that city. He then came west to Pittsburg and engaged in the same business there for the same length of time. In 1873 he was attracted to Butler County during the oil excitement, and had the foresight to immediately embark in a butchering business on a larger scale than formerly and for thirty years continued the business, driving his own wagon a large part of the time to the different oil settlements. He proved himself a good business man in this undertaking and soon had sufficient capital to enable him to invest in other ways. In 1880 he purchased the farm on which he lives, from the Union Oil Company, and in 1883, he bought his second farm, from the P. C. & I. Company, and has done all the improving on both properties. Although butchering is no longer his main business, the big packing houses making the industry no longer generally profitable, Mr. Schultz continues this work in a small way. He carries on general farming and raises fancy poultry and is also more or less interested in oil production.

Mr. Schultz has been twice married (first), on November 16, 1873, to Miss Mary Dittmer, who was born in Germany and was a daughter of Benedict Dittmer. She died November 18, 1890, having been

the mother of eleven children, as follows: Christiana, who married Joseph Bauldofe, lives in Oakland Township and they have seven children: Stephen, who lives in Oklahoma; Clara M., who lives at Buffalo, New York; Joseph F., who married Martha Hopper, lives in Donegal Township and they have two children; Anna M., who married George Leibler, lives at Buffalo and has one child; Lizzie, who married Albert Nye, lives in Summit Township, Butler County, and they have four children; Francis S., who lives in Illinois; Emma E., who is a trained nurse in a Buffalo hospital; Leo C., who resides at Philadelphia; Helen M., who is a teacher in the public schools, resides at home; and Mary, the youngest, who also lives at home. Mr. Schultz was married (second) on September 29, 1896, to Mrs. Mary C. (Traister) Gray, who is a daughter of Charles and Olive (Sweet) Traister, and they have two children: Charles H. and Mildred. Mrs. Schultz has two children to her first husband, Roland M. Gray and Ridsen H. Gray.

Mr. Schultz is a leading member of St. Joseph's Catholic Church of Oakland. He has been one of the most active public men in the township and at different times he has served with honesty and efficiency as school director, secretary of the School Board, auditor, constable, member of the Election Board, overseer of the Poor, and at present is the very acceptable township clerk. He has a wide acquaintance and is an exceedingly popular citizen.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Sr., who, for many years was one of the best known and most widely respected business men of Butler County, was born in the borough of Butler, January 18, 1813, and was a son of William and Jane (Gilmore) Campbell.

In his youth Mr. Campbell attended the common schools of Butler, where he was well grounded in the elements. His first industrial experience was gained as clerk

of the Board of County Commissioners. In 1835 he became associated in business with his father and brother. Ten years later the father retired and the sons subsequently conducted the business successfully until 1852, when they closed it out. For five years previously they had owned a one-half interest in the John McCarnes foundry, and they now purchased the entire interest, and established a store for the sale of the manufactured product, to which they added agricultural implements, and in 1877, a stock of general hardware. This was the origin of the highly successful firm of J. G. and W. Campbell, that has since been a prominent factor in the business life of Butler, and in which the elder William Campbell was a partner, though practically retired, took a deep interest up to the time of his death.

Mr. Campbell's business activities were not, however, confined to one groove. He was one of the projectors of the Butler and Allegheny Plank Road Company, of which he served some time as president, being also an original stockholder. He was quick to foresee the superior advantages of steam railroads, and was one of the strongest advocates of railroad construction in this section. He was also interested at an early day in the development of the oil industry, being associated with H. J. Klingler and others. One of the founders of the Butler Savings Bank, he was elected president of that institution, which office he held from February, 1877, to February, 1880, and on a subsequent reelection, from January, 1886, to November, 1887, when he resigned. He was also for a number of years a director and president of the Butler Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He gave to all these enterprises the careful attention and unremitting industry that were his dominant characteristics and that made him the successful business man that he was. These qualities, exhibited in whatever he undertook, were accompanied by the most scrupulous honesty, that gained

him the confidence of all with whom he had business dealings.

Mr. Campbell was twice married. He was married (first) October 27, 1835, to Miss Clarissa Maxwell, who died January 29, 1839. She was a daughter of John Leslie Maxwell, one of the pioneer settlers of Butler Township. Mr. Campbell was married (second) on March 31, 1841, to Miss Eliza J. Shaw, who died April 21, 1892. She was a daughter of John Shaw, of Glenshaw, Allegheny County. Four children were born to the second marriage, namely: William, who died July 27, 1907; John S.; James G., who is deceased; and Mary, who married Joseph A. Herron, of Monongahela, Pennsylvania. The only surviving son, John S., is a prominent business man of Butler, actively interested in the hardware business and also, to a large extent, in the oil industry, in which he has been very successful.

In politics, William Campbell was a lifelong Democrat, faithful to his party but seeking no office. Through his interest in the cause of education, however, he consented to serve on the School Board, which he did for several years, to the manifest advantage of the public schools of the city. A Presbyterian in religion, he became a member of the church of that denomination in 1832. In 1841 he was elected one of the ruling elders, and for many years he was an efficient superintendent of the Sunday-school. His work in the cause of religion, and for the moral betterment of the community, was constant, and was the result of earnest convictions. He died November 17, 1893, surviving his wife by one year and seven months. Although then eighty years of age, he retained to the last a kindly interest in the welfare of the various business and philanthropic enterprises with which he had been connected.

DANIEL L. DUNBAR, a prominent resident of Forward Township, Butler County, Penna., has been justice of the

peace of that township for a period of about eighteen years, and station agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Watters Station, for fifteen years. He was born on the old Dunbar homestead in that township, June 18, 1853, is a son of William and Margaret (McGregor) Dunbar, and a grandson of Solomon and Seneth (Snow) Dunbar, the grandfather being a native of Ireland.

Solomon Dunbar, upon his arrival in this country, located in New York State. After the birth of the third of his children, he moved with his family to Butler County, Penna., making the trip with a yoke of oxen. He settled on a farm of 200 acres in Cranberry Township, but later sold out and moved to Johnson, Ohio, where he conducted a hotel until his death. He and his wife were parents of ten children, as follows: Ambrose; William; Daniel; Pyrrhus; Tarlton; Lafayette; John; Barney; Mary, wife of Joseph McCartney; and Hannah, wife of Dr. Mulford. All are now deceased with the exception of Barney, who resides in Ohio.

William Dunbar was born in New York State, and was young when the family moved to Butler County, Penna., where he grew to maturity and helped to clear the home farm. He later moved to that part of Cranberry Township which later became Forward Township, and there followed farming the remainder of his days, dying July 19, 1892, at the age of eighty-two years. He was married in Cranberry Township, in 1832, to Margaret McGregor, who was of Scotch descent; she died in 1898, at the age of eighty-six years. The following were offspring of their union: John, who was a member of the Eleventh Penna. Reserves during the Civil War, and was killed at Gaines' Mills; Solomon, a record of whom appears on another page of this work; Mary Jane, deceased wife of Edward Irvin; Alexander, who served in the Seventy-eighth Regiment, Penna. Volunteer Infantry during

the Civil War; William W., a member of the Fourth Cavalry of Pennsylvania, during the Civil War; Alfred, also a member of the Fourth Cavalry; Alphens, who was in the Fourth Cavalry; Irvin; Anna, deceased, who was the wife of Miller McKinney; and Daniel L.

Daniel L. Dunbar was reared on the home place and received his education in the district school near by, attending a few months during the winters. He continued at home until his marriage. At the age of eighteen years he began teaching and continued for ten years; he taught the old school which he had previously attended, and also in Adams Township for a time. In the winter of 1887, he resigned his school to accept the position of county detective, under appointment of former judge, Hon. A. L. Hazen. During his term he was sent to Canada to make an arrest, and bore extradition papers from President Cleveland, that being the first case of the kind in Butler County. He served efficiently for three years, and immediately after was elected justice of the peace of Forward Township, in which capacity he has served, except for one term when he was out of office, with marked ability ever since. He also served two terms as school director. He has been agent at Watters for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for fifteen years, and for three years has been in the employ of the South Penn Oil Company. For several years he conducted a general store on his property, and since 1892, his wife has continuously been in charge of the post-office.

Mr. Dunbar was married in July, 1881, to Marry A. Boggs, a daughter of Andrew Boggs, and four children have been born to them: Walter, who is located in West Virginia and is foreman of the South Penn Oil Company, married Chloe Senes of West Virginia, and they have a son, Ralph; Maude, who lives in Virginia; Gertrude; and Ralph, who married Vera Davidson. is also in the employ of the South Penn

Oil Company. Politically, Mr. Dunbar is a Republican, and is now serving his second term as supervisor. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and the Knights of the Maccabees.

JOHN A. CROSS, a well known oil producer and a member of the firm of Cross Brothers, has been a resident of Bruin, Butler County, Penna., since 1902, and has been prominently identified with the affairs of that borough. He was formerly, for a period of two years, one of the proprietors of the Bruin Machine and Tool Company, in partnership with Mr. N. F. Stanton. He has been engaged in the oil fields for many years, and has been a producer in Parker Township, Butler County, for seven years.

Mr. Cross was born February 16, 1872, in Eastern Kansas, and is a son of Prof. Daniel McLean Cross, now deceased, who was a well known educator of Western Pennsylvania. Professor Cross was educated in Allegheny College at Meadville, and thereafter entered upon his profession as a teacher. He was the first principal of West Sunbury Academy, and also taught at Harrisville and Clintonville Academies, and other institutions in Pennsylvania. He was a man of the highest educational attainments, and lived an honorable and useful life. His death occurred in 1898.

John A. Cross was five years of age when brought by his parents to Butler County, Penna., and was reared in the vicinity of Harrisville until he was eighteen years old, in the meantime receiving his educational training in the various institutions with which his father was identified. When nineteen years old he went to the "Hundred Foot" oil field in Butler County, where he worked for a time, then went to Sistersville, West Virginia, where he was employed in the oil fields for Jennings Brothers, for three years. He next went to Doddridge County, West Virginia,

where he continued in the employ of Jennings Brothers for six years, after which, in 1901, he became an oil operator in Parker Township, Butler County, Penna., taking up his residence in Bruin in 1902. He is in partnership with his brother, Henry A. M. Cross, and the business is carried on under the firm name of Cross Brothers. Mr. Cross entered actively into the business, social and religious life of Bruin, and is one of the most progressive and public spirited men of the borough. He is serving his third consecutive term as member of the board of directors of Bruin Borough School District, and has served both as secretary and treasurer of that body.

In 1903, Mr. Cross became one of the organizers of the Bruin Baseball Club, and served as its manager for five years, during which time the club established an enviable reputation; they played between forty and fifty games each season, and were returned victors in full two-thirds of their games. In 1906, he brought the Pittsburg National League Club to Bruin for one game, the attendance being the largest of any athletic event ever held in the borough.

October 18, 1899, John A. Cross was joined in marriage with Miss Evalena Campbell, who was born in Butler County, and is a daughter of James E. Campbell of Concord Township. Four sons were the issue of this marriage, namely: W. Merle; Algy R.; Harold, who is deceased; and Cecil L. Mr. Cross is a member of Fairview United Presbyterian Church and is a member of the Session. He has been a thorough student of Biblical lore, and has frequently contributed written articles on theological subjects. He is a teacher in the Bible class of the Fairview Church. He is a Republican in national politics, but has Prohibition tendencies.

THOMAS J. KELLEY, a well known and highly esteemed citizen of Cherry Township, who is engaged in cultivating ninety-five acres of fine farm land situated

about one and one-half miles north of Bovard, was born on a farm at Coal Town, Butler County, Pennsylvania, August 21, 1841, and is a son of Aaron and Lucy (Heald) Kelley.

Aaron Kelley was born in Perry County, Penna., and came to Butler County as a boy with his father, Joseph Kelley, who settled first in Worth Township, where he died. Aaron Kelley some years after his father's death, sold the farm in Worth Township, and moved to Ashtabula County, Ohio, but subsequently removed to New Castle, where he was living at the time of his death.

Some time after his marriage, Thomas J. Kelley removed to Ashtabula County, Ohio, with his father, but about 1880 or 1881 went to Venango County, Penna., where he resided until 1890, in which year he purchased his present farm in Cherry Township, Butler County. He carries on general farming, and his knowledge of agricultural matters, together with his thrift and enterprise, have caused him to succeed in his operations. His ninety-five acres are in an excellent state of cultivation, and the substantial buildings and well-kept premises give the property a pleasing appearance.

In 1865 Mr. Kelley was married in Butler County, to Matilda Crawford, who was born in Ireland, a daughter of Charles Crawford, and came to America as a baby. Mr. and Mrs. Kelley have been the parents of nine children, namely: Frank, who resides in New York State; James, deceased; Charles, who is married and resides on a part of the home farm; Joseph, who is married; Clara; John; Minnie, and one child which died in infancy.

HUSTON RUSSELL, joint owner with his wife of a farm of 100 acres of valuable land, situated in Cherry Township, two and one-half miles north of West Sunbury, was born in Cherry Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, on a farm about one

mile east of his present one, February 22, 1830. His parents were David and Jane (Patton) Russell, farming people of Cherry Township.

Huston Russell was reared in Cherry Township, went to school there in boyhood and was trained by a very practical father to be a good farmer, and he has made agricultural pursuits his life work. In the summer of 1864 he enlisted for service in the Civil War, entering Captain Barnes' company in the Sixth Regiment, Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, in which he was a messmate with his present friend and neighbor, Hugh Sproul, also of Cherry Township. Mr. Russell remained in the service until the close of the war and then returned to Cherry Township, where he has lived ever since. This property formerly belonged to his father-in-law, the late George McElwain, and adjoins the 100-acre farm owned by John S. Campbell, Esq.

In 1863 Mr. Russell was married to Miss Annis McElwain, who is a daughter of George and Mary Ann (McGill) McElwain, the former of whom died in 1854, and the latter in 1870. Mrs. Russell is one of the three survivors of a family of nine children.

To Mr. and Mrs. Russell have been born ten children, three of whom are deceased, namely: Perry, who died aged seventeen years; Samantha, who was the wife of Sherman McNeice; and Bessie, who died aged sixteen months. The survivors are: Mary Emma, who married Archie McLaughlin; Zella Maud, who is the wife of Floras Burch; Rose, who is the wife of Jesse Fellabaum; John, who resides at Butler; Reuben, who resides on his fine farm near Greenville, Pennsylvania; George, who resides at Salem, Ohio; and Golden, who manages the home farm. The three sons first mentioned are the oldest of the family, the three daughters come next, and the youngest is the son who remains at home, unmarried. Mr. and Mrs.



MR. AND MRS. HUSTON RUSSELL

Russell are leading members of the Pleasant Valley Presbyterian Church, in which Mr. Russell is an elder. Their home is one of genial good cheer and hospitality, and they have a wide circle of friends. Family gatherings frequently take place and among the most welcome guests in the old home are the eleven grandchildren.

W. L. ALLEN, proprietor of The Reliance Telephone and Manufacturing Company, of Butler, is identified with other business interests of this section and is numbered with the representative men of this city. He was born at Portageville, in Wyoming County, New York, in 1858, and when eight years of age accompanied the family to Corry, Penna., where he obtained his public school education.

The first work in which Mr. Allen was engaged was done during a school vacation, for the Corry Tub and Pail Factory. Later he worked for a short time in a local machine shop and this gave him a taste for machinery, induced him to learn the trade and to work at the same until 1879, when he became a clerk in the post-office at Bradford, and in 1880 he had a mail contract in McKean County. When he came to Butler, in 1886, he entered the machine shops of T. & W. G. Hays & Company, where he continued until 1890, when he went with the firm of Masseh & Black, with whom he remained until 1896. Mr. Allen then embarked in business at Evans City, under the style of Elliott Brothers & Allen Machine Shops, but in the spring of 1900 he sold out to his partners and came to Butler again, where he had already many social and business ties. He resumed business in this city, establishing the Butler Electro Plating Works, and in 1904, in partnership with J. B. Nixon, purchased the plant of the United States Electric Manufacturing Company, in less than a year becoming sole proprietor. He then combined his two plants under the name of The Reliance Telephone and Manufac-

turing Company. He manufactures the best telephones that are now in use and also chandeliers. His business is a constantly growing one and is a standard concern in the commercial life of Butler. Mr. Allen is a director and secretary of the Ozark Uplift Oil and Mining Company, a corporation that controls 9,000 acres of land in the Ozark regions of Missouri.

In 1881, Mr. Allen was married to Miss Mollie E. White, a daughter of Thomas B. White and a great-granddaughter of Matthew White, who was one of the first commissioners of Butler County, this family being one of the old-settled ones of this section. Mr. Allen's maternal grandfather was a McQuiston and his father came to Butler County as early as 1796. Mr. and Mrs. Allen have five children, namely: Roy M., who resides in New York City; Frank W., who lives at Dubois, Pennsylvania; and Carrie B., Marion E. and Ruth M., at home. Mr. Allen and family are members of the First Baptist Church, in which he has served as a deacon for many years. In his political views he is a Prohibitionist and in former years served as secretary of the Butler County Committee of that party.

ELI OESTERLING, a representative citizen of Butler Township where he resides on his valuable farm of seventy-five acres, which he devotes to general agriculture and dairying, is a member of one of the oldest families in Butler County. He was born in Summit Township, February 22, 1853, and is a son of John and Mary Weisenstine Oesterling.

John Oesterling, father of Eli, was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, and died in Butler County in 1870, aged fifty-two years. He was thirteen years of age when he accompanied his parents to America. They were John and Elizabeth (Ripper) Oesterling and they came to Pennsylvania from Germany, in 1831, and settled near Herman Station, in Summit Township,

Butler County, where John Oesterling died in his sixty-seventh year. Eight of his fourteen children grew to mature years, his son John being the eldest of the family. Although this son never enjoyed robust health, he engaged in farming through life and also performed many offices of a good citizen. He was a Whig in his earlier years and later a Democrat. In his township he was highly esteemed and his fellow citizens elected him school director and also tax collector. He gave liberally of his means in support of the German Lutheran Church, in which he was one of the elders. He married a daughter of John Weisenstine, who was a farmer in Luzerne County. To this marriage were born nine children, namely: Henry, deceased; James, deceased; Katherine, wife of Harvey Baldouff, of Butler; Frederick, of Summit Township; Eli; Margaret, wife of Jacob Shoup, of Oakland Township; Charles, of Millerstown; Lewis, residing on the old homestead; and Sarah, deceased.

Eli Oesterling was reared in Summit Township and there obtained his education. After his marriage he left the home farm and moved on his grandfather Weisenstine's farm, in Butler Township, where he remained for four years, when he moved to the Mitchell farm, on which he lived for fifteen years. In 1897 he bought his present property and has given close and careful attention to developing it ever since. He keeps fifteen head of cattle and has over sixty-five acres of his land in corn, oats, wheat and hay. His oldest son operates a successful milk route in Butler, which was started fifteen years ago, and about thirty gallons of milk are disposed of daily.

Mr. Oesterling married Catherine Brautegan, who was born in Kur-Hessen, Germany. She was thirteen years of age when her parents brought her to America and settled at Etna, Allegheny County, in 1863. Seven of Mr. and Mrs. Oesterling's family of eight children grew up and they are

named as follows: Ferdinand H., who manages the milk route; Raines David, resides at home; Gertrude married William McDowell and they live on the home farm; Alice married Gilbert Ford of Butler Township; and Daniel, Sarah and Clarence, reside at home. Mr. Oesterling and family belong to the German Lutheran Church. He is one of the township's leading Democrats and for nine years served as a school director, for three years was supervisor, for four years was assessor and is now serving in the office of roadmaster. His excellent judgment and sound business sense make him one of the most useful citizens of his community.

HENRY WAHL, who lives on the northern line of Forward Township, Butler County, Penna., comes of an old and respected family of the community, the town of Wahlville deriving its name from his father who was engaged in coal mining at that point. He has a fine farm of seventy-one acres, and has had a most active career in the fields of business.

Henry Wahl was born on the home farm in Forward Township, August 6, 1853, and is a son of Martin and Christina (Kreis) Wahl. Martin Wahl was born in France and was ten years of age when he accompanied his parents to the United States, they locating in Jackson Township, Butler County, Penna., and he lived there with his parents until his marriage, then purchased a farm where Wahlville now stands. The latter years of his life were spent at Evans City. He was always a hard worker and, starting as a poor man, accumulated a competency, becoming one of the well-to-do and substantial citizens of the township. He purchased his farm at a price of \$11 per acre. He operated a coal bank on the farm, and later was engaged in the milling business at Evans City. In politics, he was an unswerving Democrat. His first marriage was with a Miss Holt, who died a short time afterward. He later

married Christina Kreis, who also was a native of Germany, and to them were born the following children: Christina, wife of Henry Basemaker; William; Henry; Catherine, wife of Henry Mickle; Andrew; Lena, wife of John Marburger; Ausmus; Matilda, wife of W. C. Launderer; George; and Anna, wife of Adam Dombaugh. The mother of the subject of this sketch died in 1895. Martin Wahl formed a third union with Mrs. Winrater. His death occurred in 1903, at the age of eighty years.

Henry Wahl spent his boyhood days upon the farm, which he aided in clearing. He had very limited educational advantages as his assistance was needed at home, and early became inured to hard work, he and his brother, William, starting in to haul coal before they were able to harness the horses. He resided at home until his marriage, then purchased a farm of fifty-one acres in Forward Township, of the Grahams; he later sold this property and returned to the home place of 120 acres which he farmed for his father. He remained there until he purchased his present farm of seventy-one acres of Henry Ziegler, and here he has engaged in general farming and stockraising, although he has also given considerable time to the oil and coal business, in which he has been very successful. He has a fine brick residence, and the farm is well equipped with other substantial buildings and improvements so necessary to the successful prosecution of farming.

June 15, 1880, Mr. Wahl was joined in wedlock with Miss Anna Schilling, sister of Alexander Schilling, a record of whom appears on another page of this work. Five children are the issue of this union, namely: Emma, wife of Charles Fageley; Christina, a trained nurse at Pittsburg; Herman, who is attending school at Cincinnati, Ohio; Lena; and Minnie. Religiously, the family belong to the Lutheran Church, in which he has been an officer

for more than twenty years. Politically, he is a Democrat, but is inclined to be independent locally, giving his support to the man best fitted for the office. He has served as school director and was the first supervisor elected under the new law.

HON. WILLIAM S. WALDRON, who was long known throughout Butler County as a type of its best and most representative citizenship, was born in Forward Township, this county, June 23, 1823, and died August 13, 1907. He was the youngest son of John S. and Maria (Lindsey) Waldron. His education, though confined to the English branches, was thorough, and for some years he was engaged in the profession of teaching, in 1848 being principal of a public school in Peoria, Illinois. Subsequently returning home, he purchased the old homestead, and a year or two later, about 1854, remodeled and improved the buildings. He took a prominent part in local affairs, being one of the school directors of Forward Township for thirty years, and served for three years on the School Board of Evans City. The confidence of his fellow citizens in his capacity as a man of affairs was shown in 1856, when they elected him county auditor, and again in 1872 when he was elected to the Legislature, in both of which positions he served with credit. He was a man of broad and liberal views, but by no means superficial, to the end of his life keeping himself well informed in regard to all important subjects, and carrying out thoroughly every enterprise in which he engaged. With so many of the old time Whigs, he joined the Republican party on its formation, and was always influential in the local councils of the party. He was a member and past master of Harmony Lodge, F. & A. M., and was also prominent in Oddfellowship, being a charter member of Evans City Lodge of that order, and a member of the Encampment. By diligence in business he accumulated a fair

share of this world's goods, and was rated among the substantial and prosperous citizens of the county.

On September 3, 1846, Mr. Waldron was united in marriage with Eliza M. Bellis, who died in 1904. She was a daughter of John and Susan (Kline) Bellis. Mrs. Waldron came to Butler with her parents in 1842 from Luzerne County, Penna.

To Mr. and Mrs. Waldron were born the following children: O. K. Waldron, Susan O., Theodore C., William S., Laura H., J. C., Eva M., Reuben O., Maria B., Fred V., Elizabeth A. J., Ulysses S. G., Ada M. and Leota E. O. K. Waldron is a graduate in dentistry, but not now engaged in the practice of his profession. He was the first regular graduate practitioner in the county. His present business activities are in connection with the Lyndora Bank, of which he is vice president. He owns and resides on a fine farm about two miles from Butler. Susan O. is the wife of Nelson B. Duncan. Theodore S. resides in Washington State. Laura H. is the wife of R. M. Kinnear; Eva M. is the wife of J. B. Evans. Maria B. is the wife of F. B. Dodds, Ada M. the wife of B. S. Buhl, and Leota E. of O. S. Sutton. Mr. and Mrs. Waldron will long be remembered as among the worthiest residents of their day, in Butler County.

JOHN BERINGER is the owner of a valuable farm of 132 acres lying about one mile north of Evans City, in Forward Township, Butler County, Penna. He was born on this farm, March 31, 1851, and is a son of John, Sr., and Catherine (Hartung) Beringer.

John Beringer, Sr., was born in Germany and came with his parents, Conrad and Catherine Beringer, to the United States, being on the water about fifty-two days. They stopped for a short time in Beaver County, Penna., then came on to Forward Township, where they purchased the farm owned by the subject of this

sketch. The country was at that time but little developed, and but sparsely settled. They erected a log house and began clearing the place. Conrad Beringer, during the war, left on a visit to his brother in Indiana, but never reached his destination nor was heard from again. Much money was spent in tracing his movements, but all that was found concerning him was that he was shipped from Rochester on the lakes, a ship's books bearing his signature. His wife, Catherine, lived to an advanced age. They had four children: John, father of the subject of this record; Eliza, wife of Nicholas Kline, both now deceased; Conrad, deceased; and Catherine, wife of Fred Kreise, both deceased.

John Beringer, Sr., the eldest of the children, was about sixteen years old at the time of the family's arrival in this country. He spent his winters in working in the lumber camps, rafting logs down the river, and earning money with which to improve the home farm. The summer months were spent in clearing and cultivating the land. He was a hard worker and prospered, and lived on this farm until his death in 1900, at the age of seventy-two years. He was joined in marriage with Catherine Hartung, who was born in Butler County, and is now living, in the enjoyment of good health. Five children were the offspring of this union: John, Jr.; Mary, wife of John M. Miller; Catherine, wife of William Wilson; Harry; and Emma, wife of James Elder.

John Beringer, Jr., was reared and has always lived on his present farm. He attended the old Stamm school, through the woods, for a time, but his educational advantages were exceedingly limited. His father was ill for three years during his boyhood, and as he was the eldest of the children, it became necessary for him to remain at home and look after the farm. He helped clear the farm, and hauled the lumber and stone used in the construction of the barn which now stands on the place.

He continued to manage the affairs of the farm from an early date, and after his father's death purchased the outstanding interests of the other heirs to the farm. He is energetic and progressive, and takes rank among the foremost men of the township.

Mr. Beringer was married to Miss Mary Cooper, a daughter of James Cooper, and in the spring of 1908 he was called upon to mourn her loss through death. Three children were born to them: Blanche, Harry, and Susan. Religiously, he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, he is a Republican.

Mr. Beringer is engaged in general farming and dairying; he keeps an average of fifteen head of cows, and ships milk to Pittsburg. He has nine producing oil wells on the farm, and this too has been the source of a handsome income.

JAMES B. CALDWELL, a prominent resident of Jefferson Township, Butler County, Penna., resides on a fine farm of 116 acres located about five miles southeast of Butler, on the Butler and Freeport Pike. He also has another tract of thirty-eight acres in this Township, on both of which oil and gas are produced in remunerative quantities. Mr. Caldwell engages in farming, as well as oil producing, and is one of the substantial men of the township. He was born in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, June 14, 1842, and is a son of Samuel and Mary (Beatty) Caldwell.

Richard Caldwell, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, came to this country from County Antrim, Ireland, being accompanied by his wife, who in maiden life was a Stewart. Samuel Caldwell was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, whither his parents had come from their native land, and there he grew to maturity. He moved to Butler County and later to Armstrong County, but finally returned to Butler County, where he became owner of some good farming property.

James B. Caldwell attended school some in Armstrong County, but his educational training was mainly obtained in the schools of Butler County. He turned his attention to agricultural pursuits and has one of the best improved places in the neighborhood. Some twenty years ago he discovered oil on his property, the first being a twenty-five barrel well. He now has nine good wells on the place, and five wells on his other property. Although he has been one of the most active oil men, he has not worked off his own land, his wells giving him all he could attend to. Underlying his land are two strata of coal, about ten feet thick, at a depth, respectively, of fifty feet and 200 feet.

November 7, 1867, Mr. Caldwell was joined in marriage with Miss Rebecca J. Barr, a daughter of Henry Harrison and Ann Eliza (Lyon) Barr, and granddaughter of Michael and Martha (Holmes) Barr. Michael Barr came from Germany to this country, and at his death was located in Mifflin County, Pennsylvania, from whence came Henry H. to Butler County. Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell became parents of the following children: Samuel H., who married Jane Davis and has three children,—Elsie R., Elton and Beulah; Mary, a graduate of Sunbury, who married Frank Hinchberger of Butler, by whom she has the following children: Beatrice, Bertha, Luella, and Stella (deceased); Elizabeth, wife of L. B. Steele of Portersville, by whom she has six children,—Floyd, Ferda, Erla, Nellie, Vena and Pearl; Sadie, wife of John Mellvain, by whom she has three children,—Ralph, Homer and Eveline; Caroline and Adaline, twins; Ellen Rebecca; James Foster, deceased; Bertha, deceased; and two who died in infancy. The subject of this sketch is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Thorn Creek, to which Mrs. Caldwell also belongs. He has ever taken a deep interest in the progress of the community and has been especially interested

in the betterment of the school system, serving some years as a member of the School Board.

JOSEPH E. HOLBEIN, secretary and treasurer of the Edward Dambach Company of Evans City, Pennsylvania, is one of the successful business men of Butler County. Throughout his active career he has been identified with the lumber business, beginning in his boyhood days, and is well qualified to direct the affairs of a concern of such magnitude as the Edward Dambach Company.

This enterprise was established in 1885 by J. and E. Dambach, who successfully conducted the lumber yard and planing mill in partnership until about 1895. Jacob Dambach retired at that time and was succeeded in the business by Edward Dambach, who continued it alone until 1904. In that year it was organized into a stock company with Edward Dambach as president; Joseph E. Holbein, vice-president; and H. W. Dambach, secretary and treasurer. After the death of H. W. Dambach, March 24, 1904, and that of Edward in May, 1905, the Edward Dambach Company was reorganized with the following officers: S. J. Irvine, president; W. P. Kinsey, vice-president; and J. E. Holbein, secretary and treasurer. The lumber-yard and planing-mill, at which about fifty men are employed, covers four acres of ground and is the largest plant in Evans City, as well as one of the largest of its kind in Western Pennsylvania.

Joseph E. Holbein was born on his father's farm in Medina County, Ohio, October 12, 1867, and is a son of Elias and Lydia (Kulp) Holbein. The father was a farmer and a harness maker but died early in life, our subject being but four years old at the time. The latter was one of five children born to his parents, and at the tender age of eight years began work. At the age of thirteen years he began working in the woods for a lumber yard at Wads-

worth, Ohio, and later at a saw-mill, devoting his attention to learning the details of the business. He was ambitious to acquire an education, having received very little schooling in his younger days, and when eighteen years old entered Western Reserve Normal School, having saved enough to enable him to attend that institution two years. During that time he spent his evenings in newspaper work. In 1890 Mr. Holbein moved to Evans City and entered the employ of the Edward Dambach Company as a general mill man. His advancement with this firm was rapid, and in 1904 became a stockholder and now has general charge of the plant.

Mr. Holbein was united in marriage in 1898 with Miss M. M. Mickley, a daughter of Henry Mickley, and they have a son, Delmont E. Fraternally, he is a member of Lodge No. 429, F. & A. M., of Zelienople, Pennsylvania. He is a Democrat in politics, and has served as auditor of Evans City, a member of the board of health, and is at present a member of the school board. In religious attachment, he and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

WILLIAM P. KINSEY, a successful business man and well known citizen of Evans City, Butler County, Pennsylvania, is vice-president of the Edward Dambach Company, which operates a large planing mill and lumber yard in that village. He was born in Portersville, Butler County, February 17, 1869, and is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Wimer) Kinsey.

Jacob Kinsey was born in 1832 in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, his father having come from Germany and settled there at an early date. Jacob subsequently moved to Portersville, Butler County, where he followed his trade as a shoemaker and lived until his death, in December, 1899. He married Elizabeth Wimer, who is of English descent and was born at Portersville in 1845. Her father, Jacob Wimer, was a blacksmith by trade

and was one of the first residents of that village. Five children were born to Jacob and Elizabeth Kinsey, namely: Margaret, who died at the age of two years; William Penn, Frank, George, and John.

William P. Kinsey spent his boyhood days in his native village and there attended the public schools. He attended the academy at that place two years, and one year at Slippery Rock, after which he engaged in teaching school. In 1889 he began teaching and continued for eight years, five years of which time he was located near Ogle, in Butler County. He later entered the employ of L. N. Burry, a well known hardware dealer of Evans City, and served as bookkeeper for two years, after which he continued six years in the same capacity for Burry & Markel. In 1904 he came to the Edward Dambach Company as bookkeeper, and the following year became a stockholder and was elected vice-president of the firm. He is a man of exceptional business capability, and one of the substantial citizens of the village.

June 22, 1892, Mr. Kinsey was joined in marriage with Aurelia Cookson, a daughter of E. J. and Hannah Jane Cookson, and they reside in a fine home on Jefferson Street, which he erected at the time of his removal to Evans City. They are parents of three children—Ada May, Wilbur Lowery, and Ernest Dewey. Religiously, they are members of St. John's Reformed Church. Fraternally, he is a member of Evans City Lodge No. 295, K. P.; Lodge No. 429, F. & A. M., at Harmony; and Eastern Star No. 37, Evans City. Politically, Mr. Kinsey is an ardent Republican and has filled all the village offices except that of justice of the peace.

O. P. CAMPBELL, a substantial citizen of West Sunbury, where he has served as postmaster since July 1, 1901, and an honored veteran of the great Civil War, was born in 1843, in Bruin, Butler County,

Pennsylvania, and is a son of Robert and Jane (Sheppard) Campbell.

Mr. Campbell's father having died when he was still a lad, he was reared on the farm of his great-uncle, Thomas Campbell, in Parker Township. In December, 1861, he enlisted at Kittanning, Pennsylvania, in Company K, One Hundred and Third Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, serving three years and then veteranizing with the same regiment, his service in all covering a period of three years and seven months. Mr. Campbell was captured by the Confederates at Plymouth, North Carolina, April 20, 1864, and was taken to Andersonville Prison, where he was detained five months. For the following three months he was confined in a temporary prison at the Charleston Fair Grounds, and was then taken to Florence, South Carolina, where he remained a prisoner until his exchange, in December, 1864. From that time until the spring of 1865, Mr. Campbell was sick at the home of his great-uncle, but on recuperating he rejoined his regiment and remained with them until receiving his discharge at Newburn, North Carolina, in June, 1865. He proved himself a brave and faithful soldier, and had an army record of which any man might be proud. After his services to his country were completed, Mr. Campbell returned home for several weeks, then going to Oil Creek, near Oil City, and for two years was employed in the oil fields, after which he engaged in farming in Washington Township. After about eight years spent in the latter township, Mr. Campbell removed to Cherry Township, where he followed the same occupation for a period covering seventeen years, and in the spring of 1896 he came to West Sunbury, where he has since been a leading citizen.

Mr. Campbell was married in 1868 to Abigail Glenn, who is a daughter of James Glenn, of Clay Township, and they have

three children, namely: Dr. Willard B., of Harrisville, Pennsylvania, married Jennie Stewart, of Cherry Township, and they have three children,—Charlotte, Malcolm P. and Paul; Melvin G., engaged in the real estate business in Pittsburg, married Florence McCall, of Clay Township, and has two children,—Mildred F. and Grayda G.; and Claude C., in the hardware business in West Sunbury, married Flora Russell, of Concord Township, and has two children,—Ronald and Helen. Mr. Campbell is a member of the Presbyterian Church at West Sunbury.

ALBERT RUFF, of the firm of A. Ruff & Sons, leading shoe merchants at Butler, conducting the oldest established shoe house in the city, is prominently identified with other successful business enterprises of the section. Mr. Ruff was born March 25, 1846, at Butler, Penna., and is a son of Ignatius Ruff, who was born in Germany in 1812 and came to Butler in 1830.

Albert Ruff attended the early Butler schools and before he had identified himself with any permanent business, he entered the Federal Army as a soldier, enlisting in 1863, as a private in the Fifty-eighth Regiment, Penna. Volunteer Infantry. At the expiration of his first term of three months, Mr. Ruff reenlisted, contracting for three years or until the close of the war, and honorably fulfilled his promises as a member of Company A, Seventy-sixth Regiment, Penna. Volunteer Infantry. When he returned to Butler he went into the shoe business as a member of the firm of Bickel Son & Co., which later became Bickel & Ruff. This firm was succeeded by Albert Ruff and in the course of years the change was made to its present style of A. Ruff & Sons. This shoe business is one of the old landmark concerns of the city, remarkable not only for its continuance but also for its honorable methods which have always kept to the old standard. Mr. Ruff owns oil inter-

ests in several sections and is treasurer of the Rough Run Manufacturing Company.

In 1869, Mr. Ruff was married to Miss Mary Bickel, who is a daughter of Philip Bickel, and they have three children, two sons and one daughter; Philip W. and Charles H., both of whom are members of the firm of A. Ruff & Sons; and Millie, residing at home. Philip W. Ruff is president of the Butler School Board and was chairman of the building committee during the erection of the fine High School structure lately completed. He has taken much interest in educational matters and has been a member of the School Board a number of years and for five years served as secretary. He is a Mason, an Odd Fellow and an Elk. In 1900, he was married to Miss Emma L. Cromm, a daughter of William Cromm, and they have two children, Mary Cromm and Evelyn Isabel. Philip W. Ruff and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church and they belong to the Country Club.

Charles H. Ruff, the second son, was married in June, 1907, to Miss Elizabeth Reiber, a daughter of Jacob Reiber. They are members of the Lutheran Church, and he is connected with the fraternal order of Maccabees.

Albert Ruff has taken much interest in the Grand Army Post at Butler ever since it was established. During the larger part of his life he has been a member of the United Presbyterian Church and has been a trustee of the Church at Butler for eight years.

JAMES NEWTON MAHARG, a representative citizen and prominent farmer of Penn Township, residing on his finely improved farm of 132 acres, was born on this farm August 9, 1862, and is a son of James and Catherine (Brown) Maharg.

James Maharg was born in Forward Township, Butler County, Penna., and died when aged eighty-four years. He came

with his father to the farm now owned by James N. Maharg, when three years old and lived on it through the rest of his life, surviving into old age but not reaching the years of his father, who lived to the age of 103 years. He was John E. Maharg, who came from County Down, Ireland, as a very early settler in Butler County, lived first in Forward and later in Penn Township, and was the first postmaster of the village of Maharg. James Maharg remained on the Penn Township farm, which, in his day, contained 265 acres, the larger part of which he assisted to clear. He was a Whig in his early political faith but later became a Republican and at various times he served in the offices of the township. He married a daughter of Peter Brown, of Allegheny, Penna., and they had twelve children born to them, nine of whom reached maturity, James Newton being the eighth in order of birth.

James Newton Maharg was reared and educated in his native township and has always devoted his attention to farming. He has 120 acres of his land under cultivation and his crops include corn, oats, wheat, hay and potatoes. There is a probability that oil may be developed on his farm and two wells are now being drilled. His handsome brick residence is a landmark in the township and the whole place attracts favorable comments from those who drive along the Plank road.

Mr. Maharg married Mary R. Brown, who is a daughter of Joseph and Christie Ann (Brown) Brown, and to this marriage have been born eleven children, namely: Mark B., a student in the class of 1910, at Grovè City College; Bessie, a teacher, who is a graduate of the Slippery Rock Normal School; and Mary Ada, Vernetta Belle, Grace Lucetta, Esther Elizabeth, Ruth Catherine, John Christie, Martha Gertrude, Gladys Irene and Clara Imogene. Mr. Maharg with his family belongs to the Middlesex Presbyterian Church, in which he is an elder. He takes a great interest

in the Sunday-school and has served as its superintendent.

In politics, Mr. Maharg is an active Republican and is now serving as township auditor and has been both treasurer and clerk. He is a public-spirited citizen and a level-headed business man.

EDWARD MORGAN, formerly one of the prominent and useful citizens of Allegheny Township, in which he spent over a quarter of a century, was born January 26, 1824, in County Down, Ireland, and died January 27, 1901, in Butler County, Penna. His parents were Hugh and Jane (Dunn) Morgan, the latter of whom died in Ireland and the former of whom came to America and died some years later in Armstrong County, Penna.

Edward Morgan was reared in his native land and there obtained his education. In 1848 he emigrated to America, locating in Butler County, Penna., and prior to 1874, engaged in farming for a time in Parker Township, settling then permanently in Allegheny Township. He devoted all his energies to developing his farm and made it one of the best in the township. It contains 140 acres of finely cultivated land and is now owned by his widow.

On October 23, 1856, Mr. Morgan was married to Miss Florinda Graham, who was born February 28, 1839, at Emlenton, Pennsylvania, and is a daughter of John and Mary (Hill) Graham. Her father was born in Butler County and her mother in Venango County. When Mrs. Morgan was six years old, her parents came to Butler County and she was reared in Parker Township, where her father died, April 21, 1856. In the following October she was married, as stated above, and a long and happy union succeeded, she finding in her husband a kind, loving and protecting companion. There were eleven children born to them and seven members of the family still survive, namely: Mary J., who is the wife of John A. Sloan, of Allegheny

Township; Clara C., Robert J. and Benjamin H., all are resident of Allegheny Township; Florinda A., who is the widow of Finley Wonderly, late of Allegheny Township; George G., who lives at Foxburg, Pennsylvania; and Margaret E., who resides with her mother.

The late Edward Morgan was one of the men whom no community can easily spare. He was a careful father and was deeply beloved in the domestic circle, was a neighbor of whom all others speak well, and was a citizen whose word was as good as his bond, one who set an example of obedience to law and lent his influence to advance educational and religious movements. He was a Republican in his political views but would never consent to hold any office except those of director of the poor and school director. He was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, as is his widow, and he gave to the needy when none but himself knew the extent of his bounty. Edward Morgan was a man whose memory should be perpetuated, for his virtues were many and his faults were few.

ROBERT S. TITLEY. Among the many fine estates situated in Donegal Township, Butler County, few are more valuable or better known than the great farm belonging to Robert S. Titley in partnership with his father, John W. Titley. It comprises 290 acres of fine land, with two producing oil wells, and many noted race horses have been bred and raised here. Mr. Titley was born July 5, 1873, in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of John W. and Lavina (Stepheson) Titley.

The parents of Mr. Titley came to Butler County from Armstrong County, in 1883, and John M. Titley engaged in extensive farming, stockraising and oil producing. When his son, Robert S., became his partner, he embarked in horse-raising and together they have owned such famous

racers as Star Pointer, Cloud Pointer, Hal Breden and Grandview. Mr. Titley paid \$1,500 for Star Pointer, when he was nine months old, purchasing from Mrs. Henry Pointer, of Springhill, Tennessee. The colt then had a fine record which he advanced in the same year, and at two years had a record of 2:34 $\frac{1}{4}$. Mr. Titley kept the animal for five years and then sold it to a Mr. Mills, of Boston, Massachusetts. Cloud Pointer was also purchased of Mrs. Pointer, she considering these horses the pick of her stables. Hal Breden, also a noted racer, was bought from Major Campbell Brown of Springhill, Tennessee. John M. Titley and wife reside at Marietta, Ohio, where he is engaged in the oil business. They had the following children: William; Minnie, who married Joseph Hecker, lives at Marietta, Ohio; Robert S.; Jennie, who married Silas Therlow, lives at Marietta; Laura, who married Rev. Mergler, lives at Cincinnati; Edith, who resides at Marietta; Charles, who married Amy Stowe, lives in California; and Richard, who lives at Marietta.

Robert S. Titley was about thirteen years old when his parents moved to Butler County and after finishing his education, he learned the art of telegraphing and worked for one year in different offices, after which he joined his father in the operation of the big stock farm of which he is joint proprietor and manager.

In 1899, at Chicora, Penna., Mr. Titley was married to Miss Lena Frederick, who is a daughter of George and Lavina (Shakley) Frederick, the former of whom was born in Germany and the latter in Butler County. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick had twelve children, namely: Henry, Ernest, George, Eliza, Reuben, Edward, Retta, Frederick, Lena, Setta, Emma, and Anna, the last named being deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Titley have two children: Paul M. and Lena L. He is a member of the German Lutheran Church at Chicora and is identified with the lodge of Odd Fellows at

the same place. Mr. Titley is one of the most enterprising young business men of this section and both he and father deserve credit for the opportunities they have afforded stockmen of the county to improve their breeding stables.

SAMUEL G. PURVIS, who was an early and prominent representative of the building trade in Butler, founder of the firm of S. G. Purvis & Company, was born in Cumberland County, Penna., May 8, 1808, eldest son of William and Isabel Purvis. His youth up to the age of twenty-three years was passed on his parents' farm, and he then went to Pittsburg to learn the carpenter's trade. Settling in Butler in 1832, he worked at his trade here as a journeyman for some two years, during which time he was employed on the construction of the Presbyterian Church. In 1834 he engaged in business for himself as a contractor and builder, and so continued until 1867. In that year Mr. Purvis, taking his son Joseph in as partner, founded the firm of S. G. Purvis & Company, and they continued to be engaged in contracting and building exclusively until 1869, when they also embarked in the planing-mill and lumber business. In 1878 they gave up contracting and building in order to devote their entire attention to their lumber and planing-mill business, which had by that time considerably increased in proportions. This they subsequently developed into a most flourishing business, which is continued at the present day, being now one of the leading industrial enterprises of the city.

Though giving his chief attention to his own particular business Mr. Purvis was a man of varied activities. He was one of the founders of the Butler Water Company and served as its first president; was at one time proprietor of the Democratic Herald; was an original stockholder in the Butler and Allegheny Plank Road Company, and was president of the Butler Mutual Insurance Company from the time

of its organization until his death. He was a justice of the peace for sixteen years, and also served acceptably on the School Board. From his youth up, he was a member of the United Presbyterian Church of Butler, in which for many years he was also an elder and trustee. In politics he was a staunch Democrat. He was a man always interested in the welfare of the community, and ever ready to lend a helping hand to any worthy cause.

Mr. Purvis married Elizabeth Logan, a daughter of Joseph Logan of Middlesex Township. He died May 28, 1879, his wife passing away nearly thirteen years later, in April, 1892. Their children were as follows: Joseph L., deceased, a sketch of whom will be found in this volume, who became his father's partner in the firm of S. G. Purvis & Company as already noted, and who was a prominent business man of Butler; Isabel; Samuel D., with the sash and door factory of S. G. Purvis & Company, who married in 1866, Valeria Evans, and has had seven children,—Annie E., Ella, Perry E. (deceased), Frank, Alfred B., Samuel G., and Gracey F.; William L., who is now deceased; Levi O., a member of the firm of Levi O. Purvis & Company and residing at No. 300 E. Pearl Street, Butler; and Sarah J., now deceased, who was the wife of Harrison Black.

Levi O. Purvis was born in Butler, May 12, 1846. He was the third son of his parents, Samuel G. and Elizabeth Purvis, and was educated in the public schools and at Witherspoon Institute. After learning the carpenter's trade he worked at it as a journeyman until 1876, at which time he became a member of the firm of S. G. Purvis & Company, with which he was connected for many years. Then, with his son, Harold G., he established the firm of Levi O. Purvis & Company, manufacturers of and dealers in sash, doors, blinds and general wood-work, having a fine plant at No. 100 S. Franklin Street. The firm has been quite successful and is num-

bered among the representative business institutions of the city. Mr. Purvis is a Democrat politically, and has performed useful service on the School Board for twelve years. He belongs to Butler Lodge, F. & A. M., and also to the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Mr. Purvis married Zoe Dempsey, a daughter of Captain Francis Dempsey, of Erie, Pennsylvania. He has five children: Harold G., Clara, Florence, May and Bessie. All the members of the family belong to the Presbyterian Church.

FREDERICK J. WINTERS, who carried on business as a contracting mason, is also the owner of a valuable farm of eighty acres on which he resides, and which is situated in Penn Township. He was born March 27, 1855, in Jackson Township, Butler County, Penna., his parents being Conrad and Sophia (Deitrich) Winters.

Conrad Winters was born in Germany and before coming to America learned the trade of stone cutter. After settling in Jackson Township, Butler County, he continued to work at his trade and also cultivated a farm. He was twice married, the second time to Dora Smith, in 1871. She died in 1895. Of this union there was one child, Mary, now the wife of George Duncan of Connoquenessing Township. Mr. and Mrs. Winters were members of the German Lutheran Church at Zelenople and were liberal contributors to its support. Of their four children two reached maturity, namely: Frederick J., and Anna, who married Frank Galbraith. Conrad Winters died November 29, 1901, at the advanced age of eighty-four years.

Frederick J. Winters lost his mother when he was only three and a half years old and during his boyhood he attended school in different townships through Butler County. He learned the trade of stone-mason with an uncle, and has worked at it, in conjunction with farming, ever since, having done quite a large amount of bridge

construction for the county. In 1886 he bought his present farm in Penn Township, of which he has about fifty acres under cultivation, raising corn, oats, wheat and hay. He also keeps from four to six head of horses, using them in his business.

Mr. Winters married Charlotte Klinger, a daughter of John Klinger, a farmer of Penn Township, and they have had ten children, as follows: Clara Louisa, Frank Edward, John David, Charles Conrad, Pearl Alice, William Albert, Russell Clyde, Bertha Marie (deceased), Victor Eugene, and Laura Catherine. The eldest daughter is the wife of Albert Winroe, of Penn Township, and they have four children—Laura Marie, Helen Clara, Edna Catherine, and Bertha Leona. Frank married Margaret Lavery and lives in Penn Township. He has two children—John Edward and Paul Raymond. John married Lydia Hager, who died leaving one child, Frederick Lemont, who is also now deceased. John also lives in Penn Township. Charles married Agnes Peters and they have one child—Dorothy Alma; they also are residents of Penn Township. The three sons—Frank, John and Charles—have also learned the stone cutters' and masons' trade and are now engaged in contracting in that line of industry.

JOHN FINDLEY SHANNON, Justice of the Peace, general merchant and prominent citizen, has been a resident of Callery since August, 1888. He was born December 22, 1854, in Franklin Township, Butler County, Penna., and is a son of Matthew W. and Mary (Stephenson) Shannon.

Leonard Shannon, the great-grandfather of John F., was born in Ireland and when he came to America he settled in Butler County, along Muddy Creek, and there many of the family still reside. David Shannon, son of Leonard and grandfather of John F., was born in Butler County and became a man of property

and influence. He married Betsey White, who belonged to a pioneer family of Butler County, which had founded the village of Whitestown. She died in the year following her marriage and David Shannon married (second) Anna White, the sister of his first wife. The children born to them were: John L., now deceased; Matthew W.; David; Samuel, now deceased; Mary, now deceased, who was the wife of Robert Lemon; Fannie, who married M. McCullough, both now deceased; and Rachel, who married Alfred Hines, also both deceased.

Matthew W. Shannon was born in 1821, in Connoquenessing Township, Butler County, to which his father had moved. The latter built a sawmill and a grist mill and operated them there for some years and then moved further south and bought 400 acres which was called the old Shannon farm. On that property he built a sawmill and from his timber land came the lumber for the first frame Court House built at Butler. David continued to own the mill but it was operated by his sons, John L. and Matthew W. For a number of years it was run continuously, being the only mill in that part of the county at that time, but later it was washed away in a freshet. Matthew W. Shannon continued to live at home for several years after his marriage and then rented what is now known as the Grossman farm, south of Prospect, the same on which his son John Findley was born. This farm he operated for several years and then purchased a small farm north of Whitestown, on which he lived until 1864, when he sold it and moved to the Martin farm, for two years. He then bought a part of the old John J. Eakin farm, in Connoquenessing Township, to which he later added. Subsequently he retired and with his wife resides at Mt. Chestnut.

Matthew Shannon married Mary Stephenson, who is a daughter of Nathaniel Stephenson, of Franklin Township, and they had nine children born to them,

namely: David, Stephenson and Alfred, all three now deceased; John F.; Matthew W.; Benjamin F.; Jennie, widow of Abraham Hemphill; Anna, wife of W. J. Moore; and Nettie, now deceased, who was the wife of Clarence C. Double.

John Findley Shannon was reared on the home farm and remained there until he was about twenty-nine years of age. His educational advantages were not of the best but he studied hard whenever he had an opportunity and prepared himself for teaching. During the winter of 1875 and the spring of 1876, he taught successfully at the Divener school and later at the Martin and the Whitestown schools, devoting about eight years to educational work. He then learned brick-laying with W. J. Gilliland at Mars, at which place he later became express agent and also worked in several stores at Mars, for W. H. Walter, for Gilliland & Marshall and for the late T. M. Marshall. On November 14, 1884, he moved to Saxonburg Station, where he worked in the general store of H. F. Eicholtz, and also in the express and railroad office and in the post-office until 1887. He then removed to Buttercup for a short time and then, in 1888, he bought out the general store of Alexander M. Beers, who also conducted the post-office, at Callery. In 1892 he lost his building and stock by fire, after which he built his present commodious quarters. He was appointed postmaster in 1888 and served six years, and in 1903 his wife was appointed to the office, which she still fills, and public business is conducted in the store. In politics he is a Republican and in 1895 he was elected justice of the peace, serving ever since. He is also Clerk of Callery Borough Council and is secretary of the Callery School Board, and has also served as township auditor.

On June 24, 1884, Mr. Shannon was married to Miss Bessie A. Rice, who is a daughter of Henry B. and Catherine Rice, of Cranberry Township, Butler County.

Mr. and Mrs. Shannon have had five children, namely: Frank, deceased; Harry W.; Orion F., deceased; Mernia M. and Cleo B. Mr. Shannon is a member of the Odd Fellows and Maccabees.

MISS MARY A. SLATER, one of the most highly esteemed ladies of Donegal Township, belongs to one of the old and honorable families of Butler County, and is a Daughter of the American Revolution, through her great-grandfather, John Slater. Miss Slater was born April 16, 1847, in Oakland Township, Butler County, Penna., and is the only surviving daughter of Samuel and Margaret (Rancele) Slater.

The Revolutionary patriot, John Slater, bore no insignificant part in the great struggle for American independence, his period of actual service extending through four years and ten months. His commanders were Generals Washington and Lafayette. A small mark on his little finger was the only injury that he carried through his subsequent life. He was yet a young man when his military service ended and he came to Butler County among its early pioneers, lived out the balance of a worthy life and his dust now reposes in the old Butler cemetery.

Samuel Slater, father of Miss Mary A. and her brother, John W. Slater, with whom she resides, was one of the valued citizens of Oakland Township, for many years, where he carried on agricultural pursuits until his death, December 20, 1895. He married Margaret Rancele, who was born in 1808, in Westmoreland Township, Butler County, and died in 1904. They had four children, namely: Elizabeth, Susanna, Mary A. and John W.

John W. Slater has resided on his present farm of nine acres since 1888, and he also owns the home farm of fifty-two acres, which he inherited from his father's estate. He was born in Butler County, Pennsylvania, October 24, 1844, and has resided continuously on farms in his native

county. When he took possession of this farm it was only a tract of uncleared timber and it formerly belonged to William Rancele. Mr. Slater has done all the clearing and improving here, which is very considerable, and, together with farming has developed oil on his land. It is a valuable property at present and is situated three miles south of Chicora, on the Butler road.

In 1870 Mr. Slater was married to Miss Sarah Wilson, who was born in Armstrong County, Penna., in 1848, and is a daughter of Samuel and Catherine (Staup) Wilson. There were the following children in the Wilson family: Sebastus, Mary, Harriet, William and Catherine, deceased; and Sarah. To Mr. and Mrs. Slater seven children were born, namely: Samuel, Sebastus, Emma E., Stephen A., William J., May and Joseph, the latter two living at home. Samuel resides at Mannington, West Virginia. He married Maria King and they have two children: Ralph J. and Francis. Sebastus lives at St. Mary's, Ohio. He married Alice Henning and they have three children: Paul, Carl and Ellen. Emma E. married Joseph McElwee, of St. Cloud, West Virginia, and they have four children: George, Francis, Eugene and Benjamin. Stephen A. lives in California. He married Earla Kelley and they have six children: Hazel, Dorothea, Eva, Philip, Clara and John. William J. married Minerva Inan and they live in West Virginia and have two children: Ethel and Harold.

Miss Slater has many friends in the pleasant social circle of the neighborhood. She is a devoted member of St. Patrick's Church, of Sugar Creek Township, Armstrong County. She takes a very reasonable pride in her Revolutionary ancestry and in the fact of her family being for so long one of importance in this section.

WILLIAM JOHN WELSH, residing on his valuable farm of 120 acres, a part of the old Welsh homestead, in Jefferson

Township, is in the fourth generation of the family that has lived on this place. He was born in Jefferson Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, September 3, 1847, and is a son of Thomas and Mary (Cunningham) Welsh.

The Welsh family is of Irish extraction and both father and grandfather of Mr. Welsh were born in Ireland and emigrated to America in 1815, settling at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where John Welsh followed his trade of baker. In 1821 the Welsh family came to Butler County and John Welsh purchased 300 acres of land, which he subsequently cleared. His log cabin was built on what is now the site of the present residence. He possessed more capital than did many of his neighbors, lived better and built the first two-story frame residence ever erected in this section of Jefferson Township. When he died, full of years, he was buried in the family graveyard on his own land.

Thomas Welsh was eight years old when he accompanied his father from Ireland, and on the death of the latter he became the head of the family. He accumulated an ample fortune and took a prominent part in public affairs in township and county and served in many offices, including one term as county commissioner. He was an elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Butler.

William John Welsh has always lived on his present farm, which is situated one mile west of Jefferson Center, on the Jefferson and Glade Mill Road. He attended the Saxonburg School, going from there to Jefferson School. He then took up the work of the farm, on account of the death of his father, and has continued here ever since, making agricultural pursuits his life work. He carries on general farming and raises some excellent stock.

On May 10, 1876, Mr. Welsh was married to Miss Julia A. Patterson, who is a daughter of William R. and Lucinda (Peterson) Patterson. The Patterson

family is one of the most prominent ones of Butler County, one that can trace a long and honorable lineage. Mr. and Mrs. Welsh have had five children, namely: Nancy, who died aged three months; William P., who is connected with the Standard Steel Car Company, Hammond, Indiana, married November 6, 1906, Mary E. Wilson, of Slippery Rock, and they have one child, Elizabeth Wilson Welsh; Ada Bathia, who is the wife of Wilson A. Gerner, assistant storekeeper for the Standard Car Company, of Butler; Thomas Marshall, who is connected with the Standard Car Company, of Butler; and Clarence, who has charge of the home farm and is numbered with the successful young agriculturists of this section. Mr. Welsh and family belong to the Summit Presbyterian Church, in which he is an elder. For twenty-seven years he has served on the School Board, a large part of the time as its president, and at various times has held almost all of the township offices, being a man of public spirit and sterling citizenship. He is identified with the Odd Fellows, being a charter member of the local Encampment, and with the order of Macabees.

WILLIAM S. CASHDOLLAR, one of Adams Township's representative and substantial citizens, residing on one of his farms, containing eighty-six acres of the old homestead, and owning also 150 acres in the same township, was born in a log house standing on his father's farm in Adams Township, Butler County, Penna., April 12, 1836. His parents were William and Margaret (Richardson) Cashdollar.

The great-grandfather of William S. Cashdollar came to America from Germany and the grandfather came to Butler County from some point on the Ohio River. He had five children: John, Jacob, Joseph, William and Rosanna, the latter of whom married Samuel Black, and all are deceased. The children were separated more

or less in youth, being bound out in different families. William, father of William S., was born in Middlesex Township, Butler County, and was four years old when he was taken into the family of Mr. Parks, where he remained until he was twenty-one. He was reared a farmer but after leaving the Parks farm he engaged for a time in digging coal at Squirrel Hill, later went for a time to Pittsburg, but subsequently returned to Butler County and married a Miss Fowler. She died six months later. With his mother, Mrs. Catherine (Cashdollar) Smith, he then moved to Allegheny and for a short time operated a hotel there, but the business did not please him and he came back to Butler County. He then bought 200 acres of land in what was then Cranberry but is now Adams Township, and on that farm spent the remainder of his life. He died in 1882, aged eighty-two years. He married (second) Margaret Richardson, who died in 1898, aged eighty-nine years. They had the following children: Catherine, who is the widow of Robert Hoon; John; William Smith; Joseph; James, deceased; Margaret, who is the widow of Jacob Miller; Washington, deceased; Samuel; Mary E., who married Samuel Staples; Rosanna, who married John Purvis; and Sarah M., who married Samuel Ramsey.

William Smith Cashdollar helped his father through the early years of his life and during three or possibly four months in the winter seasons, attended the sessions held in the old log school-house. After his marriage he moved to his present farm, which he had gradually bought, and he had all the clearing and improving to do. He put up all the present substantial buildings, and has gradually stocked his farm, and, although he has been a hard worker all his life, he has much to show for his efforts.

On June 23, 1863, Mr. Cashdollar was married to Miss Susan H. McNeil, who is a daughter of William and Fannie (Hamil-

ton) McNeil, formerly of Forward Township. Mrs. McNeil still survives, a venerable lady of ninety-one years, and is carefully looked after in the home of her daughter. To Mr. and Mrs. Cashdollar have been born twelve children, three of whom are deceased. The survivors are: William H., who married Cassie Romack; Edward, who married Ella Fife; Anna, who married Harry Berringer; Elizabeth, who married Albert Humas; Oliver, who married Josephine Leise; Lester D., who married Florence Forsyth; John, who married Anna Reichle; Susan, who married William Ralston; and Laura Malinda, who married Lewis Kauffman. There are a number of grandchildren and Mr. and Mrs. Cashdollar take an interest in them all. They are members of the United Presbyterian Church in which he is an elder. In politics, he is an old-time Democrat.

B. C. HUSELTON, one of Butler's leading citizens and older business men, who enjoys the distinction of having established the first store in this city devoted exclusively to dealing in shoes, has been almost a lifelong resident of Butler County. He was born in 1848, in Luzerne County, Penna., and is a son of Theodore Huselton.

The father of Mr. Huselton came to Butler County in 1858 and settled on a farm near Butler, from which he later removed to the city of Butler, where he was engaged in the oil business and in real estate, and also in banking at Greece City.

B. C. Huselton was a school boy when the family came to Butler County and the first work he did was in the line of photography, during the Civil War. Later, he engaged with his father for a short time in the shoe business, under the style of Theodore Huselton & Son, and then purchased his father's interest and has been continuously engaged in the shoe line ever since. Many advances have been made in

business methods from the old days when all his stock had to be brought from Pittsburg, over the old plank road, and disposed of in small quarters, as all the early business houses were at that time. About 1873, Mr. Huselton purchased the ground on North Main Street, where he is now located, and here he built a two-story building, with dimensions of 90 by 20 feet. This shoe store has been fitted up with all modern conveniences and offers the most attractive appearance of any similar places in the city, while his long experience has made Mr. Huselton not only a competent judge of shoes, but also a judge of the demands of his customers.

Mr. Huselton was married (first) to Miss Jennie Reed, a daughter of Captain Reed, a former prominent resident of Allegheny City. Mrs. Huselton survived only two years. Ten years later, Mr. Huselton was married (second) to Miss Agnes Shaw, a daughter of James Shaw, of McKeesport, and they have two sons and one daughter: Edgar Chandler, James Shaw and Frances, the latter of whom resides at home. The elder son, a graduate of Mercersburg Academy, is associated with his father in business. The second son is a student at Dartmouth College.

CHARLES STEWARD McCLELLAND, M. D., is actively engaged in the practice of his profession at Glade Mills, Butler County, Penna., and enjoys high standing in the community. He was born in his present residence, July 23, 1871, and is a son of Robert C. and Annie (Dinsmore) McClelland. His grandfather was George McClelland.

George McClelland was born in Allegheny County, Penna., and there learned the trade of a millwright. He moved to Mackville, Armstrong County, where he built a mill and operated it during the remainder of his life. He was united in marriage with Eliza McCaslin, who was born April 8, 1808, and died May 10, 1862. The

McCaslins in America date back to the year 1780, when William Brown and Christiana (Thompson) McCaslin crossed the ocean from Ireland.

Dr. Robert C. McClelland, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Allegheny City, Penna., and after completing his course in the public schools, read medicine under the direction of Doctor Cooper of that city. He later attended the medical department of the Western Reserve University of Cleveland, Ohio, from which he was graduated with the class of 1862. He engaged in practice in Armstrong County one year, then located at Glade Mills, Butler County, where he purchased the practice of Dr. Jacob Steward. He was for some years the only physician between Bakerstown and Butler, and in his practice was called to points quite distant from home, making the trips on horseback. He was an energetic and progressive man, of good education, and was successful beyond the average of his time. His death occurred in middle life, in 1876, when aged but forty-one years. Politically, he was a Democrat. He was joined in marriage with Miss Annie E. Dinsmore, who was descended through a Johnson branch of the family from an old pioneer of that name, who landed at Jamestown, Virginia, in 1620, bringing with him a coach and six horses, the first ever brought to America. Dr. and Mrs. McClelland became the parents of the following children: George Wilson, deceased; Robert D.; Lida May, wife of John Snyder of Beaver; William J., who lives at home; Charles Steward; Grace A., wife of Dr. H. A. Smith of Delta, Colorado; and Harmer C., who graduated from Louisville Medical College with the class of 1908. Religiously, the parents of this family were of the Baptist faith, but as there was no church of that denomination in the neighborhood, they attended and supported the Presbyterian church. Mrs. McClelland died in December, 1903, at the age of sixty years.

Charles Steward McClelland, after completing his education in the public schools, entered Girard College at Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in 1888. During the following four years he was engaged in various kinds of work at different times, and in 1892 entered the medical department of Western University of Pennsylvania, at Allegheny City. He was graduated from that institution in 1897, with the degree of M. D., and immediately thereafter embarked in practice at Glade Mills, where he has since continued. He lives in the home erected by his father soon after his arrival at that point. The latter also was the owner of a fine farm of sixty acres in Middlesex Township, which is now owned and operated by his heirs, who devote it largely to stock feeding. Oil was produced for many years on the property.

Dr. Charles S. McClelland was united in marriage with Bertha McClay, daughter of Crawford McClay of Brady's Bend, and they have two children: Lida Catherine and Jessie Elizabeth. Religiously, they are members of the Middlesex Presbyterian Church. Doctor McClelland is a member and medical examiner of the Modern Woodmen of America at Glade Mills; and is also a member of the Butler County Medical Society. His father was a member of the Masonic Lodge at Butler.

SAMUEL EVART TURNER, who has been identified with the oil industry ever since boyhood, is one of the most successful and experienced producers residing in Connoquenessing Township. He was born July 15, 1871, on Little Bear Creek, at Gibson's Mill, Butler County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of William and Elizabeth (Jamison) Turner.

The father of Mr. Turner was born at Harlansburg, Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, in 1836, and died in April, 1902. When about eighteen years of age he learned the milling business, in Butler

County, and for some years he was at the Philips mill east of Butler, and later, operated the Gibson mill at Harvey's, where his son, Samuel E. was born. When the oil boom started at Parker's Landing, he became interested and acquired a one-thirty-second of an oil well on an island between Foxburg and Parker's Landing, in the Allegheny River. His returns from this investment encouraged him to continue his interest and he remained in the oil business during the remainder of his life. He had excellent judgment, was careful and calculating in his investments and for this reason was able to accumulate a competency. He worked in the Butler County field until 1880, went then to the Bradford field until 1895 and then returned to Butler County and located between Petersville and Harmony, living there during the rest of his life. He married a daughter of Samuel Jamison, of Greece City, and it was on his farm that the first well there was bored that was profitable. There were three children born to William and Elizabeth Turner, namely: Mary, deceased, who was the wife of J. B. Jamison, of Bradford; John A., who resides at Butler; and Samuel E. The mother of the above family was a devoted member of the Baptist Church.

Samuel E. Turner was educated in the public schools and he obtained his business training under his father, later becoming identified with him in his large oil operating. He was the main organizer of the Hill Oil Company, which is operating on the Shearer farm, and he has seven producing wells on the Butler, Harmony Ridge Row and has three producing wells on his home tract of ten acres. His long and intimate connection with this great industry has made Mr. Turner an authority on its present status and probable future extension.

Mr. Turner was married to Miss Eva Bolton, who is a daughter of Edward Bolton, formerly of Sharpsville, Mercer Coun-

ty, Pennsylvania. Her father died when she was small and she was reared in Clarion and McKean Counties. Mr. and Mrs. Turner have had three children: Elizabeth Bolton, Alice Lucretia, and William Edward, the latter of whom died in infancy. Mr. Turner and family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church and give liberal support.

In politics Mr. Turner, like his late father, is a Democrat. He is one of the original stockholders of the Connoquenesing Telephone Company. His father enjoyed a large measure of personal esteem on account of his many admirable traits of character, one of these being a genial manner and a kind consideration for others. These qualities are emphasized in the son and Mr. Turner is a very popular citizen. Like his father he is unpretentious, but many recognize the value of his friendship and the worth of his promises, whether they be of a business or personal nature.

ANDREW R. THOMPSON, justice of the peace of the borough of West Sunbury and owner of 150 acres of land, a part of the farm lying within the borders of the borough, comes of a prominent old family of Butler County. He was born on this farm August 23, 1855, and is a son of Thomas C. and Sarah (McKinney) Thompson.

John Thompson, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, and upon coming to the United States settled on Charter's Creek, near McKee's Rocks, Pennsylvania. From there he moved in 1796 to Butler County, locating on a farm in what now is the eastern part of Brady Township, where many of his descendants still live. He died in 1846, at the age of ninety-four years. His wife, in maiden life, Martha Humes, died in 1861, at the age of eighty-nine.

Thomas C. Thompson was born in what was then Center Township, now Brady

Township, in Butler County, Penna., and was a young man when about the year 1834 he located upon the farm now owned by his son, Andrew R. He was unmarried at the time and erected the fine brick home on the place before his marriage to Sarah McKinney in 1841. She was born in Ireland and was in childhood when brought by her father, John McKinney, to Butler County, Pennsylvania. Mr. McKinney came to the county from Philadelphia and became a well-to-do citizen of Concord Township, where his descendants still own some 400 acres of land. He lived to the age of 103 years, and his wife to the age of eighty years; the mother of Mrs. McKinney reached the remarkable age of one hundred and six years.

There were eleven children born to Thomas C. and Sarah Thompson, all in the old home at West Sunbury. Five are now living, namely: W. J. Thompson of Butler; R. J. Thompson, also of Butler; Thomas H., who makes his home with the subject of this sketch; Sarah Jane, who lives in Chicago; and Andrew R. Several of the children died in infancy, and one, Annie, lived to maturity and was the wife of John L. Dunn. The parents of his family both died on the home farm, he in 1886 and she in 1896.

Andrew R. Thompson was reared on the farm and received a good education in the public schools. He has always followed farming and engaged in teaming in connection. He was twenty-two years old when elected justice of the peace on the Republican ticket, and he has served as such with marked ability to the present time. He also has been one of the school directors of the borough during the past twenty-five years.

Mr. Thompson was united in marriage with Margaret Whitmire, a daughter of Henry Whitmire of Center Township, and they are parents of the following children: Henrietta; Thomas C.; Meade; James and Florence, twins; and John M. Religiously,

the family belongs to the United Presbyterian church. Fraternally, Mr. Thompson is a charter member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

JAMES H. MORRISON, a well known liveryman and harnessmaker, is one of the leading business men of Harrisville, and a lifelong resident of this village. He was born June 9, 1857, in Harrisville, Butler County, Penna., and is a son of James Hosack and Martha (Hosack) Morrison, who were cousins.

Samuel Morrison, grandfather of James H., was a native of Ireland and was a stone-cutter by trade. He emigrated to this country early in life, located in Marion Township, Butler County, Penna., where he followed farming and worked at his trade until the time of his death, when fifty-six years of age. He was father of the following children: James H.; Hugh; John; David; Samuel; William; Henry; Rachel, wife of R. Van Dike; and Sarah, wife of J. C. Morrison.

James Morrison, father of James H., spent his boyhood days on the farm in Marion Township and at the age of seventeen went to Butler, where he learned harnessmaking with Colonel Reed, ex-sheriff of Butler County. After a period of five years he returned to Harrisville, where he opened a harness shop, which he conducted successfully for a number of years. He married his cousin, Martha Hosack, who died in January, 1904, aged seventy-six years. His death occurred in February, 1905, when eighty years of age. James and Martha Morrison became the parents of the following children: Samuel Hazen, of Mercer, Pennsylvania; James Hosack, Jr.; Walter L., a resident of Harrisville; and two who died in infancy.

James H. Morrison grew to manhood in Harrisville, where he attended the common schools and also a private school. Early in life he began learning harnessmaking

in his father's shop, and about 1888 took entire charge of the business. In 1876 he and his brother established the present livery and harness business, James H. purchasing his brother's interest in 1880, and has since conducted same with uninterrupted success. Since 1874 he has run an omnibus line to the depot, and in connection with this does general contracting for moving houses and laying stone walks. He has laid the greater part of the stone walks in Harrisville, this town having more stone walks than any other town of its size in the county. He erected his present harness shop in 1904, and his residence was built in 1879. Mr. Morrison is a director and one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Harrisville.

On October 22, 1878, Mr. Morrison was joined in marriage with Anna E. Elleby, a daughter of Daniel Elleby, and to their union were born six children, three of whom died young. The survivors are: Cora, who is the wife of H. C. Gibson; Fred Hazen; and Ralph, a student of the Butler Business College, who was but twelve years old when he passed the county examinations and received a diploma from the superintendent of the county schools. Mr. Morrison is a Republican and has served four years on the town council.

WILLIAM HENRY REIHING, formerly a well known citizen and substantial business man of Butler, at the time of his death, on February 22, 1892, was proprietor of the Willard Hotel, a hostelry which he had made equal to any in Western Pennsylvania. He was born at Butler, Pennsylvania, in March, 1860, and was a son of Jacob and Ann (Korn) Reihing. His father was a native of Germany and his mother, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

William H. Reihing completed his education in the Butler schools and when eighteen years of age went to Pittsburg, his mother's native city, where he re-

mained until shortly after his marriage, when he returned to Butler and entered the employ of George W. Campbell, who was then proprietor of the old Willard Hotel. One year later Mr. Reihing leased the property and, realizing that it undoubtedly would prove a good investment, at the end of two more years he purchased it. It was his aim to make it a first class house and to this end he improved it to the extent of an expenditure of \$30,000. His ambition was realized but he lived but a short time to enjoy his success, his death taking place in the following year. He was a man of enterprise and of excellent business judgment and thus his loss was great to his fellow citizens, while a large circle of friends mourned him for his personal qualities.

In September, 1882, Mr. Reihing was united in marriage with Miss Mattie A. Golden, who was reared and educated at Pittsburg. She is a daughter of Timothy and Sally (Berry) Golden. Her parents were born in County Mayo, Ireland, and after their marriage they came to America and settled at Pittsburg, where Mr. Golden engaged in a grocery business. Both Mr. and Mrs. Golden died in that city. Mr. and Mrs. Reihing had three children born to them: Harry, George and Edna. All have been afforded superior educational advantages, the two sons at Fordham College, New York, and the daughter at St. Xavier College. Mrs. Reihing owns the Willard Hotel property and since the death of her husband has most capably managed it. The unaccustomed responsibilities fell heavily upon her at first, but the test soon showed that she was equal to the emergency and the Willard Hotel continues to enjoy a generous patronage.

In his religious faith, Mr. Reihing was a Catholic and he gave liberally to the church until his death. He was a man of charitable inclinations and gave generously to benevolent enterprises. He was a member of the fraternal order of Elks.

JACOB B. RUMBAUGH, one of Chincora's leading citizens, holding the position of town constable, owning improved property and large oil interests, is also an honored veteran of the Civil War, and at the present writing (1908), is serving in his fourth term as commander of the Robert McDarmett Post, No. 222, Grand Army of the Republic. He was born in Sugar Creek Township, Armstrong County, Penna., in 1838, and is a son of Solomon and Elizabeth (Barnhart) Rumbaugh.

The father of Mr. Rumbaugh was born in Armstrong County and his mother in Butler County. They lived on their farm in Sugar Creek Township and both died in Armstrong County. They had the following children: Joseph, Chambers, Samuel, Jacob B., David, Phebe, Susanna, Mary Ann, Elizabeth and Rachel.

Jacob B. Rumbaugh remained on the home farm helping his father until he was twenty-one years of age and then was married and for one year continued to farm in Armstrong County. He moved then to Jefferson County, where he worked at lumbering and cut timber in the woods until 1862, when he decided to enlist for service in the Civil War. He entered Company I, One Hundred Forty-eighth Regiment, Penna. Volunteer Infantry, on August 15, 1862, and served for two years and eleven months, seeing very hard service, participating in such battles as Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. After the latter he was confined to a hospital for four months and reached his regiment in November, in time to take part in the battle of Mine Run in the following month, and went through the exhausting campaign of 1864, which included the battle of the Wilderness, that of Spottsylvania Court House, Cold Harbor, siege of Petersburg and the struggle on the Weldon Railroad. In this raid he was captured by the Confederates, in company with 1,400 other Union soldiers, and he was imprisoned at Libby and Belle Isle, later taken to Salis-

bury, North Carolina, and was finally paroled but was then prostrated with typhoid fever. The war had closed by the time he was able to travel and he was honorably discharged at Pittsburg. During this long period of almost constant action and continual exposure to danger, Mr. Rumbaugh performed every duty cheerfully and endured the hardships of military life with a courage that often inspired others. It certainly is meet and proper that just such a veteran soldier should have been chosen as commander of a body of his comrades, men who, when peace came, proved their soldierly qualities by going back to their former occupations as readily as, in the time of their country's danger, they had unsheathed their swords and shouldered their muskets.

Mr. Rumbaugh returned to Armstrong County and until 1868 he continued to engage in farming there and then moved to the Parker oil field and continued in the oil business in both Armstrong and Butler Counties until 1876, when he moved to Chicora. For three years he conducted a laundry business but then sold out and, with the exception of his oil interests, is not concerned in any business, living in comfortable retirement. He is a staunch Republican and in 1905 he was elected judge of elections in Donegal Township, being the only Republican judge of elections ever elected in said township up to the present date. In the spring of 1908 he was elected constable in Donegal Township.

On October 22, 1858, Mr. Rumbaugh was married to Catherine Myers, who was born in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania. Of their seven children, six survive, namely: Mrs. B. T. Kahle, of East Bend, Pittsburg; Mrs. Arvella Bellis, of Butler; Mrs. Harry Reddick, of Chicora; Charles, of Bartlesville, Oklahoma; William L., of Marlburg; and Miss Loretta, of Chicora. All these children, with the exception of one, attended the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the marriage of their par-

ents, which took place October 22, 1908. It was an occasion long to be remembered and the picture of the venerable bride and groom, attended by their loving children, ten grandchildren and seven great-grandchildren, was a beautiful and impressive one. Prosperity has not always smiled and sorrow has sometimes cast a shadow, but both Mr. Rumbaugh and his estimable wife have bravely faced adversity together and side by side have enjoyed their large measure of happiness. For many years they have been valued and useful members of the Chicora English Lutheran Church.

PETER DUFFY. The name of few citizens of Butler County, who have passed off the scene of life, is recalled with more respect than is that of the late Peter Duffy. He was born in Donegal Township, Butler County, Penna., March 30, 1798, and was of Irish parentage. He lived to the age of eighty-six years, dying in December, 1883.

Until he was eighteen years of age he remained on the homestead farm, occasionally attending the early schools of the neighborhood, but spending the larger part of his time in hard work. In 1816 he found an opportunity to take charge of the woolen mill and carding machine that was attached to the old grist mill which had been built at Butler in 1800, one of the first of its kind in the county. In 1823 he became his brother John's assistant in the latter's store and proving useful in the connection, was admitted to partnership at a later date. In 1827 he secured a contract for work on the Pennsylvania Canal, then building, and after its completion he was appointed postmaster at Butler. This office he filled from 1830 until 1832 and became prothonotary and county clerk and remained in office until 1836. Mr. Duffy remained engaged in various enterprises at Butler until 1849, when he went to California. In 1853 he came back to Butler and re-engaged in the mercantile business

which he successfully carried forward for the next ten years, when he retired from active participation in business. He enjoyed a large income from his farm in Donegal Township, oil in abundant quantities having been discovered there.

In 1833, Mr. Duffy was married to Deborah Dougherty and they had three children: Mary, Charles and James E. Mary Duffy as Sister Superior of the Government Hospital at Pittsburg, all through the Civil War, became almost a national character for the great services she rendered to thousands of Union soldiers who were placed under the kind ministrations of herself and assistants during that period. She died in the winter of 1870. Charles Duffy engaged in merchandising at Butler for many years. James A. is a priest of the Roman Catholic Church. While his fellow citizens of all classes had reason to kindly remember Mr. Duffy on account of his charities and devotion to the best interests of the community, the Catholic Church in particular had cause to perpetuate his memory. He was one of the founders of the church in Butler and throughout his whole life gave liberally in support of all its beneficial agencies. He was a man of more than usual force of character and enlightened view and both in public and private life was an honest man and conscientious Christian.

BREADEN YOUNG, one of the foremost business men of West Sunbury, is an undertaker and embalmer and has been located in this borough since February, 1899. He was born on a farm in Clay Township, Butler County, Penna., in 1872, and is a son of Robert H. and Mary (Stewart) Young.

Robert H. Young still resides on the old home farm in Clay Township. He has been a man of affairs in the community and at one time served as county superintendent of schools, doing much to add to the efficiency of the schools. He was first

married to Mary Stewart, whose death occurred when the subject of this sketch was but two years old. He subsequently married Mrs. Amanda McFarland, whose maiden name was Bryson.

Breaden Young was reared on the farm and received a good public school education. He first started in the undertaking business at Annadale, and after about one year at that point moved to West Sunbury in February, 1899, where he is accorded the liberal patronage of the people. He erected a handsome brick home in the borough, modern in all its appointments and equipped with a hot water heating plant. He is at the present a member of the Borough Council.

Mr. Young was united in marriage with Miss Ada Meals, who was born in Concord Township, Butler County, and is a daughter of Alfred G. and Olive (Wick) Meals. Two children were born to them: Loyal Breaden and Robert Alfred. Religiously, the family belongs to the United Presbyterian Church. Mr. Young is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Royal Arcanum and Woodmen of the World.

J. C. BOYLE, M. D., physician and surgeon at Butler, a specialist in eye, ear, nose and throat diseases, has been a resident of this city since 1896. He was born in 1864, at New Hope, Butler County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Thomas, a grandson of John and a great-grandson of Francis Boyle. It was the great-grandfather who came as the pioneer of the Boyle family, to Butler County, settling at what is now Glade Mills. He was a native of Ireland and was probably unmarried when he came to this section. John Boyle, grandfather of Dr. Boyle, was born in Butler County as was his son, Thomas Boyle, who conducted a blacksmith business at New Hope, for many years, where he died.

Dr. Boyle was reared in Butler County, attended the public schools and subse-

quently was graduated from the State Normal School at Edinboro, in the class of 1889. Previous to this he taught school for eight years in Butler, Warren and Lawrence Counties, during this period preparing for the practice of medicine, and in 1892 was graduated from the West Pennsylvania Medical College. Dr. Boyle took his first special course in the Philadelphia Polyclinic College for graduated physicians—1902 and 1903—in this manner keeping in close touch with every modern applied scientific medical discovery. His studies went still farther and in 1905 he took a special course on the diseases of the eye at the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital and Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital at London, England, and also a special course on the ear, nose and throat, at the Central London Ear and Throat Hospital. Thus equipped, Dr. Boyle entered into practice as a specialist in those branches to which he had devoted such close scientific study, and he has established an eye, ear, nose and throat hospital which is located at No. 121 East Cunningham Street, Butler. His patients come from a widely extended territory and he has had great success in treating the distressing complaints to which Americans seem particularly subject.

In 1894 Dr. Boyle was married to Miss Kathleen McNair, of Butler and they have one son, James C. They belong to St. Peter's Episcopal Church. Dr. Boyle is a valued member of the Butler County Medical Society, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. His fraternal connections are with the Masons and the Maccabees and belongs to the beneficiary orders of the Home Guards and the Protected Home Circle.

WILLIAM IRA MICHAEL, a prosperous farmer of Mercer Township, Butler County, is the owner of a well improved tract of fifty-eight acres and is engaged in

general farming. He was born in Lawrence County, Penna., November 12, 1860, and is a son of Henry and Lucinda (Eppinger) Michael, and a grandson of Peter Michael.

Peter Michael was born east of the Allegheny Mountains in Pennsylvania, of German parents, and at an early age moved west to the woods of Lawrence County. He and his wife were parents of the following children, all of whom are now deceased: William, John, James, Henry, Mary Ann, Rebecca, Lena, and Peggie.

Henry Michael, father of William Ira, was born in a primitive log house, in a sugar camp, in Washington Township, Lawrence County, Penna., in 1822, and in early life learned the trades of a wagon-maker and a carpenter. After his marriage he moved to Mercer County, Penna., where he followed his trade until 1885, when he took up his residence in Mercer Township, Butler County. He rented a farm from James Carson until about the year 1888, when he purchased the farm on which his son, Ira, now lives, from James Parker. He erected a comfortable house and made other important improvements, and continued to reside on the place until his death, which occurred January 3, 1900. His widow is still living. In maiden life she was Lucinda Eppinger and was born in Germantown, now a suburb of Philadelphia, December 17, 1831. She was one of the following children born to her parents, John and Margaret (Colpf) Eppinger, who were married in Germany prior to coming to the United States: John, Fred, Charles, Lucinda, Henry, Caroline and Margaret. Henry and Lucinda Michael became parents of five children, as follows: John; Margaret, deceased wife of William Winger; Charles; Willis; and William Ira.

William Ira Michael was four years of age when taken by his parents from Lawrence County to Mercer County, and there he was reared to maturity on the farm, in

the meanwhile receiving an educational training in the public schools. He lived at home until his marriage in 1891, and has always continued to farm, subsequently purchasing the home property in Mercer Township of his mother, and has carried on the work with good results.

Mr. Michael was married January 13, 1891, to Miss Margaret McCoy, a daughter of A. J. and Elizabeth (McGreary) McCoy, and they have three children: Roy, Virgie and Eulia. In political preference Mr. Michael is a staunch Democrat.

J. E. MONTAG, the leading merchant of Jefferson Center, Butler County, was born June 30, 1843, in Jefferson Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, in the old Montag homestead, and is a son of John and Mary (Leighthold) Montag, and a grandson of Ernest Montag.

The father of Mr. Montag was born in Germany and came to America in boyhood. He settled in Butler County, Pennsylvania, when he reached mature years and there carried on farming. The children of his first marriage were: William, August, J. E. and Henry, J. E. being the only survivor. There was one child of the second marriage, Ernst.

J. E. Montag was reared in Jefferson Township and continued to engage in farming until 1905, when he purchased his present place of nineteen acres, within the limits of Jefferson Center. This land is rich in oil and Mr. Montag has an interest in producing wells.

On May 4, 1871, Mr. Montag was married to Miss Mary Doerr, who died in 1897. She was a daughter of Henry and Christina Doerr of Butler County. Mr. and Mrs. Montag had nine children born to them, namely: John, who is interested in the oil industry; Amelia, who is the wife of Harry J. Bunting, has three children, Paul, Esther and Elma; Anna and Matilda, both residing at home; Lewis, who is a telegraph operator at Apollo, Penn-

sylvania; Philip, who is in the oil fields; Lena, who is a successful teacher in the public schools; Albert, deceased; and Franklin, living at home.

Mr. Montag is a leading member of the Presbyterian Church at Jefferson Center. He has been quite active in public affairs in his township, has served as assessor, school director and as township treasurer.

THOMAS A. FRAZIER, who has been prominently identified with oil production for the past twenty years, is one of the most thoroughly experienced men in the industry now working in the Butler fields. He was born in 1852, in Butler, and is a son of James Frazier.

James Frazier was born in County Armagh, Ireland, and in 1832 he came to Butler County, Penna. His life was devoted to agricultural pursuits. He took an active interest in both public and local affairs and although well qualified and often solicited to accept political office, he would never consent. He was staunch in his adherence to the principles of the Democratic party.

Thomas A. Frazier learned the milling business after he left school and engaged in operating flour mills in both Butler and Washington Counties, for about seven years. He then went to Pittsburg and there was engaged for eight years as a plastering contractor. In 1888 he went into the oil business at Saxonburg and has been concerned in oil production ever since, working in the fields of Pennsylvania, Southeastern Ohio and Northwestern Virginia. His energies at present are confined to Butler. He has always taken an active citizen's interest in politics and has been a prominent factor in Democratic circles in Pennsylvania for many years. He has been a member of the Democratic State Executive Committee and was honored by an appointment as alternate delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Denver, Colorado, in 1908, and had

the extreme pleasure of visiting Hon. William J. Bryan at his Fairview home, on July 4, 1908. Mr. Frazier is a member of the Board of Education of Butler.

On December 22, 1874, Mr. Frazier was married to Miss Harriet Bickett, of Clinton Township, Butler County, and they have had the following children: Nettie, Eugene, Chauncey E., Howard M., Charles Francis, Elva, Elizabeth, Hazel and Harriett. Of the above family, Eugene, and Howard M., are deceased. Nettie and Hazel reside at home, Harriett is a student in the Butler High School and Elva and Elizabeth are both popular teachers. Chauncey E. is general manager of the Gee Electrical Construction Company, of Wheeling, West Virginia, and C. F. is bookkeeper for the Standard Steel Car Works. Mr. Frazier and family belong to the United Presbyterian Church.

L. CLYDE KENNEDY, farmer and dairyman, residing on the 100-acre farm in Penn Township, Butler County, Penna., on which he was born, owns some twenty-five acres in the same township, on which he built his handsome residence some nine years since. Mr. Kennedy was born in a house which then stood twelve feet from his present dwelling, April 17, 1871, and is a son of William and Matilda (Graham) Kennedy.

William Kennedy, who now lives retired from active life, was born September 15, 1831, in Winfield Township, Butler County, and is a son of John and Annie C. (Smith) Kennedy. John Kennedy was born in Allegheny County, Penna., in 1794 and when he was seven years old came to Winfield Township, Butler County, with his parents, who were very early settlers. The grandfather of William Kennedy was John Kennedy, who was born at Baltimore, Maryland, in 1751, and was a son of John Kennedy, who was born in County Antrim, Ireland, in 1722, and came to Maryland in 1748. John Kennedy, the

great-grandfather of L. Clyde, served under General Washington in the Revolutionary War and drew a pension from the Government up to the time of his death, in 1835. In 1786 he married and then moved to what is now the site of McKeesport, Penna., and from there, in 1801, to what is now Winfield Township, Butler County.

Grandfather John Kennedy grew up in Winfield Township but in 1832 he bought a farm in what is now Penn Township, on which he lived until the time of his death, when aged seventy-five years. Although very young at the time, he participated as a soldier in the battle of Lake Erie, during the War of 1812. With his wife he was active in the founding and support of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Penn Township. He died January 4, 1869.

William Kennedy learned the blacksmith's trade and worked at the same for about twelve years, after which he bought a farm and continued to engage in agricultural pursuits until the spring of 1908. He has three producing oil wells on his property and for a number of years has been interested in oil and gas production. In politics he is a Republican. He has frequently been urged to accept township offices but has seldom consented and when elected a justice of the peace, he refused to qualify. He married Matilda Graham, a daughter of Robert Graham, of Penn Township, and they had ten children born to them, as follows: William J., deceased; Annie C., who is the wife of Bert McCandless, of Butler; Charles L., who lives in Butler Township; Lulu M., who is the wife of Morris Flarsheim, of Minnesota; Mrs. Clara Robbins; L. Clyde; George Lewis, who resides with his older brother; Ada, who is the wife of Dominick Mangel, of Penn Township; Eva, and Frances M. Mr. Kennedy is a member of Thorn Creek Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he has held the offices of trustee and class leader for many years.

L. Clyde Kennedy has always resided on the home farm, a part of which he cultivates. He raises corn, oats, wheat and hay, keeps ten head of cattle and ships his milk to Pittsburg. He is one of the progressive and enterprising young business men of this section, one who keeps thoroughly posted on all subjects of interest to farmer and dairyman. He is also interested to some degree in oil and gas production. About twenty-five years have passed since the first oil well was drilled on the Kennedy farm and the generous flow has added materially to the family income. At present the output is limited to three wells.

Mr. Kennedy married Hannah Wise, a daughter of Jacob Wise, of Taylor Township, Allegheny County. Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy have had five children, namely: Powell, Isabella, Clara Irene, Lorine, and an infant. Powell and Clara Irene are the only survivors. The family belong to the Thorn Creek Methodist Episcopal Church, in which Mr. Kennedy is one of the stewards. He is not active in politics, but has always been a man of temperance and votes with the Prohibition party. Fraternally he is an Odd Fellow and belongs to Connoquenessing Lodge at Butler.

JAMES S. GLENN, a representative citizen of Allegheny Township, the present assessor and collector of the same, resides on his farm of twenty-five acres, but prior to 1900 he devoted himself mainly to contract building and carpenter work. He was born in Concord Township, Butler County, Penna., December 2, 1842, and is a son of William and Rebecca (Porter) Glenn.

The Glenns are old residents of Butler County. William Glenn was born in Westmoreland County, Penna., and was four years old when he accompanied his father, John Glenn, to Butler County. The latter was born in Ireland. When he came to Clay Township, Butler County, he settled in the depths of the woods, built his little

log house there and with the assistance of his sons, cleared up a farm. In 1827, William Glenn moved to Concord Township, where he continued to reside until 1866, when he moved to Michigan for a short time, when he returned to Butler County, where he died in 1880, when in his eightieth year. He married Rebecca Porter, who was born in Venango County, Penna., and she survived him for ten years. They had lived a happy wedded life of over a half century, and were permitted to celebrate their fiftieth wedding anniversary. They were widely known and were held in the highest esteem.

James S. Glenn grew to manhood in Concord Township and obtained his education in the district schools. He learned the carpenter trade and pursued it most successfully for many years, many of the substantial buildings through Butler County testifying to his skill. In June, 1864, he enlisted for service in the Civil War, entering Company A, Sixth Regiment, Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, which operated in the Shenandoah Valley, which at that time was a very dangerous section of the country, the Union soldiers being under almost continuous fire. Later his regiment was detailed for fort duty in the protection of the city of Washington. Mr. Glenn received his honorable discharge in June, 1865, and then returned to his previous peaceful pursuits. In 1866 he went to Leelanau County, Michigan, but in a few years returned to Pennsylvania, and in 1874 he settled on his present farm in Allegheny Township.

On September 27, 1865, Mr. Glenn was married to Miss Emeline McCandless, who is a daughter of John F. McCandless, of Center Township, Butler County, and they have the following children: Jennie B., who is the wife of Rollen Buck, resides near Topeka, Kansas; Milton L., who is a practicing physician at Swissvale, Pennsylvania; Mary A., who employs her talent in music, as a local teacher; John S., who

resides at Pitcairn, Pennsylvania; Anna P., who resides with her parents; and Cora H., who resides at Ray, Colorado.

Mr. Glenn is a member of the Scrub Grass Presbyterian Church, a member of the Session, and for years has served as one of its elders. For three years he has been a member of the School Board of Allegheny Township, and for nine years has been township assessor and collector. He is a valued comrade of S. J. Rosenberry Post, No. 538, Grand Army of the Republic, at Eau Claire. In politics he is a Republican.

REV. PATRICK K. COLLINS, pastor of St. Paul's Catholic Church at Butler, Pennsylvania, was born in Ireland, December 13, 1866, and is a member of a family of seven children born to his parents, Dennis and Mary (Sweeney) Collins. The father died in Ireland in 1892.

In 1891 Father Collins came to America. He had been thoroughly instructed both in literature and theology and after completing his collegiate course at St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, Dublin, was ordained to the priesthood by Archbishop Walsh of Dublin, Ireland, on June 21, 1891. His first pastoral work was as assistant priest at St. John the Baptist's Church at Pittsburg, Penna., where he was stationed for six years. He then became pastor of St. Joseph's Church at Westmoreland, for six more years, and in 1903 he was called to take charge of St. Paul's Catholic Church at Butler. His administration of both the temporal and spiritual affairs of this parish, and his personal efforts for the promotion of high standards of living and of social improvement, have brought him not only the respect and reverence of his own religious body but have gained him the esteem and veneration of all right-minded citizens. In the pastoral work at St. Paul's he has an able assistant in Rev. Michael Leen.

The history of St. Paul's Catholic

Church at Butler is one full of interest. On January 1, 1866, lot No. 147, in the borough of Butler, was deeded to the Right Reverend Bishop of Pittsburg, by Ellen McKeown, Alice Schoonmaker, Mary Gillespie, Bridget Torbett, and Anne and Peter Duffy. The erection of the church, which has a frontage on McKean Street, was begun in April, 1866, and in February, 1867, it was dedicated by Bishop Domenech, of Pittsburg.

The original members of this church were among the first Catholic settlers of the county and before the present church was built, worshipped in St. Peter's, which they in no small degree helped to erect. Subsequently the membership of St. Peter's became so largely German that the English-speaking members decided to build a church for themselves and largely through the efforts of that good Catholic, Peter Duffy, the plan was carried out and St. Paul's became a reality. The growth in membership and resources has been equaled by its religious spirit. The different priests who have had charge have all been men of zeal and executive ability, from Rev. Stephen M. A. Barrett to the present incumbent, Rev. Patrick K. Collins. The church structure is neat and attractive and its membership embraces 450 families. A new school building has been erected and the attendance of pupils numbers 420, who are under the instruction of nine sisters.

CHARLES H. BARNHART, a representative business citizen of Butler, who conducts the largest blacksmith and horse-shoeing establishment in this city, was born at Chicora, Butler County, Pennsylvania, in 1877.

David F. Barnhart, father of Charles H., was born at Millerstown, Pennsylvania, and was one of the early carpenters and wagon-makers at Chicora.

Charles H. Barnhart attended school at Chicora until he went to work in the sheet-

mill, where he remained for one year and then came to Butler, where he learned the blacksmith trade with Grohman & Oesterling, with whom he remained for three years. He had very thorough training, for he then spent a year with W. B. Robinson and for nearly two years was associated with Adam Schenck under the firm name of Schenck & Barnhart. Mr. Barnhart then decided to open up a business of his own. He had very little capital to begin with but he was a first-class workman and had made many friends, all of whom wished him success. He was prudent, industrious and careful and as the result of his labors can point to at least \$10,000 worth of property, every cent of which he has earned. His present finely equipped shop is a handsome brick building, two stories in height, with inside measurements of 50 by 22 feet, with a basement. His residence adjoins his place of business. All kinds of blacksmith work is carried on but Mr. Barnhart makes a specialty of horse shoeing, doing this work in a scientific manner. He is a stockholder in the Butler Pure Milk Company and also in the Butler Driving Park and Fair Association.

On December 22, 1898, Mr. Barnhart was married to Miss Clara M. Leithold, of Butler County, and they have two children: Lloyd L. and Mary Elizabeth. They are members of Grace Lutheran Church and he belongs to the church council and is treasurer of the Christian Endeavor Society. He belongs to the order of Odd Fellows and to the Horse-shoers' Union and is treasurer of the latter.

DELOSS L. HINDMAN, manager of the Phoenix Milling Company of West Sunbury, Butler County, Penna., has been connected with this enterprise since 1897, and is a man of high business and social standing in the community. The mill was built by him, in connection with Mr. J. E. Kelly, the McKissick heirs and Robert S. Hindman, the last named being father of

the subject of this record. Robert S. Hindman disposed of his interest to his son, Clyde K., and in the spring of 1908, Mr. Kelly's interest was purchased by the other members of the firm, which now is composed of Hindman Brothers, Robert S. Hindman, and the McKissick heirs, the latter being represented in the business by Mr. J. W. McKissick. The mill is entirely modern in its equipment, being provided with Sprout-Waldron machinery, and their product is well known and finds a ready market. They manufacture what is known as "Purity," and "Golden Sheaf Wheat Flour," and make a specialty of strictly pure buckwheat flour. This plant has added materially to the prosperity of the borough, and is generally running at its full capacity.

Mr. Hindman was born on a farm two miles north of West Sunbury, in Cherry Township, in 1873, and is a son of Robert S. and Ann Jane (Campbell) Hindman. His mother died when he was twelve years of age, and his father formed a second union with Mary Ellen Hilliard. Robert S. now resides in West Sunbury, and is carrier on a rural mail route.

DeLoss L. Hindman was reared on the farm, first attended the district schools and carries a diploma from the same. He later attended West Sunbury Academy, and as a young man taught school for three years. During that time his father moved to West Sunbury, and the following fall the Phoenix Mill was erected, replacing an old mill which had been destroyed by fire some three years before. In 1903 he was married to Miss Minnie Conn, a daughter of Robert B. Conn of Clay Township, and they have one daughter, Barbara Lucile, a graduate of West Sunbury Academy, who also taught school for five years. Mr. Hindman is a member of the Royal Arcanum, of which he is regent, and of the Woodmen of the World, of which he is advisor lieutenant. He is one of the most useful members of the Borough Council at West Sun

bury. In religious attachment, he is a member of the Presbyterian church, and is the youngest elder in the church organization.

JOHN HUGH McCoy, a resident of Mercer Township, Butler County, enjoys an enviable reputation as a builder of silos, having constructed a number at far distant points. He and his wife own a fine farm of eighty-two acres, it being Mrs. McCoy's birthplace, and he follows general farming in addition to his other business affairs. He was born in Ripley County, Missouri, December 22, 1870, but the family has long been a prominent one in the vicinity of his present home. He is a son of Isaac and Catherine (Cope) McCoy, a grandson of John and Peggie (Richmond) McCoy, and great-grandson of Joseph McCoy.

Joseph McCoy was born on the present Jack McCoy farm in Mercer County, Penna., his father having come from Harper's Ferry, Virginia, at a very early period, and taken up a tract of 400 acres of land, for which he paid \$2.50 per acre. This land lay in both Mercer and Butler Counties, and Joseph came into possession of the southeast corner of it. He spent all his life on the place and died intestate, the property passing to the heirs. The youngest son, Lewis, purchased the interests of the other heirs, and for his share, John, the grandfather of John Hugh, received an old silver watch. He was a mason by trade and built many furnace stacks through this section. He later moved to Clarion, Penna., where he followed his trade until his death, at the age of fifty-two years. He married Peggie Richmond and the following children were born to them: Joseph, deceased, who served in the Union Army during the Civil War; Isaac; Harriet, wife of John Cobler; Lewis, who died in the service during the Civil War; and Milton.

Isaac McCoy was born in the old log

house on the present James Book farm, east of Harrisville, in Butler County, Penna., in 1837, and was very young when his parents moved to Clarion. In 1852, when fifteen years of age, he learned the trade of a blacksmith with David Ray, and followed it for a number of years, making a specialty of manufacturing drilling tools. He was married at the age of twenty-eight years, and after the birth of his two eldest children moved with his family to Ripley County, Missouri. There he purchased a quarter section of land and followed farming in addition to his trade. In 1875, he returned to Clarion County, Penna., and purchased a tract of twenty acres of land, on which he erected a shop, and there he followed his trade until 1889. He then gave his time and attention to the lumber business, which he followed many years in a most successful manner. He added largely to his original purchase in Clarion County, and now has 350 acres of valuable land. He was joined in marriage with Catherine Cope, w. s was of German and English parentage, and was born and reared in Beaver Township, Clarion County. The following children were born to them: Margaret, deceased wife of Oliver Mays; Manela, wife of H. O. Fisher; John H., whose name heads this sketch; Anna, wife of Samuel Hanst; Lawrence J.; Ella, wife of Robert Kiser; Allen; Susan, wife of G. Miles; George, deceased; Vernon; and Freda.

John H. McCoy was about five years of age when his parents returned to Clarion County from Missouri, and here he grew to maturity and received a common school education. He worked in the fields when quite young, and was still a boy when he entered his father's blacksmith shop. It was necessary at the time for him to stand on a box to swing his sledge hammer. He mastered the trade, which has been of incalculable benefit to him in the business in which he is now engaged. When his father abandoned the business in 1889, John H.

McCoy entered the employ of the Keystone Stock Farm at Kittanning, Penna. During his five years there, the exacting duty of shoeing race horses devolved upon him and he shod some of the fastest horses in the State at that time. He was married at the age of twenty-four years and began housekeeping on the old Shaw homestead, where his wife was born and where they have since lived. He took up general farming and later branched into stock-raising, at which he has met with good results. He winters between twenty-five and thirty head of stock each year. In 1907 he built a 100-ton concrete silo on his farm, and soon after erected one of like capacity on his father's farm in Clarion County, and another for H. O. Fisher. His success at the work became known and he was called as far distant as Wheeling, Illinois, where he erected one for the Agriculture Guild of Chicago University, its dimensions being 18 feet inside in diameter and 47 feet 7 inches high. He more recently completed one for W. A. Keller at Grove City, Pennsylvania.

December 22, 1894, Mr. McCoy married Miss Harriet Shaw, a daughter of Hugh and Sarah Shaw of Mercer Township. In religious faith, they are United Presbyterians.

ELIAS SHAKELY, one of Butler's most substantial citizens, largely interested in real estate and identified with the best interests of this section, has been a resident of Butler since December, 1892. He was born in Donegal Township, Butler County, Penna., September 17, 1856, and is a son of John S. and Susan (Barnhart) Shakely.

The Shakely family is one of the old and prominent ones of Butler County and was founded by the grandfather, John S. Shakely, father of Elias, was born in Parker Township, Butler County, March 25, 1810, and died on his farm in Donegal

Township, June 22, 1867. He was a man of public importance in his community and was a prominent farmer and stock dealer for many years in Donegal Township. He married Susan Barnhart, who was born in Butler County, November 12, 1819, and died August 28, 1877. She was a daughter of Daniel Barnhart, a member of one of the county's old pioneer families. There were nine children born to them, three sons and six daughters, and only one of the sons still survives.

Elias Shakely spent his boyhood on the home farm and secured his education in the country schools. His early training gave him a taste for an agricultural life, and for twenty-eight years he engaged in farming and still owns a farm of 130 acres in Butler Township. He carried on extensive farming during this time and dealt largely in stock, and also developed oil in paying quantity on his land. He has acquired a large amount of valuable realty in Butler, which he has greatly improved, having modern ideas on this subject, proving it by installing a private water plant to supply his houses.

On September 30, 1875, Mr. Shakely was married to Miss Sarah Nesbitt, who was born in Jackson Township, Butler County, and is a daughter of Peter Nesbitt, formerly a very prominent citizen and a representative of one of the oldest families in the county. Mr. and Mrs. Shakely have had four children, namely: Frost, who died when aged sixteen years; Miles, who is engaged in the practice of law at Butler; Zelia, who is the wife of O. O. Dersheimer, a contractor at Butler; and Pearl, who is the wife of Professor Cain, of Wilkesburg.

Miles Shakely was reared and educated in the township schools and in 1899 was graduated from the Slippery Rock Normal School; still further pursued his studies and was graduated from Grove City College, in the class of 1902. He then studied

law with the firm of McQuistin & Vanderlin, and was admitted to the bar in 1905. He has been in active practice at Butler ever since and has taken rank with the successful members of his profession.

In politics, Elias Shakely is a Democrat and a great admirer of Hon. William J. Bryan, but he is broad-minded and has frequently cast his vote for both Republican and Prohibition candidates, when, in his judgment, their election promised to best advance the interests of the community. During his many years of residence in Butler Township, Mr. Shakely, on numerous occasions, was honored by his fellow citizens by election to office, although he never solicited the same. Thus for a number of years he served most acceptably as township auditor, as school director and also as justice of the peace.

HENRY J. BROWN, owner of an excellent farm of 100 acres in Mercer Township, is engaged in general farming and dairying. He comes of an old and respected family in this locality, his grandfather having located on the farm he now owns, when it was yet in its wild and uncleared state, and here he was born, February 28, 1844, and is a son of Alexander and Elizabeth (Hoskins) Brown, and a grandson of James Brown. The family originally came from Ireland to this country, and for a time was located in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania.

James Brown, the grandfather, accompanied his brother, Ebenezer, from Westmoreland County to Butler County early in the Nineteenth Century, and together they acquired 400 acres of land. James located upon the farm now owned by his grandson, Henry J. Brown, which three generations of the family have aided in clearing of its heavy growth of timber. He died on the place at the advanced age of eighty-one years. He and his wife reared a large family of fourteen children,

of whom the following grew up: Alexander, Ebenezer, Samuel, James, Ralston, Washington, George, Calvin, Alice Jane and Margaret. All are now deceased.

Alexander Brown, father of the subject of this record, was born in 1811, on his father's farm near Harrisville, in Mercer Township, Butler County, and he lived on this place the remainder of his life, except for temporary absences on business, and during the greater part of his active career followed farming. At the time of his marriage, which occurred in New York State, he was working there upon the canal. He married Elizabeth Hoskins, who was born in New York State in 1818, and they had the following children: Angelina, who married George Midbery, both now deceased; Henry James; Mary Ann, who died young; Melvin Lewis; and Wilhelmina, wife of Hugh Reed. The father of this family died in 1894, aged eighty-three years, and the mother in 1874, at the age of fifty-six years.

Henry James Brown has always made his home on his present farm and attended the common schools of the neighborhood. At the age of seventeen years, he engaged in work in the oil fields, principally drilling wells, and continued until the Civil War was in progress. In 1862, he enlisted for nine months as a member of Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Regiment, Penna. Volunteer Infantry, under Captain Breckenridge, and with his company participated in the following hotly contested engagements: Fredericksburg, South Mountain, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Shepherdstown and Second Battle of Bull Run. At the end of that service he re-enlisted as a member of the Sixth Heavy Artillery, and during this enlistment was mainly occupied in garrison duty. At the close of the war, Mr. Brown returned home and resumed work in the oil fields, which he continued off and on, with fair success, until 1892, when he

turned his attention exclusively to farming. In 1880, he obtained a patent to his land from the United States Government, for, although it had been in the family for two generations, it had never been deeded, so that he was the first to acquire a perfected legal title to the land. In 1897, he erected a substantial and comfortable home, and from time to time has made many desirable and important improvements. He is a successful business man, one of the strictest integrity, and he has been able to retain the confidence and good will of all with whom he has been brought into contact.

September 2, 1873, Mr. Brown was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Williamson, a daughter of John and Anna (Moore) Williamson, and they are parents of the following children: Mabel Irene, who is teaching school in the home district; Urla, who is the wife of T. P. Shira and has three children, Frank, Donald and Elizabeth; Ethel, who is the wife of Frank Sutton; Angeline, who is teaching school; Warren J.; and J. Everett. Mr. Brown is a Republican in politics, and has served efficiently in various township offices. Religiously, he and his family are members of the United Presbyterian Church at Harmony.

CHARLES ERNEST BACHMAN, residing on his valuable farm of sixty acres, which is situated in Jefferson Township, on the Jefferson Center and Great Belt road, about three miles from Saxonburg, was born March 5, 1867, in Jefferson Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania. His parents were August and Mary (Smith) Bachman.

August Bachman was born in Germany and was small when his parents, John George and Christina Bachman, brought him to America. They settled in Butler County and John George Bachman died in Jefferson Township in 1845. August Bachman did the greater part of the clear-

ing on the Bachman homestead. He married Mary Smith, who came also to America when young, and they had ten children, namely: Mary, Henry, George, William Charles, John, Emma, Louis, August and Joseph.

Charles E. Bachman has been a hard working man all his life. In boyhood he had many duties to perform on the home farm and could only attend school during the winter time. When he grew older he went into the oil fields for a time and then, in partnership with his brothers, conducted a brick yard for about ten years. Since then he has given his whole attention to farming and stock raising, not making any specialty of the latter industry, but taking some pride in having good stock for his own use. He has never interested himself particularly in politics but his record shows that he has always done his full duty to his township, as a good citizen.

Mr. Bachman was married April 28, 1898, to Miss Emma Montag, who is a daughter of Ernest H. and Mary (Reuiek) Montag, residents of Jefferson Township. They have a little family of five children, three of whom are bright students in school—Lydia, Clarence, Gertrude, Elma and Elsie. Mr. and Mrs. Bachman are good, Christian people, devout members of the Lutheran Church.

GEORGE M. BEATTY, M. D., physician and surgeon, who has built up a large practice at Chicora, where he is numbered with the leading and useful citizens, was born April 25, 1878, in Oakland Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania. He is a son of John M. and Susan (Whitmire) Beatty.

John M. Beatty, father of Dr. Beatty, was born in Ireland and was brought to Butler County by his parents when he was an infant. He was engaged in agricultural pursuits and has maintained his home in Butler County. He served in the Union Army during the Civil War. He married

Susan Whitmire and ever since they have resided on their farm in Oakland Township. They had the following children born to them: William J., Hugh T., Catherine (Jackson), Margaret H. (Gilfillian); Minnie E.; Peter F.; George M.; Mary E. (Moser); and one that died in infancy.

Dr. Beatty was reared on the home farm and attended the township schools until he was fifteen years of age, when he entered the West Sunbury Academy, remaining some three years, at the same time directing his studies along the line of medicine; after which he taught school for three years in Oakland Township, still applying himself as occasion offered, to his medical studies. He then spent one year in Grove City College before entering the Baltimore Medical College, at Baltimore, Maryland, where he was graduated with high honors in a class of 104 students, in the spring of 1903, winning his degree in both medicine and surgery. Preparing for the medical profession in these modern times, is no easy undertaking. For one year of his regular course, Dr. Beatty practiced at the Maryland Hospital, at Baltimore, and after coming to Pennsylvania, took the State Board examination. During the typhoid fever epidemic, in that year, which ravaged Butler, Dr. Beatty bravely and efficiently combated it and won praise and appreciation. In June, 1904, he took up his permanent residence at Chicora and has taken an active interest in all that concerns the welfare of the place.

On November 25, 1903, Dr. Beatty was married to Miss L. Virginia Blake, who is a daughter of John and Levina (Grubb) Blake, of Baltimore. Dr. and Mrs. Beatty have two children: Mary Virginia, born January 21, 1905; and John McVey, born October 1, 1908. Dr. Beatty is a member and a trustee of the English Lutheran Church. He is identified with the Knights of Pythias, the Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of the World fraternal orders and is connected with the local lodges.

WILLIAM SIEBERT, president of the Board of County Commissioners of Butler County, is the able head of a body unusually intelligent and public spirited men, whose deliberations are carried on with due regard for public needs and whose decisions are made with impartial consideration for all sections. Mr. Siebert was born at Pittsburg, in Allegheny County, Penna., in 1839, and he is a son of Frederick and Christina (Shank) Siebert.

The parents of Mr. Siebert were born in Germany and they came to America in 1834, settling first near Chambersburg, Penna., from which point they moved to Pittsburg, in 1837, and from that city to Butler County, in 1840. Their last years were spent at the home of their son, William Siebert, where the father died when aged eighty-six years and the mother at the age of eighty-three years. Of their family of twelve children only four survive, namely: Frederick, aged sixty-seven years, who is a resident of Pittsburg; George, who has reached his sixty-first year, lives in Kansas; Christina, who is the wife of Herman Wise, is aged fifty-four years; and William, who has seen his sixty-ninth birthday.

Butler County may almost claim William Siebert as a native son, as he was very young when his parents brought him within her borders, where he obtained his education, and for many years of his useful life has pursued his business and lent his influence to promoting her best interests. He learned the blacksmith trade at Pittsburg and opened his shop in Butler on August 11, 1862, where, during business hours he was generally found from that time until he was ready to assume the duties of county commissioner, to which he had been elected, for a period of three years, in 1905. Mr. Siebert has been a very active and influential member of the Republican party in this section for many years and he is a man who enjoys the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens all over the country, irrespective of party ties.

On July 7, 1863, Mr. Siebert was married to Miss Lena Hoffner and they have had a family of nine children born to them, seven living, namely: George II., who continues the operation of the blacksmith shop at Butler; Emma, who resides at home; Harry, who is in business at Pittsburg; Gertrude, who has been a successful teacher in the Butler High School; Katherine, married, who resides at Butler, and Albert and Walter, both of whom are engaged in business at Butler. Mr. Siebert and family belong to the Lutheran Church and he has been a member of the church council since the fall of 1877.

SOLOMON DUNBAR is a prosperous farmer of Forward Township, Butler County, Penna., where he owns a farm of forty acres located on the Freeport Road, about two miles east of Evans City. He was born on his father's farm in that part of Cranberry Township, which is now Forward Township, May 6, 1836, and is a son of William and Margaret (McGregor) Dunbar, and a grandson of Solomon and Ceneth (Snow) Dunbar. The family is of Irish origin, and upon coming to America became established in New York State.

Solomon Dunbar, the grandfather, moved with his wife and the three children then born, to Butler County, Penna., from New York State, making the trip with a yoke of oxen. He settled on a farm of 200 acres in Cranberry Township, but later sold out and moved to Johnson, Ohio, where he conducted a hotel until his death. He and his wife were parents of ten children, as follows: Ambrose; William; Daniel; Phyrus; Tarlton; Lafayette; John; Barney; Mary, wife of Joseph McCartney; and Hannah, wife of Dr. Mulford. All are now deceased but Barney, who resides in Ohio.

William Dunbar was a mere child when his parents moved to Butler County, Penna., and there he was reared to maturity and helped to clear the home farm in Cranberry Township. He later moved to

that part of the township which afterward became Forward Township, and followed farming there the remainder of his days, dying in 1892, at the age of eighty years. He was joined in marriage with Margaret McGregor, who was of Scotch descent. She survived her husband about six years, dying at the age of eighty-six years. They were parents of ten children, namely: John, who was a member of the Eleventh Penna. Reserves during the Civil War, and was killed at Gaines' Mills; Solomon; Mary Jane, deceased wife of Edward Irvin; Alexander, who served in the Seventy-eighth Regiment Penna. Volunteer Infantry during the Civil War; William W., a member of the Fourth Cavalry of Pennsylvania; Alfred, a member of the Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry; Alpheus, also of the Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry; Irvin; Anna, deceased wife of Miller McKinney; and Daniel L.

Solomon Dunbar, subject of this biography, was born in the crude log cabin which stood on his father's farm for so many years, and assisted in clearing the place in his boyhood days. He resided on that farm until his marriage in 1860, and has always farmed. After the death of his mother, he purchased the farm of the other heirs and has since lived upon it. He has followed general farming with a high degree of success, and has four producing oil wells on the farm, which have been a source of considerable income to him.

Mr. Dunbar was married July 3, 1860, to Miss Rachel C. Johns, a daughter of Mordicai Johns, and they became parents of eight children: Leonidas; John; Campbell, who married Anna Barrett and lives in the city of Butler; Austin, who met an accidental death in Virginia when thirty-four years of age; Margaret, widow of Edgar McAnallen; Grant; Anna, wife of A. L. Thompson, by whom she has two children, Helen and Hazel; and Stewart, who married a Miss Lewton, now deceased. Mr. Dunbar is a Republican in politics, and is at the present time township road

master, having served as supervisor for more than thirty years. He also has served on the School Board, and has worked for the elevation of the schools to a higher plane of efficiency. Fraternally, he is a member of Evans City Lodge No. 292, K. of P.

S. NELSON RUSSEL, who has been a resident of West Sunbury since 1902 and is proprietor of a livery stable at the present time, was prior to that date engaged in farming operations in Concord Township, Butler County, Penna. He was born on the farm he owned there, October 3, 1846, and is a son of Samuel and Julia Ann (McCallen) Russel. His grandfather, James Russel, was one of the earliest pioneer settlers of Concord Township.

Samuel Russel was also a native of Butler County, and was a farmer by occupation. He married Julia Ann McCallen, who was born in Cherry Township, Butler County, and they became parents of the following children: J. E. Russel of Steubenville, Ohio; S. Nelson, subject of this record; W. G. Russel of West Sunbury; Emma, wife of A. W. Storey; Dr. J. C. Russel of Warren, Pennsylvania; Dr. H. B. Russel of Sheffield, Pennsylvania; O. H. P. Russel, who was a member of the Eleventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserves, during the Civil War, and died in Libby Prison of wounds received in battle; and R. M. Russel, who also was a soldier in the Union Army, dying several years after leaving the service.

S. Nelson Russel was reared on a farm and always followed farming until he moved to West Sunbury in 1902, having a valuable tract of eighty-seven acres in Concord Township. In February, 1907, he purchased the livery stables of H. C. Pryor and Breaden Young, and by combining the two made an exceptionally fine stable. He has ten good roadsters, and a full equipment of fine vehicles, enabling

him to give the public the very best of service.

Mr. Russel was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Campbell, daughter of Thomas Campbell of Concord Township, and they became parents of the following: Oliver F., who is with his father in the livery business, and who married Lillian M. Campbell, by whom he has a daughter, Dorothy; Margaret, wife of Charles Ekis, by whom she has a daughter, Frances Lacle; Flora M., who is the wife of C. C. Campbell and has two children, Ronald and Helen; Anna, who is wife of W. O. Bryan and has a son, Clayton; Alice; and Lorena. Mr. Russel is a member of the Town Council of West Sunbury. Fraternally, he is a member of the Royal Arcanum and in religious attachment belongs to the Presbyterian Church.

LOTT IRVING LEECH, postmaster at Chicora and a leading citizen of Millers Town Borough, is also an honored veteran of the Civil War and a valued member of Robert McDermott Post, No. 223, Grand Army of the Republic. He was born November 6, 1836, at Penn's Valley, Center County, Penna., and is a son of James and Jane (McKeag) Leech.

Mr. Leech was left an orphan when about eight years old and being deprived of his natural protectors, he had but meager educational opportunities. When he was twelve years of age he began to be self supporting, his first work being done in a stove factory where he learned the art of shining stoves. After working at this place for two years he went to another similar factory where all his chances were better, and he learned the making of brass and iron molding. In 1861 he enlisted for service in the Civil War, as a musician in the band of the One Hundred and Fifth Regiment, Penna. Volunteer Infantry, in which he remained until August, 1862, after which he reenlisted, entering the



LOTT I. LEECH



MRS. ANNA F. LEECH

Third Regiment, Penna. Artillery, his gift of fine penmanship causing his appointment to clerical duty, being stationed at that time at Fortress Monroe. Later he was transferred, April 16, 1864, to the One Hundred Eighty-eighth Regiment, Penna. Infantry. He was appointed first commissary sergeant of this regiment and later quartermaster sergeant, with rank of first lieutenant. He participated in a number of the most important battles of the war. At Cold Harbor his regiment was attached to the division of the army under General Grant, and spent eighty-one days in front of Petersburg, took part in the capture of North Harrison and was in the celebrated tobacco raid at Fredericksburg. He helped in the building of the bridge at White House Landing, which was erected for the crossing of General Sheridan's army. Mr. Leech survived all the fearful dangers of war and was honorably discharged and was mustered out at City Point, Virginia, December 14, 1865.

On June 16, 1857, Mr. Leech was married to Miss Anna Elizabeth Fulton, of Strattenville, Penna., and they have the following children: Albert, Robert, Frank, Mrs. Ella Tillman, Mrs. May Waldron; and Mrs. Sarah Smock.

Of the above family, Frank Leech has one son, Robert Gordon. Mrs. Ella Tillman has five children: Eva, Robert Leech, Ivan, Laurell and Hilda. Mrs. May Waldron has one daughter, Hazel. Mrs. Sarah Smock has one son, William. There are, also, three great-grandchildren: Jane Goddard, John White and Hazel Waldron.

In 1883, Mr. Leech came to Chicora, from Turkey City, Clarion County, Penna. For twenty years previously he had been engaged with the Standard Oil Company. On July 1, 1906, Mr. Leech was appointed postmaster at Chicora and is a popular and efficient official. He has a genial, friendly way with him that invites confidence and when he has made friends he has no difficulty in keeping them. He is

a member of Argyle Lodge, No. 546 F. & A. M., of Chicora, and of Lodge No. 170, Elks, of Butler.

LAWRENCE H. STEPP, M. D., physician and surgeon residing at the village of Glade Mills, in Middlesex Township, was born at Freeport, Armstrong County, Penna., January 22, 1867, and is a son of William and Sarah Ann (Barnett) Stepp.

John Stepp, the great-grandfather of Dr. Stepp, came to Pennsylvania from Germany and settled near Freeport, in Armstrong County, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits through the rest of his active life. His death awaited his ninetieth year. John Stepp, his son, lived to the age of eighty-four years. He had been born before his parents reached Western Pennsylvania, and he grew to manhood in Armstrong County, where he married Susan Heckert.

William Stepp, father of Dr. Stepp, was born at Freeport, March 3, 1843. He was a soldier during the War of the Rebellion, a member of Company A, One Hundred Thirty-fourth Regiment, Penna. Volunteer Cavalry, and it was his hard fortune to suffer capture and to be imprisoned at Andersonville. He was finally released from that terrible place and still survives. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, at Grove City. After his return from military duty he engaged in farming and followed the same until 1905, when he retired to Grove City, where he now resides. In politics he is a Republican and he has held many public offices in his community. He married a daughter of John Barnett, of Kittanning, and they had seven children born to them, namely: Lawrence H.; Lillie J., who is the wife of Adam Baker of Freeport; Amanda M., who is the wife of John H. Harper, of Tarentum; Dyson J., who resides at Bellvue; Cora, who is the wife of Ellsworth Fullerton, resides at Chillicothe, Missouri; Anna Belle, who is the wife of Reuben Myers, of Wil-

kinsburg; and Jessie L., who resides at home. The mother died June 30, 1886. She was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church.

Lawrence H. Stepp attended the public schools at Freeport and Slate Lick and later Grove City College, leaving the latter institution in his senior year. For some seven years he then followed teaching and began the study of medicine under Dr. S. F. McComb, of Tarentum, attending lectures in the Western University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1895. Dr. Stepp settled immediately afterward at Glade Mills, where he has built up a fine steady practice, and his calls come also from five or six miles in the adjacent country in every direction. He is a member of the Butler County Medical Association and keeps fully abreast of the times in all modern research pertaining to medical science.

Dr. Stepp married Miss Rosella Kelley, who is a daughter of David M. Kelley. Mrs. Stepp was born at Portersville and was reared in Center Township. She was a successful teacher for some eight years in the Butler schools, and has a wide circle of appreciative friends. Dr. and Mrs. Stepp have one son, Lawrence L., who attends the Butler High School and is a member of the class of 1909. Dr. and Mrs. Stepp are members of the United Presbyterian Church at Glade Mills. He belongs to the Royal Arcanum and to Pollock Lodge, No. 502, F. and A. M., at Tarentum. Both personally and professionally, Dr. Stepp is a leading man in his community.

SAMUEL C. TRIMBLE, general farmer and prominent citizen of Middlesex Township, residing on his valuable farm of 112 acres, was born in Butler County, Penna., January 15, 1858, and is a son of Robert and Eliza A. (Hays) Trimble.

The great-grandfather of Samuel C. Trimble was Thomas Trimble, who emigrated from Ireland to America in 1790.

He founded the family in Butler County, where many of them still reside, being among the most respected and useful citizens of this section of Pennsylvania. Samuel Trimble, the grandfather, was born in Clarion County, before his parents settled in Middlesex Township, Butler County. He became a man of consequence in his neighborhood, served in the militia in the early days and later gave one of his sons to the cause of liberty in the Civil War. He married (first) Isabella Thomas, (second) Ellen C. Beery, and (third) Elizabeth Love. He died April 10, 1855.

Robert Trimble, son of Samuel and Ellen C. (Beery) Trimble, was born March 12, 1829, in Middlesex Township, Butler County, Penna. In his early manhood he learned the carpenter trade, at which he worked for a few years, but his later life was devoted to agricultural pursuits and to the performance of the duties incident to the numerous public offices to which he was elected. Although his early educational opportunities had been meager, he became a well-informed man and one whose ripened judgment was often sought in the adjustment of public affairs. He was married April 14, 1857, to Eliza A. Hays, a daughter of William M. Hays, of Middlesex Township, and they reared a family of seven children, two sons and five daughters.

Samuel C. Trimble was reared on his father's farm. He was educated in the public schools and at Curry Institute in Pittsburg, taking a full course at the latter institution, after which he engaged in teaching school for seven years. From youth he has been interested in agricultural pursuits and owns one of the best managed farms in Middlesex Township.

Mr. Trimble was married (first) to Miss E. Park, who died in 1889, leaving two children. He was married (second) to Miss Wilda Leslie, who is a daughter of S. A. Leslie, Esq., of Middlesex Township, and they have four children. Mr. Trimble

has been very active in politics and exerts a large amount of influence in his community. He is a man of sterling character and in the spring of 1908 he was nominated on the Republican ticket for the office of county treasurer, by a majority of 426 votes over his opponent, J. W. Clauson. He is widely known and has friends all over Butler County.

FRED E. MILLER, proprietor of the Evans City Rolling Mill, is a prominent and progressive business man of that village and conducts one of its most important industries. He was born on a farm in Lancaster Township, Butler County, Penna., January 11, 1856, and is a son of Fred and Catherine (Flinner) Miller, and grandson of Peter Miller.

Peter Miller, the grandfather, was a hardware merchant in France, his native land, and was a well-to-do citizen. The freedom of American life and its institutions appealed strongly to him, and in 1847 he emigrated to the United States, passing through Louisiana and later locating at Pittsburg, Penna., moving from there to Lancaster Township, Butler County, where he located on a farm on Yellow Creek. He and his wife were parents of four children, namely: Fred; Peter; Catherine, who was the wife of Hartman Bendarm, both now deceased; and Catherine, wife of Michael Flinner.

Fred Miller, Sr., was born in France and in that country was accorded superior educational advantages; he spoke both French and German fluently. He was twenty years of age when he accompanied his parents to the United States, and after his arrival in Pennsylvania he devoted his efforts to agricultural pursuits. He became the owner of a valuable farm of 110 acres in Lancaster Township, and also town property in Mars. His death occurred in 1898, at the age of seventy-two years, and is survived by his widow, who

has passed her seventy-eighth birthday anniversary. Three children blessed their union: Caroline, wife of Charles Workly of Butler County; Fred Edward; and Sophia, wife of J. F. Brachi.

Fred E. Miller was reared on the home farm in Lancaster Township and received his educational training in the public schools and a select German school. At the age of twenty years he left the home place and rented of his uncle, Peter Miller, a farm in Lancaster Township. He remained there four years, then purchased of the Wilson heirs a farm of sixty acres in Jackson Township, Butler County, on which he lived ten years and which he still cultivates. He also purchased property in Mars when that village was in its infancy, dividing it into town lots and selling it off at a handsome profit, and also erected two houses in that place. He purchased the interest of Mr. S. M. Iseman, who was in partnership with Mr. A. Sechler, in the milling business at Evans City, and three years later, after learning all of the details of the business, bought the interest of Mr. Sechler. The mill, with its modern equipment and improvements, represents an investment of more than \$8,000, and is one of the best in the county. It has a capacity of fifty barrels of wheat flour, thirty barrels of buckwheat flour, and ten tons of feed per day, and is operated steadily.

March 21, 1882, Mr. Miller was united in marriage with Miss Jennie Wilson, a daughter of James Wilson, and they are parents of seven children: Herman, an oil contractor at Robinson, Illinois; Mabel; Fred, Jr.; James; Zella; Anna; and Howard, who died in infancy. Mr. Miller and his family belong to the United Presbyterian Church. He is a Democrat in politics.

PAUL RUDERT, president and manager of the Saxonburg Mineral Springs Company, is a prominent resident of Sax-

onburg borough, where he owns a beautiful home of modern construction, with four acres of land surrounding it. Mr. Rudert was born February 16, 1857, in Germany, and is a son of Oscar and Emelia (Albert) Rudert. The parents of Mr. Rudert came to America when he was about twelve years of age. The father died in 1902 but the mother survives and resides at Saxonburg. They had four children—Paul, Lena, George and Max.

After Paul Rudert completed his education, he learned the jeweler's trade and worked at that for some twenty years, being a resident of Tarentum, Allegheny County, coming from there to Saxonburg. Here he acquired the Mineral Springs property, located one-half mile north of the town, and has developed it into one of the best known resorts in this section of the State. The springs have remarkable medicinal properties, the water being a specific for rheumatism, and kidney and stomach troubles, and is very generally recommended by physicians. Mr. Rudert has already expended large sums in improving the property and is proposing much more, this including the installation of an artificial lake and the completion of a modern hotel which will be kept open the whole year. Mr. Rudert will have sixty private rooms for visitors with every equipment for their comfort, including baths of all kinds. With the finishing of his present plans, Mr. Rudert will have a magnificent property and it will doubtless draw visitors from all over the country.

Mr. Rudert was married at Tarentum, Pennsylvania, to Miss Rose Senn, who is a daughter of Peter and Susan Senn. They have four daughters, namely: Amelia, residing at Allegheny, is the wife of F. W. Buck; Estella and Flora, both of whom are college graduates; and Edna, who is yet in school. Mr. Rudert and family are members of the Lutheran Church. He belongs to the Elks, being connected with Tarentum Lodge, No. 644.

JOHN AUGUSTUS HALLSTEIN, a representative farmer of Clay Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, is the owner of a fine farm of 100 acres, located about one and a half miles south of West Sunbury, on the Butler Road. He was born on this farm September 12, 1860, and is a son of Philip and Christina (Trippmacher) Hallstein.

Philip Hallstein and his wife were both born in Germany, but were not married until after their arrival in the United States. They became parents of seven children, of whom five are now living, namely: Jacob, of Concord Township, Butler County; Catherine, wife of George Klever; Christina, wife of H. J. Brown, of Clay Township; Elizabeth, wife of W. J. McKinney; and John Augustus. The father of this family died in February, 1900, and is survived by his widow, who still lives on the old home farm.

John A. Hallstein was reared to maturity on the home place and was accorded a good common school education. He early learned the trade of a carpenter but after following it a few years turned his attention to farming, exclusively. He is a man of marked ability and a citizen who is a credit to the community in which he lives.

Mr. Hallstein was joined in marriage with Miss Nannie Minerva Conn, who was born in Clay Township and is a daughter of Robert B. Conn, further mention of whom appears upon another page of this work. They became parents of five children, to-wit: Paul Conn, Harry W., Carl Z., Lena, who died at the age of three years, and Sylvia Alberta. Religiously, they are members of the Springdale Lutheran Church, of which Mr. Hallstein was deacon for six years prior to 1907, at which time he resigned.

J. BERNARD EVANS, granite and marble dealer of Evans City, Penna., comes of one of the very earliest pioneer families of Butler County. He was born

in Brownsdale, Penn Township, Butler County, Penna., March 30, 1852, and is a son of Andrew Jackson and Martha B. (Brown) Evans. His grandfather was Reese Evans, and his great-grandfather, Isaac Evans, who was a child when he came with his parents from Wales to the United States. The family is of the same stock as Admiral (Fighting Bob) Evans, of the United States Navy.

Upon their arrival in this country, the Evans family located in Mifflin County, Penna., where Isaac grew to maturity and was married, his wife being the only daughter of Judge Bailey. Some time after marriage he moved to Butler County, settling in Connoquenessing Township, and the family has since been prominently identified with the development and growth of the county and its institutions. One of the sons of Isaac was Thomas B. Evans, who became the owner of a big farm on the present site of Evans City, which bears his name. He laid out the land in lots and founded the village which for many years was known as Evansburg.

Reese Evans, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Butler County, and during his active career followed the trade of a millwright. He married Margaret Boggs, who came of one of the first white families located in Butler County. They were parents of eleven children, of whom but one now lives, Mary E., widow of William Motheral.

Andrew J. Evans was born in Forward Township, near Brown's Mills, in 1824, and spent his entire life in Butler County. He was a blacksmith by trade and a substantial man of his day. He was united in marriage with Martha B. Brown, who was born in Forward Township, and was a daughter of John Brown. Mr. Evans died in 1895, and his wife in 1907, at the age of seventy-six years. Five children were the offspring of their union: J. Bernard; William C., of Pittsburg; George L., and Grant, twins, both residents of

Pittsburg; and Walter B., of Pittsburg.

J. Bernard Evans spent his boyhood days at Brownsdale and there attended the public schools. At the age of seventeen years he went to Butler, which was then a small place, and learned the carpenter trade under Malcomb Graham, with whom he worked for three years. He then worked a few years in the planing mill of S. G. Purvis, and nine years in that of the Edward Dambaeh Company at Evans City. In 1893, he embarked in the marble and granite business, purchasing the shop of Charles Marshall. He has been very successful in this field of operations, and is one of the substantial men of the village.

February 16, 1876, Mr. Evans was united in marriage with Eva M. Waldron, a daughter of W. S. and Eliza M. Waldron, a sketch of the Waldron family appearing on another page of this work. One son, E. Burt, is the only issue of this union. He is a successful business man of Evans City, conducting the only exclusive tobacco store in the village, it being located in the Waldron Block, on Main Street. Burt Evans was united in marriage with Mary A. Kersting, a daughter of the late Dr. Kersting. He is a member of the John Irwin Volunteer Fire Company, and fraternally is a member of Evans City Lodge, K. P.

J. Bernard Evans has some interesting relics of bygone days which have been handed down by his family. The dining room table brought from Wales by his great-great-grandparents was willed to him by Reese Evans, before he was ten years old. He also has tax receipts found in the possessions of Isaac Evans, showing the taxes for the entire township of Connoquenessing in 1819 to have been little more than nine dollars. By reason of his possession of these papers, Isaac Evans was undoubtedly tax collector at that time. The subject of this sketch is a Mason, belonging to the Blue Lodge and Chapter at Butler, and the Commandery at Green-

vile. He is a Republican in politics, as were the earlier members of the family after the organization of that party. In religious attachment he is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

J. C. BOVARD & SONS, well known dealers in lumber, hardware, paints, and other building supplies, conduct a successful and constantly growing business at Forestville, on the B. & L. E. Railway at Harrisville Station. Mr. Bovard is not only prominently identified with the industrial interests of Forestville, but is a representative of one of the pioneer families of Butler County. He was born May 12, 1844, on his father's farm in Slippery Rock Township, Butler County, Penna., and is a son of Johnston and Lydia (Adams) Bovard.

The grandfather of J. C. Bovard, James Bovard, was a native of Ireland, and when a young man emigrated to this country, first locating on Bear Creek. He later settled in Cherry Township, Butler County, and died there in 1849, when about seventy-five years of age. In politics, he gave his support to the Democratic party, and was elected an associate judge in Butler County. He was the father of the following children: John, William, Hutchison, James, Johnston, Charles, Washington, Fanny, and Mrs. Thomas Floyd.

Johnston Bovard was born on the old home place in Cherry Township, in 1810, was reared to manhood under the parental roof, and obtained his education in the district schools. He always followed farming and purchased a farm in Slippery Rock Township, where he died in 1874. During his life he served two terms as Justice of the Peace and filled various other township offices. He married Lydia Adams, who was born and reared in Butler County and died in 1905, at the advanced age of ninety-one years and eleven months. They reared a family of six children: Jonathan; Jane, wife of Andrew Drenan; George W., de-

ceased, who served as a soldier in the Civil War; James Chambers; William H.; and Eli David.

J. Chambers Bovard passed his boyhood days on the home farm and received what education he could from the country schools. In 1862, in response to the President's call for troops, he enlisted as a private in Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Regiment Penna. Volunteer Infantry, under Captain Henry Pillow. He served nine months in the army and took part in the battles of South Mountain, Chancellorsville and Antietam and also several skirmishes, after which he returned to Butler County and spent several years in the oil district. In 1866 he began working at carpentering and for a period of twenty-six years was engaged in contracting and building in various parts of the county. In 1893, he became a salesman for L. Hammond & A. Gaston, lumber dealers at Wick, Pennsylvania, and remained with this concern for eight years, when he purchased Mr. Gaston's interest and removed the stock to Forestville, where he established his present business under the firm name of J. C. Bovard & Sons. Mr. Bovard started in a small way and as business increased, added to his stock, now carrying an extensive line of lumber, doors, windows, glass, hardware, paints and other building supplies, and his is recognized as one of the leading business enterprises of Forestville. Mr. Bovard also owns a valuable farm of seventy acres in Mercer Township, this being operated by his son Samuel.

In the summer of 1908, Mr. Bovard erected a commodious frame residence in Forestville and moved to it November 24, 1908.

On February 10, 1870, Mr. Bovard was joined in marriage with Sarah R. Shields, a daughter of James and Fanny Shields, and a granddaughter of James Shields, who was one of the early settlers of Butler County. Mr. and Mrs. Bovard became

parents of the following offspring: Mary Della, who died September, 1898, was the wife of Harry Adams; Samuel H., who resides on the farm, married Blanche Gerlach and has six children, Kenneth, Aileene, Hilda, Raymond, Donald and Paul; Ernest E., who is in partnership with his father, married Clara Krah; and Herbert N., who is also a member of the firm of J. C. Bovard & Sons, lives in the old home on the farm.

In politics, Mr. Bovard gives his support to the Prohibition party. He is a member of and an elder in the United Presbyterian Church.

D. HARPER SUTTON, president and manager of the Butler Land and Improvement Company, is not only a representative of one of the pioneer families of Butler County, but also of one of the oldest in New England. He has been a resident of the city of Butler since 1892, but was born in Penn Township, Butler County, Penna., in 1852, and is a son of John R. Sutton.

The common ancestor of the Sutton family, members of which live in almost every part of the Union, was William Sutton, who lived at Eastham, on Cape Cod, Massachusetts, in 1666, the original settler being of the previous generation. Genealogical records show that he married Demaris Bishop, in 1666, and in 1672 they emigrated to New Jersey, where they assisted in founding the Quaker faith. They had ten children and over thirty of their great-grandsons served in New Jersey regiments in the Revolutionary War. After the close of that war, a great-grandson Jeremiah Sutton, a son of Zebulon Sutton and Mary Doty Sutton, the latter being a descendant of Edward Sutton, the Mayflower Pilgrim, emigrated to Western Pennsylvania and settled in what is now Concord Township, Butler County. He had served in the Revolutionary War. His three sons were named Platt, Joseph and Jeremiah.

Peter Sutton, a brother of Jeremiah Sutton, Sr., also a Revolutionary veteran, emigrated a few years later and located in Indiana County, Penna., and had many descendants. About 1769, Isaac Sutton emigrated to Fayette County, Penna., and was the first regular pastor of the Bethel Baptist Church at Uniontown, which was one of the first permanent Protestant churches west of the Allegheny Mountains. In this family there were five brothers: Isaac, David, John, James and Moses, all of whom were Baptist preachers and missionaries. The Suttons of Washington County, Penna., are descendants of James Sutton, who located in Amwell Township in 1774 and was pastor of the Ten-Mile Baptist Church, which was the first church in Washington County.

D. Harper Sutton spent his early life on his father's farm and from there went to Pittsburg and went to work for the Citizens' Traction Company, with which he remained until 1877. He then returned to the old home in Penn Township and was there engaged in a mercantile enterprise for fourteen years and after closing out decided to take a rest, for this purpose retiring to Butler. He was of too active and energetic a nature, however, to remain unoccupied and shortly after locating in the city embarked in an ice business and carried it on for two years. In the meanwhile he had become prominent in county politics and was elected county commissioner and served in this office from 1897 until 1900, and during this period had the pleasure of seeing adequate provision made for the county poor, this charity having been one of great interest to him for at least twenty years previously. At various times he has been elected to other offices and to all of these he has given the attention which their importance demanded. For three years he was a member of the School Board, being its chairman for one year, and has served on the city council, being a member during many important

sessions, and was chairman of the board when the new High School building was in course of erection.

In 1900, after he retired from the office of county commissioner, Mr. Sutton entered into the real estate business, subsequently organizing the Butler Land and Improvement Company, of which he is president and manager. He bought 630 acres of land and platted and laid out the town of East Butler, which has now a population of some 500. He has promoted the industrial interests of this section and through his efforts the Valvoline Refining Company and the Pittsburg Hixan Company established plants there. Mr. Sutton is one of the directors and vice-president of the Leedom-Worral Wholesale Grocery Company.

In 1875 Mr. Sutton was married to Miss Lizzie E. Elder, of Pittsburg, Penna. He is a member of the Second Presbyterian Church. In his fraternal activities he is an Odd Fellow.

ROBERT W. KYLE, a prosperous farmer of Butler County, Penna., is a resident of Middlesex Township, where he has a finely improved farm of eighty acres. He was born in Port Glenone, County Antrim, Ireland, October 3, 1842, and is a son of John and Nancy (Glasgow) Kyle.

John Kyle was born in County Antrim, Ireland, in 1809, and there engaged in farming. Some years after his marriage, during the year 1846, he emigrated to America, first locating in Toronto, Canada. He subsequently moved to Mercer County, Penna., and became the owner of a farm in Springfield Township, on which he lived the remainder of his days, dying in 1857. His wife, Nancy Glasgow in maiden life, was born in a parish adjoining that of his nativity, and was a daughter of Adam Glasgow. Six children were born to their union, as follows: Robert W.; Jane, who died in Ireland; Adam, who also died in Ireland; Adam G., who was born

in Toronto, Canada, where the family lived some four years, and is now residing on the old homestead in Mercer County, Penna.; Margaret Jane, who grew to maturity but is now deceased; and James A., of Leesburg, Pennsylvania. Religiously, they were members of the Seceder Church.

Robert W. Kyle was four years of age when his parents emigrated to America, and eight years old when they moved from Toronto to Mercer County. He was there reared on the old home farm and attended the common schools. He helped farm the home place until he entered the Union Army during the Civil War, enlisting in Company M, Sixth Regiment Heavy Artillery. His regiment was sent to the defense of Washington, D. C., and he was in active service about eleven months. He was honorably discharged June 27, 1865, and returned to his home in Mercer County. On April 11, 1866, he located in West Deer Township, Allegheny County, Penna., where he engaged in farming operations until 1870, in which year he moved to Middlesex Township, Butler County, where he has since resided. He has a valuable farm on which he has made most of the improvements, building a fine home and out buildings, and setting out many shade trees about the place. He has followed general farming, and has been successful beyond the average.

Mr. Kyle was mited in marriage with Miss Mary I. Glasgow, who was born in West Deer Township, Allegheny County, Penna., February 9, 1834, and is a daughter of Hugh Glasgow. Her father was born in County Derry, Ireland, in 1786, and spent his tenth birthday on the ocean, his parents being on their way to the United States, where they located in West Deer Township, Allegheny County, Penna. There Hugh grew to maturity, and learned the trade of a blacksmith, which he followed many years in connection with farming. His death occurred in 1874, at an ad-

vanced age. Robert W. Kyle and his wife are both devout members of Pine Creek Reformed Presbyterian Church, in which he has been an elder since the early seventies. He has been a member of the church for thirty-eight years, and his estimable wife since early girlhood. Mr. Kyle has a wide acquaintance through this locality, and enjoys the friendship and good will of his fellow citizens. He has two producing oil wells on his farm, which have been the source of considerable income to him.

JOHN W. SMITH. Among the prominent citizens of Allegheny Township who have gained precedence among the residents of this section of Butler County, is John W. Smith, farmer and oil producer and for many years a justice of the peace, as was his father before him. He was born in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, September 7, 1831, and is a son of Simon and Mary (Whittaker) Smith.

The parents of Mr. Smith were natives of Oldham, England, and they came to America in 1826 and settled in Allegheny County, Penna., where they lived until 1845, and then moved to Saw Mill Run, below Pittsburg, from which place they moved to Brady's Bend, in Armstrong County, some years later. In 1855 they came to Butler County and settled on the farm near Emlenton, where John W. Smith resides and which he owns. Both parents died on this farm in 1880. Simon Smith was a man of high character and excellent judgment and became a worthy and valued citizen of Allegheny Township. He was frequently elected to office and served honestly and faithfully in every case.

John W. Smith accompanied his parents to Butler County in 1855. In his boyhood and youth, educational opportunities were meager in rural districts and his school attendance was limited, but his long association with public affairs and his extensive reading, have made Mr. Smith one of the best informed men of this section.

He has given attention to both farming and oil producing and enjoys an ample income. He served for one year in the Union Army during the Civil War, being a member of Company F, Fifteenth Regiment, Penna. Infantry, which was a part of the Ninth Army Corps of the Army of the Potomac. Although he was frequently on the field of battle, he was never either wounded or taken prisoner, and at the close of his term of enlistment, was honorably discharged. Formerly he was a member of the Grand Army Post at Emlenton. After the war he returned to his home in Allegheny Township and resumed peaceful pursuits. In politics he is a Republican. During his long administration of the office of justice of the peace, he disposed of many very important cases and his decisions were very generally upheld. He has given hearty support at all times to both religion and education in his section and served many years on the School Board, a large part of the time as its treasurer.

On December 24, 1862, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Elizabeth Marshall, who was born at Brady's Bend, Armstrong County, a daughter of Joseph Marshall, an old resident of Allegheny Township. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have had eight children, namely: Elmer D., who lives at Marietta, Ohio; Washington, who lives at Parkersburg, West Virginia, has one son, Washington S.; George S., who resides in Allegheny Township; Chure E., who lives near Marietta, Ohio; Ernest M. and Siola T., both of whom live in Allegheny Township; Mary, who is the wife of William Hughes, of McKeesport, Pennsylvania, has two children, Elizabeth and William; and Blanche, who is the wife of John W. Ferman, of Luthersburg, Pennsylvania, has one child, Elizabeth.

JOHN MARBURGER, a prominent farmer and stockraiser of Forward Township, where he owns some 300 acres of

land, in association with his father, is engaged in the butchering business at Mars and Evans City, Penna. His home is about one and a quarter miles southeast of Evans City, and is located on the Harmony and Pittsburg Electric Road; the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad passes through the center of his farm.

Mr. Marburger was born on the home place August 28, 1854, and is a son of George and Catherine K. (Marburger) Marburger, his parents bearing the same family name but of no known blood relationship. George Marburger was born in Hessen, Germany, November 5, 1813, and after the death of his mother came to America with his father and family in 1839. The party consisted of the father and four children: Barbara, now deceased; Margaret, deceased; Thelma; and George. A younger brother, Henry, had departed two years before for the United States with a half-brother, Conrad Bishop. The family went afoot from Hessen to the Sea, six horses carrying their baggage; they were on the Atlantic Ocean for sixty-four days and arrived in Baltimore, from whence they made the journey on foot to Zelenople, Penna. Their entire trip took from May to December, and was one replete with trials and hardships. Others from the same locality in Germany also settled in the vicinity of Zelenople.

George Marburger served five years in the German army prior to coming to this country. His first work here was on the canal near Erie, which he followed two winters, spending his summers in the harvest fields. In the meantime he made his home with friends in Zelenople, and at the end of the two years located on what has since been known as the Marburger farm in Forward Township. It was in a wild state, heavily timbered and covered with a thick growth of hazelbrush, it having been little touched by the hand of man. His first purchase was 100 acres from Solomon Snow, and to this he later added

forty acres. He also purchased a tract of ninety acres near Callery. A man of great energy and industry, he cleared his whole property and farmed with success throughout his active career. He is now living with the subject of this sketch, at the remarkable age of ninety-five years, and is in full possession of his mental faculties and of considerable bodily vigor. He is the oldest man in Forward Township, and until the death of his wife, in 1907, at the age of ninety-one years, they had been for some years the oldest married couple living in Butler County. She was in maiden life Miss Catherine Marburger, and was born in Germany, coming to America at the same time as Mr. Marburger. Six children were born to them: Catherine, widow of John Kaufman; Margaret, widow of John Twentier; Mary, who died at the age of three years; George, who died at the age of fifty-two years; Eva, wife of Alexander Schilling; and John.

John Marburger was born on the home farm, in the old one and one-half story house which adorned the place in the early days, and he has a distinct recollection of kicking the snow off his bed as he arose in the morning, at times during his boyhood. He helped to clear the farm on which he lives and also the ninety acres at Callery, and so much of his time was spent at hard work that he had little time to attend school, it being limited to a few weeks during the winter. He has lived on the home place during all his life, four months being his longest absence from the place. He followed general farming until 1893, and then went into the butcher business at Evans City, being in partnership with Jacob Rape one year. His market there is now located on Pittsburg Street, opposite the postoffice, and he has a meat shop at Mars, Pennsylvania, in which village he also owns a large business block. He has been extensively engaged in the cattle business for several years, buying by the carload, formerly purchasing cattle in this

section, but now obtaining them mainly from the West, and from Pittsburg. He also has bred and raised fine draft horses in recent years, and has some of the best bred stock in this country. He is the owner of Baccarat, No. 50404, imported from France in 1906, a beautiful black stallion, three years old, which weighed 1800 lbs. in the spring of 1908. He has a six-year-old, Acrobat, No. 41551, which was imported from France in 1904, which, when three years old took first premium at the Butler County Fair in 1905. He raised a strawberry roan Percheron stallion, which was foaled April 23, 1901, Prince LeClare, Jr., sired by Prince LeClair, No. 9656. This horse weighs 1800 lbs., and was entered three times at the Butler County Fair, taking all prizes in his class.

John Marburger was married in November, 1876, to Miss Mary Magdalena Wahl, a daughter of Martin Wahl, mention of whom is made on another page of this work, and they are parents of the following children: Martin G., who was born December 25, 1877, and is in charge of his father's butcher shop at Evans City, married Vivian Davidson and has one child, Alberta; Catherine K., born March 10, 1879, who is the wife of Frank Hall and has two children, Ernest and Magdalena; Andrew T., born November 8, 1880, who conducts his father's shop at Mars, married Elvina Maitland and has a daughter, Esther; John G., who was born February 27, 1882, lives on an adjoining farm, married Bessie Sloan, and has a son, William Henry; Victor Wahl, who was born February 25, 1885; Osmus R., born January 13, 1887; Adam C., born June 4, 1889; Minnie C., born July 27, 1891; and Harry W., born October 4, 1893; and Paul Vernon, born August 29, 1900, died February 2, 1901. Religiously, the family belongs to the Lutheran Church, of which Mr. Marburger was trustee some years. In politics, he is a Democrat and has filled a number of township offices.

WILLIAM McDOWELL, a prominent member of the Butler County bar, who established his home at Butler in 1902, was born in 1858, in Kirkmuir-Hill, Parish of Lesmahago, Lanarkshire, Scotland, and is a son of Alexander and Elizabeth (Quigley) McDowell. Alexander McDowell was both a civil and mining engineer and he was in the employ of the English government for a number of years.

William McDowell remained in his native land until he was twenty years of age, and after reaching America and seeking work in Pennsylvania, he secured employment at McIntire, in this State, as an engine driver in the mines. From boyhood he had been ambitious and while he worked hard through the day at the fatiguing labor above mentioned, he studied at night and even engaged a private tutor, finally securing an appointment to the State College, where he studied civil engineering for four years. From there, Mr. McDowell went to the Ohio State University at Columbus, where he studied mining engineering for two years, and classics for one year at the Northern Ohio University at Ada. With the perseverance characteristic of his race, Mr. McDowell had overcome every obstacle and attained what was then his dearest ambition. He then accepted a position as superintendent of mines for the Oshanter Coal Company, and later for the mines of the Cambria Coal Company, going from there to South Fork, and later was with the Baltimore Railroad Company at Salisbury, Somerset County. He then entered the University of Indiana, where he took his degree of B. L., in the class of 1890.

Mr. McDowell did not immediately seek admission to the bar, but took a year in the office of John L. McCutcheon, attorney at law. He subsequently accepted a position with the Wabash Railroad as inspector of bridges and concrete work, and later went with the Pressed Steel and Standard Steel Companies. He then en-

tered the University of Pennsylvania and took a post graduate course, and in 1905 was admitted to the bar. Mr. McDowell is so versatile in his mental gifts and has so thoroughly prepared himself for different branches of professional work, that success in each and all has met him almost on the threshold. Naturally he has been also prominent in politics and has been a formidable candidate for the office of district attorney.

In 1895 Mr. McDowell was married to Miss Jennie Lytle, who is a niece of Judge Leonard, of Clearfield County, Pennsylvania. He is a member of the United Presbyterian Church. For years he has been identified with Masonry and belongs to St. Clair Lodge, No. 416, F. and A. M., Cambusnethan, Lanarkshire, Scotland; and of Royal Arch Chapter, No. 43, of Holytown, Scotland. He belongs also to Lodge No. 211, Knights of Pythias, at Butler; to Lodge No. 213, Knights of the Golden Eagle, at Philipsburg, Center County; and he is a valued member of the Order of the Cameron Clan of Pittsburg, of the Order of the Scottish Clans.

JOHN McCARRIER, who is now living in retirement after many years of activity in the oil fields, resides just south of the borough of West Sunbury, in Clay Township, Butler County, Penna. He is the bearer of an honorable record for service in the Union Army, and is a man most highly esteemed in his wide circles of acquaintances. He was born at Prospect, Butler County, October 13, 1840, and is a son of James and Catharine (Brower) McCARRIER.

James McCARRIER was born and reared in Chester County, Pennsylvania, and after marriage learned the trade of a tanner. He crossed the mountains of Pennsylvania to Whitestown, where he worked in a tannery for several years, then moved to Prospect, where he remained eight years, thence to Fairview, where he oper-

ated a tannery. He later operated one at Middletown, now known as Hooker, whence he moved to West Sunbury. He started a tannery at this point in 1858 and conducted it until 1870, when he quit the business and started a small confectionery store. After a few years he moved to the home of his oldest daughter at Lawrenceburg, near Parker' Landing, where both he and his wife passed away.

John McCARRIER learned the trade of a tanner under his father and continued at that occupation until 1861, when on the seventh day of November, he enlisted under Captain Martin in Company E, One Hundred and Third Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. His enlistment of three years expired while he was at Plymouth, North Carolina, and he re-enlisted, serving until the close of the war. He was taken captive at Plymouth on April 20, 1864, and was incarcerated in Andersonville Prison four months. He was taken from there to Charleston, North Carolina, and thence to Florence, North Carolina, where he was held prisoner for eight months. The regiment of which he was a member belonged to the Second Army Corps during the Peninsular Campaign, and later formed a part of the Eighteenth Army Corps.

Upon his return from the front, after his discharge in August, 1865, he entered the oil drilling business at Oil Creek, near Oil City, Pennsylvania, a business which he followed with uninterrupted success until 1900, when he retired. He has claimed West Sunbury as his home since 1858, although he has been temporarily absent for different periods, the longest being during his military service. After quitting the oil business, he bought and sold timber for six or seven years, but is now living in retirement in his comfortable home adjoining the borough.

Mr. McCARRIER was first married to Minerva Eshenbaugh, a daughter of Andrew Eshenbaugh, by whom he had five



MR. AND MRS. CHARLES E. KNOUSE AND CHILD

children: Peter, who is an oil contractor and resides in Clay Township; Annie, who lives in Butler and is the widow of Harry Patterson; John Nelson, who lives at St. Marys, West Virginia, and is also an oil contractor; Margaret, Ellen, wife of Charles Johnston of Loraine, Ohio; and William D., who is an oil producer and resides at West Sunbury. Mrs. McCarrier died in 1896, and he has since formed a second union with Miss Elizabeth Deer, a daughter of William and Mary (Miller) Deer. She was born and reared in Marshall, Allegheny County, and their union is blessed with a son, Dwight.

CHARLES E. KNOUSE, a well known farmer and oil operator of Clearfield Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, is the owner of a fine farm of 100 acres located on the north side of Rough Run Road about two miles from Coyleville. He was born on the old Knouse homestead on the Kittanning Pike, about six miles from Butler, April 17, 1875, and is a son of Andrew and Mary (Henry) Knouse.

Andrew Knouse was a farmer and cleared the land on which he lived. He was a native of Summit Township, and a son of Christian and Annie (Rabbits) Knouse, the Rabbits family being an old and respected one of this section of the county. Christian was born in Germany and came to Butler County at an early date. Andrew Knouse married Mary Henry and they had the following children: Ida, wife of William Blooming; Charles; William, who married Alice Green; and Albert, a car worker.

Charles E. Knouse received a good common school education and has always engaged in farming. He follows modern ideas in his farm work and has been more than ordinarily successful. He raises considerable stock. Mr. Knouse is an oil operator and has five good producing wells on his place. He is a man of enterprise and public spirit, and stands among the

foremost in the ranks of the young generation of farmers and business men.

The subject of this sketch was joined in marriage with Miss Sarah Rogers, a daughter of Samuel and Sarah Rodgers of Butler County, and they have a daughter, Mary, who was born May 5, 1905. Religiously they are members of the Catholic Church.

GEORGE FREDERICK GRIMM, whose excellent farm of thirty-one acres is one of the best improved in Jefferson Township, is engaged in general farming and raises enough stock for his own use. Mr. Grimm was born January 13, 1846, in the city of Allegheny, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Graft) Grimm, and a grandson of Henry Grimm, the latter of whom never left Germany. Henry Grimm had seven children—Catherine, J. Henry, George F., Louise, Sophia, Caroline, deceased, and Amelia.

The father of Mr. Grimm was born in Saxony, Germany, and he came to America in 1836, having already learned his trade of blacksmith. At the time of the birth of his son, George F., he was a resident of Allegheny, but he subsequently settled at Saxonburg, Butler County, and there became a man of influence and standing. He married Elizabeth Graft, who was also born in Darmstadt, Germany, and was sixteen years of age when she accompanied the Roatling family to America and to Jefferson Township, Butler County. The country was very wild at that time, the Indians having but recently committed outrages. The pioneers possessed little means, but they had plenty of courage and ingenuity, as was shown when they traveled into a forest wilderness and built their first abode. Selecting a spot where four strong saplings grew near enough to be utilized as house posts, they piled up logs for the sides of the dwelling and made a roof of moss. It is generally conceded that this was the first house built in Jef-

erson Township. Later the father of Mrs. Grimm replaced it with a substantial log building and still later a third house was put up.

George F. Grimm was four years old when his parents came to Jefferson Township and he obtained his education in the public schools. On July 3, 1876, he was married to Miss Rachel Gehring, who is a daughter of Henry and Hannah (Wolf-rum) Gehring. Her father was born in Saxony, Germany, and was reared on his father's farm but learned the turner's trade before he came to America, which was in 1853. Mr. and Mrs. Grimm have had five children, namely: Ellen, who resides at home; Oliver, who married Anna Petinger, has two children, Harold and Walter; Louise, who is a seamstress and is frequently employed at Pittsburg; Tillie, who is also frequently employed at Pittsburg; and an infant, deceased. Mr. Grimm and family belong to the Lutheran Church and for a number of years was a member of the Church Council. He is a prominent man in his township, taking an active interest in public matters and for the past two years has been acceptably serving in the office of road commissioner.

KERR H. McBRIDE, who was one of the largest gas and oil producers in the Butler fields and was the first promoter of natural gas at Butler, Penna., was born in Butler County in 1849, and died in 1896. His parents were Francis and Elizabeth (Hazlett) McBride.

Mr. McBride was reared in his native place and attended the Butler schools until he accompanied his uncle, A. R. Hazlett, to Greene County, where they began contracting on oil wells on Dunkard Creek. Later they engaged in a butchering business at Oil City. After they separated, Mr. McBride engaged in drilling and was known as a first class man in that line. He obtained his first oil, on his own account, in 1877, in the Great Leather well, on the

Peter Graft farm, which started with an output of 250 barrels of oil a day. He sold his interest in this well for the sum of \$32,500, which he immediately invested in the oil business. As with other speculation, this was uncertain, and before he made any more he had lost all this amount except \$8,000. With that remnant he went to Bradford and in the space of eight years he acquired twenty-six oil wells and a capital of \$86,000. His ups and downs may be shown by the fact that in one night he made \$15,000, and in one day, \$27,000, in oil speculation, and while he played one game of checkers he lost all and had to borrow \$100, in order to make any more. With a capital of \$200, backed with the utmost faith in his "luck," he came to Butler and leased the Henderson farm, but his drilling found only a dry hole. After this, with \$800, in borrowed money, he went to McBride and there drilled a well which gave 360 barrels of oil an hour and at the end of ninety days gave 150 an hour. This brought him \$114,000, and with it he went to George Westinghouse, at Pittsburg. It is said that his proposal to Mr. Westinghouse was: "If you come into the gas business with me, I'll take the field end and you the capital." This was in 1884. Mr. Westinghouse, however, does not seem to have taken up with Mr. McBride's proposition at that time, although later he was also a large investor in the same line. In 1887, after a most strenuous life, Mr. McBride fell sick and he died a comparatively poor man, although at that time he had 45,000 acres of land under lease at Marion, Indiana, all of which was producing gas and oil in abundance.

Kerr H. McBride was one of the best known men in the oil business in Pennsylvania. He was one of the most whole-souled and kind-hearted men, also, who ever had large business dealings in this section. He not only made money for himself, much of which he lost as easily, but he made fortunes for others. His chari-

ties were open-handed and no one in financial distress ever appealed to him in vain, and his good nature was often taken advantage of. He voted the Republican ticket but he never took any active interest in politics. He was a member in good standing of Argyle Lodge, F. and A. M., at Petrolia. He never married.

ROBERT TRIMBLE, now deceased, was one of the successful agriculturists of Butler County and one of the most highly respected citizens. He was born in Middlesex Township, Butler County, Penna., March 12, 1829, and was a son of Samuel and Ellen C. (Beery) Trimble and a grandson of Thomas Trimble.

Thomas Trimble was born in the north of Ireland and remained in his own land into young manhood, not obtaining an opportunity to come to America, the land of promise, until 1790. In 1807 he came to Butler County, Penna., and settled on what has since been called the Trimble farm, in Middlesex Township, where he lived until his death took place in 1837. He was a member of the Seceder Church. Five children were born to him: Mary, Margaret, Satia, Nancy and Samuel, and many of his descendants reside in Butler County. Samuel Trimble, father of Robert Trimble, was born in 1798, at Shippensville, Clarion County, Penna., and thus was nine years old when his parents settled in Butler County. His boyhood was passed among pioneer surroundings and he grew to manhood a sturdy type. His first marriage was to Isabella Thompson, of Middlesex Township, and they had one son, Thomas. His second marriage was to Ellen C. Beery and they had two sons, Robert and William F. His third marriage was to Elizabeth Love, of Clinton Township, and they had four children: John H., Thomas, James and Margaret. He died April 10, 1855.

Robert Trimble was reared on his father's farm and continued to be inter-

ested in agricultural pursuits throughout his long and useful life. In boyhood his educational opportunities were very meager but he was a pupil on the first day that the public schools in his neighborhood were opened, in 1834. He learned the carpenter trade and worked for a few years as a builder, during which period he assisted in constructing the Butler Court House, in 1855. From that year, however, he devoted himself entirely to farming and stockraising.

On April 14, 1857, Mr. Trimble was married to Eliza A. Hays, a daughter of William M. Hays, of Middlesex Township. They had a family of seven children born to them, namely: Samuel C., Eliza J., Ruth E., William H., Margaret A., Mary and Martha. In his political views Mr. Trimble was a Republican and he possessed the confidence of his fellow citizens to such an extent that they frequently elected him to offices of responsibility.

Samuel C. Trimble, the eldest of the above family, is one of the leading citizens of Middlesex Township, where he owns a valuable farm of 112 acres. Like his late father, he has been prominently identified with Republican politics, and in the spring of 1908 by a large majority was nominated for the important office of county treasurer of Butler County, and was subsequently elected. Possessing every requisite for the office, it is generally conceded that his performance of its duties will be honest and efficient.

ADAM J. DAMBACH, proprietor of the leading blacksmithing establishment at Evans City, comes of an old and respected family of Butler County. He was born in Connoquenessing Township, Butler County, Penna., February 1, 1868, and is a son of Adam and Dora (Garwick) Dambach, and a grandson of Adam Dambach, who was a native of Germany.

Adam Dambach, the grandfather, came from Germany to America in the early

days and settled on a farm in Connoque-nessing Township, Butler County, which he partly cleared. He was the father of the following family: Adam; Sophia, wife of John Boyer; William; Jacob; Catherine; and John, deceased.

Adam Dambach, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born on his father's farm in Butler County and was there reared to maturity. Shortly after his marriage he purchased a farm in Forward Township, on which he spent the remainder of his active career, now living in retirement at Zelenople. Prior to his marriage he conducted a store for a time at Petersville. He married Dora Garwick, who was born in Beaver County, Penna., and they became parents of eight children, as follows: Sidney J.; William G.; Henry W.; Adam John; Tina; Frank E.; Matilda, wife of William Wilson; and Washington J.

Adam J. Dambach was a mere child when his parents moved from his native township to the home farm in Forward Township, where he grew to maturity, receiving his educational training in the public schools. At the age of eighteen years he moved to Evans City and learned the trade of a blacksmith under Peter Ripper, for whom he worked two years. He then worked a like period for W. C. McClure, after which he went into business for himself. His establishment is located on the corner of Washington Street and Wahl Avenue, and he does a general blacksmithing business, making a specialty of horse-shoeing.

Mr. Dambach was married July 30, 1899, to Miss Anna E. Wahl, daughter of Martin Wahl, and they are parents of three children: Victor Martin, Wilbert W., and Adam M. They reside in a fine home on the corner of Washington Street and Wahl Avenue, which they built in 1895. Religiously, they are members of the Lutheran Church, Mr. Dambach being president of the congregation and superintendent of the

Sunday-school. He is a Republican in politics, while fraternally he is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America. He is an important figure in the affairs of the village, and is highly regarded by his fellow citizens and many friends.

GEORGE BAUER, one of Butler Township's leading citizens of which he is supervisor, resides on his excellent farm of seventy-six acres, which he devotes to general agriculture. Mr. Bauer was born near Hagerstown, Maryland, September 11, 1838, and is a son of Peter and Margaret (Doer) Bauer.

The father of Mr. Bauer was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, in 1803, and when he came to America and settled in Maryland, early in the thirties, he was accompanied by his wife and their three children. When his son George was a boy about eight years of age, he moved to Butler County, Penna., and settled in Jefferson Township. He married Margaret Doer, who died in 1888, in Jefferson Township and his death followed. They had children as follows: Katherine, wife of Charles Krumpe, residing at Saxonburg, Butler County; Conrad, deceased; William, residing at Butler; Henry, deceased; George; Benjamin, residing at Millville, Allegheny County; Philip, deceased; and Elizabeth, wife of William Leithold, residing at Butler. The parents were members of the Lutheran Church, in which the father was a deacon. In politics he was identified with the Democratic party.

George Bauer was given a good, common school education and then learned the machinist's trade. After completing his apprenticeship, in partnership with his brother, he bought out his employer, and the firm of Bauer Brothers engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements until 1872, when George Bauer sold out his interest in the business. He then purchased his present farm and has been concerned in its development ever since.

In 1862, Mr. Bauer was married to Annie Catherine Smith, who was a daughter of Michael Smith, of Butler Township. Mrs. Bauer died June 20, 1893. She was a good, Christian woman, a member of the German Lutheran Church, and was widely known for her kindness of heart and her ready hospitality. To Mr. and Mrs. Bauer were born eight children, namely: Margaret, who married Howard McCandless, of Butler; Charles, deceased; Edward, who resides at Butler; Augusta, who is the wife of C. A. Wachsmith; Maude, who is the wife of Samuel McKnight, of Butler; William, who resides in Jefferson Township; Leonard, who is superintendent of the street car line at Butler; and Barbara, who resides at home. Mr. Bauer is one of the leading members of the German Lutheran Church.

In 1862, Mr. Bauer enlisted for service in the Civil War, and served for nine months as a member of Company K, One Hundred Thirty-fourth Regiment, Penna. Volunteer Infantry. Although he was wounded in the right arm, at the battle of Chancellorsville, he refused to go to the hospital and remained on the field until the close of the fight. In his political convictions he is a Democrat and he has served in local offices, including that of school director and of tax collector and supervisor.

Mr. Bauer blew the first steam whistle ever heard in Butler County at the Bauer Brothers Mill in Butler in 1865. He also had the misfortune to have the first boiler explosion in the county which happened at the mill during the same year. Fortunately no one was hurt in this disaster. A humorous incident happened in connection with the blowing of the first whistle. It was in the early morning, about daylight, and the residents of the quiet little village were not aware that such a thing existed in the town. A superstitious German resident was lighting his fire, when he heard the first blast of the whistle. He imagined

that it was the sound of Gabriel's horn and seizing a bucket of water, he dashed it on his kitchen fire and immediately went to praying.

GEORGE A. SPANG, who is treasurer and manager of The Spang Company at Butler, where the main plant is situated, having branch shops at other points, is a leading business man of this city where he has resided for the past thirty-five years. He was born in 1868, in Armstrong County, Penna. His father was the late J. R. Spang.

George A. Spang was a child when his parents moved to Butler and he obtained his education in the Butler schools. He was but a boy, however, when the burden of his own support fell upon him and he began his earning of money by driving a dray. Later he went to Pittsburg where he learned the machinist trade with the firm of Swain & Angel, remaining for three years and then returned to Butler. About this time he suffered an injury to his eyes and was obliged to give up working at his trade for two and one-half years, during this period finding employment in the Klingler mills. By that time his eyes had sufficiently been strengthened so that he could resume work as a machinist and in 1894, although he had not a dollar of capital, he determined to go into business for himself and depend upon his skill and industry to bring him custom and success. He secured a machine shop in the old Cuthbert Building, on the same place where his commodious shops, with all their expensive machinery are situated, but in six weeks time he found a better business opening at Glade Mills. He remained there for three and one-half years and then resided for the same length of time at Renfrew, after which he came back to Butler. He first leased his present property and later purchased it. In 1901, The Spang Company was established, and in 1908 the business was incorporated with J. F. Ander-

son as president and George A. Spang as treasurer and manager. In the same year the company put up a fine reinforced concrete building with dimensions of 62 by 122 feet, divided into two stores. Mr. Spang has about 100 men in his employ and has the superintendence of all of the business. In August, 1904, a branch shop was started at Coffeyville, Kansas, in the Kansas oil fields, and in May, 1908, another shop was established at Tulsa, Oklahoma, both of them being still in operation, and all the property on which the plants are located are owned by the Spang Company. This company manufactures all kinds of oil well supplies and makes a specialty of oil well packing.

In 1890, Mr. Spang was married to Miss Laura A. Brandon, of Butler, and they have five children: Lillian, Ferdinand, Loyal, Mildred and Everett. With his family, Mr. Spang belongs to the Second Presbyterian Church of Butler. He is a Knight Templar Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine. In recalling the events of this successful and representative man, it will be observed that he has prospered on account of his own efforts, independent of any assistance, and he may well be proud, when he recalls how he has overcome the various handicaps of his early manhood. He is one of Butler's most respected citizens.

CHARLES RIMP, a prosperous farmer of Summit Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, has a fine farm of 100 acres situated about two miles north of the village of Herman. He was born on this place March 13, 1875, and is a son of John and Catherine (Knause) Rimp, and grandson of John Rimp, Sr.

John Rimp, Sr., was born in Germany and there was reared to maturity. He served in the German army the required length of time and continued to reside in that country until he was thirty years of age, when he set sail for America. He set-

tled in Butler County, Pennsylvania, in 1832, and cleared a farm upon which he lived the remainder of his days.

John Rimp, Jr., was a veteran of the Civil War, serving for four years in a Pennsylvania regiment and participating in some of the hardest fought battles of the war. He was mustered out at Butler and returned to the home farm. During the early years of his business career, he worked on a steamboat on the Ohio River, but finally settled down to farming in Butler County. He was united in marriage with Catherine Knause, by whom he had the following children: Annie, Ella, one who died in infancy, William, Charles and Minnie, twins; and Edward.

Charles Rimp was reared on the old homestead and received his education in the public schools of the community. He has always engaged in farming, with the exception of seven years during which period he worked for the Standard Plate Glass Company at Butler. He returned to the farm in 1906, and has since followed general farming and stock raising. He has a comfortable two-story house, a good barn and other necessary buildings for the successful prosecution of his work. He has an oil well on the farm, which produces about ten barrels per day, and has another in the course of drilling which is expected to show still better results.

August 5, 1903, Mr. Rimp was united in marriage with Miss Rose Rabbitt, a daughter of John and Annie (Smith) Rabbitt, who lived in Armstrong County, Penna. Three children are the offspring of this union: Charles Edward, Gertrude, and John Rabbitt Rimp. Religiously, they are members of the Catholic Church and very active in church affairs. Fraternally, Mr. Rimp is a member of Butler Lodge No. 8, Woodmen of the World.

LAWRENCE O. MARKEL, a well known business citizen of Evans City, Penna., is secretary of the Burry and



RESIDENCE OF CHARLES RIMP, SUMMIT TOWNSHIP

Markel Company, an old and well established concern, dealing extensively in hardware and implements, vehicles, paints, etc. He is a native of Butler County, Penna., having been born on the old home farm in Forward Township, February 8, 1880. He is a son of Daniel and Mary A. (Helm) Markel, and grandson of Zeno and Susan (Stamm) Markel.

Zeno Markel, the grandfather, came to Butler County from Bucks County, Penna., when he was eighteen years of age, and first cleared a farm on Muddy Creek and later moved to a farm in Forward Township. The latter years of his life were spent in retirement in Evans City, where he died at the age of eighty-three years. His widow survived him some years, dying at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. They were parents of the following children: Elizabeth, who was the wife of Jacob Zigler, both now deceased; Maria, wife of John Webber; Hannali, deceased; and Daniel.

Daniel Markel was the youngest of the family and was born in Forward Township, Butler County, May 7, 1854. He engaged in farming on the home farm, which consists of 150 acres and now forms a part of his estate. In 1889, in order to secure better educational advantages for his children, he moved to Evans City, and sometime later engaged in the hardware business in partnership with L. N. Burry, under the firm name of Burry & Markel. In February, 1905, the business was incorporated under the name of the Burry and Markel Company, and Daniel Markel served as president until his death, June 24, 1907. Mrs. Markel still resides in Evans City, and is surrounded by many friends of long years' standing. She was in maiden life Miss Mary A. Helm, daughter of John Helm, an early-day blacksmith of Evans City. As a result of her marriage to Mr. Markel which occurred in 1879, the following children were born: Lawrence O.; Flora, wife of Victor A. Barnhart;

Emma L.; Amanda D., wife of Edgar Shaffer; Luella C.; Iva M.; Carl H.; Zeno H.; William D.; S. Dorothy; Mary G.; and Gene I.

Lawrence O. Markel was nine years of age when his parents located in Evans City, and he was there educated in the public schools and in John Tinstman's Academy. At the age of sixteen years he entered the office of Edward Dambach, who conducted a lumber company at Evans City, and continued for ten years, after which he represented the Hastings Lumber Company of Pittsburg as traveling representative for a short time. He then returned to Evans City and became a stockholder in the Burry and Markel Company, in the affairs of which concern he has since taken an active part. Upon the death of his father, Mr. Burry became president, and he became secretary and treasurer, in which capacity he now serves.

Lawrence O. Markel, is an ardent Democrat in his political belief. Fraternally, he is a member of Harmony Lodge No. 429, F. & A. M. at Zelienople. In religious faith and fellowship, he is a member of the Reformed Church.

JOHN HINDMAN, residing on a farm of 136 acres in Clay Township, Butler County, Penna., located about two and one-half miles south of West Sunbury, is engaged in general farming, but for many years worked in the oil fields. He was born on the farm now owned by his brother Thomas, in Marion Township, Butler County, on October 22, 1850, and is a son of Thomas and Mary (McClung) Hindman.

Robert Hindman, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, came to this country from Ireland, and with his brother, John, became owner of about 700 acres of land in Washington Township, Butler County. Thomas Hindman, father of the gentleman whose name heads this record, was born in Washington Township and there reared to manhood. After his marriage he moved to

Marion Township, Butler County, and about the year 1866 purchased a farm in Franklin Township. He lived upon that place a number of years, then leaving the place under the care of his oldest son, Robert, moved upon the farm he owned in Washington Township.

John Hindman was ten years old when his parents moved to Franklin Township, and he subsequently went with them to Washington Township, where he continued two or three years thereafter. He then went into the oil fields, working for a period of twenty-three years as driller and tool dresser, being located in Venango County and various other places. For a time he was in partnership with his brother, Thomas, as contractor, and they drilled a great many wells. About twenty-five years ago, Mr. Hindman took up his residence on his present farm, which was the birthplace of his wife, and he has since continued here. He erected the commodious frame house and the substantial barn which stand on the place, and has one of the best improved farms in the neighborhood. He follows general farming and also has a good gas well on the farm.

Mr. Hindman was united in marriage with Miss Elmira Miller, who was born and reared in Clay Township, and is a daughter of Henry Miller. Two children were born to them: Luther, who died in infancy; and another who died unnamed. They adopted a daughter, Jessie M., who now is the wife of Harry Sutton. Fraternally, the subject of this sketch is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a Democrat in politics, and was elected on that ticket to the office of road supervisor. In religious faith he is a Lutheran and a liberal supporter of the church.

OLIVER NEUBERT, general farmer and stockraiser, is a representative citizen of Jefferson Township, where he owns a fine farm of seventy-five acres, on the Sax-

onburg Road, about one mile north of the town. He was born in Germany, July 13, 1854, and is a son of Charles and Wilhelmina (Fisher) Neubert.

Charles Neubert brought his family from Germany, in 1867. He settled at Allegheny, Pennsylvania, where he found work as a stone-mason—a new trade to him, as he had previously worked at silver mining. From Allegheny he moved to Westmoreland County and some years later came to Butler County and resided on the present farm of his son Oliver. He had nine children, namely: Otto, Ida, Antonio, Anna, Oliver, Oscar, Richard, Emil and Charles.

Oliver Neubert was thirteen years old when his parents emigrated to America and he here finished the education he had commenced in his native land. He assisted his father during the latter's life and subsequently came into possession of his present farm. The land is well situated and responds readily to Mr. Neubert's methods of cultivation, and he has made excellent improvements here. His buildings are practically new, his residence being a comfortable two-story one and his bank barn of very substantial construction, the old buildings having been destroyed by fire some years since.

Mr. Neubert married Barbara Wagner, a daughter of George and Margaret (Kalp) Wagner, farming people in Jefferson Township, and they have the following children: Ella, who lives at home; George, a carpenter by trade, married Della Lefever; Richard and Ralph, both work in the oil fields; Otto and Albert, twins, work in the oil fields (Albert is a carpenter); Ida, who resides at home; Arthur and Herbert, both are in school; and Paul and Martin. Mr. Neubert and family belong to the Lutheran Church and he is a member of its council. He takes an active interest in township affairs and is so well and favorably known that he has frequently been elected to office and has served acceptably as a

member of the Grand Jury, handling some very important cases, as a member of the Board of Elections, as supervisor, and for two years has been a school director.

JOHN S. MCKEE, D. D., who, for many years was pastor of the United Presbyterian Church at Butler and enjoyed in large degree the respect, esteem, confidence and affection of the people to whom he so faithfully ministered, was born June 22, 1850, in Pittsburg, Penna., and was a son of William and Elizabeth (Shields) McKee.

Doctor McKee came of Irish ancestry, both grandfather and father having been born in County Down, Ireland. In 1844, William McKee, the father, then being twenty years of age and a carpenter by trade, emigrated to America and took up his residence at Pittsburg, Penna., where, in 1849, he was united in marriage with Elizabeth Shields, who died in 1859. In 1862, William McKee contracted a second union with Jane Cox. He was the father of five children by his first marriage and six by his second. The McKee family has been of the Presbyterian faith for generations.

Doctor John S. McKee was educated in the public schools, the East Liberty Academy and the Western University, and completed the prescribed course at the latter institution in 1869. From boyhood it had been his cherished desire to enter the ministry and in preparation for this important step, he entered the United Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Allegheny, where he was graduated in 1873 and in the same year was licensed to preach by the Monongahela Presbytery. He then visited Scotland and enjoyed a year's training in the Free Church College at Edinburgh. On October 19, 1875, Mr. McKee was installed as pastor of the East Brady Church, where his labors continued for five years, when he accepted a call from Mercer, Penna., and served as pastor of the United Presbyterian Church there for four years. On

October 1, 1884, he accepted a call from the United Presbyterian Church at Butler, and he remained associated with this charge until the close of his useful life. Under his fostering care both the material affairs and the spiritual life of the congregation improved and was quickened, and the personal influence he exerted will long be felt in the community.

In June, 1878, Doctor McKee was married to Sophia M. Templeton, of Brady's Bend, Penna. Mrs. McKee with their one daughter, Jeannie Elizabeth, reside in their comfortable home at No. 322 East Pearl street, Butler.

In the usual acceptance of the term, Doctor McKee was no politician, but he was so determined in his temperance views that he allied himself definitely with the Prohibition party. He was a man of many gifts, of brilliant talents, and his activities made him known far beyond the confines of Butler County.

J. R. McCANDLESS, one of the substantial citizens of Cherry Township, who is carrying on agricultural operations on a fine farm of eighty three acres, situated on the road from Pleasant Valley Church to Harrisville, has been a resident of Cherry Township nearly all of his life. He was born September 21, 1832, at Parker's Landing, Armstrong County, Penna., and is a son of Mark and Mary (Russell) McCandless.

When Mr. McCandless was two years of age, his parents located on a farm near Moniteau, and here he was reared to manhood. Until twenty-five years of age he carried on various occupations, and at that time became engaged in farming, which he carried on for one year after his marriage in Cherry Township, then removing to Concord Township, where he resided until 1861. Since that time he has been engaged in general farming on his present property, a fine tract of fertile land, on which Mr. McCandless has made many im-

provements. His present handsome residence was erected by him in 1881.

Mr. McCandless was married to Eliza Jane McCallen, who was born in Cherry Township, and is a daughter of John and Rebecca (Walker) McCallen. Two children have been born to this union, namely: Mary Rebecca, is the wife of Robert Billingsley, residing on the line between the States of Pennsylvania and West Virginia, where Mr. Billingsley is engaged as an oil worker, and they have two children, Lewis Montrose and J. Edgar; and John Walker, married Mary Orpha Thompson, and has three children,—Charles Plummer, Hazel Z. and Gladys. Mr. McCandless is a member of the Pleasant Valley Presbyterian Church. His standing in his community is high, and he is regarded as an expert on agricultural matters.

MRS. MARTHA E. IMAN, widow of the late Joseph Iman, resides on a well improved farm of forty-five acres in Donegal Township, Butler County, Penna., and is one of the honored and highly respected residents of that locality. She was born in West Moreland County, Penna., a daughter of Hugh and Alice (Staller) McIntire, who were prominent old settlers of West Moreland County.

Mrs. Iman was reared in her native locality, residing there for about twenty-five years and was married in Indiana County, Penna., to Joseph Iman, a son of John and Alice Iman, also residents of West Moreland County. Subsequent to their marriage, which occurred February 7, 1870, Mr. and Mrs. Iman resided for about five years in Indiana County. He was a brick molder by trade, but after coming to Butler County in 1875, he engaged in the oil business at Petrolia, where they resided for six months on the old Wilson farm. From there Mr. and Mrs. Iman removed to Troutman where they resided a period of seventeen years, when they moved to Thorn Creek, where Mr. Iman

engaged in the oil business for one year. After disposing of his oil interests, the family came to Butler County, locating in Donegal Township, where the death of Mr. Iman occurred December 9, 1902.

The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Iman: John, who resides on the farm with his mother, was born in 1871 and married in 1895 to Elizabeth Wilson, a daughter of Aaron Wilson (they have two children, Ella and Elmer); Mary married Edward Ellenburger of Fairview Township, Butler County, and has one child, Thomas; Hugh a resident of Donegal Township, married Loretta Rentzel of Chicora and to them have been born four children—May, Joseph, Ruth (deceased), and one died in infancy; Mary E., William J., Gertrude, deceased, and Ruth, deceased; Thomas, died aged eighteen years, five months and fourteen days; William, died aged nine months; Charles, residing at home; Joseph, who also lives at home; George, lives in West Virginia, married Ollie Montgomery and has two children, Ardell and Lillian; Minerva married William Slater, a resident of West Virginia, and they have two children, Ethel and George Harold. The religious connection of the family is with the Methodist Church. Mr. Iman was a member of the Knights of Honor and of the K. O. T. M.

Mrs. Iman bought her present farm of forty-five acres in 1906 from Charles Duffy and has made all of the improvements on it. There are two producing oil wells on the land. Mrs. Iman is possessed of true womanly qualities and a kindly manner, which has won for her the marked regard of all with whom she has been brought in contact.

WILLIAM JOHN KENNEDY, of the W. J. Kennedy Hardware Company, a leading business concern at Mars, was born March 11, 1854, in Clinton Township, Butler County, Penna., and is a son of Thomas and Margaret (Logan) Kennedy.



MR. AND MRS. JOSEPH IMAN

Thomas Kennedy was six years old when he accompanied his father from Ireland. The latter secured a farm of 230 acres in Clinton Township, Butler County, the larger part of which was covered with forest, ten acres alone having been cleared. Thomas Kennedy continued to live on that property, as he grew to manhood working to clear it, and when his father died, he inherited 100 acres. This farm is now owned by Thomas G. Kennedy, one of his sons. On that farm Thomas Kennedy died in 1893, aged seventy-seven years. He married Margaret Logan, who was born in Penn Township, Butler County, and died in 1907, aged eighty-three years. They had the following children: George, deceased; Agnes (Spohr); James; Margaret, deceased; William John; Martha, wife of John Miller; Thomas G., on the homestead; Mary E., wife of Reverend Monks; Clorinda, wife of Charles Davis; and Malissa.

Until he was eighteen years of age, William J. Kennedy remained at home assisting his father in his agricultural work, and then learned the carpenter trade, at which he subsequently worked for thirty-two years. For twenty-two years he engaged in contracting in Pittsburg and Allegheny, where he erected some of the finest residences among the noted beautiful structures of those cities. For five years of his residence in Pittsburg, his son was connected with the Marine Bank. In 1903, Mr. Kennedy came to Mars and purchased an interest in the Craig Hardware Company, the business then being incorporated under the style of the Craig, Kennedy Hardware Company. Eighteen months later Mr. Kennedy bought Mr. Craig's interest, admitting his son to partnership and changing the name to the W. J. Kennedy Hardware Company.

On Christmas Day, 1878, Mr. Kennedy was married at Allegheny, to Mary L. Bartley, and they have four children: Thomas, Mary, Edith and Alice. With his family, Mr. Kennedy belongs to the United

Presbyterian Church, in which he is an elder.

W. F. LYTLE, Justice of the Peace, at Butler, has been a resident of this city for the past twenty-one years and during the larger part of this time, was connected with its industrial life. He was born at Monongahela City, Washington County, Penna., in January, 1861, and is a son of James S. and Martha A. (Cowan) Lytle.

Robert Lytle, the paternal grandfather, was a well known man in Western Pennsylvania in his day. For many years he drove the stage which operated between Pittsburg and Franklin, Venango County, and in the later years of his life he was courtier at Franklin.

James S. Lytle, father of Judge Lytle, died a victim to the cruelties inflicted at Andersonville Prison, during the Civil War. In 1861 he enlisted and served through his first term of three months. He re-enlisted, entering then Company I, One Hundred Third Regiment, Penna. Volunteer Infantry. At Plymouth, North Carolina, he was captured by the Confederates and was taken to Andersonville Prison, where he suffered unspeakable tortures during his ten months of incarceration, and when finally exchanged was so emaciated by disease and famine, that his brave life closed ten days later. His widow, who was a daughter of Mathias Cowan, an early pioneer of Slippery Rock Township, Butler County, removed to Slippery Rock when her son, W. F., was five years old.

W. F. Lytle was deprived of this tender mother's care when he was but eleven years of age, and thus being left without his natural protectors, was obliged to hew out his own way in life with no practical assistance. For some six years he worked on a farm in Slippery Rock Township, and then learned the carpenter trade, and later the harness-maker's trade, and worked at the latter at Prospect, West Sun-

bury and Butler, for about seven years. About 1888 he resumed work as a carpenter and continued until May, 1898, when he suffered from an accidental fall from a bridge that disabled him from that time until the following October. His accident had occurred on the Bessemer Railroad and he was then given a position as watchman on that road, one that he efficiently filled until he was appointed to his present office in April, 1907. He has been an active and useful party worker for many years and this appointment is but a tardy recognition of his services. He is a man of excellent judgment and his life experiences have fitted him, in marked degree, for this office.

In 1882, Mr. Lytle was married to Miss Ellen McCall, who is a daughter of R. M. McCall, and they have two children, Bessie and Frances Grace. The former is the widow of the late Martin Penniebaker, of Lewistown, and she has one daughter, Jeanette Mildred. Mrs. Penniebaker resides with her father since her widowhood. Mr. Lytle is a member of a number of fraternal organizations including the Eagles, the Knights of Malta, and the National Legion.

ASA WATERS HEYL, D. D. S., with office on Pittsburg Street, has been a resident of Evans City, Penna., throughout his professional career and enjoys an extensive practice in that community. He is a native of Butler County, having been born at Prospect, May 3, 1880. He is a son of Martin and Nancy (Albert) Heyl, and a grandson of Martin and Christina Heyl, both of whom were born in Germany.

Martin Heyl, Sr., upon emigrating from Germany, located in Muddy Creek Township, Butler County, Penna., where he cleared a farm and resided until his death at the age of seventy-five years. He was survived by his widow for some years. They were parents of the following children: Martin, Jr.; Henry; John; Jacob;

Philip; George; Christina, wife of John Plimmer; Margaret (Caldwell); and Mary, deceased wife of Adam Wilson.

Martin Heyl, father of the subject of this sketch, was born and reared on the home farm in Muddy Creek Township, and at an early age learned the trade of a blacksmith. About the year 1863, he opened a shop in Prospect, Butler County, where he has since continued with uninterrupted success. He was united in marriage with Nancy Albert, a daughter of John Albert, who was of English birth. Mrs. Heyl was born about three miles east of Prospect. This union was blessed with the following children: Sidney, a blacksmith at Slippery Rock; Luther, manager of the Punxsutawney Hardware Company; William, a carpenter at Prospect; George, who is associated with his father in blacksmithing at Prospect; Ezra, who died in childhood; Alvin, who also died young; Asa Waters, subject of this sketch, who was named after Rev. Asa Waters, an old and respected divine of Prospect; and Ella, wife of Frank Clark.

Dr. Asa W. Heyl spent his boyhood days in Prospect, where he attended the public schools and Prospect Academy, from which institution he was graduated in 1897. He engaged in teaching school two winters in Muddy Creek Township, after which he entered the dental department of Western University of Pennsylvania. He was graduated in 1902 with the degree of D. D. S. and soon after located for practice in Evans City, where he has since continued. In 1908, he erected a fine modern home and office on Pittsburg Street near the Citizens' National Bank Building, it consisting of eight rooms and of brick construction. He is a member of the Pennsylvania Dental Society, and the Butler County Dental Society. He is local examiner and demonstrator for the Sanitol Chemical Laboratory Company.

October 29, 1902, Doctor Heyl was united in marriage with Miss Flo Forrester, a

daughter of James and Agnes Forrester of Prospect. Religiously, they are active members of the Lutheran Church, he acting as assistant superintendent of the Sunday-school, and president of the Lutheran League. Politically, he is a Republican.

MARTIN SPITHALER, one of Forward Township's best and most respected citizens, resides on his valuable farm of ninety acres, on which he was born, September 25, 1864, and is a son of Henry and Caroline (Householder) Spithaler.

Henry Spithaler, father of Martin, was born in Germany and came to America when he was about eighteen years of age, settling first in Beaver County, Penna. He purchased a farm and also operated an old-time horse-power threshing machine. After his marriage he sold his Beaver County farm and came to Butler County, where he purchased the farm on which his son Martin lives, in Forward Township. He was a fine business man and kept adding to his land until he owned two large farms and one small one, clearing the greater amount of this land himself. He died in the spring of 1899, aged seventy-two years. He married Caroline Householder, who was born in Germany and accompanied her parents to America, in girlhood. They had nine children, namely: Henry; Caroline, wife of John Shutt; Jacob; Fred; Sarah, wife of Adam Wehre; Daniel; Charles; Martin; and Amelia, wife of Fred Millerman, with whom the venerable mother resides.

Martin Spithaler grew to manhood in the old log house in which all the children were born and he remembers many occasions when fully an inch of snow sifted between the logs and fell on his bed. In his boyhood, youths were expected to work hard, when work was waiting to be done, and Martin had few chances to go to school and when opportunity came, he had to walk a distance of two miles to the old Critchlow school. He helped his father clear the

farm, which was no small undertaking. He lived at home until his marriage, after which he operated the William Goehring farm until the death of his father, who rewarded him for his long years of faithful service, by willing him the home farm. He has made many substantial improvements here and has a fine property. There is a producing oil well on the farm, in which he has a half interest.

In December, 1862, Mr. Spithaler was married to Miss Ella Goehring, who was a daughter of William and Sarah Goehring, and they had seven children, namely: Bertha, Ida, Amanda, Walter, Elmer, Matilda and Esther. Mrs. Spithaler died March 31, 1904, aged thirty-seven years, seven months and twenty-one days. She was a loving wife, a kind and careful mother and a good neighbor. Mr. Spithaler is a member of the Reformer Church. In politics he is a Democrat. He takes an interest in educational matters in his township and served four years as school director.

THOMAS FRITZ COOPER, who is the present head of the old Cooper family in Butler County, owns fifty-one acres of fine land in Jefferson Township, which is situated about one-half mile from Saxenburg, carries on general farming here as did his father before him. He was born March 27, 1862, on his present farm in Butler County, Penna., and is a son of Samuel and Barbara Anna Catherine (Snyder) Cooper.

Samuel Cooper was born on the above named farm, on which he lived to be sixty-eight years of age. His parents were William and Catherine Cooper, who settled here when they emigrated from County Down, Ireland. Samuel Cooper married Barbara Anna Catherine Snyder and they had eight children, namely: William J., Philip, Thomas, Levi S., Margaret, Jennie, Elizabeth and Samuel Oliver.

Thomas F. Cooper has spent his whole

life on his present farm, with the exception of three years, during which period he was proprietor of a hotel at Saxouburg. He has made farming his main occupation, although he also does a large amount of teaming and is an operator to some extent, in both oil and gas. He has good improvements on his property and his two-story residence is an attractive appearing home.

Mr. Cooper was married (first) to Miss Anna Deahl, who is survived by one son, Harold. He was married (second) to Miss Edna Brown, a daughter of John and Lyda Brown, and they have one child, Catherine Elizabeth. Mr. Cooper and wife belong to the Lutheran Church and he is a member of the church Council. He is identified with the order of Knights of Pythias, at Saxouburg, in which he is much interested.

JOSEPH F. SHIEVER, president of the First National Bank at Bruin, Pennsylvania, and a member of the firm of Sproull & Shiever, leading general merchants at Bruin, is one of the most representative citizens of this community. He was born in Franklin Township, Beaver County, Penna., March 19, 1875, and is a son of Michael and Caroline (Gerwig) Shiever.

The father of Mr. Shiever was born in Germany and was five years old when his parents brought him to America and he was reared in Beaver County, where he later married Caroline Gerwig, who belonged to a German family who had settled there prior to her birth.

Joseph F. Shiever grew up a farm boy and he attended the Franklin Township schools through boyhood and later enjoyed a course at the Slippery Rock State Normal School. For three winter terms he taught school in Lancaster Township, Butler County, and was considered an excellent teacher, but he wished to become neither a farmer nor a school-teacher, his inclinations leading him in the direction of a

business or commercial career. In 1901 he entered into partnership with Mr. Bolton, in a mercantile business at Slippery Rock, the firm name being Bolton & Shiever, which continued until the fall of 1903, when Mr. Shiever became manager for the mercantile department of the Coal and Limestone Company, at Redmond, Pennsylvania, where he remained until he came to Bruin, and in 1904 became associated with Mr. Sproull, in merchandising, under the firm style of Sproull & Shiever. Both members of this firm are practical, conservative business men and they control the volume of trade in their line.

Mr. Shiever was one of the organizers of the First National Bank at Bruin, which was incorporated October 15, 1907, and opened for business on January 14, 1908, Mr. Shiever being elected its first president and is also one of the board of directors. The business stands on a firm basis and, as its head, Mr. Shiever applies the same careful policy that has made him successful in his private enterprises.

Mr. Shiever married Miss Margaret M. Douth, who was born in Lawrence County, Penna., and is a daughter of the late Jeremiah Douth, formerly of Lawrence County. Mr. and Mrs. Shiever have one son, Wayne N. Mr. and Mrs. Shiever are members of the First Presbyterian Church of Bruin. He belongs to the the Butler County Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company, in which he is a director. In his political views he is a Republican.

JOSEPH B. HINCHBERGER, general agriculturist, residing on his well cultivated farm of eighty acres, which is situated in Butler Township, was born at Philadelphia, Penna., June 22, 1842, and is a son of Anthony and Barbara (Bosbarshield) Hinchberger.

Anthony Hinchberger was born in the province of Nancy, France, in 1792, a son of David Hinchberger, and died when aged seventy-six years. In early manhood he



MR. AND MRS. JOSEPH F. SHIEVER

was a soldier under the great Napoleon, and survived the battle of Waterloo, but two of his brothers were killed in the army. When he came to America he brought his wife and their two children. He took up his residence in Philadelphia, learned the cooper and stonemason trades but took more interest in gardening and farming. He was a man of large frame and big stature, and for years was foreman of the gang of street cleaners on Market Street, Philadelphia. His death was caused by accident. His children were as follows: Christopher, who lives in Butler Township; Mary, deceased, who was the wife of Frank Allwein; Barbara, deceased; Josephine, who married Samuel Shaffner, of Butler Township; Joseph B.; Christian, who lives at Butler; and John, who resides in Butler Township. The parents of this family were members of the Roman Catholic Church.

Joseph B. Hinchberger was educated in the Philadelphia schools. He remained on the home farm near that city until after his father's death. In 1864 he enlisted for service in the Civil War, entering Company G, One Hundred and First Regiment, Penna. Volunteer Infantry, and remained in the service until the close of hostilities. He is a charter member of the Butler Post of the Grand Army of the Republic. Before purchasing his present farm he worked for some seven years on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and was foreman of the roundhouse. He has a very valuable farm, much of it being under cultivation, but sixteen acres being yet in timber, and three oil wells having been sunk, one of which is now producing. He raises both grain and stock. His improvements have all been of a substantial character. In 1908 he remodeled his residence and has a very comfortable and attractive home.

Mr. Hinchberger married Barbara Liebler, who is a daughter of George Liebler, of Butler Township, and they have seven children, as follows: Amelia, who is the

wife of John Sullivan, lives in the city of Washington, D. C.; George; Helena; Louis, who married Eliza Burns, resides in Butler Township; Mary; William, and Joseph. The family belong to St. Paul's Catholic Church.

In politics, Mr. Hinchberger is a Republican. On account of his high standing in his community and the general confidence in which he is held by his fellow citizens, he has frequently been elected to local office. He has efficiently served seven terms as school director, and has been supervisor, tax collector and overseer of the Poor, and was for two terms court tipstave of the court of Butler County.

ANDREW WHITE McCOLLOUGH is a name familiar throughout the oil and gas regions of Pennsylvania. It stands for all that is honorable in business, having been for a period of more than forty years linked with hundreds of transactions with all classes of people, to emerge untarnished by unscrupulous or unfair practices on the part of its bearer. Mr. McCollough may well take pride in his record. The vicissitudes of fortune bore him high on the waves of success, only to dash him against the rocks; but with fortitude and courage of a weather-beaten mariner, he righted his ship, figuratively speaking, and sailed safely into port. His good fortune came not through the misfortune of others, and his misfortune, although involving bankruptcy, did not entail the loss of a single dollar to his creditors. He is one of Butler's most prominent citizens and stands high in public esteem.

Mr. McCollough was born on the old White homestead in Franklin Township, Butler County, Penna., April 15, 1840, and is a son of Matthew and Jane (White) McCollough, both of whom came of pioneer families of Franklin Township. He was but four years of age at the death of his mother, and he was thereafter reared to manhood by his maternal grandparents.

Andrew S. and Angelina White. His early education was obtained in the common and Normal schools at Prospect, supplemented by a course in Connoquenessing Academy at Zelienople. He engaged as an instructor five terms in the schools of Connoquenessing, Jackson and Franklin Townships, after which he followed merchandising from 1861 to 1871. The latter year marked the beginning of his oil operations at Parker, Bear Creek, Millerstown and Greece City, which continued for several years with varying success. A student by nature he made a study of this business in all its details, and is admittedly one of the best known and widely informed gas and oil men in the State, being a recognized authority on the geological structure of the oil and gas regions. He possesses the largest private collection of standard works on geology in Western Pennsylvania. He was particularly successful in gas production, having developed six of the largest gas fields in the State.

At the height of a prosperous career, Mr. McCollough encountered unlooked for reverses that swept away his fortune, leaving him heavily involved, not only on his own account but as endorser for others. Free from these obligations by bankruptcy proceedings, he still recognized the moral obligation and set about with renewed energy in operating in the gas fields, in which he had an abiding faith. In time he was enabled to discharge every moral and legal obligation of his own and others, for whom he was endorser, the latter running up into many thousands of dollars. His wonderful success continued and he once more took rank among the stalwart men of affairs in the vicinity of Butler.

October 17, 1867, Andrew White McCollough was joined in marriage with Miss Mary Bredin, who is of pioneer families of Butler on both sides of the house, being a daughter of Edward M. and Adelia (Purviance) Bredin. Three children were the issue of this union: Marian, Kelt, and

Harry Ford. Religiously, he is a member of the Presbyterian Church, while his wife and daughters are members of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church. Politically, he is an unwavering supporter of the Republican party, and in 1908 was chosen as alternate delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago and was one of the Taft Republican Presidential electors of the state of Pennsylvania. He has been a member of Butler Lodge, F. & A. M., since early manhood. He has given liberally of his means toward the advancement of education and religion, and enjoys the respect and confidence of the community.

EDWIN A. WATSON, of the large mercantile firm of William Watson & Son, who conduct stores both at Isle and at Mt. Chestnut, was born October 28, 1868, in Buffalo Township, Butler County, Penna., and is a son of William and Mary A. (Sarver) Watson.

Alexander Watson, the grandfather of Edwin A., was born in Scotland. In 1849 he brought his family to America and settled in Armstrong County, Penna., where the remainder of his life was spent. He had four children: John A., William, Alexander and Isabella.

William Watson, father of Edwin A., was born in Wigtonshire, Scotland, February 12, 1838. For a number of years he was concerned in the stirring life on the frontier, engaged for a time in mining in the vicinity of Pike's Peak and other points and after he returned to Pennsylvania, served for ten months as an officer in Company D, Sixth Regiment, Penna. Heavy Artillery, in defending the city of Washington, during the Civil War. After the close of his military life, Mr. Watson bought a farm in Buffalo Township, which he sold in 1876, when he bought an interest in the mercantile business of Alexander Campbell & Sons, at Mount Chestnut. In 1878 Mr. Watson became the owner of the

whole business, which he conducted under his own name until 1892, when he admitted his son, Edwin A. to partnership.

Mr. Watson was married (first) to Mary E. Sarver, who died in 1874. They had four children: Clara E., who is the wife of Prof. S. L. Cheeseman, of Slippery Rock; John W., who resides at Seattle, Washington; Edwin A.; and A. Walter, who is in Alaska. Mr. Watson was married (second) to Mary M. Campbell.

Edwin A. Watson was educated in the township schools and may be said to have grown up in the business in which he is now a partner. Since 1892 he has been associated with his father under the firm name of William Watson & Son. In 1897 the firm established the store at Isle as a branch of the parent house and under the vigorous management of Edwin A. Watson, who has charge, it has developed into a larger concern than the one at Mount Chestnut. Prior to the establishing of the free delivery system, Mr. Watson was postmaster at Isle and he serves as express agent at this point. The two stores do the largest business in general merchandise, farm machinery, fertilizers and feed, in Franklin Township.

Edwin A. Watson married Miss Eva Stoops, who is a daughter of William Stoops, and they have six children: Garth, Huber, Janet, Kenneth, Charles and Paul. Mr. and Mrs. Watson are members of the Mount Chestnut United Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a staunch Republican.

ORA H. ANDERSON, one of Allegheny Township's prominent and representative citizens, a leading agriculturist and formerly an extensive oil producer, resides on his valuable farm, which contains 200 acres. He was born March 31, 1851, in Allegheny Township, Butler County, Penna., and is a son of Robert P. and Eliza J. (Reddick) Anderson.

The Anderson family is of Scotch ex-

traction and it was founded in Pennsylvania by John Anderson, the great-great-grandfather of Ora H. He was born in Scotland and settled in Mifflin County in pioneer days. From Mifflin County, James Anderson, the great-grandfather, came to Butler County, in 1804, settling in the neighborhood of Six Points, where he erected two grist mills, the first ever built in that section. Mills were among the first necessities of civilization and the Anderson mills drew custom from a large territory. John Anderson, son of James and grandfather of Ora H., operated a tannery on his farm. The Andersons have always been noted for their thrift and enterprise and they proved themselves most useful to the communities in which they had their homes.

Robert P. Anderson was born in Butler County and prior to the birth of his children, settled on the farm in Allegheny Township, which is now owned by his son, Ora H. Here his death took place, in 1898, when in his eightieth year. He was active in public matters, served frequently and acceptably in local offices and was one of the leading members of the Scrub Grass Allegheny Presbyterian Church. Two of his children survive, namely: Ora H. and Emma N. The latter resides with her venerable uncle, Rev. Samuel Anderson, a Presbyterian minister, who has his home at Bradentown, Florida.

Ora H. Anderson grew to manhood on his present farm and was educated at Glade Run Academy, near Dayton, Penna., and Washington-Jefferson College, at Washington, Pennsylvania, and was graduated from the latter institution in 1876. After a short period of school-teaching, Mr. Anderson was engaged in the oil industry, but later turned his whole attention to operating, developing and improving his large estate.

Mr. Anderson married Miss Catherine Riddle, who was born in Venango County, Penna., and is a daughter of the late James

P. Riddle, formerly of Scrub Grass Township, Venango County. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have the following children: Eliza and Mary, both of whom are successful teachers in the public schools; and Robert H., James and Eleanor S. Mr. Anderson and family are members of the Scrub Grass Presbyterian Church, in which he is an elder. He is a Republican in his political views and he has served both as school director and as auditor of Allegheny Township.

ADAM TROUTMAN, one of Butler's most highly respected citizens, who, for many years was identified with her business interests and whose enterprise is perpetuated and name honored in the extensive business of A. Troutman's Sons, has been a resident here since 1847. He was born in Germany, in 1832, and is a son of Adam and Mary (Cradel) Troutman.

The parents of Mr. Troutman settled first at Harmony, Penna., after their long voyage of three months, across the stormy ocean, and then located on a farm in Clearfield Township, Butler County, from which they moved to Penn Township, where they lived during the remainder of their lives.

Adam Troutman, bearing his father's name, was an infant when his parents settled in Clearfield Township, in 1832, and until he was twelve years old he assisted on the home farms. There were, however, thirteen children in the family and, as his services were not needed, young Adam bravely started out to find other work and to thereby add to the family's fortune, but after six months, during which he worked as hostler in Jacob Riber's hotel, he returned home and attended school through the following winter. In the spring he again started out, going to Brady's Bend, where he went to work in a coal bank, where for long hours he drove a patient old mule, and there he remained for two years. Mr. Troutman was not satisfied, however, with the education he had been

able to acquire and after his return home, he went to school for two more months. From there he went to the Zimmerman Hotel, which then stood on the present site of the Willard, and after working there for one year, he was engaged by the groceryman, James Negley. For his first year's services, he received the sum of \$25, clothing and board, and the second year, \$50, the third year, \$75, and the fourth year, \$100. In the fifth year, when he married, his salary was fixed at \$25 per month.

In the meanwhile, Mr. Troutman had acquired a good education by attending night school and had assisted his father in the purchase of land, and so careful, prudent and frugal had he been, with a constant eye to the future establishing of a business of his own, that when Mr. Negley was ready to sell out he had enough capital to go into partnership, later, with Mr. Negley in a new business, which continued for two years, when Mr. Negley bought his interest. Mr. Troutman, with George Weber, then purchased the general mercantile business of William S. Boyd and this partnership continued for five years, when Jacob Boose bought Mr. Weber's interest. Mr. Troutman and Mr. Boose continued together for eighteen months, when the former bought out the latter and thus gratified the laudable ambition he had long cherished, of owning a business for himself. The old residents of Butler recall Mr. Troutman as a merchant for many years and he continued to conduct his business alone until he admitted his son, J. Henry Troutman, as an equal partner, the firm name becoming A. Troutman & Son. In 1901, Mr. Troutman sold out his interest to two other sons, George and William Troutman, when the firm name became as it now stands, A. Troutman's Sons. It continues to be one of the leading enterprises of the city and although Mr. Troutman has lived retired ever since, it is a matter of pride with him that the business standards he established



ROBERT A. MARKS

are still in force with the younger generation. He was one of the first directors of the Butler Savings Bank. In his efforts, Mr. Troutman proved that a young man's success depends largely upon himself and that to advance beyond his fellow plodders, he must not only have brains, but also ambition, perseverance and a proper regard for the fidelity that he owes to his employers. Along that line lies preferment.

In 1833, Mr. Troutman was married to Miss Margaret Agner and they have had six children: J. Henry, who is secretary and treasurer of the Standard Plate Glass Company; George, who is one of his father's successors; Mary, who is the wife of William Ziegler of Butler; Louise, who is the wife of James B. Hazlett; Albert C., who is the district attorney of Butler County; and William, who is part proprietor of A. Troutman's Sons.

Mr. Troutman is one of the valued members of the Lutheran Church at Butler, with which he has long been identified, in his early years serving as its treasurer and later as deacon and elder.

ROBERT A. MARKS, who was formerly engaged in mercantile pursuits and interested for some years in oil production in Middlesex Township, now operating the leading general store in Gallery, Pennsylvania, which he purchased of J. H. Thomas. He was born in Richland Township, Allegheny County, Penna., February 16, 1859, and is a son of William and Eliza (Whiteside) Marks.

The father of Mr. Marks was born in the north of Ireland and died in Allegheny County, Penna., in 1884, aged sixty-four years. He came to America when a young man and settled first in Middlesex Township, Butler County, from which section he moved to Allegheny County and there spent the remainder of his life. He served as a soldier in the Civil War, enlisting from Richland Township. He married a daughter of George Whiteside. She

was born also in Ireland and accompanied her parents to America and to Middlesex Township, Butler County. To William Marks and wife were born nine children, namely: Mary, deceased, was the wife of S. J. Rankin; Jennie, who is the wife of W. J. Sheppard, of Allegheny; James, who resides at Valencia, Pennsylvania; W. J., deceased; Robert A.; Agnes, who is the wife of Thomas Marshall, of Bakerstown; Luella, who is the wife of Dr. McCandless, of Butler; and an unnamed infant.

Robert A. Marks was reared and educated in his native township and when twenty-three years of age he entered into partnership with his brother W. J. Marks, under the style of W. J. Marks & Brother, in a general store at Glade Mills. Later, J. P. Whiteside succeeded W. J. Marks and the firm style became Marks & Whiteside, which continued until 1902, when Mr. Marks bought Mr. Whiteside's interest and carried on the business alone until August, 1907, when he sold out to A. I. Aber. For some fifteen years Mr. Marks was interested in the oil producing business but he has severed his connection with this line of industry along with others, in Middlesex Township. He was one of the leading Republicans of Middlesex Township and has served in the offices of school director, clerk and treasurer of that township, and had he sought other positions of a political nature, could easily have secured them.

Mr. Marks married Miss Lizzie Belle Heckert, who is a daughter of Joseph Heckert, of Middlesex Township, and they have two children: William Leroy, who is a member of the class of 1911, in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania; and Robert Howard. Mr. Marks, like his father, is a leading member of the Middlesex Presbyterian Church, of which he has been a trustee. He has been affiliated with the Masonic fraternity for many years and belongs to Lodge No. 272, F. & A. M., at Butler, Butler Chapter and Greenville Commandery. He belongs also

to Connoqmonessing Lodge of Odd Fellows, the Elks at Butler and to Glade Mills Camp of the Modern Woodmen of America, of which he is venerable council.

GEORGE W. MARBURGER, owner of eighty-five acres of valuable farm land in Adams Township, has spent all of his life from the age of eight years on this farm, and was born February 27, 1852, in Allegheny County, Penna. His parents were Milton and Eva (Shrum) (Mateer) Marburger.

The parents of Mr. Marburger were both born in Germany. The father came to America in early manhood and his first work was done on the old canal that was then in course of construction in Butler and Allegheny Counties. Later he bought fifty acres of land in Allegheny County, which he later sold to advantage and then purchased the farm in Adams Township which is now owned by his son, George W., which formerly belonged to Judge Marshall. On this farm Milton Marburger spent the remainder of his life. He died in 1873, aged sixty-four years. He married a widow, Mrs. Eva (Shrum) Mateer, who had three children at that time, namely: Christian; Caroline, who married B. Miller; and Sarah, who married Abraham Zeigler. The following children were born to her second marriage: Anna, who married Henry Wolfe; Catherine, who married John Burr; Eva, who married Isaac Unstead; Susan, who married Philip Geise; Mary, who married Joseph Cashdollar; Elizabeth, who married Jacob Mathay; Emma, who married B. Dunbar; George W.; and John. The mother of this family survived the father for many years. She died in 1906, when aged ninety-one.

George W. Marburger was married June 30, 1897, to Anna Walters and they have four children: Ruth, William, Bessie and Russell. In politics, Mr. Marburger is a Democrat. He belongs to a well known

family that has always stood very high in public esteem in Butler County.

EMIL F. NEUBERT, who conducts a meat market at Saxonburg where he is numbered with the reliable business men, owns four acres of land which lies in the extreme end of the town, his residence being a commodious two-story house standing on Main Street. He was born in 1868, in Germany and was nine years old when he was brought to America by his parents, who were Charles and Wilhelmina (Fisher) Neubert.

The father of Mr. Neubert resided first in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, then in Westmoreland County, and later came to Butler County and died on the farm on which his son Oliver resides.

Emil F. Neubert attended school at Pittsburg and there soon learned the English language. His first work was in helping farmers in the environs of Pittsburg and then he learned the baker's trade and later worked for his brother Oliver, in the latter's butcher shop. In the course of time he started into the business for himself and settled in the central part of the village of Saxonburg. He soon built up a fine trade and later purchased his present property and for the past twenty-two years has enjoyed the patronage of the best people of this community. He has made his own way and through business methods of honesty and integrity, has gained and kept the confidence of his fellow citizens. In almost any part of the surrounding country, one of Mr. Neubert's meat wagons may be seen, as he has a large country trade as well as an ample town patronage.

On July 25, 1883, Mr. Neubert was married to Miss Mary Sachs, a daughter of Frederick and Hannah (Green) Sachs, and they have an interesting family bearing the following names: Minnie, Edward, Lewis Harry, Milton, Hattie, Fred and Theodore. The eldest daughter married James Vogley and they have an infant.

Mr. Neubert is a leading member of the Lutheran Church at Saxonburg. He has taken an active part in town affairs and has served on the town council and as school director. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias, No. 279, Saxonburg.

WILLIAM HARVEY WISE, a prominent farmer and dairyman of Penn Township, who has oil and coal on his own land, was born in Allegheny City, Penna., October 9, 1864, and is a son of Jacob P. and Sarah Belle (Davis) Wise.

Jacob P. Wise was born in Shaler Township, Allegheny County, Penna., in 1839, and is a son of Daniel Wise, who was one of the early settlers of Shaler Township. In early manhood he learned the blacksmith trade, which he followed until 1863 and then turned his attention to farming, which he continued in Shaler Township until 1893 and then bought the farm in Penn Township on which his son now resides. Here he engaged in general farming until 1897. In 1901 he sold the farm to his son, William Harvey. In politics he is a Republican and served two terms as supervisor of Penn Township. He married a daughter of Thomas Davis, of Connoquenessing Township, who was born in 1842 and died in 1897. She was a beloved member of the Thorn Creek Methodist Episcopal Church. To Jacob P. Wise and wife were born the following children: Anna Mary, who is the wife of Thomas Hartzell, residing at Harmony; William Harvey; Hannah, who is the wife of Clyde Kennedy, living in Penn Township; Maggie Belle, who is the wife of William Hayes, residing in Penn Township; and Sarah, who is the wife of Bryson Kennedy, residing in Penn Township.

William Harvey Wise was reared and educated in Allegheny County and his business has always been concerned with agricultural pursuits. After his marriage he followed trucking but after coming to his present farm he went into stockraising,

general farming and dairying, raising corn, oats, wheat and hay, keeping fourteen head of fine cattle and selling milk in Pittsburg. He has three producing oil wells on the farm which are worked under lease and at the present writing he is opening a coal bank which promises to be of great value. He is a well informed, practical business man and has all his interests well in hand.

Mr. Wise married Ida M. Bell, who is a daughter of George Bell of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, and they have seven children: Mabel Irene, William Harvey, Ralph Orbin, Homer Nelson, John Robert, Jean Elizabeth and Thayer Bell. Mr. Wise with his family belongs to the Thorn Creek Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he is a steward and trustee. He has been active in Sunday-school work and served two terms as superintendent of the school connected with the above church.

DANIEL R. HILLARD, one of Venango Township's successful general farmers, was born on his present farm in Venango Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, February 17, 1844, and is a son of John and Jane (McMillian) Hillard and a grandson of Alexander Hillard.

The parents of Mr. Hillard were well known farming people of Venango Township, where they lived many years and reared a large family. John Hillard served in the war of 1812. They had the following children: Thomas and Priscilla, both now deceased; Margaret, who married Jesse Joseph, had nine children—Jane, Thomas, Sarah, Rosa, Ida, James, Catherine, Newton and Daniel; J. B., who married Katherine Louge of Clarion County and whose children are: Edward, J. B., Thomas, Annie, Jennie, Fred, Mary and Lizzie; James is deceased; Elizabeth, who married Joseph Wild, has had twelve children—James, John, Jane (deceased), Ira, Joseph, Daniel, Priscilla, Flora, Della, Richard, Blanche and Mary; Martha never married; Mary Catherine is deceased;

John, who married Eliza J. Jamison had fourteen children—Belle, Bessie, Janet, John, Priscilla, James, Archibold, Emma (deceased), Daniel (deceased), Grace, Ralph, Leon, Eva (deceased), and Claire; Daniel R. is the subject of this sketch; Nancy Jane, who married Richard Kelly, had eight children—Theodore, Nolla, Ivy, Richard, Ethel, Mabel, Jonathan and Mark; Sarah, who was married (first) to James Davison and (second) to Wilson Mahood, is now deceased. The children of Sarah's first marriage were Harry, James and Daniel. One infant was born to her second marriage but it is now deceased.

Daniel R. Hillard was reared on the home farm with his brothers and sisters and with them attended the Blair and the Campbell schools in Venango Township. He continued to live at home and he received about forty acres of the homestead from his brother James, by will, and to this added thirty-five acres by purchase. The farm is well improved and Mr. Hillard assisted in putting up the present substantial farm buildings, which make this a comfortable and attractive home. There are two fine orchards on the place, one of them having been set out by his grandfather. Mr. Hillard also owns a vacant lot at Annisville, in Washington Township. He is a Civil War veteran and a member of S. J. Rosenberg Post, No. 538, G. A. R.

On February 23, 1882, Mr. Hillard was married to Miss Jennie Rodgers, who is a daughter of James Rodgers, of Allegheny Township. Her father, like Mr. Hillard's, served in the War of 1812. Mr. and Mrs. Hillard are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Eau Claire. In politics, Mr. Hillard is a Republican but he is no seeker for office.

NELSON McELVAIN, a representative citizen and farmer of Clay Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, resides on a valuable farm of ninety-one acres, located about one-half mile east of West Sunbury,

a part of this farm having been acquired by his paternal grandfather as early as 1807. He was born on a farm in Washington Township, Butler County, May 3, 1842, and is a son of William, Jr., and Nancy (Conway) McElvain, and a grandson of William McElvain, Sr.

William McElvain, Sr., was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and was there married. Difficulties of travel and communication made members of a family, when separated, practically strangers to the other's movements, although living what we would now consider but a short distance apart—in fact in adjoining states. This is exemplified by the experience of Mrs. McElvain, who in maiden life was a Caldwell. A few years after they had set up housekeeping in Lancaster County, she formed a desire to visit her parents in Virginia, and as a result she and her husband started out on horseback, Mrs. McElvain carrying her infant child in her arms. Arriving at her old home she found her parents had moved away, and all the neighbors could vouchsafe in reply to her questioning was that the family had moved further South. She never heard from them again. Returning to Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, they resided there for a time, then moved to Westmoreland County in the same state, and in 1807 came on to Butler County. William cleared up the farm in Clay Township, and both died on this place.

William McElvain, Jr., was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, and was but a child when his parents located in Clay Township, where he grew to manhood. After his marriage he purchased the farm in Washington Township, on which the subject of this record was born. He died on that place, and his widow spent her declining years at the home of her son, Nelson, she too being now deceased.

Nelson McElvain was born and reared in Washington Township. He began house-keeping, after marriage, on the old home



RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM ARNOLD, BRUIN

place, which he fell heir to, but later sold that place and in 1886 purchased his present farm from an uncle, Samuel McElvain. He has engaged in general farming and is one of the substantial men of the community.

William McElvain, who lived in Washington Township, reared a family of seven children, the eldest of whom was Mary, wife of George Craker. Annis, wife of John Porter, and Jane, wife of Joseph Glenn, after marriage resided in northern Michigan; Margaret, wife of William McMahan, resided in Clarion County, Pennsylvania; Emeline, wife of Alpheus Steintorf, resided in Virginia; Nancy, the only daughter now living, is the wife of I. N. Meals and resides in Washington Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania.

Mr. McElvain, the subject of this sketch, was joined in marriage with Miss Margaret Glenn, a daughter of James Glenn of Clay Township. She was born and reared in this township. Three children are their offspring: Alice, who is the wife of Rev. J. P. Stoops, a Presbyterian minister of West Liberty, West Virginia, by whom she has three children—Lowery M. Potter and Nelson; Rella, who is the wife of S. J. Christley of Chicago, Illinois, and has three children—Paul, Zoe and Lloyd; and Angeline, who lives at home.

WILLIAM ARNOLD, a representative citizen and prosperous business man of Bruin, Butler County, Penna., has been for many years engaged as an oil producer and is at the present time one of the directors of the First National Bank of that borough. He was born in Lincolnshire, England, March 9, 1852, and is a son of James and Ann (Fisher) Arnold, both natives of England.

William Arnold was reared in Lincolnshire until his fifteenth year, then went to London and lived for nearly three years. At the age of eighteen, he took passage at Liverpool and after a voyage of fourteen

days landed at Boston, Massachusetts. He immediately after went west to Buffalo, New York, where he worked for one year, then moved to Venango County, Penna. There he was engaged several years in the oil fields, but in the spring of 1875 returned to England. He spent the summer in his native land and in the fall of the same year again sailed for America. He came to what then was Martiusburg, now Bruin, in Butler County, Pennsylvania, where he has since lived and met with deserved business success. He takes a deep interest in all questions relating to the development of the borough and its institutions, being especially favorable to measures calculated to improve the public school system.

In July, 1877, Mr. Arnold was united in marriage with Miss Susan Zuver, who was born in Venango County, Pennsylvania, and is a daughter of George E. Zuver, who still lives in that county and has passed his eighty-ninth birthday anniversary. Of the five children born to them, two survive, namely: William P. of Bruin, and Lotta Lenore. Religiously, Mr. Arnold and his family are members of the Presbyterian Church at Bruin, of which he served as trustee a number of years. Politically, he is a Republican. William P. Arnold married Roxie Rickenbrode and they have one child, Dorothy Queen.

HENRY B. STALKER, one of Venango Township's representative citizens, residing on his valuable farm of seventy-six acres, which lies two miles west of the borough of Eau Claire, was born October 28, 1844, in Sugar Creek Township, Venango County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Samuel and Jane (Blake) Stalker.

The paternal grandparents of Mr. Stalker were Thomas and Mary (Baton) Stalker and they had the following children: John, who married Elizabeth Moore; Rebecca, who married David Eakins, of Venango County; Samuel, who married Jane Blake; Rachel, who married Nelson

McAlister; James, who married Sarah Cunningham; Margaret, who married John Ray; William, who married Margaret Whitmer; Thomas, who married Anna Ray; and two who are now deceased.

The children of Samuel Stalker and wife were: Rachel, who married Jackson Mitchell; Mary Ann, who was accidentally drowned in French Creek; Jane and Thomas, both of whom are now deceased; William W., who married Mary Rodgers; Elizabeth, who married Joseph Alexander; Ruth, who married Martin O'Conner; Henry B.; Katherine, who married William Kellerman; John T., who married Louisa Blair; Emma, who married John Bovard; Martha and Thomas, both of whom are deceased; and James F., who married Ellen Sloan.

Henry B. Stalker obtained his education in the Cross-roads school-house in Sugar Creek Township, after which he assisted his father in operating the home farm for a time and then went into business for himself, purchasing a team and operating a huckster wagon at Parker's Landing. For several years after his marriage he rented a farm in Venango Township, later moved to a second farm but decided to return to the first one and subsequently bought seventy-six acres, a part of which is still in timber. Probably this land is underlaid with coal but he has no opened bank, although both gas and oil are adding to his income, he having one gas well and six producing oil wells. He put up all the farm buildings, these being comfortable and substantial.

Mr. Stalker was married to Miss Sarah M. Williams, who died July 30, 1908. She was a most estimable woman, a devoted wife and mother and a good and kind neighbor. To Mr. and Mrs. Stalker were born the following children: Wilbert N., who married Henrietta, a daughter of Amos Seaton; Samuel M., who married Eva, a daughter of James G. Hoffman; John C., who married Miriam, a daughter

of Robert Wilson; Arminta J., who is now deceased; William H., who married Alice Adams; James W., who resides at home; Maude, who married Earl McCall, and Mabel T., who remains with her father. Mr. Stalker and family are prominent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Eau Claire borough in which he has been a class leader for twenty-eight years and also a trustee for a long period. Mr. Stalker has interests aside from those mentioned, having been agent for the George W. Clark Company, of Jacksonville, Florida, for six years, and for the Monumental Bronze Company, for fifteen years. He is considered a man of exceptionally good business qualifications.

In politics, Mr. Stalker is identified with the Democratic party, but he is not a seeker for political honors. He is a member of the K. O. T. M. and is past commander of the lodge at Eau Claire.

MATTHEW GRAHAM, one of Cranberry Township's most esteemed citizens, was born February 25, 1837, in Cranberry Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, and has spent his whole life in this township and for the past seventeen years has resided on his present farm which contains sixty-two acres of excellent land. His parents were Freeman and Elizabeth (Shearer) Graham.

The grandparents of Mr. Graham were pioneer settlers in Butler County. On the paternal side, Grandfather Matthew Graham, with his brother William, came to Butler County as a pioneer and together they took up large tracts of Government land, Matthew settling in Cranberry Township. He died November 3, 1858, aged seventy-seven years; his wife, Mary, died June 10, 1866, aged eighty-two years. On the homestead there, Freeman Graham was born in 1809. He followed farming and milling. He was the eldest of his parents' children, the others being as follows: James, who married Elizabeth Oakley, is

survived by his widow, who lives in Cranberry Township. Matthew, who married Esther Dillon, lived on the old homestead and both he and his wife died there. Thomas, who is now deceased, never married. Samuel, who married Matilda Duncan, is survived by his widow. Ann, who married John Kelley, is deceased. Mary, who married Samuel Love, died in California; he died in Pittsburg. Hattie, who married John Vandervorst, died in Cranberry Township as did also her husband.

Freeman Graham was twice married. By his first wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Shearer, and who was the mother of the subject of this sketch, he had four sons and two daughters, of whom one son and one daughter still survive. His second wife was in maidenhood Maria Pierce, of which union there were three sons and three daughters. Of this latter family two of each sex are now living. The eldest of the sons by the second wife was Austin, who married 'Manda Pierce; they had one daughter, Lottie, now deceased, who was the wife of Graham Dumlup; she left one daughter, Hulda, who is married to George Beam. They have a daughter living. Of the rest of the family, James is living in California; Ella is the wife of Charles Teezle and they have three sons and a daughter; Edward is deceased.

Matthew Graham, subject of this sketch, was married first to Mary Ann Emerick, who was a daughter of Samuel Emerick, and to this union were born five sons and three daughters, the survivors being as follows: Leslie, married Maggie Barr, and they have four children and live in Ohio. Elmer, residing at Allegheny, married Isabella Barto. Alvie, who resides at New Brighton, married Rose Barr and they have three children. Eva, now deceased, who was the wife of William Hartzell, had one child, also deceased. Wilda, who married Wallie Forsythe, of Mars, has three children. Mamie, who is the wife of Frank Groom, car inspector at Conway yards, in

Beaver County, has three children. Mr. Graham was married (second) December 28, 1886, to Mrs. Alice J. Dalzell, a widow, and a daughter of William and Mary (Van Normar) Dodds, former residents of Prospect. By her first marriage Mrs. Graham had six children, four of whom survive—William A., Margaret A., Charles A. and John T. Mrs. Graham has spent the greater part of her life in Butler County and owns a farm in Cranberry Township. Both Mr. and Mrs. Graham are members of the Presbyterian Church at Zelenople, in which he is an elder. In his political views he is a Republican, but has never consented to accept any public office. The present comfortable farm residence was built in 1892.

W. W. LUTON, of Fairview Township, is the owner of valuable half-interests in oil properties in this township. He was born in Venango County, Pennsylvania, February 22, 1857, son of W. M. and Sarah (Flemming) Luton, both his parents being natives and life-long residents of that county, where they died, both at the age of sixty-five years. They had a large family numbering eleven children, whose names were respectively as follows: M. E., George, Susannah, deceased, Taylor, Mary, Sarah Ann, W. W., Nelson, David, Cora, and Etta.

The subject of this sketch, W. W. Luton, resided in Venango County until about seventeen years old, acquiring his education in the district schools. He then came to Fairview Township, Butler County, and found occupation in the oil fields as laborer. He has since remained in the oil business and is now known as a successful producer. His residence in the township has covered a period of thirty years and he is regarded as one of its substantial citizens.

On June 12, 1877, in Armstrong County, Mr. Luton was united in marriage with Sadie I. Foster, a daughter of Christopher A. and Isabelle (Morrison) Foster. Her

parents had seven other daughters, namely: Keziah Jane, Phebe, Margaret Elizabeth, Sarah Isabel, Nancy Ann, Mary, and Alice. Mr. Luton's family was completed by the birth of three children—Jennie B., Thomas, and Robert. Jennie B. became the wife of L. J. Sanderson and resides at Franklin, Pennsylvania. She has three children—Eugene, Ardell, and Sarah Irene. Mr. Luton's two sons reside at home. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church, and Mr. Luton belongs fraternally to the K. O. T. M., at Petrolia.

WILLIAM THOMAS McDONALD, president of the Eau Claire Telephone Company and a well known citizen of Eau Claire, Butler County, Pennsylvania, is also proprietor of a barber shop in that borough. He was born in Cameron County, Pennsylvania, March 2, 1857, and is a son of Daniel and Rachel (McCoy) McDonald, and a grandson of William McDonald.

William McDonald, the grandfather, was a native of Canada, in which country he passed all his days. He and his wife were parents of four children—Alexander, Duncan, Sandy, and Daniel. The last named was married to Rachel McCoy, a daughter of Thomas J. McCoy of Grove City, Mercer County, Penna., and they had two sons—William Thomas, whose name heads this sketch, and John Donald, who married Katherine Harbaugh.

William Thomas McDonald first attended school in Harrisville, Butler County, then the old McCoy school in Pine Township, Mercer County, the Blair school south of Eau Claire in Venango Township, and finally the public schools in the borough of Eau Claire. He engaged in agricultural pursuits for a period of twenty years, and then engaged in teaming during the oil excitement at Sample and Wildwood. He later worked as line-man for the Western Union Telegraph

Company for a time, after which he returned to Butler County and purchased a one-fourth interest in a saw-mill. At the inception of the Eau Claire Telephone Company, he entered its employ and worked for some time as lineman during the days, spending his evenings working at the trade of a barber. He gave up outside work when he was made president of the company, but still maintains the barber shop in Eau Claire. He is one of the stockholders as well as an officer of the Telephone Company, and is esteemed a business man of high standing. He is a Republican in politics, and served as inspector of election in the borough one term, and two terms in Venango Township.

Fraternally, Mr. McDonald is a prominent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Hilliard, the Knights of the Maccabees at Eau Claire, and Woodmen of the World of Eau Claire, being council commander of the last named.

WILLIAM J. ATWELL, prosperous farmer and oil producer of Marion Township, Butler County, Penna., comes of an old and respected family of this vicinity. He was born in the old log house on his father's farm, June 20, 1850, and is a son of Robert and Elizabeth (Byers) Atwell, and a grandson of Robert Atwell, Sr.

Robert Atwell, Sr., grandfather of the subject of this record, was born and reared in Ireland. He was there married to a Miss Dickson, who died early in life, leaving one son, Dickson. He formed a second union with Margaret Russell and they had the following children: Nellie, wife of William Brannon; George; William; John; James; Robert, Jr.; and Mary, wife of Alexander Watt. All are now deceased. Shortly after his second marriage, Robert Atwell, Sr., and his wife came to the United States, and first located on what is now known as the Perry farm in Venango County, Pennsylvania.

He then came on to Butler County, where he acquired title to 400 acres of heavily timbered land in Marion Township. He cleared a portion of the land and there passed the remainder of his days, being survived some years by his widow who reached an advanced age.

Robert Atwell, Jr., was born in 1816, probably in Venango County, and was very young at the time his parents settled in Marion Township. He helped clear the home farm and lived with his parents until his marriage. He then came into possession of a part of the home farm, on which he erected a log house and set up housekeeping. He later purchased seventy-five acres in Venango County, but continued to reside in Butler County. He married Elizabeth Byers, a daughter of Samuel Byers of Venango County, and they had the following children: Angeline, wife of James M. Henderson; Hannah, who died at the age of eleven years; Mary Jane, deceased wife of John Cochran; William James; Elethe, deceased wife of M. Wilson; Margaret, wife of Jacob Deibel; Elizabeth, wife of Dr. W. W. McConnell; and Harriet, wife of James Vanderlin. Mrs. Atwell died March 4, 1899, at the age of seventy-seven years, and was survived by her husband less than two months, his death occurring May 1, 1899, at the age of eighty-three years.

William J. Atwell was born in the old log house erected by his father, and was about two years old when the frame house was put up. He attended the common schools, and being the only son in the family much of the farm work fell upon his young shoulders. He lived with his parents until his marriage, then began farming for himself. He now has eighty acres of his father's farm in Marion Township, and another tract of fifty acres located in Clinton Township, Venango County. The latter is rich with oil, and he also has one producing well on his home property. In 1883, he built a comfortable home on his

farm, in which he has since lived. He is one of the township's most substantial and public-spirited men, and has a host of acquaintances throughout this section of the country.

Mr. Atwell was married November 10, 1875, to Miss Rose Wilson, a daughter of Richard and Elizabeth (Sloan) Wilson, early settlers of Venango Township, Butler County, and they have six children: Cora, wife of John S. Cowan of McKeesport, Pennsylvania, by whom she has four children—Gladys, Nellie, Edith and John; Pearl, who is the wife of Clyde Irwin and has a son, Forest; Marcia, wife of Clinton Irwin of Clinton Township, Venango County; Mary, who is wife of James McKinley and has a son, Clifford; Burton, who conducts the home farm; and Keith. The daughters, prior to their marriages, were teachers in the public schools and were educated at Slippery Rock and Grove City colleges. Religiously, the family belongs to the United Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Atwell is a deacon.

JOHN C. TWADDLE, one of the substantial business men and well known citizens of Bruin, Pennsylvania, is a successful oil producer and is a director of the First National Bank of that borough. He was born in Parker Township, Butler County, April 20, 1876, and is a son of James and Sarah (Sylvus) Twaddle. His father was born near the city of Pittsburg, and his mother near Saltburg, Pennsylvania.

James Twaddle, father of the subject of this sketch, was resident at Parker's Landing prior to locating in Parker Township, Butler County, where he spent the most of his mature life. His death occurred in this township, December 14, 1907. He was a progressive citizen and was closely identified with the development of the community and its institutions. He was a Republican in politics, and served some years as a school director. He saw active service in

the Union Army during the Civil War and participated in numerous hard-fought engagements. He afterward became a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Religiously, he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Bruin. His widow belongs to the Presbyterian Church. She is a lady of the highest Christian character and is now living at Bruin, at the age of sixty-five years, surrounded by many close friends of long years' acquaintanceship. Of the children born to her and her husband, the following survive: Margaret, wife of S. R. Walker of Parker Township; Samuel A. of Chicora, Pennsylvania; James E. of Oklahoma; John C.; Della J., an instructor in music in Bruin and vicinity; and Elizabeth B., wife of John S. Walker of Bruin.

John C. Twaddle was reared on the farm in Parker Township, and received a superior educational training in the public schools. In early manhood he began work in the oil fields and this has been his principal field of operation since; he has been a producer since 1904. He was one of the promoters of the First National Bank of Bruin, of which he is a director, and was one of the building committee which supervised the construction of the bank building.

June 9, 1898, Mr. Twaddle was united in marriage with Miss Anna May Odenweller of Bruin, and they reside in a comfortable home in that borough. He is a Republican in politics, and, fraternally a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

ARCHIBALD THOMAS JAMISON has a fine home about two miles northeast of Murrinsville, in Venango Township, Butler County, Penna., and sixty acres of land, but does not engage in farming. He has been identified with the oil fields off and on for many years and is now engaged in drilling in connection with Jacob Sheasley of Franklin. He was born in Venango Township, January 10, 1870, and is a son

of George W. Jamison, and a grandson of Archibald Jamison.

Archibald Jamison, the grandfather, was married to Elizabeth Patterson, a daughter of John Patterson, and they had the following offspring: Elizabeth, deceased; Matilda, wife of Henry Kelly; Margaret, wife of Washington Johnston; Eliza, wife of John Hilliard; John M., who married Margaret Kelly; James, who married Hulda Tawnyhill; and George W.

George W. Jamison was first united in marriage with Harriet Kelly, a daughter of Michael Kelly, and to them were born: Margaret, wife of John Bell; Melinda, wife of Elmer Delaney; and Archibald Thomas. He was married, secondly, to Elizabeth Brandon, a daughter of William Brandon of Venango Township.

Archibald T. Jamison attended the Rock school house in Venango Township, and assisted his father in the work upon the farm. He then went to work as a tool dresser in the oil fields about Murrinsville, and from there to drilling in the oil fields of Washington County, Ohio. After his marriage there in 1896, he moved to Forest County, Pennsylvania, where he was for a time connected with a saw mill. He was subsequently located at New Martinsville, West Virginia, Marietta, Ohio, and Cameron, West Virginia, before returning to the old home in Venango Township. Upon the death of his father, March 28, 1905, he purchased the home farm of sixty acres, on which he has since lived. All of the buildings were erected by his father but the house, which our subject built. He was for one year engaged in butchering at West Sunbury and then sold out, but his wife is still the owner of a house and lot in that borough. For the past five years he has worked at drilling with Jacob Sheasley.

August 19, 1896, Mr. Jamison was joined in marriage with Miss Martha Garner, a daughter of John Garner of

Mercer County, and five children were born to them: Charles Thomas, who died at the age of six months; Harriet Ann; Marguerite Viola; Ula Bessie; and Ralph Edward. Religiously, he and his wife are members of the United Presbyterian Church at West Sunbury. He is a Democrat in politics and served one term as road superintendent. Fraternally, he is a member of West Sunbury Lodge No. 1154, I. O. O. F.

WILLIAM H. RAMSEY, a representative citizen of Jackson Township, where he owns a valuable farm of sixty acres, belongs to a family that has been established in Butler County for more than 100 years. Mr. Ramsey was born in Jackson Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, March 25, 1845, and is a son of James and Annie (Covert) Ramsey.

Alexander Ramsey, the grandfather of William H., came to Pennsylvania from County Down, Ireland, in early manhood. He married Grace Smith, who was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, and subsequently acquired 400 acres of land in Butler County. He built his first house on the site of Emanuel Cashner's residence, in Cranberry Township. Both he and wife died on their farm, on which they had reared a large family, many of whom have descendants all through this portion of the State. The children of Alexander and Grace Ramsey were: James, father of William H.; John, who lived and died on the home farm, and married Sarah Covert; Alexander, who married Sarah McGeorge and reared a large family, died on an adjoining farm; Anthony, a farmer, who married Eliza McGeorge; Mary, who married Isaac Young, died in Jackson Township; and Hannah, who died near Butler, married John Robinson.

James Ramsey was born in Cranberry Township, Butler County, in 1805 and died in 1869. He married Annie Covert, a daughter of Morris Covert, who came

to Jackson Township about the time the Ramseys settled here. James Ramsey owned 150 acres of land which he cultivated and improved, erecting the comfortable farm-house in 1844. His widow survived until 1890. Their surviving children are: William H.; Alexander, who resides on an adjoining farm, married Sophia Powel; and Nancy and Lizzie, who reside at Beaver Falls. One brother of the above, James Ramsey, is deceased; and a sister, Mary Ann. The latter was married (first) to Henry Honodde, who was killed in the army during the Civil War, and (second) to Isaac Coble, of Whitestown.

William H. Ramsey was educated in the district schools and has devoted his life to agricultural pursuits. His land has proved to be rich in oil as well as adapted to agriculture, and at present there are five producing wells on his farm. He has continued the improving which was commenced by his father, and in 1871 he put up the substantial barn.

Mr. W. H. Ramsey married Miss Nancy Conkline, who is a daughter of the late Lawrence Conkline, of Butler County, and they have had five children, namely: Vivie, residing near Callery, is the wife of Miles Cashdollar; Kittie, who married Vance Cashdollar, residing on the old Cashdollar farm; Nettie and Chloe, both residing at home with their parents; and a son, deceased. W. H. Ramsey's family are members of the Free Methodist Church, but he, like his parents, has membership in the United Presbyterian. In his political views he is a staunch Democrat. For many years the Ramseys have been among the most important people in Jackson Township.

THE STANDARD COAL MINING COMPANY, located on the Hilliard branch of the Bessemer Railroad, in Washington Township, Butler County, Penna., is owned and operated by Harry

and Fred J. Hamilton. The mine had been in operation prior to 1899, but was abandoned; in that year, the Hamilton brothers re-opened it and it has been in full operation since. They have about 230 acres of land under lease, employ a force of 100 men, and mine from 250 to 300 tons per working day, of nine hours. The company is in a very prosperous condition.

THE MUTUAL COAL MINING COMPANY, operating what is known as the Royle Coal Mine, is owned and controlled by Harry and Fred J. Hamilton, men of long experience in the mining business. This mine, which had been opened by Royle Brothers of Hilliard, in 1903, was taken over in 1905 by a partnership firm, consisting of H. S. Miller, Fred Rowe, and Harry and Fred J. Hamilton. A stock company was organized with a capital stock of \$30,000, and was given the name of the Mutual Coal Company, it being now owned by the two Hamiltons, who purchased the interests of their partners. The business of this concern has thrived through judicious management and the excellence of its product, and their present output of about 300 tons per day will soon be enlarged to about 500 tons. The mining is done by the compressed air process, and employment is given to a force of ninety men. This company is operating at Argentine, in Washington Township, and has shipping facilities through the Hilliard branch of the Bessemer Railroad.

ALBERT W. SMITH, a prosperous agriculturist, of West Liberty Borough, Brady Township, Butler County, Penna., was born on his father's present farm of 133 acres, June 16, 1868, son of John B. and Catherine (Croll) Smith. He is a great-grandson of Elisha Smith, who was born and reared in New Jersey and who was a ship carpenter by trade. Elisha married Rebecca Bowen, August 17, 1778,

and among their children were Enoch, Ruth, Anne, Daniel, and Dan. Daniel died in infancy. Dan, who came from New Jersey to Butler County with the rest of the family in 1807, married Rebecca Boston. They had eleven children, namely: Elizabeth, Hannah, Rebecca A., Ruth, Alzira, Kate, Sarah, Margaret, John B., Emaline and Mary.

John B. Smith, son of Dan and father of the subject of this sketch, married Catherine S. Croll and is now a prominent farmer in West Liberty Borough, Brady Township. He and his wife were the parents of four children—Mary, deceased; Albert W., whose name appears at the head of this article; Annie L., wife of Thomas A. Hines; and Clara L., wife of W. L. Morrow.

Albert W. Smith received a thorough training in agricultural work and is in every respect a practical farmer, intelligent and progressive. He lives in a fine brick residence, on his father's farm. The farm when first settled was in what was then Slippery Rock Township, the first settler thereon being Enoch Smith, son of Elisha Smith above mentioned, who occupied the place as early as 1805. Coming to the locality in 1805 he stayed here one year, then went back to his home in Deerfield, N. J. He returned with his sister Ruth in the spring of 1806 and stayed here until the fall. They then returned to New Jersey, but in 1807 they came back to this locality and took up their residence on this farm with the other members of the family.

Albert W. Smith was married, May 21, 1890, to Mary E. McConnell, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Bennett) McConnell. They have seven children, namely: Ella L., Elizabeth R., Annie L., John A., Alton D. B., Amy R., and Paul S. Mr. Smith is a member of the M. E. church, and fraternally he belongs to the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, Slippery Rock, No. 350.



MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM T. MARTIN

REV. JOHN A. KRIBBS, the very competent superintendent of The Orphans' Home and Farm School, at Zelenople, Pennsylvania, has given thirty years of his life to this institution, which is conducted under the Board of Managers of the Institution of Protestant Deaconesses of Pennsylvania. Mr. Kribbs has long been a minister of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. He was born in Clarion County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Capt. George and Susanna Kribbs.

Mr. Kribbs spent his boyhood on his father's farm in Clarion County. In 1857 he became a student in the academy at Zelenople, which had been opened by Rev. Dr. W. A. Passavant, D. D., and Rev. G. Bassler, where he was under the instruction of Prof. Josiah Titzel. Following this academic training, Mr. Kribbs taught school at various places and very acceptably. In the spring of 1862 he returned to Clarion County and assisted in recruiting a company for service in the Federal army. This company went to the front in August, 1862, with John A. Kribbs as its first sergeant and he continued in that rank until after the battle of Fredericksburg, in December of that year, when his gallantry procured his promotion to the first lieutenantcy of Company G, One Hundred Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, Fifth Army Corps, and in that capacity he served until the close of the Rebellion and cessation of hostilities. Mr. Kribbs commended this Company the greater part of the time and participated in all the great battles fought by the Army of the Potomac, with two exceptions, from August, 1862, until the close of the war.

To name them recalls the historic names so familiar at one time in even the most secluded sections of our now great and united country: Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, North Anna River, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Prebles Farm and Hatchers' Run.

He was with his company in the wonderful review of the tattered but victorious troops that took place at Washington, after the end of the long and cruel war and was mustered out of the service on June 9, 1865, and returned to his home in Clarion County. He had gone out with ninety-three men, he came home with twenty-eight and all of these twenty-eight had been wounded, except five.

In September of the same year Mr. Kribbs became a student in the Lutheran Theological Seminary, at Philadelphia, where he remained until his graduation in June, 1868. In the latter part of the same month he took charge of a mission church at Kittanning and served that congregation for ten years, acceptably and successfully. In April, 1878, he resigned that charge and accepted the pastorate of two congregations and also the directorship of the Orphans' Home, at Zelenople, Pa.

The Zelenople Orphanage was founded at Pittsburg in 1852, and was brought to Zelenople in 1854. Since 1878 Mr. Kribbs assumed the full directorate and has devoted thirty years of his life to this work of mercy. The annual enrollment is from seventy-five to ninety orphans and at the present writing (1908) there are eighty-four children in the Home receiving the benefits of Christian care and training. In this great beneficent work Mr. Kribbs is admirably assisted by his estimable wife, to whom he was married in 1872. She was formerly Miss Margaret A. Dinwiddie of Philadelphia, Pa.

WILLIAM T. MARTIN, retired farmer and representative citizen of Penn Township, residing on his valuable farms of 120 acres, on which he has ten producing oil wells, was born September 9, 1851, in Connoquenessing Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of James and Margaret (Anderson) Martin.

The father of Mr. Martin was born also in Connoquenessing Township, in 1818, and

died in 1892. In 1865 he bought what was known as the Wise farm, in Penn Township, and there he resided until his death. He married Margaret Anderson and they had eight children, namely: Alice, wife of Samuel Dunbar, of Pittsburg; William T.; Benton, O., of Allegheny County; Jennie, wife of Albert Wible, of Penn Township; Margaret, wife of Albert Starr, of Penn Township; Robert H., of Allegheny City; Agnes, wife of Judson Klingensmith, of Penn Township; and Frank C., of Cleveland, Ohio.

The grandfather of Mr. Martin was Robert Martin, who came with his parents from Ireland in 1801 and settled in what is now Connoquenessing Township, Butler County. He subsequently took part in the War of 1812 and was called Captain Martin on account of his rank as a member of the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Regiment Penna. Militia. He served as a justice of the peace for nearly forty years and was county auditor and county commissioner. He died in 1847. In 1808 he married Keziah McClure, who died in 1843.

William T. Martin was twelve years old when his parents moved to his present farm and has continued here ever since and until within three years, carried on extensive farming and stockraising. His land has been found rich in oil and sixteen wells have been drilled, ten of these being producers at present, as mentioned above.

Mr. Martin married Elizabeth Anderson, who died in 1905, aged forty-five years. She was a daughter of James D. Anderson, an old settler. Mrs. Martin was a consistent member of the Middlesex Presbyterian Church. She was known and beloved by a wide circle. In politics, Mr. Martin is a Democrat but he takes no very active interest. He has served as justice of the peace but has accepted no other public office. Since the death of Mrs. Martin he has not been actively engaged in farming. His winters are spent in travel and he has

visited many pleasant sections, especially through the South.

JOHN F. MILLER, a well known citizen of Venango Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, where he owns a valuable property of 100 acres, was born on his present farm on March 25, 1858. He is a son of James E., Jr., and Susanna (Durnell) Miller, and is a grandson of James E. Miller, Sr.

James E. Miller, Sr., was united in marriage with Isabelle Cochran, a daughter of Thomas Cochran of Mercer County, Pennsylvania, and they reared the following family: Robert, who married a Miss Galloway; Jane, who married Lycurgus Abel, both now deceased; William Franklin, who married Ellen Kirkton of Ohio; Isabelle, wife of John Parker of Bellaire, Ohio; Thomas, deceased; Elizabeth, deceased; John, deceased; Eliza, deceased; and James E., Jr.

James E. Miller, Jr., married Susanna Durnell, a daughter of John Durnell of Butler County, and they had the following offspring: Sarah, wife of T. A. Crawford of Grove City, by whom she has two daughters—Blanche and Mazie B.; John Franklin, subject of this record; James Erskin, who married Margaret Hulings, a daughter of Alfred Hulings of Allegheny Township, and has two daughters—Josie and Susan; Elizabeth, who married Harper Eakin of the state of Washington, by whom she has three children—Frank, Twilla and Morna; Ella J., who lives at Franklin; Lulu, wife of C. J. Weigand of Trenton, New Jersey, by whom she has three sons—James, Robert and Charles; Ida, who is the wife of William Jamison of Foxburg; and Robert H., who married Lulu Bovard, a daughter of John Bovard, and has a daughter, Miss Rachel.

John Franklin Miller first attended the Cherry Valley school in Venango Town-

ship, and later the school conducted by I. C. Kettler in the Scrubgrass Church. He then assisted his father on the homestead, which is located one and one half miles north of Eau Claire, until after his marriage when he went to work as a pumper in the oil fields. He continued in the oil fields for ten years, then worked as a huckster for six years, gathering produce which he shipped in cars to Pittsburg. He was very successful in this work and at the end of the time mentioned purchased thirty acres of the old homestead. This he subsequently sold to O. H. Tebay, then bought the remainder of the homestead of his father. He has a rich farm of 100 acres, fifty of which is under cultivation. He has nine good producing oil and gas wells, and there are two veins of coal underlying the land, one of them a three-foot vein which was opened some years ago but is not now being worked. He has a fine grove of Hard Maples which produce from seventy-five to 150 gallons of maple syrup annually.

On December 28, 1881, Mr. Miller was joined in marriage with Miss Carrie E. Jamison, a daughter of George S. Jamison of Venango Township, and they became parents of the following children: Blanche Gertrude, a teacher in the schools at Grove City; Clare A., who is also teaching school; George Floyd, who is a member of the class of 1909 in Eau Claire Academy; Lulu Belle; James Erskin; and Frank Dewitt. Politically, he is a member of the Democratic party, and has filled various township offices, among them that of school director and auditor. He is an elder in the Scrubgrass Presbyterian church, of which he has been a member for twenty-nine years. He served three terms as superintendent of the Sabbath School, and his daughter, Miss Gertrude, sings in the church choir.

HENRY W. HENSHAW, a respected citizen of Zelenople, Butler County, Penn-

sylvania, has been a lifelong resident of this county, making his home at Prospect, prior to locating where he now lives, in 1898. He is employed at the pattern filing trade and is a very successful business man. Mr. Henshaw was born in Prospect, August 19, 1855, and is a son of Joseph and Susanna (Dunn) Henshaw, and a grandson of Jacob Henshaw.

Jacob Henshaw, the grandfather, came from east of the Alleghany Mountains to Butler County at a very early period and first located at Harmony. He soon after moved to Prospect and became the owner of a good farm in Franklin Township. He died at the home of a son-in-law, George Albert, in 1864, at the advanced age of eighty-eight years.

Joseph Henshaw was born in Prospect on July 2, 1824, and throughout his entire business career followed the business of a shoemaker. He was a man of the brightest intellect and enjoyed quite a prestige as a mathematician. He compiled a mathematical compendium, which is now a treasured possession of his son, Henry W. His death occurred on January 7, 1880. He was married to Susan Jane Dunn, who was born September 28, 1831, and died in 1894. They were parents of the following children: William Franklin, whose death occurred in 1895; Marcia, who died August 24, 1854, while in infancy; Henry W.; Susanna, wife of Samuel Crawford of Shamokin; Dora, who is the wife of Henry Shriber and resides at Allegheny; Drusilla, who died in July, 1892, and was the wife of William L. Albert; Charles, who died January 12, 1862, in childhood; one who died unnamed; Jacob, whose death occurred May 14, 1877; Jefferson, a marble cutter by trade, who resides at Prospect; and Jennie. Religiously, Mrs. Henshaw was a member of the Lutheran church.

Henry W. Henshaw attended the common schools at Prospect, and at an early age learned the trade of a shoemaker un-

der his father, in whose shop he worked for eight years. He then worked as a journeyman shoemaker at different points until his marriage. He continued to live in Prospect and work at his trade until 1898, when on November 18, he removed to Zelenople. There he continued at his trade for about four years, then turned his energies to pattern filing. Of a mechanical turn of mind, it was with little difficulty he mastered this trade, at which he has since worked. During the past six years he has maintained his residence on West Mill Street.

September 23, 1882, Mr. Henshaw was united in marriage with Miss Emma Lutz, a daughter of William Lutz, and she died April 21, 1884, leaving one daughter, Miss Mabel. He formed a second marital union on November 18, 1885, with Miss Eva Dunn, a daughter of Robert and Mary (Covert) Dunn of Fairview, and they have two children, Emma and Joseph. Emma Henshaw married Clyde Ramsey of Evans City, who is a son of Samuel Ramsey. Fraternally, the subject of this sketch is a member of Rustic Lodge No. 882, I. O. O. F., at Prospect; and Modern Woodmen at Zelenople. Politically, he is a Democrat. In religious attachment he and his wife are members of the Zelenople Presbyterian Church.

HON. WILLIAM M. KENNEDY, formerly mayor of the city of Butler, and for many years one of its foremost men, was born January 1, 1858, in Summit Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of John D and Jean N. (Maxwell) Kennedy.

The Kennedy family was established in Butler County by the great-grandfather of William M., who came from the North of Ireland to the United States. James Kennedy, the grandfather, was born in Butler County, and his son, John D., father of William M., was born in Clearfield Township, Butler County, in 1820 and died in

1902. He served four years in the Civil War and for ten months was confined in Andersonville and Libby Prisons, where he contracted scurvy and from this disease he was a sufferer until the end of his life. He was a member of the One Hundred Third Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and he participated in twenty-seven battles. On all these fields he faced danger with courage and escaped injury, only to fall a victim to cruelty that amounted to inhumanity. He married Jean N. Maxwell, who was born in Summit Township, Butler County, during the time her father, Abraham Maxwell, was serving as sheriff.

William M. Kennedy was educated in the public schools and at Witherspoon Institute, after which he became interested in horses and for years was an extensive dealer. He has also been connected with the oil industry. He has always been an active citizen and has taken part in politics, and in 1903 he was elected mayor of Butler. He served for three years in this office and it was during this period that the great typhoid fever epidemic visited this city. In that time of dread, danger and sorrow, he proved himself a man of resource and handled the situation and met the grave responsibilities in a way that endeared him to his fellow citizens and cemented their confidence.

Mr. Kennedy was married on August 29, 1888, to Miss Elmira P. Hays, a daughter of Edward W. Hays, who in pioneer days ran a stage from Washington to Erie and at one time had in commission as many as 800 horses. Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy have three children, Jean, Belle and John. Mr. Kennedy is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, the Eagles and the Woodmen of the World.

ROBERT MORRIS WADE is a prosperous farmer of Venango Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, and is the owner of a fine farm of 100 acres, located one

and a quarter miles south of the borough of Eau Claire. He was born in Washington Township, Butler County, January 21, 1860, and is a son of Isaac, Jr., and Mary (Hannah) Wade, and a grandson of Isaac Wade.

Isaac Wade, Jr., was a soldier in the Union Army and lost his life during the Civil War. He married Mary Hannah, a daughter of Robert Hannah of Washington Township, and the following children were born to them: Elizabeth, who had six children as a result of her union with Lewis Korona—Manuel, Mary, Elizabeth, Annie, Louisa and Lewis; Robert M., subject of this sketch; Isaac H., deceased; and one who died in infancy. After the death of Lewis Korona, Elizabeth Wade Korona married John Hein. The mother of this family, after the demise of Isaac Wade, formed a union with Robert Wade, brother of her first husband, and they had three children—Mifflin, Clarinda and Isaac.

Robert Morris Wade first attended school at Annisville, in his native township, and assisted in the work upon the farm. He later worked at lumbering in the woods about Bear Lake, Michigan, for some time, but finally returned to Butler County, Pennsylvania. Here he purchased a farm of sixty-six acres of the Sloan heirs in Venango Township, which he owned for a time and then sold to the Lake Trade Coal Company. He next purchased the one hundred acre tract on which he now lives from M. J. Kuhn of Grove City, the latter having obtained it from Jacob Frantz. Mr. Wade has made most of the improvements on the place and built all of the buildings. He has eighty acres in tillable shape and about twenty acres of timberland.

January 10, 1882, Robert M. Wade was married to Louise Sloan, a daughter of Samuel Sloan, and they became parents of the following children: Minnie, who married Robert Wood, a son of James Wood

of Hilliard, and has a daughter, Gladys; Harry; John; Philip; Alonzo; Finley; Curtis; and Thomas. Religiously, they are attendants at the Methodist Episcopal Church of Eau Claire. Mr. Wade is a Republican in politics, and was elected road supervisor and school director, but declined to serve. Fraternally, he is a member of Lawrenceburg Lodge, No. 782, I. O. O. F., at Parkers Landing, and served as representative at the grand lodge at Scranton.

ELLSWORTH MILLER, president of the Butler city council, is head bookkeeper of the W. S. Wick Lumber Company and is one of Butler's best known citizens. He was born in 1862, in Center Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania. His father, Samuel Miller, was born in Butler County in 1820, and was a son of Michael Miller, who was one of the early settlers of the county.

Although both his grandfather and father were agriculturists, and he was reared on a farm, Ellsworth Miller chose another calling. After completing his education in the public schools and at West Sunbury Academy he learned telegraphy and went into railroad work and for three years was agent at Jamisonville, Pennsylvania, and relief agent for the road which was then the Pittsburg, Shenango & Lake Erie Railroad. He was then promoted to the position of freight agent for the Bessemer & Lake Erie Railroad Company at Butler, Pennsylvania, and was also paymaster during the construction of the line from Butler to North Bessemer, Pennsylvania. He remained with the Bessemer & Lake Erie at Butler for sixteen years. He then accepted the position he now fills with the W. S. Wick Lumber Company. He has been a resident of Butler for twenty years and has taken an active interest in local affairs. He was chosen a member of the city council on account of his eminent fitness for

the position and is serving in his third term and is president of this important body. Mr. Miller's business judgment has been of great value to his fellow citizens and they very generally recognize the fact.

In 1888, Mr. Miller was married to Miss Amy Frances Wick, of Oil City, Pennsylvania, and they have four children: Mary Florence, who is a teacher in the public schools; and Pauline Frances, Clinton Reddick, and Milton Ellsworth. Mr. Miller and family belong to Grace Lutheran Church. He is a member of the Protected Home Circle, and the Woodmen of the World, being head manager of the latter for six years for the states of Ohio, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

W. E. GAMBLE, a well known resident of Allegheny Township, Butler County, Penna., has oil interests in various parts of the country, and has been a producer for more than a quarter of a century. He is also engaged in agricultural pursuits in this township, where he has been located since 1876. He was born in Franklin county, Penna., March 1, 1856, and is a son of James F. and Bethsheba M. (Morrow) Gamble, both natives of Franklin County. The Gamble family is an old and respected one in that county.

W. E. Gamble was reared to maturity in his native community and there received his educational training in the public schools. For more than thirty years he has been more or less identified with the oil industry, and is one of the pioneers of the Allegheny Township oil fields, where he has been a producer for more than thirty years. He has interests in the Byron Center oil fields, and also in the fields of Lawrence and Richland Counties in Illinois. He has been a school director in Allegheny Township for a number of years, and has served as secretary of the board. He is independent in politics, voting for the man without regard to his party affiliations.

Mr. Gamble was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Parton of Mercer County, Penna., and five children were born to them: Herbert B., of East Liberty, Ohio, who married Miss Anna Smith; Mervin C. of Marion, Indiana, who married Pearl Manna and has one daughter, Mildred May; Major C. of Allegheny Township; Paul E., also of Allegheny Township; and Alice, who lives at home with her parents. Religiously, Mr. Gamble and his family are members of the Allegheny Presbyterian Church. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of the Maccabees at Parker.

JOHN McKAIN, a well known citizen and substantial retired farmer of Venango Township, Butler County, was born in 1832, in Ireland, and is a son of Samuel and Nancy (Bovard) McKain.

The parents of Mr. McKain came to America with their children and lived first at Philadelphia and later came to Washington Township, Butler County. They had the following children: Sarah, who married George Haggarty, of Emlenton, Penna.; Jane, who married Joseph Henderson, of Philadelphia, had two children, Annie and Mary; James, who married Emma Richey, daughter of James Richey, of Venango County, had seven children—Samuel, Jennie, Sarah, Rebecca, John, William and Frank; Catherine, who married David McKain, of Washington, Penna., had four children—George, Annie, Louisa and James; and John.

After his parents established themselves in Philadelphia, John McKain attended school and then worked in a brick-yard there until he accompanied his father to Washington Township, Butler County. In 1858 he bought a farm of 132 acres in Venango Township, Butler County, and after clearing it he returned to Philadelphia, where he conducted a brick-yard of his own. He was married there in 1861 and then returned to his Butler County land, on which he has re-



MR. AND MRS. W. E. GAMBLE

sided ever since. Mr. McKain has sold all of his farm except fifty-two acres, to his son Silas. Mr. McKain did all the improving on the land and developed it into a valuable property. He was a prominent citizen in his neighborhood during his active years, took a deep interest in public matters and on the Democratic ticket was elected township auditor and school director, serving for three years in the former office and for twelve years in the latter. He is one of the leading members of the Eau Claire Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he has been trustee and steward for thirty years and his seat in the sanctuary is seldom vacant, although he has to drive two miles from his farm to the village.

Mr. McKain was married in August, 1861, to Miss Ellen Hoffman, a daughter of Samuel Hoffman, of Cape May, New Jersey, and they have had the following children: James, who married Catherine Pringle, a daughter of Joseph Pringle, of Dubois, Penna.; John, who married Martha Rodgers, has five children—Vala, Daniel, Margaret, Joseph and Martha; Annie, who married Henry Custard, of Rimersburg, Clarion County, has three sons—John, Joseph and George; Samuel, who married Elizabeth Montgomery, daughter of Henry Montgomery, has seven children—Joseph, Helen, Adeline, Mary, Walter, Julia and Silas; Isaiah P., who married Mary Sloan, daughter of Thomas Sloan, of Venango Township; David, who married Dora Melvin, has one daughter, Hazel; Sarah, who married George Schmuck, of Emlenton, Penna., has seven children—Elizabeth A., George C., Helen Marie, Paul Silas, Grace, Marie and an infant; Silas, who married Margaret A. Jones, daughter of John Jones, of Birdville, Penna.; and Joseph, who resides at home.

The coal bank of the McKain Bros. Coal Company of Venango Township is situated about one and one-half miles north

of Hilliards. This coal bank was first opened by James Higgins, who sold it to M. F. Mizner, of Erie, Penna., who sold it to the McKain Bros. The mine yields under present working about 2,500 bushels of coal in a nine-hour day.

ALFRED ZEIGLER, a representative citizen of Mars, Butler County, where he is engaged in dealing in hardware and roofing, was born in the old residence standing on the homestead farm in Jackson Township, this county, not far from Evans City, on November 17, 1864, and is a son of Abraham M. and Sarah (Mateer) Zeigler.

The Zeigler family of Butler County originated in Germany, but it has been established in Pennsylvania ever since the death of the great-grandfather of the subject of the sketch—Jacob Zeigler—who came from Zeiglerville, Montgomery County, Penna., to Butler County and bought a large tract of land in the vicinity of Harmony. His three sons inherited this land, one of them being David, who was born in Butler County and spent his life near Harmony. David Zeigler had twelve children, seven of whom died when young. The five whose names have been preserved were G. M. Zeigler, Abraham M., Henry, David, and Elizabeth. The last mentioned became the wife of Lewis Sheever.

Abraham M. Zeigler, father of Alfred, was born on the farm at Harmony, and spent his entire life in that vicinity. He married Sarah Mateer, who was a native of Allegheny County, Penna., and who still survives. His death occurred February 2, 1906. The family numbered twelve children, namely: Diodoris, Theodore, Frank, Alfred, Clark, Grant, David, Ferdinand, Edward, Russell, Melzena and Yetta.

Alfred Zeigler spent his boyhood on the home farm, attending the public schools during the winter season until he was eighteen years old, when he taught his first term of school. Meeting with success in

this occupation, he subsequently taught three terms in Penn Township and Harmony, and finally became principal of the Evans City school. For several years following he was employed in the store of George Ifft & Son, at Evans City; then for two years and a half he was engaged in drilling and dressing tools in the oil fields. In the spring of 1891 he came to Mars, where he opened a small roofing and tin shop. The enterprise proving successful, he added hardware, and after conducting the establishment for ten years, he found it necessary to secure larger quarters, and accordingly moved into his own two-story brick block on Main Street, which he had erected in 1901. Here he carries a complete stock of hardware, stoves, builders' supplies, slate roofing, and other material in this line. He is also president of the Mars Brick and Tile Company. His business enterprise, united with honest methods, have brought him his present prosperity.

Mr. Zeigler is a Democrat in politics. He was one of the original organizers of the borough of Mars, was elected president of the first borough council, and subsequently served as president and treasurer of the school board. He belongs to several fraternal organizations at Mars, including the Maccabees, the Modern Woodmen, and the Knights of Pythias. In 1891 Mr. Zeigler married Rose F. Crum, a daughter of Amos Crum. They have two children—Floyd and Lucille.

WILLIAM T. FREEHLING, a member of the well known firm of Krause & Freehling, general merchants and lumber dealers of Marwood, Winfield Township, was born August 17, 1866, son of John G. and Anna (Miller) Freehling. His parental grandfather Henry Freehling, was born in Germany and came to this country at an early date, being one of the first settlers in Butler County, Pennsylvania.

The subject of this sketch was educated

in the common schools of Butler County, and in the year 1887 he began industrial life as a clerk in the general store of Louis Weidhos, remaining there until November, 1896. He and his father-in-law, Robert Krause, then purchased the entire business and goodwill and have since conducted the store under the firm name of Krause & Freehling. They have a large and varied stock of hardware, furniture, wagons, buggies, farming implements, lumber, brick, lime, cement, plaster, sewer pipe, etc., and they have a large trade among the farmers and other residents of this section, having gained a reputation for fair and straightforward dealing that has done much to increase their business.

Mr. Freehling was married, in 1893, to Anna E. Krause, a daughter of Robert and Maria (Camphire) Krause, and into their household have been born four children, Bessie M., R. LeRoy, Florence I., and J. Roland, all of whom promise to be worthy and useful members of society.

Mr. Freehling is a member of Saxonia Lodge, No. 496, I. O. O. F., and religiously a member of the English Lutheran Church.

LEONARD FREDERICK WICK, whose valuable farm of ninety acres is situated in Connoquenessing Township, is a representative citizen of this section and one of the successful agriculturists. He was born December 16, 1851, in Donegal Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Conrad and Sophia (Hetzel) Wick.

The father of Mr. Wick was born in Germany and was brought to America by his parents who settled first at Harmony and then moved into Donegal Township. He was a stone-mason by trade and he also engaged in farming, owning a large property. He was married three times, his last wife being Sophia Hetzel. Her father was born in Germany. To this marriage five children were born, namely: Elizabeth, deceased, who was the wife of John Cress; Leonard F.; Adam, who

lives in Connoquenessing Township; Jacob, who died in Missouri; and Mollie, who is the wife of Hartman Endress, of New Brighton. Conrad Wick and wife were members of the Lutheran Church. In 1870 they settled on the farm in Connoquenessing Township, a part of which their son Leonard F. now owns.

Leonard F. Wick was nineteen years old when he accompanied his parents to Connoquenessing Township and he has resided here ever since. He owns ninety acres of the original farm and cultivates seventy acres, raising corn, oats, wheat, hay, potatoes and buckwheat. He keeps first class livestock, has ten head of cattle and the same number of hogs. In the early winter seasons he does considerable butchering for his neighbors. In politics, Mr. Wick is a Republican but he is not enough interested to be willing to take on himself the cares of any office.

Mr. Wick married Miss Emma Rea, a daughter of Samuel Rea, of Penn Township, Butler County, and they have one daughter, Hazel, who resides with her parents. Mr. Wick and family belong to St. John's Reformed Church. He is a quiet, industrious, reliable citizen and is held in esteem by all who know him.

JAMES HALL TEBAY, a well known citizen of Butler, Penna., who has been employed in the United States Revenue service since 1894, for many years gave his attention to educational affairs, having charge of various schools in Butler County. He was born November 28, 1847, in Muddy Creek Township, this county, and is a son of Joseph and Jane C. (McKee) Tebay.

Mr. Tebay's paternal grandfather was William Tebay, a native of England, who came to this country at an early date, locating first in the eastern part of Pennsylvania, but later crossing the mountains and settling in the valley of Muddy Creek, Butler County. There were cross roads

on the land where William located and they became known as the Tebay Cross Roads. A clearing was made near the spring, by which a fine willow tree stood, and here a log house was erected, but another building was later built nearer the cross roads. Here William Tebay was engaged in farming until his death. He and his wife are both buried at Mountville, Lawrence County. They were the parents of eight children, as follows: Robert, who lived and died on part of the homestead farm in Butler County; William, who spent substantially his entire life in Mercer County, his descendants being now in the West; Isaac, who resided in Ohio, opposite Sistersville, West Virginia, and some of whose descendants still reside in that locality, while others have gone West; John, who always resided in Muddy Creek Township, who was a teacher, and widely recognized as an extremely able mathematician; Joseph, father of the subject of this sketch; Isabella, whose husband, Christopher Russel, died near Muddy Creek, her death occurring at the home of Mrs. Alexander Balph of New Castle; Hannab, who married Archie McGown, who died on his farm in Muddy Creek Township (she afterwards moved with her family to the West, her death occurring in Chicago, where she was buried); and Mary, who married Isaac Stephenson and resided in Butler County all her life.

The maternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch was Richard McKee, who came to the United States in 1805 from County Antrim, Ireland. He located on a tract of land in Pleasant Valley, Muddy Creek Township, and both he and his wife are buried at Portersville. Their children were as follows: Samuel, who moved to a farm in Mercer County, where he died; David, who resided all his life on the old homestead in Pleasant Valley, where his descendants still live; Jane C., who became the wife of Joseph Tebay and

the mother of the subject of this sketch; Isabella, whose death occurred in Ohio and who married Isaac Tebay; Eliza, who married Samuel Kelly and resided for many years in Slippery Rock on a large farm, which they later sold, passing the remainder of their lives on a farm which they purchased near Butler, where they are buried; Mary, who married David McConnell and resided all her life on the homestead near Butler in Butler Township and whose son James McConnell now resides on the farm; Catherine, who married David Smith, a wagonmaker, and resided at Enon Valley, Lawrence County; Martha, who married James Gardner and resided at North Washington, Butler County (her husband went to California in company with Edward Frazier and never returned); and Margaret, who became the wife of John M. Shira, and resides in Parker Township near the village of Annisville.

Joseph Tebay, father of James Hall Tebay, was born in Westmoreland County, England, and came to this country with his parents when twelve years of age. He was reared on his father's farm in Muddy Creek Township and was there engaged in farming all his life. He married Jane C. McKee and their children were William D., Catherine McKee, Matilda, Eliza J., Amanda, Margaret, and James Hall.

William D. Tebay, who is now deceased, was a farmer residing on the old Tebay homestead; he married Margaret McGown. Catherine McKee Tebay married John Douthett and moved to Calaveros County, California, where her husband died and was buried at Angel's Camp. She subsequently married Samuel Abbott, who came here from Connecticut. Her death took place in Oakland, where she is buried in Greenwood Cemetery. Matilda became the wife of James Jones of Mercer County, where they spent the rest of their lives. She has a son, an officer in the army, who has been twice to the Philippine

Islands. Eliza J. married Henry A. Black of Chicago, Ill. Amanda, who died in her twenty-sixth year, was unmarried. Margaret married M. J. McCullough and now resides in Wilksburg, Penna.

James Hall Tebay acquired his early educational training in the common schools of Muddy Creek Township, and at a private school in Portersville, besides taking a course at the old Witherspoon Institute of Butler. After finishing his studies he was engaged in farming and teaching for some years. In the fall of 1875 he was elected to the office of prothonotary, in which he served for three years. He then resumed teaching, first in Franklin Township, afterwards spending three years at Zelenople, where he had charge of the schools from 1887 to 1889, being principal at the time of the first graduation. During the year 1890 he was principal of the schools at Harmony. While acting as principal of the schools Mr. Tebay was elected justice of the peace, and served as such for a period of five years, during which time he was also engaged in writing oil leases. In the spring of 1894 he received an appointment in the United States Revenue service in which he has since been actively engaged. He was at one time a registered law student, but has never entered actively into the profession. He has always lived in Butler County, having been a resident of Muddy Creek Township, Butler, Prospect, and Zelenople, and at the present time he travels between different points in the Twenty-third Internal Revenue District.

In 1870 Mr. Tebay was united in marriage with Anna Eliza McCullough, a daughter of Matthew and Fanny Jane (Shannon) McCullough. The children of this marriage are as follows: Lillian E., wife of C. S. Passavant of Zelenople; Fanny B., a teacher in the Butler public schools; Herschel M., who has been engaged in educational work as school principal in Indiana; and Grace, who after

graduating from the Zelenople High School and the Butler Business College, passed the civil service examination of the city department of Pittsburg, but is at present in the employ of a large contracting company of that city. Mrs. Tebay, whose death occurred October 3, 1905, was a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Butler, to which Mr. Tebay also belongs. In politics he is a staunch Democrat, believing thoroughly in the principles upheld by Jackson, Jefferson and Bryan, and keeps closely in touch with public affairs. He has always been greatly opposed to the present National Banking system, as established and defined by the Sherman act, believing it to be a flagrant example of class legislation that should be repudiated by the American people.

ROBERT STERLING IRWIN, although just entering middle life, is a man of wide experience in business affairs, and has been prominently identified with the affairs of Forward Township, Butler County, Penna. He was born in Pittsburg, September 9, 1874, but comes of an old family of Butler County. He is a son of John A. and Margaret F. (Calvin) Irwin, and a grandson of Washington Irwin, who was an early resident of Forward Township and lived on the home farm there at the time of his death.

John A. Irwin was born in Cadiz, Ohio, and for many years followed the business of book binding in various parts of the country. He was located at Memphis, Tennessee, at the time Lincoln first ran for president, and cast one of the two votes recorded for him in that city, with the result that his house and shop were stormed and his property destroyed, entailing a loss of some \$7,000. He was left without a cent in the world, and immediately repaired to the north, locating at Pittsburg where he made a fresh start in life. He was a man of indomitable will power and unusual abil-

ity, and soon had his affairs in a good healthy state. In 1878, he located in Butler County, Pennsylvania, and lived on the old home farm the remainder of his days, dying on April 16, 1901, at the age of sixty-nine years. He was a staunch Republican in politics, and although frequently importuned to accept of public office, steadfastly refused. He was united in marriage with Margaret F. Calvin, who was born in the Mountains of Cambria County, Penna., her people at an early period being residents of Philadelphia. Six children were the offspring of their union: Orzila, wife of Charles Shaver; Sarah L., widow of Azure Reed; George W., deceased; Robert Sterling; Margaret F.; and William, deceased.

Robert Sterling Irwin was four years of age when brought by his parents to Forward Township, and he was there reared on the farm and attended the district schools. He subsequently completed a business course at West Sunbury. His educational advantages were exceedingly limited, but he is possessed of a superior education, gained through individual research and study. He started his business career at the early age of thirteen, and as working capital had \$600 which he obtained on his individual note, which he afterward paid with the fruits of his toil. He entered the oil fields as teamster, and later took up contracting and drilling, running four strings of tools. He followed contracting successfully until 1906, and is still a producer. He has an undivided interest in the home farm of 133 acres in Forward Township, on which oil was developed. There are now eight wells on the farm, each of which averages five barrels per day.

Mr. Irwin is a broad-gauged, liberal-minded man, who has given much study to questions of importance to county and state. He has in the past given support to Republican principles, voting for McKinley and Roosevelt for president. A study of the temperance question has made

him an avowed Prohibitionist, - on both moral and economic grounds. In 1906, he was made the candidate of that party for the State Legislature, but owing to the demands of his business he gave no time in making a canvass, letting the election go by default. He was again nominated for that office in 1908, and in support of his candidacy has advanced arguments showing that the saloon, *prima facie* affording relief to the tax payers through the license it pays, is in fact an additional burden to them through the increased cost of prosecutions in crimes directly attributable to drink. He advocates a local option law which will be effective in county and state, and his activity has won many supporters to the cause. He has never been in the field to buy votes, believing that he who buys a vote will also sell his own. At the close of the election he was shown to have received 1,268 votes more than four times the amount ever polled before. He is a man of excellent personal habits, never has used tobacco nor tasted liquor; he has been interested in the cause of Prohibition since he was a boy, having signed the pledge under Burwell, "the boy orator," in his youthful days. He has been a member of the Anti-Saloon League for more than ten years. He is at the present time serving his sixth years as a member of the school board, and during that time has visited the schools 250 times; he has ever been a friend to the cause of education, and has done much to improve the school system. At the Butler County Directors Institute, he was the only one of thirty directors from the county to be called upon to address the gathering.

June 4, 1895, Mr. Irwin was joined in marriage with Miss Ada Belle Jenkins, a daughter of Richard Jenkins, and they became parents of five children: Ruth E.; Rachel B.; Lois N.; Mary F.; and George W. In religious attachment they are members of the M. E. Church of Evans City, of which he has been treasurer since 1898

He has addressed the congregation from the pulpit on eight different occasions, being a speaker of unusual ability. Externally, he is a member of Evans City Lodge No. 817, I. O. O. F.

FRANCIS JOSEPH FORQUER was born in Venango Township October 4th, 1861. He is a son of Hugh and Katherin (Murrin) Forquer. The paternal grandfather of Mr. Forquer was John Forquer who was born in County Donegal, Ireland, in 1782, and died August 13th, 1867, in Donegal Township, Butler County, Penna. The paternal grandfather on his mother's side was Joseph Murrin, one of the original settlers of Venango Township and founders of Murrinsville.

Mr. Forquer attended the township's public schools until 1871 when the family moved to Loretto, Cambria County, Penna., where he resided and went to school until 1874. He then returned to Butler County and worked upon the farm of his uncle for a couple of years. He then went to Millerstown and worked for a cousin, driving team and farming. Millerstown at this time was having her big boom as an oil country. In 1877 he went to Pittsburg and went to work in The Adams Glass Factory to learn the trade and in 1878 was taken down with typhoid fever and had to give up and return home. He clerked on saw mills in Venango Township for a time and then entered the Clintonville Academy where he attended school for about a year. The gold fever was at its height in Colorado about this time and Mr. Forquer caught it and went West to Colorado where after a time spent in prospecting he was again a victim of sickness and had to remove to a lower altitude. He returned to Kansas City, Mo., where he secured a position with the Corrigau Street Car Company as chief engineer of a team of mules and a street car. He was appointed deputy county marshal by Con. Murphy, who was marshal of

Jackson County, Mo. After serving in this capacity until Mr. Murphy went out of office he secured a position on the famous Kansas City Fire Department where he served for five years, resigning to engage in the real estate business which at that time was booming in the city.

Mr. Forquer was prominently identified with Democratic politics in city, county and state, he being one of the six state delegates from Missouri that founded the National Association of Democratic Clubs in Baltimore in 1888. Mr. Forquer being on the Resolutions Committee of that convention.

Later Mr. Forquer went to Montana where he engaged in mining and real estate; he was also interested in real estate in Salt Lake, Washington, Oregon, and California. He later returned to Kansas City and engaged in the cigar business for a time; then railroad ticket brokerage; then grain, stocks and bonds, and later came home to Venango Township where he was in time to enlist in Company F, 16th Regiment, N. G. P., for the Spanish-American war which he served through as a private with honor and distinction. After the war he returned to Venango Township, Butler County, Penna., where his father and mother were residing with a maiden aunt on the old Murrin homestead. Mr. Forquer's father and mother both died within two months of his return from the war, and he has resided with his maiden aunt who is in her eighty-third year.

Ever since Mr. Forquer has been superintendent for the St. Patrick Oil & Gas Company, a Pittsburg corporation, who operate a portion of the farm he resides on. Mr. Forquer is a Democrat, a Roman Catholic and a Moose.

LEWIS MARTSOLEF, whose splendid farm of 310 acres is situated along the Franklin Road, in Brady Township, is one of the substantial and representative citi-

zens of this section and one of its most successful farmers and stockraisers. He was born March 19, 1857, in Center Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Henry and Gertrude (Miller) Martsolef.

Both parents of Mr. Martsolef were born in Germany and both came to America when young. Henry Martsolef grew to manhood and acquired land at Little Creek, in Connoquenessing Township, Butler County, which he later sold and bought the farm in Center Township where his family of twelve children were born. The mother of these children died March 28, 1874, and was survived many years by her husband, whose death occurred in September, 1907, when aged ninety-one years, at Butler, to which city he had retired.

Lewis Martsolef was reared on the home farm in Center Township and attended the neighborhood schools during boyhood. He has devoted himself entirely to farm pursuits, making a specialty for some years past of raising Shorthorn cattle. His fine herds bring high prices and he keeps as many as thirty-five head at one time. Following his marriage, Mr. Martsolef rented land first in Franklin Township, later in Clay, then Butler and Clay again, until 1889, when he bought the farm of 100 acres, which is now occupied by a son, and in 1898 he bought 130 acres more and several years later purchased an additional eighty acres. This is some of the finest land in the township and Mr. Martsolef has the best improved farm in this section. In 1900 he put up his fine residence and all his farm buildings are of substantial construction.

Mr. Martsolef married Miss Mary McKinnis, who was reared in Franklin Township, a daughter of Robert McKinnis, and they have had six children, one of whom died in infancy. Those living are: Etta, who married Daniel Ifft, of Franklin Township, has two children, Gladys and Olive; James H., residing on a part of

his father's property, married Lizzie McBride and they have one son, John; Laura, who is the wife of Nicholas Ifft, of Franklin Township; Clara, and Florence at home. Mr. Martsof is a member of the beneficiary order of the Protected Home Circle. He takes no very active part in politics but has always done his part in public matters when called upon to contribute labor, means or influence.

DAVID J. SLOAN is a representative citizen of the borough of Eau Claire and has been a life long resident of Butler County, Pennsylvania. He was born in Venango Township, May 23, 1832, and is a son of David, Sr. and Rachel (McLaughlin) Sloan, and grandson of Samuel Sloan.

Samuel Sloan was the father of a large family of children, all of whom grew to maturity and became useful men and women. Their names follow: Samuel, who married Elizabeth Conn, daughter of Joseph Conn, and had two sons, Lyl and Perry; William, who married Jane Layton, a daughter of Enos Layton, and had five children—Bascom, Charles, Flora, Margaret and Eliza; John, who married Sarah Allabaugh and had two sons, Harvey and Samuel; James; David; Henry; Robert, who married Alice Hilliard; Joseph, who married Ellen Leslie, and had three children—George, Washington and Ephraim; Thomas, who married Sally Ann Cornelius; Andrew, who married Rachel Say; Jane, who became the wife of Thomas Jolly; Nancy, wife of Alexander Grant; and Betsy, wife of Samuel Sloan.

David Sloan, Sr., married Rachel McLaughlin and the following were the offspring of their union: Matthew; Samuel; Joseph; David J.; Jesse, who married Jane Stevenson; John; Jane; Elizabeth; Emeline; and Euphemia, who married David Sparks and has three children—John, Birdie and Minnie. Matthew Sloan

married Valley Welch, and seven children were born to them: Levestone, Walter, Savoy, Orval, Horner, Anna Lena and Anna Belle. Samuel Sloan married Rebecca Davis and they had eight children: David, Edward, Gilbert, John, Sherril, Jennie, Ada and Bird. Joseph Sloan married Rosa Donaldson, by whom he had the following children: Edward, Stella, Nora, Louisa, Leonidas and Eva. John Sloan married Jane Morgan and the following were their offspring: Clyde, Winnie, Birdie, Carl, Wesley, Myrtle, Flora and Ruth. Jane Sloan became the wife of Josiah Holland, by whom she had the following: Austin, Plummer, John, Estella and Emma; Elizabeth Sloan married John Phitthan and they have four children: William, Ralph, Silvia and Carrie.

David J. Sloan first attended the common schools in Venango Township, and later the Six Points school in Allegheny Township, after which he gave his attention to farming on the old homestead in the latter township, located about three-fourths of a mile from Eau Claire. He next became proprietor of a general store and conducted the post-office for some years. In addition he was engaged in butchering for some years and sold cattle on the hoof, meeting with a high degree of success in his various business ventures. He finally sold the store, also his farm, and purchased three lots in the borough of Eau Claire. His property is well located and valuable, and each lot is well equipped with substantial buildings. He is a Republican in politics, and serves as constable of Eau Claire, and also as assessor.

Mr. Sloan was joined in marriage with Jane Bovard, a daughter of Robert Bovard of Eau Claire, and they too have a large family, namely: Ella, who married Fred Stalker of Pittsburg, by whom she has the following children: Earl, Plummer, Blanche, William, Edna, Dean and Ralph; Eda, who married Henry Rebold and has three children—William, Minnie

and Jessie; William of Pittsburg, who married Jennie Shira and has a daughter, Dorothy; Alma, wife of Samuel Alexander, by whom she has five children—Myrtle, Cora, Joseph, Stanley and Alva; Franklin, who married Jennie Collinwood, daughter of Charles Collinwood of Evans City; Alva, who married Stella Harris; Olive, wife of Gerald McGuyre; and Ernest. Religiously, Mr. Sloan is a member of the M. E. Church at Eau Claire.

DAVID MANSFIELD THOMPSON, a farmer and oil producer, is a well known citizen of Fairview Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, where he has a fine farm of ninety-six acres. There are five producing wells on this farm which bring him a handsome revenue. He was born on the farm on which he now lives, July 5, 1856, and is a son of David and Isabella (Mansfield) Thompson. His grandfather, John Thompson, was one of the early settlers of Butler County.

David Thompson, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Butler County, Pennsylvania, in 1827, and his death resulted from an accident with a threshing machine, December 19, 1874. He was united in marriage with Miss Isabella Mansfield, who was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, in 1831, and died in 1901. They were parents of the following children: Samantha J., who was the wife of Dr. W. L. DeWolfe of Butler, and died in November, 1908, leaving two sons; David M., subject of this record; John, who lives in Greenville, Clarion County, and who married Metta Hepler, by whom he has two children, Lois and Elizabeth; H. B., who was the fourth in order of birth; Clara E.; and L. N., who married Amanda Jamison (deceased), by whom he had a son, Paul. L. N. Thompson died in 1903, and his son continues to reside in Butler County.

David M. Thompson has been a life long resident of Butler County, and received his

intellectual training in the public schools of Fairview Township. He engaged in teaming for a period of twenty-five years, but farming has been his principal occupation in life, although for some years he has been active in the oil business. He purchased the other heirs' interests in the home farm, on which he has made most of the improvements, having one of the best kept properties in the township. The farm originally included 100 acres, but since acquiring possession of it, he has disposed of four acres to the Allegheny Railroad Company.

Mr. Thomas was united in marriage with Miss Maria J. Glenn, the wedding occurring April 25, 1883, at her home near Sunbury, the Rev. S. W. Bean officiating. She is one of the following children who were born to her parents, William M. and Kathryn (McMahon) Glenn: Maria J.; Sarah and Dorcas, twins; Norman; Theodore; and Frank, who died at the age of fourteen years. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson became parents of the following, all of whom were born on the home farm: Erla B., wife of John Ellenberger, by whom she has a son, Howard; Hazel, who was born August 9, 1888, and died September 27, 1908; Frank, who is a teacher in the public schools of Butler County; Dean, who is in attendance at High School; Daisy; and Glenn. Religiously, Mr. Thompson and his wife are members of the United Presbyterian Church of Fairview. He has frequently been called upon to serve his community in official positions of trust, having been school director six years, tax collector one year, and township treasurer two years.

MRS. NANCY A. MARTIN. The Martin homestead farm of 160 acres, is one of the most valuable pieces of property in Venango Township and it is owned by Mrs. Nancy A. Martin, who has resided here since 1869. She is a lady universally esteemed and was born December 7, 1849, in Worth Township, Butler County, Pennsyl-

vania. Her parents were William and Mary (Shafer) Craig.

The father of Mrs. Martin was born in Ireland and her mother in Butler County. They resided for many years in Worth Township, where they were among the respected members of society, and there Mrs. Martin was reared and obtained her schooling. She was married October 27, 1869, to the late Christopher Martin, who died January 22, 1887. Mr. and Mrs. Martin became parents of seven children, namely: Cora J., who resides at Norristown, Pennsylvania; Mary E., the wife of W. N. Milford (now deceased, on January 26, 1909), of Monroe County, Ohio; William E., who lives in Oklahoma; Bertha Irene, who is the wife of W. P. Cubbison, of Venango County; James A., who lives in Venango Township, Butler County; Nina P., who is the wife of J. M. Collar, of Allegheny Township and Christopher C., who resides in Venango Township.

Christopher Martin was born in Ireland and was a son of Robert and Jane (Patterson) Martin, who brought him to America when he was three years old. His parents came directly to Butler County and settled in Venango Township and Mrs. Martin's present farm is a part of the original estate secured by Robert Martin. He followed farming during his life and his son Christopher succeeded to the estate and continued to improve and cultivate through all his active life. Mr. Martin was an estimable man and was widely known. He took proper interest in everything that concerned the welfare of his neighborhood, but found his greatest pleasure in quietly pursuing an agricultural life and in looking after the rearing and educating of his children. In politics he was a Republican and when his party put him forward and elected him to local offices, he performed the duties of the same with the carefulness and regularity with which he managed his own affairs. He was a leading member and a trustee of the

East End Presbyterian Church, to which Mrs. Martin also belongs. She is very active in the church missionary society and attends to many private charities. The Martin home has always been known as one of great hospitality.

MARKLE J. NEYMAN, general farmer and substantial citizen of Oakland Township, resides on the old John H. Neyman farm of 152 acres, of which he is one of the four heirs. It is situated five miles north of Butler, near the Millinger schoolhouse. Mr. Neyman was born in Jefferson County, Pennsylvania, November 17, 1845, and is a son of John H. and Isabell (Wilson) Neyman.

John H. Neyman followed lumbering in his early manhood, in Jefferson County, but returned to farming during the childhood of his son, Markle J. He took up his residence on his father's farm, the one now owned by his heirs, who had settled here many years ago. John Neyman, the grandfather, has long since passed away, and John H. Neyman, the father, was accidentally killed in April, 1881. The latter married Isabell Wilson, who still survives. They had six children, the present survivors being: Markle J.; Mary, who is the wife of John T. Montgomery, of Oakland; John G., a carpenter who is employed in Pittsburg; and Margaret, who lives at home. The two deceased are Sarah E., who died aged twenty-six years; and Clark, who died at the age of twelve.

Markle J. Neyman has operated the home farm for about thirty years. He attended the local schools in his boyhood, since which time he has given his attention to cultivating the home farm, and he has been numbered with the capable farmers of this township for many years. Mr. Neyman married Annie Fleeger, who was a daughter of Peter Fleeger and a sister of the late Captain Fleeger, of Butler. They had five children: Jessie Blanch, who is now deceased; Le Roy, George C.,



MARKLE J. NEYMAN



MRS. ANNIE F. NEYMAN

Mary Belle and Nelson. The beloved mother of this little family died in 1900. Mr. Neyman is a member and liberal supporter of the North Butler Presbyterian Church.

CHARLES BEACHEM, of Enclid, Butler County, Pennsylvania, has engaged in coal mining during a greater part of his active business career, but at the present time carries on farming on the tract of thirty-seven acres on which he lives. He is a native of England, the date of his birth being November 23, 1856, and is a son of Francis and Caroline (Hodges) Beachem, both of whom died in England.

Charles Beachem was reared to maturity in England, and from the time he was ten years of age worked in the mines. He was married at the age of twenty-two and immediately after moved to the United States, where he first located in Trumbull County, Ohio. He worked in the mines there for six years, then moved to Cherry Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, where he farmed and mined for a period of thirteen years. In 1897, he moved to Enclid, where he has since engaged in general farming.

Mr. Beachem was united in marriage with Miss Annie Swain, a daughter of Noah Swain, she also being a native of England; her death occurred during their residence in Cherry Township. The following children were born to them: Noah W., who is a widower and has four children—Charles, Kenneth, Noah and Geraldine; Francis Albert, who also has four children—Annie, Kermit, Francis, and Cecil Rhodes; Thomas; Florence; Carrie, who is the wife of I. W. Kimmel and has two children—Gerald Eugene and Charles Wilmer; Charles; and Hannah. Mr. Beachem is a man of the highest principles, straightforward and honest in all his dealings with his fellow men, and a most useful citizen.

ERNEST L. STEARNS, postmaster and storekeeper at Ferris Post Office, in Venango Township, was born in Salamanca, New York, August 29, 1873, and is a son of Devillo B. and Alvira (Akerly) Stearns, and a grandson of Joseph B. Stearns.

Joseph B. and Mary Stearns, grandparents of the subject of this record, had the following children: Parmilla, Cynthia, Carmeda, Devillo B. and Charles. Devillo B. Stearns married Alvira Akerly, daughter of Joseph Akerly, and they became parents of four children, namely: Bessie, deceased; Jessie, deceased; Ernest L.; and Fremont, who married Emma Ubera, by whom he has three children—Jessie, Florence and George.

Ernest L. Stearns attended the public schools of Salamanca, New York, and lived there until August 7, 1890, at which time he moved to Hilliard, in Butler County, Pennsylvania. He accepted a position as weigh-master, and served as such for a period of fifteen years. At the end of that time he was made manager of the Ferris Supply Company at Ferris, Pennsylvania, of which Levi Deal is treasurer. Mr. Stearns also was made postmaster on August 17, 1908, and has discharged the duties of that office in a most satisfactory manner. The business enterprise of which he is manager is in a most flourishing condition and has a large and well established trade.

Ernest L. Stearns was joined in marriage with Miss Sarah Liston, a daughter of Jacob and Lena Liston, and to them has been born one son, Devillo B. Politically, he is a Republican and has served as judge and inspector of elections. In fraternal affiliation, he is a member of Hilliard Lodge No. 111, I. O. O. F., in which he has passed through all the chairs and is now trustee; and Hilliard Lodge, No. 92, K. P. Religiously, the family attends the Baptist church.

CLAUDE GERARD, who now lives retired from active work on his excellent farm of eighty-six acres, located in Penn Township, has been a general farmer, stockraiser and oil producer for many years. He was born in Penn Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, November 30, 1836, and is a son of Michael and Margaret (Mangel) Gerard.

Michael Gerard, the father, was born at Blamont, France, a son of Joseph Gerard, who was a cooper by trade. Michael worked with his father until he was twenty-one years old and then came to America and worked at coopering in the city of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and Butler County, Pennsylvania. After he married he came to Butler County and located in Penn Township in 1836, buying fifty-six acres of woodland. This land he cleared and engaged in cultivating it until 1850, when he went to California in search of gold. During the one year that he remained there he was quite successful but died before he reached home and was buried near Randolph, Kentucky, August 6, 1851. His wife was a daughter of John C. Mangel, an early settler in Penn Township. Two children were born to Michael Gerard and wife: Claude and Joseph. The latter was a member of Company D, Sixty-first Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, during the War of the Rebellion, and was killed at the battle of the Wilderness.

Claude Gerard attended the schools near his home through boyhood and assisted to cultivate the home farm, and until he retired from active work, continued to be interested in general farming in the section in which he was born. During the Civil War he served for eight months in the Union army, as a member of Company F, One Hundred Seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and at the time of General Lee's surrender, was stationed near Petersburg. He is a member of A. G. Reed Post, No. 105, Grand Army of the Republic, at Butler.

Mr. Gerard was married to Margaret Schleigh, a daughter of William Schleigh, of Penn Township. Mrs. Gerard died November 23, 1903, when aged nearly sixty years. She was a most estimable woman and was a consistent member of St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church. To this marriage nine children were born, namely: Mary, residing in Penn Township, is the widow of John Charles; Stephen, who resides at Benwood, Virginia; William, who lives at McDonald, Pennsylvania; Joseph, who operates the home farm; Magdalene (Mann); Louisa, who married Everett Albert, of Pittsburg; and Katherine, Ellen and John C., all deceased.

Mr. Gerard retired from the management of the farm, which included its agricultural development and also oil production, there being five producing wells on the place, in the spring of 1908. When relieved of all care he decided to take a leisurely pleasure trip through the West and left Pennsylvania on April 19, 1908, and returned July 4, 1908, having spent a pleasant season in Kansas and Oklahoma. He will return to Kansas in April, 1909.

ZENAS McMICHAEL, a well known real estate and fire insurance dealer of Zelenople, who is now serving his third term as justice of the peace of the borough, is a native and life long resident of Butler County, Pennsylvania. He was born September 11, 1847, in what is now Center Township, near Unionville, and is a son of Christopher and Barbara (Curry) Michael.

Christopher McMichael was a farmer by occupation and at an early period came from the eastern part of Pennsylvania to Butler County, where he settled on a farm near Euclid Station in Clay Township. He has served here as a justice of the peace for some time and was engaged in agricultural pursuits for many years. He married, in 1833, Elizabeth St. Clair, who died in 1845. They were the parents of the follow-



MR. AND MRS. SAMPLE C. DUNCAN

ing children: Joseph, who is engaged in farming, and resides near West Sunbury; Japhia, engaged in farming near Euclid; Rev. E. S. McMichael, died near Springfield, Illinois; and Jane, wife of James Milford of Witchita, Kansas. Christopher was married the second time to Barbara Curry, to whom was born Zenas, the subject of this sketch, and R. J., a practicing physician of Eau Clair, Butler County, Pennsylvania.

Zenas McMichael was reared on a farm near Unionville, Center Township, and attended the common schools of that township. Until twelve years ago, Mr. McMichael devoted his time to agricultural pursuits, in 1896 removing to Zelenople, where he has since been successfully engaged in the fire insurance and real estate business.

In politics, our subject is a Republican, although in local politics, where no issue is up before the people, he votes for men whom he regards best qualified to care for the business affairs of this locality. Fraternally, he is a member of the Royal Arcanum. He holds membership with United Presbyterian Church.

In 1870 Mr. McMichael was married to Sarah D. Williams, a daughter of Robert and Susanna Williams of Plain Grove, Lawrence County, Pennsylvania. The following offspring were born of their union, namely: Laura, wife of Lawrence Stoner, has five children; Clyde G., a resident of New Brighton, married Conway Meeks and has one child; Helen, resides at home; and Clarence B., a resident of Zelenople, married Winnie Powell.

ELIAS SEATON, who has a splendid farm of seventy-five acres, located about one mile east of Boyers, in Venango Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, comes of an old and respected family of this locality. He was born on the home farm in Venango Township, February 20, 1848, and is a son of William and Rebecca (Vander-

lin) Seaton, and a grandson of Robert and Margaret (Davis) Seaton.

Robert Seaton and his wife had a large family, namely: Alexander, Thomas, Eliza, Robert, William, James, Polly, Margaret and Anna. William and Rebecca (Vanderlin) Seaton also had a large family, the names of its members being Catherine, Margaret, Caroline, John, William George, Mattie, Elias, Lewis and Amos.

Elias Seaton received his early schooling at the Log school in Marion Township, after which he attended the Seaton school in his native township. He helped his father on the farm, which has always been his home, it having passed into his hands at his parents' death. He has seventy-five acres, of which forty are in good tillable shape, and the improvements are exceptionally good. The barn was built by Elias and his father, and the house was erected by the former. He has never taken an active part in politics, but is a Republican and served three years as a member of the school board.

December 13, 1871, Mr. Seaton was united in marriage with Mary Ann Wasson, a daughter of John Wasson of Cherry Township, and the following are their issue: Roy, who married Emma Lowther; Elmer, who married Gwen Davis; Parker; Clara; Merritt; and Amos. Religiously, they are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Boyers.

SAMPLE C. DUNCAN, who is engaged in agricultural pursuits in Middlesex Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, has a farm of sixty-one acres, all under cultivation. He was born on this farm October 20, 1871, and is a son of James and Elizabeth (Gilland) Duncan, coming of an old family in Pennsylvania.

James Duncan was born in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, and learned the trade of a ship carpenter in his younger days. For some years he followed his trade in various parts of the country, then

settled down on a farm in Middlesex Township, Butler County, where he followed farming the remainder of his days. He died in 1886 at the age of sixty-nine years. He first married Behnina Tawney, and their children were: Belmina, who married James Elliott; Lizzie, who married John Garvey; and James, who died in 1888. His second marriage was with Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, widow of James Thompson, and a daughter of Robert Gilland of Middlesex Township. As a result of her first marriage, Mrs. Duncan had four children, three of whom grew to maturity, namely: Ephraim O. Thompson of Middlesex Township; Alfretha, wife of William McKibben of Clinton Township; and Eva, who keeps house for the subject of this sketch. James and Elizabeth (Gilland) Duncan became parents of four children, of whom three grew to maturity, as follows: George; Sample C.; and Jennie. Of these, Sample C. Duncan is the only one now living. Religiously, James Duncan and his wife were members of the Middlesex Presbyterian Church.

Sample C. Duncan was reared on the home farm, which his father had settled on a few years before his birth, and was educated in the public schools of that vicinity. He has always engaged in farming on this place and has sixty-one acres of highly improved land, all under cultivation. He raises corn, oats, wheat, hay and potatoes, and has also met with success in stock raising. He keeps thoroughbred Berkshire hogs, all of which are eligible for registration. He is a man of energy and enterprise, and occupies a place high in the esteem of his fellow citizens.

Mr. Duncan was united in marriage with Miss Clara Thompson, a daughter of William Thompson of Clinton Township, Butler County. She died without issue on November 3, 1906, at the age of thirty-five years, a loss which fell heavily upon Mr. Duncan. Religiously, she was a member of the Middlesex Presbyterian Church, of

which he is a trustee. He takes an earnest interest in all questions of public importance and gives his support to the Republican party, but is in no sense a politician.

TIMOTHY SWEENEY, whose valuable farm of 140 acres is situated in Donegal Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, not far from Chicora, was born in an old log house then standing on the farm on which he lives, November 5, 1833. His parents were Michael and Sarah (McLaughlin) Sweeney.

Michael Sweeney left his home in County Kerry, Ireland, in 1819, and sailed for Quebec, Canada, where he lived for a short time and then joined an uncle, the latter of whom was already established at Oil Creek, Pennsylvania. In 1824 he was married at Sugar Creek, to Sarah McLaughlin, and they had five children, namely: William, James, Michael, Mary Ann and Timothy, the latter being the only survivor. Shortly after his marriage, Michael Sweeney came to Donegal Township, Butler County, and bought 200 acres of land, including the farm now owned by his son. He purchased the property from a Mr. Sanders, who was the first settler on the place, and on this farm Michael Sweeney and wife passed the remainder of their days. He lived to be seventy-five years old but his wife died in her sixtieth year.

Timothy Sweeney has spent his life on the present farm with the exception of one year during which he worked at Brady's Bend and one year which he spent in the State of New York. He attended school in an old log building not far from his home, but in his boyhood farm youths had many duties to perform, and helping his father on the farm was one of the most important ones. His well cultivated land gives evidence of the care he has given it, and the many improvements he has made at different times. He has two producing oil wells on the place and more may be developed.

On April 23, 1861, Mr. Sweeney was mar-

ried at Sugar Creek, to Miss Sarah Agnes McFadden, and they have had eleven children, as follows: Philometo, Hugh, Anna, Joseph, Michael, Vincent, James, Mary L., Frances E., Albert and Sarah A. Of the above family, Philometo married John Kragin and they live at Rockport, New York. Hugh was accidentally drowned in July, 1908. Anna married Ernest Kirtchner and they live at Pittsburg. Mary L. married Thomas Cosgrove and they live at Middletown, New York. Michael and Sarah live at home. Joseph lives in West Virginia. Albert married Ella Kain and they reside with Mr. Sweeney and have one child, Marie E.

Mr. Sweeney is one of the township's representative citizens and has served as overseer of the poor and also as judge of elections. Both he and wife are members of the Roman Catholic Church at Chicora.

C. FOSTER WICK, owner and proprietor of the hotel at West Sunbury, Butler County, Pennsylvania, is a well known citizen of the county and the establishment conducted by him is one which enjoys great popularity with the traveling public. He was formerly engaged in buying and selling and training horses, producing some with low marks, which established his reputation in that business.

Mr. Wick was born in West Sunbury in 1853, and comes of a prominent old family of Butler County. He is a son of Jeremiah C. and Rebeca (Glenn) Wick, and a grandson of Jeremiah Wick, Sr. The last named came from Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, to Butler County at a very early date and purchased 1,000 acres of land, just north of West Sunbury. He was a man of wide prominence in those days and was extensively engaged in the cattle business. With Christopher Foster, who married Jane Glenn, an aunt of the subject of this record, he made many trips with cattle across the mountains to Philadelphia. Mr. Foster was born and reared

in Armstrong County, and also was a man well known in this vicinity. In those early days, the Glens and Wicks were the leading families of the community. Jeremiah C. Wick married Rebecca Glenn, a daughter of Samuel Glenn, who died in middle life. Mr. Wick died in 1876, and was survived many years by his widow, whose death occurred at St. Louis, Missouri, in 1908, at the age of eighty-four years. They had eight children as follows: Clarissa, wife of Rev. Malsein Rhodes, who is well known in Butler and now resides in St. Louis; Laura, widow of Homer Adams; Walker, who was widely known through the oil regions of Pennsylvania, and who died in Colorado in 1904; Carr, who died in West Sunbury in 1905; C. Foster, whose name heads this record; Dr. J. Warren Wick of St. Louis; Jennie, widow of C. Bunn of St. Louis; and Nettie, who died in June, 1908, and was the wife of Walter Hughes of St. Louis.

C. Foster Wick was reared in his native borough and received his intellectual training in the public schools. When about twenty years old he began buying and selling horses, and training young horses for the track. Among the best horses trained by him were Juliet, Sunbury Boy, Mattie Price, Harry W. and Captain Roll, all of which were well known to the racing public in their day. The last year Captain Roll was trained, he won eleven races out of thirteen starts, an exceptional record. Mr. Wick moved to St. Louis and continued in the same line of business for a period of fifteen years, then in 1890 returned to West Sunbury. He at that time became owner of the hotel, in which he had previously owned an interest and which had been conducted by his brother, Carr Wick. He placed the establishment on a good paying basis and continued it with success until 1902, when it was destroyed by fire. The business he had built up warranted him in the erection of a new and modern structure, which he refurnished

new throughout and in handsome style, and it was not long before the place was enjoying greater popularity and patronage than before.

Mr. Wick was united in marriage with Miss Anna Cowden, a daughter of Dr. Cowden of Portersville, and they became parents of the following children: Dr. Frank C., who died in March, 1906; Bessie, wife of William McCarrier; Lela, wife of Prof. L. L. Lock of Brooklyn, New York; Pauline, wife of Clyde Russell; and Helen, wife of Henry Goeddel. Fraternaly, the subject of this sketch became a charter member of Parker Lodge, Royal Arcanum, to which he still belongs.

JOHN A. BURK is located on a fine farm of sixty acres in Venango Township and is engaged in the butchering business, visiting the trade throughout this section of the country in a wagon. He was born on the farm on which he lives, September 30, 1883, and is a son of John and Samantha (McFarlin) Burk, and a grandson of John Burk, Sr.

John Burk, Jr., was united in marriage with Samantha McFarlin, a daughter of Andrew McFarlin, and five children were the issue of their union: Sarah, wife of Montgomery Hutchinson; Della, wife of Lewis Ray; Margaret, deceased; Clarence, deceased; and John A.

John A. Burk received his schooling at the old Seaton school, and in the meantime assisted his father in the work about the farm. He later engaged in teaming in the woods until his marriage, when he settled down on the home place and following farming. He has fifty-five acres under cultivation, five acres in pasture land and a two-acre orchard. All of the buildings on the place were erected by his father. He does all his own butchering and has a well established meat trade.

March 29, 1900, Mr. Burk was united in marriage with Miss Jessie Wright, a

daughter of Stephen Wright of Mercer County, and the following children have blessed their home: Lawrence, Otho, Lena, Thomas and Margaret. Politically, he is a Republican. He and his wife are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They have a well-located home, being three miles northwest of Hilliard and four miles southwest of Eau Claire, and attend church at the latter place.

JOHN A. LEWIS, for a quarter of a century one of Venango Township's representative citizens, resides on his well cultivated farm of sixty acres, which he devotes to general agriculture. He was born July 21, 1836, in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of William and Fannie (Blauey) Lewis.

Mr. Lewis comes of Revolutionary stock, an ancestry of which every American citizen is proud. His grandfather, Ezekiel Lewis, came from Wales to the colonies before they had secured their independence and assisted the patriot army to obtain American freedom. Later he settled in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, where he prospered and had many descendants. William Lewis, father of John A., was born in Armstrong County but a large part of his life was passed in Washington Township, Butler County, where he died in 1859. Four of his children survive, namely: John A.; Fannie, who resides in Washington Township; Robert O., a groceryman at Annisville, Washington Township, Butler County; and Finley E., a farmer in Washington Township, Butler County.

John A. Lewis was two years old when his parents moved to Butler County and he was reared in Washington Township, in boyhood attending the neighboring district school. He then learned the carpenter's trade and also worked at lumbering, there being much standing timber at that day where now can be seen miles of cultivated

farm land. The Civil War turned the attention of many of the young men to a military life and in 1862 Mr. Lewis enlisted for service, entering Company F, One Hundred Thirty-fourth Regiment, Penna. Vol. Inf., which became a part of the Third Division of the Army of the Potomac. He saw much hard service before he was honorably discharged, in June, 1863. He took part in the memorable battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville, and participated in the weary marches which fell to the lot of the soldiers on the raid through Maryland. Mr. Lewis was always a courageous soldier and often endangered his life, but he escaped all serious injury and was permitted to return to his home practically unharmed. Shortly afterward he removed from Butler to Clarion County, but in 1873 returned to Butler County and settled on his valuable farm in Venango Township.

On December 23, 1880, Mr. Lewis was married to Miss Firzah Alsworth, of Parker Township, a daughter of James Alsworth, and they have three sons: Edward J., residing in Venango Township; Eljia E., residing at Franklin; and Herbert B., living in Illinois.

Mr. Lewis is a Republican in politics but he lays no claim to being a politician. He has always been interested in all that concerns the well-being of his community and when elected road commissioner of Venango Township, gave his fellow citizens efficient service. With his wife he belongs to the Mount Vernon United Presbyterian Church in Washington Township, of which he is a trustee. As a member of the Samuel J. Rosenberg Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at Eau Claire, he often recalls, with his comrades, the dangers and triumphs of the great Civil War. On November the 11th, 1908, Mr. John A. Lewis went to Fredericksburg to take part in the unveiling of the monument of the Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry of Humphrey's Division.

WILLIAM KENNEDY, an elderly resident of Penn Township, now living retired from the active occupations of life, was born in Winfield Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, son of John and Annie C. (Smith) Kennedy. He is a descendant in the fourth generation of John Kennedy, born in County Antrim, Ireland, in 1722, who came to America, settling in Maryland in 1848. John's son, John Kennedy second, served under Washington in the Revolutionary war, and subsequently drew a pension from the Government up to the time of his death, which took place in 1835. In 1786 he married and then moved to what is now the site of McKeesport, Pennsylvania, and thence, in 1801, to what is now Winfield Township, Butler County.

John Kennedy, third of the name and father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, in 1794, and at the age of seven years came to Butler County with his parents, they being early settlers in Winfield Township. He was there reared to manhood, but in 1832 he bought a farm in what is now Penn Township, on which he resided for the rest of his life, passing away at the age of seventy-five years. Although quite young at the breaking out of the War of 1812-15, he served as a soldier therein, taking part in the battle on Lake Erie. He and his wife were among the original members, and were active workers in the Methodist Episcopal Church in Penn Township. He died January 4, 1869.

William Kennedy when a young man learned the trade of blacksmith, at which he worked for about twelve years. He then bought a farm and engaged in agricultural pursuits in which he continued until the spring of 1908. He has three producing oil wells on his property and for a number of years he has been interested in oil and gas production. He is a Republican in politics, but has always been averse to accepting township office, though frequently urged to do so. He was elected a justice

of the peace, but declined to qualify. He is a member of Thorn Creek Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he has held the office of trustee and class leader for many years.

Mr. Kennedy married Matilda Graham, a daughter of Robert Graham, of Penn Township, and they have been the parents of ten children, as follows: William J., now deceased; Annie C., who is the wife of Bert McCandless, of Butler; Charles L., who resides in Butler Township; Lulu M., who is the wife of Morris Flarshem, of Minnesota; Clara, who is now Mrs. Clara Robbins; L. Clyde, a farmer and dairyman of Penn Township; George Lewis, who resides with his elder brother; Ada, wife of Nicholas Mangel, of Penn Township; Eva, and Frances M. All the living representatives of this family are worthy and useful members of the respective communities in which they reside.

ANDREW LEMMON, whose death occurred July 29, 1908, on his farm in Butler Township, on which he had resided for many years, was a veteran of the Civil War and a well known and esteemed citizen. He was born on the farm on which he died, in Butler County, Pennsylvania, April 11, 1829, and was a son of Colonel Robert and Nancy (Fleming) Lemmon.

The father of the late Andrew Lemmon was born in County Down, Ireland, and came to America when he was twelve years of age, in company with his widowed mother and one sister. He died in 1861, aged seventy-six years. At Hagerstown, Maryland, he learned the trade of wheelwright and chairmaker, after which he settled in Butler County, Pennsylvania, and bought the home farm in Butler Township, of a squatter named Lenhart. Prior to moving on the farm, he raised a company of soldiers at Butler, and went out as its captain, during the War of 1812. He was a man of mark, naturally a leader and

was prominent in politics. He served as county commissioner. He married a daughter of John Fleming, who was an early settler in Allegheny County, and they had ten children, all of whom have since passed away. The only survivors of the Lemmon connection are: E. K. Lemmon and William Lemmon, of Canton, Ohio; Miss Emma Lemmon, of Parker's Landing, Pennsylvania, and her sister, Lena Bovard, of Butler County; David Lemmon, of Bevier, Macon County, Missouri, and Clay Boggs, of Evans City.

The late Andrew Lemmon was reared on the home farm and with his brothers helped to clear it and later came into possession of the property. It contains fifty acres of excellent land, well adapted to the growing of grain and the raising of stock. Until within the past seven years, Mr. Lemmon operated the farm himself, since which time he has lived retired and rented his land. For two years prior to his death he was in failing health. From early youth he was a member of the United Presbyterian Church of Butler and was a consistent Christian. For seventy-nine years he lived a life that was good and useful and his work in this world was well done in every particular.

In 1864, Mr. Lemmon enlisted for service in the Civil War, in Company K, One Hundred Fourth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close. Early in life he was a Whig and later became a Republican.

Mr. Lemmon married Maria Barrickman, a daughter of Peter Barrickman of Butler Township. She was born May 8, 1832, and when she died, February 21, 1902, had been married fifty years lacking one month. She left no issue. Both she and her aged husband were laid to rest in the North Cemetery.

When six years old William James A. Beatty became a member of the household and remained with Mr. and Mrs. Lemmon



MR. AND MRS. ANDREW LEMMON

until he married in 1882. Mr. Beatty's wife died in 1890 and Mr. Beatty returned and was with them continually till their death.

WILLIAM G. SEATON is a prominent resident of Venango Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, where he has a good farm of seventy-six acres, and comes of a pioneer family of the community. He was born in this township July 4, 1833, is a son of William and Rebecca (Vanderlin) Seaton, and a grandson of Robert and Margaret (Davis) Seaton.

William Seaton married Rebecca Vanderlin, a daughter of John Vanderlin, who also was a pioneer settler here. This union resulted in the following issue: Catherine; Margaret, who married Theodore Hovis, by whom she has the following children—Marshall, William, Parker and Darley; Caroline, who is the wife of James Jack and the mother of four children—Grant, Edwin, Nancy and Mallie; John, who married Elizabeth Thompson, a daughter of William Thompson, and has three children—William, Roy and Delphine; William G., whose name heads this sketch; Hattie, wife of Stephen Cooper, by whom she has a son and daughter, Amelia and Delbert; Elias, who married Polly Ann Wasson, and has the following children—Roy, Elmer, Parker, Clara, Merritt and Amos; Lewis, who married Isabell McCoy, by whom she had four children—Harry, Lewis, Edward and John; and Amos, ex-county treasurer, who married Mary Laughlin, by whom he had the following children—Henrietta, Delphine, Ada, Percy, Fannie, Homer R., Darley, Elias and Lewis M.

William G. Seaton first attended school in Marion Township, and later the Smith school in Venango Township. His father purchased a tract of fifty acres of land, which he helped to clear of timber, which they burned but which would now command a high market value. He killed deer on the home place and in this way they

raised money, during the early days, with which to pay the taxes. After his marriage in 1862, William G. Seaton settled on a fifty acre tract, which he also cleared and in his time has hewed many rails. He purchased another tract of twenty-six acres, making a total of seventy-six. After acquiring this property he killed in all fifteen wild deer, and much other wild game. He erected a set of farm buildings, including a house, and all were destroyed by fire, but were immediately rebuilt in more modern style. He has a coal bank on the farm which was in operation at one time, but farming has always been his main occupation.

Mr. Seaton was united in marriage with Ellen Burk, a daughter of John Burk, and the following children were born to bless their home: Marshall, who married Minnie Johnston, a daughter of William Johnston, and has a son, Evert; Della, deceased; Agnes, deceased; Eva Belle, deceased; William, who married Cynthia Kerr, a daughter of Alexander Kerr, and has three daughters—Gladys, Mabel and Goldie; Ella, wife of Lee Heasley, by whom she has three children—Paul, Ressie and Lee; Katherine, who married Samuel Davis, and has three children—Claire, Harry and Mildred; Anna, who married Lewis Kerr; and Plummer, who married Jessie Pearl Wasson and has four children—Bessie, Arthur M., Earl B. and Ellen Addie. Religiously, Mr. and Mrs. Seaton are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Annandale. He is a Republican in politics.

NAAMAN F. BARTLEY, a leading agriculturist of Clay Township and one of its prominent and representative men, resides on his fine farm of seventy-five acres, which is situated one mile northeast of the Muddy Creek Presbyterian Church, adjoining the Second District School, of Clay Township, was born at Birmingham, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, October 31,

1848, and is a son of Joseph and Margaret (Kirkland) Bartley.

Joseph Bartley was born in the southern part of Butler County, Pennsylvania, where his father, James Bartley, had settled when he came to Pennsylvania from Ireland. In Allegheny County, Joseph Bartley was married to Margaret Kirkland, and there he followed his trade of brickmaker until 1851, when he purchased a farm in Jefferson Township, Butler County. They lived there until about 1862 and then sold and moved to land in Penn Township, where the remainder of their lives were spent.

Naaman F. Bartley was three years old when his parents moved to Jefferson Township and was fourteen when the family settled in Penn Township. The latter farm has been found rich in oil deposits, but this discovery was not made until it had passed out of Mr. Bartley's possession. He attended the township schools and later the Reidsburg Academy, in Clarion County. After he returned home from the academy he decided to enter the army and on February 11, 1865, he enlisted, although but sixteen years of age, in Company E, Seventy-eighth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, in which he served until the close of the war, being stationed during the greater part of this time at Nashville, Tennessee. In September, 1865, he was mustered out at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and returned to his home in Butler County.

Mr. Bartley soon began to teach school, which he continued until 1875, teaching three terms in Clay Township, since when he has been engaged in general farming. Mr. Bartley endorses many modern methods and has proved on his own land the value of scientific agriculture. He has interested himself and others in matters which are of great moment to the agriculturist and has been identified with local organizations, particularly the Grange. He was one of the promoters of the Farmers'

Institutes in Butler County and in May, 1908, was appointed county chairman of this agricultural body. He is also a member of the State Board of Agriculture of Pennsylvania. He has improved and developed his farm and made it one of the most valuable in the township.

On March 5, 1868, Mr. Bartley was married to Miss Emma Zillah McCandless, who is a daughter of William H. and Mary Ann McCandless, of Franklin Township. They have had four children: William M., Viletta Margaret, Melvin Oscar and Clifford Foster. William M. Bartley is a physician practicing in North Dakota, a graduate of the Baltimore Medical College. He owns land in Dakota and also in Cuba. He married Ada L. Miller and they have three children—Charles Miller, Mary Zillah and June. Viletta Margaret Bartley died in 1898. She was the wife of Thomas O. Kelly and she left two children—Philip Eugene and Emma Phyrn. Melvin Oscar Bartley is the manager of the home farm. He married Della May Hogg and they have six children—Cleora Fay, Olive Viletta, Florence Kathleen, Mabel Angie, Eugene Kyle and Emma Laverna. Clifford Foster died March 27, 1897. Mr. Bartley and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN A. SLAGLE, who owns oil property and engages in truck gardening in Fairview Township, about two miles east of Chicora, Butler County, has been a resident of this township since February, 1889, but was born in Valley Township, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, February 24, 1853. His parents were Daniel and Lucinda (Bowser) Slagle.

For over fifty years the parents of Mr. Slagle lived on the old Slagle homestead in Valley Township, Armstrong County, and they both died there, the father when aged eighty-four years and the mother aged eighty-one years. They were quiet, virtuous, farming people, respected, esteemed

and beloved. They had twelve children born to them, the record being as follows: Lemuel H.; Chambers, deceased; Miles; John A.; Mary, who married Matthew McCullins; Sannel; Harvey, deceased; Jane, who married Thomas Bowser; Emma, deceased, who was the wife of Calvin Peters; Catherine, who married Shadrieh Starr; David; and Ella, who married David French.

John A. Slagle was educated in Armstrong County and remained there until he was about twenty-five years of age and then went out on the road for a time, traveling in the interest of a sewing machine company. He came to Fairview Township from McKean County, where he resided for eight years previously, and since then has been engaged in truck gardening and in the oil business.

On September 26, 1878, Mr. Slagle was married by Rev. Armbaugh, to Miss Emma Holder, who is a daughter of Joseph and Susanna (Harmon) Holder, both of whom were born in Armstrong County and spent their lives there, the father dying at the age of seventy-eight years. Mrs. Slagle is the sixth member of her parents' family of ten children, the others being: Mary, deceased, who was the wife of Barney Hiles; Margaret, who married Martin Ward, deceased; John, deceased; William; Chambers; Samuel, deceased; Mattie, who is the widow of Andrew Young; Nanie, deceased; and Armstrong.

Mr. and Mrs. Slagle have an adopted daughter, Nellie M., who is a bright little girl of ten years, attending school. Mr. Slagle and wife are members of the Reformed Church. He is not a very active politician, but may always be found doing his full duty by his community. He is a member of the Knights of Maccabees, at Chichora.

JOHN F. PEOPLES, a well known citizen of Venango Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, was born on the old home-

stead, the place on which he now lives in that township. He is a son of John and Margaret (Murrin) Peoples, and a grandson of Patrick and Sarah (Callahan) Peoples, residents of Ireland.

Patrick and Sarah Peoples became parents of the following children: John, father of the subject of this sketch, William, James, Alexander, Columbus, Mary and Hannah.

John Peoples was married to Margaret Murrin, a daughter of Joseph Murrin of Venango Township, and their children were as follows: Katharine (Barr); Mary (Shearon); Susan; Joseph, deceased; Hannah L. (Shearon); John F.; and Matilda, who died in infancy. Katharine Peoples married William Barr of near Butler, and has the following children: Margaret, Sarah, Matilda, Joseph, Rosanna, William and Vincent. Mary Peoples married John Shearon of Venango Township and their offspring is as follows: Margaret and Grace, twins; Patrick and Mayme. Hannah L. Peoples married James Shearon, by whom she had three daughters and a son, namely: Stella, Sarah, John and Matilda. She formed a second union with Robert Trumbull of Hilliard, and they have a son and a daughter, Edward and Barbara.

John F. Peoples in his boyhood days attended the old Cochran school in Venango Township, after which he took up agricultural pursuits. He was born in the little log house which was built by his parents in 1840 and still stands on the farm. He has 152 acres of good land, forty of which is under cultivation. He has twenty acres of young timber, and the remainder is covered with valuable timber. He has an orchard and a good set of farm buildings, all of which were built by him but the old log house. There are two veins of coal underlying the land, which have never been worked. He is a Democrat in politics, and is road supervisor and road master of Venango Township.

August 27, 1884, John F. Peoples was

united in marriage with Miss Sarah McGuinley, a daughter of Charles McGuinley, and the following children were born to them; Charles Joseph, who is engaged at the mines; James A., who also is working at the mines; John, who assists his father on the farm; Katharine Gertrude; Francis Edward, deceased; Margaret E.; Mary L.; Patrick Henry; Emma, deceased; two who died in infancy; and Hugh Leo. Religiously, they are members of the St. Also-phus Church at Murrinsville.

DAVID GARVIN BASTIAN is a son of William McKinley and Amy Garvin Bastian and was born in the borough of Butler, Butler County, Pennsylvania, on the 27th day of September, 1858. He received his education in the public schools of the county, in the Harmony Academy, Harmony, Pennsylvania; at the Military Academy, Haddonfield, New Jersey, and at the Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, Pennsylvania. The history of wars and the heroic and chivalrous achievements of their heroes charmed and thrilled him; and he was ambitious to become a soldier. At nineteen years of age, he received the appointment as cadet to West Point; and the star of his hopes was luminous with promise. After receiving the appointment, he applied himself to the required studies for admission with the greatest industry and perseverance and successfully passed the examination; but the severe strain to which he subjected himself in his mental preparation impaired his health and barred him temporarily from joining the cadets. After carefully considering the lessons from this incident, he concluded to abandon the life of a student and soldier and enter the commercial world. In connection with George B. Bastian, his brother, he engaged in the hardware business in the borough of Zelenople, which he conducted with energy and success for more than twenty years; and until his large, commodious and handsome store building and its wares were con-

sumed by fire in the winter of 1902. Since then he abandoned the mercantile life and turned his attention to real estate and the indulgence of his natural and pronounced talent for the art of the taxidermist. Mr. Bastian is a born artist, and had he the opportunity to develop his natural aptitude for painting or taxidermy, he would have taken high rank in either department. His ability, skill and proficiency in taxidermy were recognized by Dr. Holland, who selected him out of a list of forty-seven applicants as one of three taxidermists at the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Bastian married Miss Sovina Peters Hoeffcker, who is a daughter of W. L. and Elmina Amelia Hoeffcker, and was born in Elizabeth, New Jersey. Her father was an expert engineer and at the time of his death was superintendent of the motive power of the New Jersey Central Railroad Company. His widow survived him and is still living in the home city, Elizabeth, New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. Bastian have four children: Elmina, Garvin, Hellen Sovina and William Hoeffcker. In religion, the family are Presbyterians. In politics, Mr. Bastian is a Republican with tendencies toward Prohibition. He never consented to be a candidate for any political office, but accepted the appointment as president of the Board of Health for four years. He is an intelligent and progressive citizen and has always been an active and controlling factor in all the commercial and civic enterprises of his town. He is a fearless and uncompromising champion of human rights and denounces wrong wherever he finds it. He is a man of strong and intense religious nature without cant or acerbity, and a jovial, sociable and very companionable neighbor and friend.

William McKinley Bastian was born November 16th, 1813, in Armstrong Township, Lycoming County, Pennsylvania, and died July 9th, 1887. He was a useful and enterprising business man and an extensive

manufacturer of agricultural implements. He originated and manufactured the "Bastian Four-horse-power Threshing Machine," which was the best of its kind and retained the lead and preference up to the advent of the steam thrasher. For a number of years he was engaged in an extensive mercantile business with his brother-in-law, John Hall, in the borough of Butler. This venture was not a success; and at its close in 1859, he moved with his family to Zelienople and purchased a hotel property from John Knox, which was called "The Bastian House," and which he conducted during the Civil War and up to the year 1879, when he sold it and retired from active business. He inherited the jovial and sunshiny nature of his father, Peter Bastian, and was universally loved and esteemed. He possessed the most open and unselfish nature, and was never distrusted. He had but few ambitions, and cared but little for the shout of the multitude or the blare of the political trumpet. He will not be remembered for any great or noted achievement; but the little sympathies he showed for the unfortunate; the little acts of kindness he did for others; the little encouragements he dropped into sad lives; the dainty little hopes he planted in the waste places of cheerless hearts; the little sunbeams of cheer he drifted into the dark corners of desolate souls; and the number of Hearts-ease and Forget-me-nots he planted along the by-ways of human experience, make up the blessed heritage he left to his family and friends.

He married Miss Amy Garvin, November 11th, 1841, and had eight children: George Byards, Margaret, Amelia, Frances, Amy, Willhelmina, Eliza, David Garvin and Josephine; the latter died when nine months of age. George Byards Bastian married Caroline Endress, a daughter of Adam Endress, a wealthy and retired farmer of Zelienople, who is still living; Margaret Amelia married Oliver C. Genter of Wheeling, West Virginia; Frances married

Frank Fletcher of Connecticut, but died three weeks after her marriage; Amy died at the age of eighteen; Willhelmina married J. F. Strieby, a prominent lawyer of Williamsport, Pennsylvania; Eliza married Alton Hopkins of Denver, Colorado.

Amy Garvin Bastian was born in Cranberry Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, on May 14th, 1823, and died May 21st, 1896. She was no ordinary woman, but a conspicuous and unique character. No one ever met her without being impressed with the magnetic strength of her own individuality. She possessed great force of character, a strong and iron will, sound judgment, and was of queenly and commanding presence. Her perceptions were keen and quick, her discrimination fine and intelligent and her conclusions logical and accurate. She was a positive force in the community where she lived. The influence of her life was always on the right side. Her impulses were all tender, noble and generous; her sympathies were as genial and warm as the sunshine and as broad and deep as life itself. She made her life valuable, and impressed her individuality deep in the minds and memory of her friends and in the nature and character of every member of her family. The sphere of her activities was not wide, but the fruitage of her life was bountiful. She was a daughter of David and Parmelia Malison Garvin. Parmelia Malison was a daughter of Thomas and Amy Newton Malison; and Amy Newton was a full cousin of Sir Isaac Newton, the philosopher.

George Byards Bastian was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, on the 7th day of January, 1844. He was educated in the public schools and was a graduate of the Duff's Commercial College, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. On August 11th, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company C, 134th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers; and on February 17th, 1863, was promoted to the position of Second Lieutenant. After leaving the army, he returned to Zelienople

and became an active and energetic business man and a leader in all the progressive movements in his community. He was appointed postmaster at Zelenople in 1872 and continued in office for twelve years. He was deeply interested in the Agricultural Society of the county and served as president of the Harmony Fair Association for a number of years. He was one of the chief promoters in the rural districts of the Narrow Gauge Railroad Company and rendered valuable and efficient service in having the road pass through his native town. He moved to Williamsport, Pennsylvania, in the fall of 1881, and opened up the largest and most expensively furnished art and toy store in central Pennsylvania. He conducted this business with energy and success until the disastrous and unprecedented thirty-four-foot flood of 1889 swept through the valley and made many rich men poor. On account of the kind and character of his stock of goods, the damage done to them amounted to an absolute loss and practically nothing was saved from the ruin. He died October 28th, 1907, and was buried in East Wildwood on a beautiful slope facing the setting sun, a suitable and fitting resting place for one whose star of business hope went down behind the clouds into the darkness of a night that knows no dawning.

The Bastians of this country descended from the distinguished German family of SeBastians. Their ancestors came to this county before the Revolutionary War and the name SeBastian was retained by the family up to the present generation. George Michael SeBastian married Rachael Wenn. After leaving their home in Germany and before reaching the seaboard, they were compelled to go into service to accumulate more money before proceeding on their journey to this country. They were Lutherans. They stopped at a Catholic settlement and attended their church; but not being acquainted with their services and not crossing themselves according to the Catholic custom, they were privately rep-

rmandued by the priest, but agreeing to conform to the Catholic practice, they were allowed to continue to attend their church. After remaining in this settlement for nine months, they again resumed their journey. Their voyage was very rough and stormy; and at one time they were cast upon an island, but finally they landed at the port of Philadelphia. They settled in what was then Northampton but now is Lehigh County, Pennsylvania. They afterwards moved to Selinsgrove, where they died and were buried. They had five sons and one or two daughters. The sons were: Jacob, who served six months in the Revolutionary War; Daniel, who at the age of sixteen served as a drummer boy in the same war; and George, Peter and Andrew. Peter SeBastian remained at Philadelphia, and his son Peter came to Williamsport and built a tavern on the south bank of the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, which was known far and wide for its sumptuous board and the good cheer, warm greeting and hospitality of its host. He married Mary Artley and their children were: Henry, William McKinley, John S., Henrietta, Josephine, Mary, Julia, and Margaret.

The Garvin ancestors came from Scotland. The reign of Charles II of Scotland, which lasted from 1650 to 1668, was one of marked cruelty to the Covenanters. All those who were not killed were forced to flee for their lives or renounce their religion. In 1684, during what was called "The Killing Time," David Garvin and his wife Elizabeth, and their young sons, John and James, fled from their home near Dumbarton in Scotland to a colony of Covenanters, that had been established in the northern part of Ireland near Londonderry. After the death of their father in 1735 four of his children, David, James, Elizabeth and Thomas Garvin, emigrated to America. Whittier tells the story in one of his poems, published in 1888, of Mary Garvin, who was stolen from her parents by the Indians and returned to them twenty years later.



W. F. RUMBERGER



RESIDENCE OF W. F. RUMBERGER, BUTLER

David Garvin, one of the brothers of Mary Garvin, and the great-grandfather of David Garvin Bastian, moved to Virginia and owned a number of slaves. One of the emigrant Garvins had a daughter by the name of Margaret. Her husband and five of their children were massacred by the Indians. She and one daughter were taken captive and carried into Canada. After some years of captivity, they were ransomed and returned to their friends and died and were buried in Pennsylvania.

WILLIAM F. RUMBERGER, one of Butler's leading citizens, who is largely identified with its business interests and public affairs, has been city treasurer of Butler Borough since 1902. He was born July 30, 1855, at Fairview, Butler County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of William F. Rumberger, who was one of the pioneer woolen manufacturers of Western Pennsylvania.

When Mr. Rumberger was about one year old, his parents moved to Armstrong County, where he was reared, and he later secured his education in the old Wither-spoon Academy at Butler, Pennsylvania. His first introduction to business was in his father's woolen manufacturing plant at Craigs ville, Armstrong County, and in the course of time he became a member of the firm with his father and continued there until 1893, for some years having been particularly engaged in buying wool. Later he became identified with the Guarantee Safe Deposit and Trust Company, of which he was a director and was in charge of the real estate department. In 1906 he secured his present offices in the Odd Fellows' Temple, at Butler, and does an extensive real estate and insurance business in addition to managing his large personal real estate holdings. He owns one of the finest homes at Butler, its location being on Oak Street, and he has built and owned a number of other fine residences in different sections of the city.

In 1893 Mr. Rumberger was married to Miss Emma P. Scott, who was born at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and they have one daughter, Margaret. Mr. and Mrs. Rumberger are members of the United Presbyterian Church at Butler, of which he has been treasurer for a number of years.

WILLIAM J. SAGER, manager of the Clutton General Store, at West Liberty, Butler County, is one of the representative men of Brady Township and has been in his present responsible position since 1893. He was born on a farm, in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, February 1, 1865, and is a son of Benjamin and Ellen (Dennison) Sager.

Mr. Sager attended school in Mercer County until he was fifteen years of age, when his parents moved on a farm in Slippery Rock Township, Butler County, where he remained until 1891. In that year he married Miss Effie Clutton, who is a daughter of Jonathan and Margaret Clutton. Mr. and Mrs. Sager have two children: Margaret and George. He is a member of the United Presbyterian Church. He is a very active citizen of West Liberty and is a member of the borough council.

Mrs. Sager is a member of a prominent family of Butler County, her father, the late Jonathan Clutton, for many years being a successful merchant and leading man. He died in February, 1903. His widow is also deceased. Miss E. G. Clutton, sister of Jonathan Clutton, is the proprietor of the Clutton General Store at West Liberty, in which place she also owns a second store building. The Clutton store carries a full line of hardware, dry goods, shoes and groceries and is the largest enterprise of its kind in this section and is in a most prosperous condition.

Frank Clutton, a brother of Mrs. Sager, is general superintendent of the Slippery Rock State Normal School. He was born at Prospect, Butler County, Pennsylvania,

November 15, 1857, and until he was thirteen years of age was reared by an aunt in Worth Township. In 1870 he moved to Slippery Rock and in 1879 was married to Miss Lola F. Riddle. Five children were born to this marriage, namely: Bertha, who died in 1892, aged twelve years; William K., a graduate of the Pharmacy department of the Western University at Pittsburgh, who is engaged in the drug business with his brother, Paul D., at Myersdale, Somerset County; Paul D., who is a member of the firm of Clutton Brothers, druggists, at Myersdale, and married Mary F. Magee; Augustus T., who is a senior in the Slippery Rock State Normal School; and Frances E., who is a student in the Slippery Rock High School.

Prof. Clutton learned the trade of carriage painter in his youth and then conducted a mercantile business with his aunt, E. G. Clutton, until his marriage. In 1880 he became manager of the branch store of Bard Bros., at Coaltown, and in 1882, while there, not only had all his property destroyed by the well remembered cyclone that swept through that section, but was also seriously injured, to such an extent that he was compelled to be out of business for months. After Bard Bros. rebuilt, he returned to them and continued in their employ until May, 1884, at Coaltown, and until October, at Slippery Rock. From there he went to Hazzard, Mercer County, where he had charge of the stores of a coal company, leaving there in June, 1886, to accept a position as bookkeeper at Millers-town, now Chicora. In June, 1887, he moved to Slippery Rock and went into a general store business under the name of Clutton Bros., No. 2, the firm, made up of himself and brother George W., already having a drug store. In 1891 George W. Clutton removed to New Castle, where he continues in the drug business, and at that time Frank Clutton sold the general store and took charge of the drug business at Slippery Rock, for some time also having

an interest in the New Castle store. In 1899 the partnership was dissolved and Frank Clutton continued the drug business at Slippery Rock under his own name and remained in the drug business until 1906, when he sold out to the firm of Mayberry & Pisor. In the meanwhile, his sons were trained in the store and now do a large business on their own account.

Mr. Clutton is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Slippery Rock, a member of the board of stewards. He is a Mason, Odd Fellow and Knight of Pythias.

JOSEPH T. MURRIN, residing on the old Murrin homestead in Venango Township, was born on this farm May 18, 1855, and belongs to a very prominent and prolific family of Butler County. His parents were John and Bridget (Kelly) Murrin, and his grandfathers were Joseph and Frank Kelly.

The paternal grandparents of Mr. Murrin were Joseph and Katherine (Keating) Murrin, and they had the following children: Hugh K.; John, who married Bridget Kelly; Margaret, who married John People; Susan and Joseph, neither of whom married; Katherine, who married Hugh Forquer; and James, who married, first, Margaret McElroy, and second, Mary Logue.

The children born to John and Bridget Murrin were as follows: Joseph T.; Susan, who married Thomas Easley; Frank, who married Amelia, daughter of Joseph Young; James D., who married Minnie, daughter of Bernard Gardner; Katherine A., who married Thomas Robison; Charles, who married Katherine, daughter of Peter Burns; and William A., Hugh, Mary and Agnes.

Joseph T. Murrin attended the Rock school in boyhood and then assisted his uncle, Joseph Murrin, on the latter's farm. After he married he rented a farm in Venango Township and then purchased eighteen acres of the old homestead, on which he

has carried on agricultural operations ever since. He has no open coal bank, neither has he tested his land for either coal or gas. He takes no very active part in township politics, but votes with the Republican party.

On January 30, 1883, Mr. Murrin was married to Miss Evelyn McGuirok, who is a daughter of James McGuirok. They have seven children, all of whom have been gifted with a talent for music. With the exception of Susan Alice, the fifth child, who is the wife of William G. Pritchard, none have married. Mary Helena, the second child, after graduating from the Eau Claire school in June, 1905, entered the New York State Hospital and Training School for Nurses and was subsequently graduated at the Columbus State Hospital, December 30, 1908, with very high marks and is still following her profession in that institution. The other children: James Henry, Bridget Elizabeth, John Thomas, Joseph F. and Helen Evelyn, all reside at home. Mr. Murrin and family are members of St. Annus Catholic Church at Murrinsville.

AARON SCHANTZ YOUNG, a prominent agriculturist and representative citizen of Jackson Township, residing on his farm of 125 acres, which is situated two and one-half miles from Evans City, was born on this place, in the old hewed log residence, September 7, 1869. His parents are S. P. P. and Catherine (Schantz) Young.

The ancestors of Mr. Young, on both sides, came originally from Germany. His mother is a granddaughter of the first Zeigler, who came from east of the mountains, passing through Pittsburg, and thinking it of very little importance, came on to Harmony and purchased the town with nearly all the surrounding farms from the Economites, the present farm being among them. It was subsequently bought by Aaron Schantz, the maternal grandfather

of Aaron S. Young. Mr. Schantz built the log house in 1850, the log barn having been put up prior to that date. The land subsequently became the property of S. P. P. Young and in 1900 was bought by its present owner.

The Young family, for several generations, lived at Harmony, Pennsylvania, the grandfather having a tailor shop there for a long period. The father of Aaron S. Young learned the trade with his father and followed it at Harmony until he moved to Iowa, prior to the opening of the Civil War. He served in an Iowa regiment with the rank of captain. He is now in his eightieth year and has been a resident of Pittsburg for the past seventeen years. His wife also survives and is seventy-six years old. Of their eleven children seven survive, namely: Elizabeth, who is the wife of W. N. Harper, of Pittsburg; Naomi, who is the widow of Samuel Knox, resides in Oklahoma; Flora, who lives with her aged parents; Annie, who is the wife of Rev. W. S. Kreiger, of Ohio; Aaron S.; Blanche, who is the wife of John Winfield Sloan, of Philadelphia; and Bertha, who resides at home. Susan, Laura, Sadie and Ensign are deceased.

Aaron S. Young lived at Harmony from the age of seven to fifteen years, at that time going to Pittsburg, where he learned the carpenter's trade and worked at this for fifteen years in that city, after which he came to Jackson Township and bought the old family farm. He takes a great deal of interest in improving the old place, which is a fine tract of land, and has recently set out an orchard; this, with his vineyards, covers about fifteen acres.

Mr. Young was married in 1895 to Miss Clara Haines, who was reared near Bedford, and they have six children, with ages ranging from twelve to two years, namely: Paul, Glenn, Margaret, Harold, Kenneth and John Carl. Mr. Young and family attend St. John's Reformed Church at Evans

City. In his thoughtful views on public questions, Mr. Young has definitely identified himself with the Prohibition party.

HENRY PERRY DOUBLE, a representative citizen of Butler County, who is engaged in agricultural pursuits on a fine farm of ninety-six acres, lying along the Western border of Cherry Township, adjoining Slippery Rock Township, is also a veteran of the Civil War. Mr. Double was born on a farm in Worth Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, June 5, 1838, and is a son of Isaac and Nancy (Snyder) Double.

The maternal grandfather of Mr. Double, Conrad Snyder, came to Butler County from Westmoreland County, and became a large landholder, one of his farms being the one on which Mr. Double now resides. John Double, the paternal grandfather, came to Butler County from Westmoreland County, and settled in what is now Brady Township, where Isaac Double was born. After his marriage, Isaac Double went to housekeeping in Worth Township, and with the exception of about three years spent in Virginia after the war, he and his wife were residents of Worth Township all of their lives, both dying there.

Henry Perry Double was reared on the home farm in Worth Township, and there resided until April 22, 1862, at which time he came to his present farm, which has been his home to the present time. In September, 1864, he enlisted in the Fiftieth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, serving with that organization until the close of the war, and participating in a number of engagements, including Hatcher Run and Fort Steadman, although most of his service was around Petersburg, he being present at the evacuation of that point. Mr. Double received his honorable discharge at Georgetown, District of Columbia, and, returning to his farm, began again to cultivate his land. This property on his arrival had been very little attended to,

and the only buildings it boasted were an old log cabin and barn. Almost all of the land is in a high state of cultivation now, and Mr. Double has erected a set of excellent farm buildings. He has been successful in his operations, and is looked upon as one of the substantial men of his community.

In 1865 Mr. Double was united in marriage with Mary McClure, who is a daughter of James McClure, and they have had five children: Isaac Orrin, who married and died shortly thereafter; James Silas, who is married and lives in Butler; Percy L., who lives in Chicago; Grace E., wife of Roy A. Watson, a merchant of Slippery Rock; and Emma P., wife of Robert Davis, residing near Hilliards.

ELIAS K. TAYLOR, residing on his farm of thirty acres in Venango Township, two and one-half miles west of Eau Claire, erected a blacksmith shop on his property after coming here and does general repair work. He was born May 6, 1845, at Chincora, Butler County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Matthew and Sarah (Kephart) Taylor, and a grandson of James Taylor.

The children born to Matthew Taylor and his wife were: James, who married (first) Mary Love and (second) Elizabeth Gallagher; Elias, who married Barbara, daughter of Stephen Montgomery; Perry, who married Catherine, daughter of William Barnhart; Matilda, who married N. Gold; William, who died in 1861, a soldier in the Civil War, falling at Cedar Creek; and Samuel H. and Joseph B., both of whom are now deceased.

Elias K. Taylor obtained his education in the vicinity of his home and then helped his father on the farm until he married, after which he lived for one year at Bullion, Venango County, and then bought a lot at Eau Claire, on which he built a house which he subsequently sold to Samuel Kastor. He then bought a farm of seventy acres which he afterward sold to James



HARRY L. GRAHAM

B. McJunkin, and then bought his present place, and since building his shop has done a good business at repair work and wagon making, in addition to cultivating his land.

Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have had the following children: Elmer; William who married Margaret, a daughter of James Lackey; James, who married Mary, a daughter of David Taylor; Wilbert, who married Gertrude, a daughter of John F. Wilds; Anna, who married Calvin Sloan; Clara, who married Joseph Kittler; and Emma and Julia, both of whom reside with their parents. Mr. Taylor and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Eau Claire. In politics he is a Democrat and he has acceptably served the township as road supervisor.

HARRY L. GRAHAM, a leading member of the Butler bar and one of the city's representative citizens, serving in his fourth year as secretary of the Board of Education, was born August 5, 1870, in Concord Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania.

Thomas Graham, father of Harry L., was born September 10, 1840, in Concord Township, Butler County, on the farm which his father, Edward Graham, Sr., entered from the Government in 1797. Thomas Graham is one of Concord Township's representative agriculturists.

Harry L. Graham attended the public schools and then enjoyed academic training both at North Washington and West Sunbury, Pa., graduating at the latter institution in June, 1889, when he entered the University at Wooster, Ohio, where he completed his collegiate course in June, 1893, two years later receiving his degree of A. M. Upon his return from the University, in 1893, Mr. Graham began the study of law, with Attorney S. F. Bowser, and was admitted to the bar on December 11, 1895. He has also been admitted to practice in the Supreme and Superior Courts of the State of Pennsylvania and

the United States District Courts of Western Pennsylvania. With the exception of a short period, Mr. Graham has been in continuous practice at Butler ever since his admission to the bar. In 1890 he served as Deputy Prothonotary and for six years was a member of the Board of Auditors of Butler. He has given attention to all public questions and is identified with the Republican party, in 1900 serving as secretary of the Republican County Committee. Aside from politics, however, Mr. Graham has been an active citizen, lending his influence to all movements promising to be of practical benefit to this section.

In October, 1900, Mr. Graham was married to Julia Stephenson Creigh, who is a granddaughter of Dr. Alfred Creigh, of Washington, Pa. They have one son, Harry Lee, Jr. Mr. Graham is a member of St. Peter's Episcopal Church of Butler, Pa., and Mrs. Graham is a member of the First Presbyterian Church, also of Butler, Pa. In his fraternal relations, he is a member of the Ancient and Illustrious order of Knights of Malta; Temple Lodge of I. O. O. F. and Clement Encampment; Knights of Maccabees; Keystone Camp, No. 8, Woodmen of the World, F. M. C. and other organizations.

ERNEST ULYSSES SNYDER, M. D., of Portersville, Butler County, Pennsylvania, has built up a large practice in the community, in which he is widely known. He was born two miles northwest of Unionville, in Franklin Township, Butler County, March 17, 1880, and comes of one of the pioneer families thereof. He is a son of Lorenzo and Canarissa (Weigle) Snyder, who have a farm of 100 acres just off the Butler and Mercer Road, about two miles from Unionville.

Lorenzo Snyder is a son of Zephaniah and Rachel (Kennedy) Snyder, and a grandson of Conrad Snyder, Sr., who was the original settler. He came from

Switzerland at an early date, and in 1800 took up a tract of 600 acres in what was then Brady Township, and in the early days conducted a tavern. He was a man of exceptional ability and in time added to his possessions until he had 2,600 acres of fine land. At his death he was buried on the home farm. Lorenzo and Canarissa Snyder became parents of five children, as follows: Blanche E., wife of W. M. Hockenbury of Worth Township; Ottis L., who has a farm in Muddy Creek Township and who married Miss Jennie Wigton; Ernest Ulysses; Mary S., deceased; and Bert W., who carries on farming operations on his father's farm.

Doctor Snyder attended the district schools and worked on the farm until he was eighteen years of age, when he entered Shippery Roek State Normal School. Upon leaving that institution he taught school at Brewster, and later at Unionville, after which he matriculated at the Western University of Pennsylvania. He was graduated in 1905, with the degree of M. D., after which he served as interne in the General Hospital at Uniontown. He then opened his office for practice at Portersville, and has a well established and remunerative patronage. Fraternally, he is a member of the Lawrence County Medical Society.

February 14, 1906, Dr. Snyder was united in marriage with Miss Elverda McCandless, a daughter of J. J. and Etta McCandless, she also being descended from one of the earliest families of the county. They have one daughter, Marjorie. In religious attachment, they are members of the Baptist Church and are liberal in its support.

VALENTINE WHITENER, an influential and enterprising business man of Buena Vista, has been a resident of Fairview Township since 1873. He was born February 11, 1843, in Shipperville, Clarion County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Valentine and Margaret (Cook) Whitener.

Valentine Whitener and his wife were both born in Germany and came to this country on the same ship. Three years later they were married and lived for about twelve years in Pittsburg, where he worked at brick laying. Mr. Whitener died at Green Oaks, Westmoreland County, and his wife died at Prospect in 1863. They had the following children: Valentine; Caroline, deceased; Philip, deceased; Katherine; Leonard and Adam.

Valentine Whitener received his educational training in the schools of Pittsburg, Green Oak, and Butler County. Upon first entering the business world he drove a team of mules in a coal mine in Westmoreland County for some time, after which he worked for a time in a brick yard. He then began work in the oil fields, spending three days working on the first oil well drilled at Franklin. He has continued with success in the oil business since that time and is interested in a large number of oil wells in this locality. He owns stock in the Evans Manufacturing Company of Butler and the Producers Pipe Line Company. Subsequent to his marriage he moved to Lawrenceburg, where he worked in the oil fields for about two years, after which he went to Greece City, and engaged in the same business for one year, since which time he has been a resident of Fairview Township. For a period of five years he was construction boss of the Standard Pipe line.

Mr. Whitener served throughout the entire Civil War and first enlisted in Company E, 103d Penna. Vol. Inf. for eleven months after which he enlisted in Company E, 78th Penna. Vol. Inf. and served to the close of the war. Subsequent to the two days of fighting at the battle of Fairfax Court House, our subject was sent to the hospital for three months, thence home for six months, and as soon as able returned to his company. At the close of the war he was discharged at Washington, D. C.

Mr. Whitener owns a fine farm of eighty-seven acres in Muddy Creek Township, a tract of five acres in Fairview Township, as well as two pieces of town property. He is a man of public spirit and enterprise and has served his township as supervisor two terms. He is a member of the G. A. R., McDermott Post, and holds membership with the United Presbyterian Church of Fairview.

Mr. Whitener was married January 27, 1870, to Martha Ann English, a daughter of William and Mary Ann English, old settlers of Muddy Creek Township, and of their union were born the following children: Carrie, deceased; Margaret, who resides with our subject, was married June 7, 1892, to Henry C. Thorne, and has two children—Elsie and Aubrey; O. S. married Nettie Stewart and resides in Concord Township; Della May married R. L. Walter of Concord Township and has one child—Dora E.; and Dora, deceased, twin of Della May. Mrs. Whitener died August 15, 1908.

AUGUSTUS BOWERS, a leading business citizen of Prospect, where he operates a drug store, was born August 18, 1849, at Baltimore, Maryland, and is a son of Adam and Elizabeth (Bitner) Bauers, the latter being the German spelling.

The father of Mr. Bowers was born in Bavaria, Germany, and took part in the Revolution of 1848 and came in that year as a refugee to America, landing at Baltimore. He remained in that city, and throughout his active life followed the cooper's trade. He married and he and wife had the following children: Augustus; Charles A., residing at Baltimore; Ferdinand, residing at Chicago; John, deceased; and Katherine, wife of John Zinser, residing in Chicago.

Augustus Bowers attended school in his native city until he was twelve years of age, and at the age of sixteen years came to Pittsburg and entered a cooperage es-

tablishment, having learned the trade with his father in Baltimore. As this did not suit his taste he learned that of marble cutter, which he followed for fifteen years or more. In 1869 he came to Prospect and at first was employed by George Reed and later became his partner and before he retired from the business had a marble and monument shop of his own. In 1885 he started into the drug business and since then has conducted his store at Prospect.

Mr. Bowers married Margaret Dodds Martin, whose mother and twin sister died when she was born and she was reared by her uncle, Jesse Dodds, in Franklin Township. Mr. and Mrs. Bowers have reared four of their five children, namely: Jesse D., residing at Pittsburg; Charles A., residing in Slippery Rock; William Dickey, residing in Wilmerding; and Hattie A., wife of Dr. William A. Sproull, of Slippery Rock. Mr. and Mrs. Bowers are members of the Presbyterian Church at Prospect, of which he is a trustee. In politics, he is a Democrat and he has served as school director and auditor and also has been a member of the council of the borough of Prospect. He was appointed postmaster during President Grover Cleveland's first administration, serving four years; was again appointed during Cleveland's second term, serving four years more; in addition to above, served eight years as assistant postmaster. Fraternal-ly, he is an Odd Fellow and belongs to Rustel Lodge, No. 882, of which he is past grand, and also belongs to the Portersville Encampment. Personally Mr. Bowers is a popular citizen.

DARIUS L. HUTCHISON, residing on his excellent farm of ninety acres, which is situated in Washington Township, has long been one of the representative and enterprising men of this section. He was born in Concord Township, Butler County, June 21, 1856, and is a son of Samuel C. and Catherine (Kuhn) Hutchison.

Samuel C. Hutchison was born in Oakland Township, Butler County, and was a son of Fergus and a grandson of William Hutchison, the latter of whom founded the family in Butler County. Samuel C. Hutchison lived in Oakland Township until 1863, when he removed with his family to Washington Township and settled on the farm on which his son Darius L. now lives, and here he died February 20, 1894. He married Catherine Kuhn, who was born in Venango Township, Butler County, died December 11, 1890. Two of their children survive—Darius L. and Idella, the latter of whom lives in Washington Township. For over a quarter of a century, Samuel C. Hutchison served in the office of school director in Washington Township and on the Republican party's ticket he was elected, at various times, constable, assessor and collector, his many sterling traits of character making him an ideal citizen. He gave liberal support to the Presbyterian Church, of which both he and wife were worthy members.

Darius L. Hutchison accompanied his parents to Washington Township in 1863, and he attended school here and assisted his father, later becoming the owner of the home farm, where he carries on general farming and stockraising. Mr. Hutchison married Miss Ada Smith, of Parker Township, a daughter of Thomas Smith, and they have three children—Margaret, Frances and Catherine. In politics he is affiliated with the Republican party and is something of a leader in Washington Township. He served one year as supervisor and has also been a member of the board of elections. He is a Mason, belonging to Argyle Lodge, No. 540, F. & A. M.

ORIN P. GRAHAM, who comes of one of the oldest and most respected families of Cranberry Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, resides on the old homestead of 110 acres of valuable land. He was born along Brush Creek, in Cranberry

Township, July 8, 1842, and is a son of Oliver H. P. and Elizabeth (Morgan) Graham.

The first of the Graham family to locate in Butler County were William and Matthew Graham, sons of Matthew Graham, Sr. As early as 1706 they left their home in Philadelphia, seeking a location in the western part of the state. They dickered for a time for the farm on which the city of McKeesport now stands, but failing to consummate the deal left for Butler County, where they purchased land in Cranberry Township. William Graham was the grandfather of the subject of this record. He was born January 27, 1783, and was but thirteen years old when he accompanied his brother to Cranberry Township. He became a prominent figure in the early life of this community, and was widely known in the county. He conducted school for some seasons in different homes and was ever among the foremost in the advancement of the interests of the community. He served in the United States Army during the War of 1812. William Graham was united in marriage with Susan McDonald, who was born in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, but was living in Mercer County at the time of marriage. They became parents of eleven children, as follows: William, who married Elizabeth Bowers; David; John; Oliver H. P.; Eliza, who was the wife of Jacob Hartzell; Susan, who was the wife of Dr. Thomas Stewart; Joseph, who resided in Iowa at the time of his death; Samuel; Minerva, who was wife of J. M. McKee; James H., who formerly lived in Penn Township, but is now a resident of the borough of Butler, being past the age of eighty-three years; and Harvey, who was a resident of Colorado. The mother of this family passed away in 1831, and Mr. Graham continued to reside in Cranberry Township until 1856, when he went to live with his son, James H., who then resided in Bedford County. He died there in 1861. For



HENRY C. WELSH



MRS. ELIZABETH B. WELSH



RESIDENCE OF HENRY C. WELSH, PENN TOWNSHIP

many years he was an elder of Plains Presbyterian Church. He was a Whig in politics until the organization of the Republican party, when he became one of its ardent supporters.

Oliver H. P. Graham was born in Cranberry Township May 5, 1814, and was reared on the home farm; his educational training was mainly received under the tutelage of his father. He was a great hunter in his young days, and killed many deers and other game. He lived a long and useful life and passed his declining years in the home of the subject of this sketch, dying December 5, 1895, at the age of eighty-two years. He was united in marriage with Elizabeth Morgan, a daughter of Robert Morgan. She was born in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, and died in 1858, at the age of thirty-eight years. Oliver H. P. and Elizabeth Graham had the following children: Ethelinda, wife of Dr. J. D. Fitzpatrick of Dunkirk, Indiana; Orin Palmer, subject of this sketch; Hermas, who died at the age of eighteen years; Sabina, who died in 1860 at the age of eighteen; Angie, who was the wife of W. G. Sutton of Dunkirk and died in 1900; Robert E., deceased, who married Anna Baker of Beaver County, Pennsylvania; Leander S., who died in infancy; and Rev. O. H. P. Graham, Jr., a Methodist minister at Sheridan, Allegheny County, who married Elizabeth Hall of Beaver County.

Orin P. Graham was reared to maturity on the home farm, and received his education in the public schools. He has always engaged in agricultural pursuits, and since 1871 has had charge of the home farm, on which he did most of the clearing. He erected a large and substantial barn in 1876, and one year later built the comfortable home which now stands on the place. He has always been identified with the best interests of the community and has frequently been called upon to serve in positions of public trust. He was school director for a number of years and is now

servng his second term as justice of the peace. He has discharged the duties of this office in a most capable manner, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens.

January 28, 1869, Mr. Graham was married to Miss Mary A. Allan, whose father, Nicol Allan, was a native of Scotland. He learned the trade of a brush maker in that country, and after coming to the United States established a brush factory at Pittsburg. He continued there with success for some years, then retired to a farm which he purchased adjoining the Graham homestead in Cranberry Township. The following children were the offspring of this union: Janet, who died at the age of nineteen years; Allan, who lives at East McKeesport; Howard K., who died in childhood; Park F., who assists his father in conducting the farm; Franklin F., a student in Allegheny Seminary, who is preparing for the ministry; Mary V., who is the wife of W. J. Rowan and resides near Ogle, in Canberry Township; and Stanley P., who also is at home. Allan Graham was first married to Mary Russell, who died July 5, 1900, leaving a son, Orin Russell, who makes his home with the subject of this sketch. Allan formed a second union in 1904 with Sarah Holler of Bedford County, and they have three children: John, Floyd and Reobeth May. Religiously, Mr. and Mrs. Graham are members of the Plains Presbyterian Church, of which he is an elder. He is a Republican in politics.

HENRY C. WELSH, one of Penn Township's reliable and representative citizens, whose finely improved farm of 106 acres indicates properly that he has made a success of his agricultural enterprises, belongs to an old Butler County family. He was born in Connoquenessing Township, December 11, 1848, and is a son of James Welsh, and a grandson of John Welsh.

It was the grandfather, John Welsh, who founded the family in America. He was born in Ireland and came to the American colonies in 1770 and served as a soldier in the War of the Revolution, receiving a serious wound at the battle of Brandywine. Later he settled in Westmoreland County, Penna., and in 1800 moved from there to Butler County, where he invested in 250 acres of land and became a resident of Connoquenessing Township. At that time pioneer conditions prevailed, the country was covered with the primeval forests, wild animals and Indians still were numerous and all the luxuries and most of the necessities of life were wanting. He lived to see, however, his lands cleared, cultivated and improved and to catch a glimpse of that civilization which has made this one of the most favored sections of Butler County. His children were: William, James, Thomas, John, all of whom served in the War of 1812, and Mrs. Susan Brandon, Mrs. Elizabeth Shannon and Mrs. Morrow.

James Welsh, father of Henry C., was born in Westmoreland County, Penna., about 1785, and he accompanied his parents to Connoquenessing Township, where, in the course of time, he became one of the leading citizens. He came into possession of his father's estate and lived through life on the homestead, dying in 1878, aged ninety-three years. He was married three times and children were born to each union. In early days he was a Whig, but later became identified with the Republican party and was a staunch adherent. He was a kind, charitable man and was a worthy member of the Presbyterian Church.

Henry C. Welsh was reared on the homestead and obtained his education in the country schools. He remained on the old farm in Connoquenessing Township until 1889, when he bought his present farm in Penn Township. He has all but ten of his 106 acres under cultivation, has consid-

erable fine stock and productive orchards. His buildings are probably as fine as can be found in any rural district in Butler County, his handsome, modern residence having been erected in 1892.

Mr. Welsh married a daughter of a neighboring farmer in Penn Township, Miss Elizabeth Brown, and they have had six children, namely: Lucile C., Clara B., Stella E., James E., Paul B. and a son who died unnamed. Mr. Welsh belongs with his family to the Brownsdale Methodist Episcopal Church. He has long been active in church work, has served as Sunday-school superintendent and as trustee, treasurer and steward. Mr. Welsh is known as a man of strictness, fairness and integrity in all his dealings with his fellow citizens and as a man of such good judgment as to give weight to his opinions on matters pertaining to the welfare of the community. He has not been unduly active in politics, but on numerous occasions has been elected to local offices on the Republican ticket.

CHARLES H. BOOK, a representative citizen of Cherry Township, residing on his farm of 101 acres of well-cultivated land, was born March 14, 1847, at New Castle, Pennsylvania, and is a son of James and Mary (Studebaker) Book.

During the infancy of Mr. Book, his parents returned to their farm in Worth Township, Butler County, on which they had previously lived, and remained in Worth Township until 1859, when they settled on the land owned by their two sons, Charles H. and Uriah H., in Cherry Township. At that time the land was nothing short of a wilderness. James Book cleared it and erected a comfortable dwelling. He died here April 8, 1868, and was survived by his widow until February 2, 1885. The surviving children are: Charles H., Uriah H. and Capt. D. F. Book of New Castle. He enlisted in August of '61 in the war of the Rebellion and served to the end of the

war; was captain of Company E, One Hundredth Regiment, known as the Round Heads.

Uriah H. Book, who resides with his brother, Charles H., was born October 8, 1850, in Worth Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania. He learned the carriage-making trade and worked at the same for ten years at Louisville, Kentucky, Chattanooga, Tennessee, and Green Hill, Pennsylvania. For several years he was also engaged in merchandising at Keisters and Coaltown, and at the latter place was postmaster. For some years he was also interested in oil production. He has been identified considerably with public affairs in the township, and in February, 1908, he was elected justice of the peace, on the Republican ticket. He is serving in his second year as assessor of Cherry Township. He owns fifty acres of land and the brothers operate the two farms together.

Charles H. Book married Martha Wasson, who was born in Clay Township, Butler County, and resided at West Sunbury until she was twelve years old. For the next three years she lived on a farm in Clay Township, three miles from the village and then went to Washington Township, where she was living at the time of her marriage. Her parents were William and Margaret (Gordon) Wasson. Her father was killed at the battle of the Wilderness, during the Civil War. Her mother survived her great bereavement for many years, dying in June, 1907, when aged eighty-seven years. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Book went to housekeeping on the present farm and Mr. Book immediately built a fine frame residence. This home was destroyed by fire, December 10, 1898, but it was soon replaced by the present still finer house, one of substantial construction and fitted with every comfort. On December 1, 1908, Charles H. Book had his barn burned with all hay and four head of horses and twelve head of milch cows and other cattle, as well as a wagon

shed and granary, with at least 1,500 bushels of grain and all farm machinery, entailing a loss of about five thousand dollars. He is now preparing to build another barn.

The Book brothers are connected not only by kinship, but they are congenial comrades, look at business matters in the same light and are the same in their views on politics and religion. Both are elders in the Pleasant Valley Presbyterian Church.

JOHN SCHAFFNER, a prominent business citizen of Butler and a veteran of the Civil War, has engaged in general contracting for many years and has had some of the largest paving and tunneling contracts in this section of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Schaffner was born on the home farm in Butler Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, April 11, 1844, and is a son of Jacob and Anna Maria (Martin) Schaffner. His father, who was born in Germany, came to America with his young wife soon after their marriage and settled on a farm in Butler Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania. He subsequently moved to Slippery Rock Township, where he rented a farm for a time, then returned to his farm in Butler Township, which he cleared and farmed. After the death of his wife, he lived at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Frank Cook, until he too was called to the unknown beyond. Jacob Schaffner was a Republican in politics, and was one of the first census takers in Butler County. He and his wife were parents of five children: Frances, who has been a Sister in Notre Dame Convent for more than fifty years; Samuel; Marie, wife of Frank Cook; George of Springdale; and John, whose name heads this sketch.

John Schaffner grew to maturity on the home farm, which he aided in clearing, and received a common school education. In 1865, when nineteen years of age, he enlisted under Captain Shaw in Company

D, Seventy-seventh Reg. Penna. Vol. Inf., and was stationed in Texas. Six months after the close of the war, he returned north to Butler County, and farmed the home farm on shares for a period of eleven years. He then worked for Davis, Hand and Dan as master quarryman for four years, after which he turned his attention to contract work. He has followed general contracting throughout this section of Pennsylvania and has had some big undertakings, always filling his contract to the letter. He has been especially active in paving and tunnel work, and among other contracts built a tunnel of 3,450 feet at DuBois, Pennsylvania, and paved fifteen miles of streets in Butler. He has the contract for paving Pittsburg Street in Evans City, which work is now going on, it being the first paved street of any of the smaller towns of the county. His residence in Butler is at No. 410 East Clay Street.

In June, 1868, Mr. Schaffner was united in marriage with Miss Catherine Mayscheine, a daughter of Michael Mayscheine, and they became parents of seven children: Amelia, wife of George Troutman, a dry goods merchant of Butler; Harry G., who married Ella Call, and has seven children—Vinson, Ethel, Michael D., Lorine, Joseph, Mary and Raymond, the last named living with our subject; Agnes, wife of John Kemper, has one boy, Leonard; Paul; Cecelia; Leo, who married Lillian Munyon and has two children—Mary Catherine Deloris and Francis Patrick; and Josephine. Religiously, they are members of the German Catholic Church at Butler, and Mr. Schaffner is a member of the C. M. B. A. In political affiliation, he is a Republican.

THEODORE VOGLEY, of Butler, was born in this city in 1867, youngest son of William and Mary E. Vogeley. His paternal grandfather, George Vogeley, usually known as George Vogeley, Sr., was a native of Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, and was born August 5, 1793. This early pro-

genitor of the family, coming to the United States in 1836, first settled in Pittsburg, where for three years he followed the trade of shoemaking. He then removed to Butler County, opening a general store at Saxonburg, where also he continued to prosecute his trade. At a later date he became proprietor of a hotel in that village, which he conducted for about twenty-five years. In 1866 he retired from active business and removed to Butler, where his death subsequently took place, February 22, 1871. He was for many years a leading citizen of Saxonburg. He was at first a member of the Evangelical Church, but after locating in Butler County united with the Reformed Church, of which he was thereafter an active member. In politics he was at first a Whig and afterwards a Republican. He married in Germany Anna E. Mardorf, and their family numbered eleven children, namely: Conrad, who died in Pittsburg in 1883; Christopher, who died in Allegheny County in 1871; John, who died in California in 1879; William, who died in Butler in 1873; George Jr., who died in Butler in 1896; Edward, who died in California in 1850; Anna, who married Frederick Hollman, and died in 1906; Annie G., who died in infancy; Mary E., who also died young; Charles C., a resident of San Francisco; Hannah, who married Ferdinand Weigand, and died in 1895; and James, who resides in Tarentum, Pa.

William Vogeley, fourth son of George and Anna E. Vogeley, was born in Germany, December 10, 1822, and received a limited education in his native town. After the family settled in Saxonburg, this county, he worked for his father until 1842, at which time he came to Butler. Soon after he purchased the Rising Sun tavern, a log structure, which stood upon the site of the Vogeley House, now the Arlington. He erected the latter and conducted it up to the time of retirement in 1867. In addition to his hotel interests, he was largely engaged in the real estate business, also in

farming, and operated a coal mine that was situated on his farm. He was a public spirited citizen who took an active interest in local affairs and who exercised a strong influence for good in the community. He was one of the original members of the Reformed Church in Butler and contributed liberally towards the erection of the old church building on Mifflin Street, now occupied by the Baptist congregation. He was one of the first directors of the Butler Savings Bank and was identified with that institution for many years. Mr. Vogeley married Mary E., daughter of John Oesterling, of Summit Township, a native of Germany. They had eleven children, of whom six died in youth and five grew to maturity, namely: David E., who was teller of the Butler Savings Bank, and died in 1875; Annie, wife of W. H. Enslinger; Mary, wife of W. F. Metzger; Amelia, wife of W. A. Stein; and Theodore. Mr. Vogeley died October 5, 1873, and his widow died December 25, 1899.

Theodore Vogeley obtained his literary education in the public schools of Butler and at Capital University, Columbus, Ohio, and is also a graduate of Duff's Commercial College, Pittsburg. He began industrial life as bookkeeper for the Fisher Oil Company, and was later promoted to the position of superintendent. Subsequently, he was for a time connected with the oil industry in this section. In 1890 he engaged in the real estate and insurance business, with which line of business enterprise he has since been prominently connected. Mr. Vogeley is a stockholder in the Butler Savings and Trust Company, the Butler County Fair Association, and the Cottage Hill Land Company, of which he is secretary. He is one of the stirring young business men of the city, whose wisely directed energies redound not only to his own personal benefit, but contribute to the general prosperity of the community, and for whom doubtless the future holds many good things yet in store.

Mr. Vogeley was married in 1895 to Miss Mignonette Gumpper, a daughter of G. H. Gumpper of Butler. Mr. and Mrs. Vogeley are the parents of three children: Dorothy Gumpper, Theodore Kenneth, and Raymond Alfred. Mr. Vogeley is a member of St. Mark's German Lutheran Church. He also belongs to the Country Club and to the Sterling Club, select social organizations. In politics he is a Republican.

DENNIS P. McGUIRK, a leading stone and brick contractor at Butler, and one of the city's representative and respected citizens, was born October 11, 1850, in Marion Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania.

Thomas McGuirk, father of Dennis P., was born in County Cork, Ireland, emigrated in youth to America, and came to Butler about 1844. He settled in Marion Township, Butler County, where he cultivated land and followed his trade of stone cutter.

Dennis P. McGuirk went to school until he was thirteen years old, the sessions being held in an old log building not far from his father's place in Marion Township. He then began hard work, learning the stonemason's trade with his uncle, James McGuirk. Mr. McGuirk has continued thus occupied for half a century and few masons in this section, if any, have done more or better work. Since 1884 he has given his attention to contracting and his name on a contract gives assurance that the work will be up to specifications and completed on time.

In 1873 Mr. McGuirk was married to Miss Marilla Crawford, who was born and reared in Butler County, and they have the following children: Thomas H., who is engaged in contracting at Butler; Grover; Sadie; and Pearl and Ethel, both residing at home. Mr. McGuirk is a member of St. Paul's Catholic Church at Butler. He is interested in the charitable work of the church and for fifteen years has been a member of the Catholic Mutual Benefit As-

sociation. In his political views he is a Democrat.

DANIEL McMAHON, farmer of Clearfield Township, was the son of Michael McMahon, and was born in 1840, in Ireland. When three months of age he was brought to America by his parents, who became residents of Clearfield Township, Butler County, and here he grew to manhood. Besides farming, the McMahon men were employed about the mills and iron furnaces of that period, and the summer of 1861 found Daniel in West Virginia engaged in the furnace business. The breaking out of the Civil War put a stop to the business in which he was engaged, and Mr. McMahon enlisted in Company K, Second Regiment, West Virginia Cavalry, and served in the Federal Army until his regiment was mustered out of service in the fall of 1864. He was twice promoted in the line of duty, and was discharged as a sergeant. For distinguished service and bravery in the line of duty, he was presented with a medal by the State of West Virginia, which bears the inscription, "The State of West Virginia, 1861-1865," and on the reverse side, the coat of arms of the state.

After his discharge from the army, Mr. McMahon returned to Butler County and engaged in farming, which occupation he continued until his death, July 31, 1899. November 28, 1865, he was married to Miss Teresa, daughter of Manassa Dugan, a pioneer of Clearfield Township. Four daughters were born to this union, viz.: Mary T.; Katherine; Sarah B., wife of Andrew Coyle of Butler; and Grace A., known in the order of the Sisters of Mercy as Sister Veronica. After the death of Mr. McMahon in 1899, the widow and daughters removed to Butler, where they now reside. The family are members of St. Paul's Catholic Church. Manassa Dugan, above mentioned, came to Clearfield Township in 1794, when about twelve years of age. He

was the son of Dennis Dugan, who made the original settlement on the tract of land now owned by Mrs. Daniel McMahon. He married Grace Dugan, daughter of Cornelius Dugan, of Donegal Township, who was not related to him. They were the parents of seventeen children. With the exception of three who died in infancy, all of this remarkable family lived to maturity, and became prominent factors in the early development of Clearfield Township and other sections of the county. The names of these children were: Andrew; Mary (Duff); Peter; Manassa, Jr.; Dennis; Bridget (McClafferty); Margaret; Nancy (McCrea); Elizabeth (Denny); Katherine (Giles); Teresa (McMahon); Michael; and John. The log dwelling house which is still standing on the McMahon farm in Clearfield Township was erected by Manassa Dugan about 1800, and is probably the oldest house in the township. Manassa Dugan was a soldier in the War of 1812, and up until his death, about 1840, was one of the active and progressive citizens of the eastern section of the county.

OLIVER W. STOUGHTON, who, as superintendent of the Butler County Home, has made this public institution a credit to Butler County, is one of her best known and esteemed citizens. Mr. Stoughton was born March 6, 1853, in Clay Township, Butler County, Penna., and is a son of Matthew and Margaret (Davis) Stoughton.

Mr. Stoughton comes of sturdy old American stock. On both sides his grandfathers were upright, honorable men. Grandfather Stoughton was a leading member of Mt. Zion Baptist Church in Franklin Township, Butler County, in which he at times served officially, while Grandfather Davis was equally prominent in St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, situated in Clay Township. They both had come to the county as pioneers and both became men of substance and large



MR. AND MRS. OLIVER W. SPOUGHTON

landowners. They were both of the type that promoted the solid growth of the section which was fortunate in securing them and through long and worthy lives they encouraged and promoted the enterprises which resulted in the present fertile fields, churches, schools, charities, and happy households amid peaceful surroundings.

Mathew Stoughton, father of Oliver W., was born in Clay Township, Butler County, in 1831, and died in 1855, when aged but twenty-four years. During his short life after reaching maturity, he was associated with his cousin, Oliver Stoughton, of Harlansburg, in the stock business. He married Margaret Davis, who was born in Franklin Township, Butler County, in 1830, and is a daughter of Samuel Davis. To this union two children were born: Oliver W. and Mary Isabella, the latter of whom is deceased. Some time later, Mrs. Stoughton was married (second) to Robert J. Davis, and three sons were born to that marriage, namely: Elmer, residing at Unionville, Butler County; Otis M., deceased; and James Monroe, also of Unionville. The mother lives at Unionville, where she is a valued member of the Presbyterian Church. Although she has reached her seventy-eighth year, she is active in body and alert in mind.

When Oliver W. Stoughton was about four years of age, he went to live with his maternal grandfather and some years afterward, another relative, Mrs. Susan Davis, took charge of him and with her he resided until he was twelve years old and then became a member of the family of Thomas Brannon, with whom he remained for five years. For this man Mr. Stoughton cherishes feelings of esteem and veneration. To the fatherless boy he was as a parent and gave him a real home, being interested in his schooling, health and comfort. When seventeen years of age, Mr. Stoughton left the kind care of Mr. Brannon in order to prepare himself for a future life of usefulness. He came

to Butler with the expectation of starting to learn the wagonmaking trade, but circumstances prevented and he worked awhile with farmers and then learned the plastering trade. While working as a plasterer in the summer he went to the Unionville schools in the winter until his health partially failed. Then he decided to prepare himself for teaching and attended Witherspoon Institute for three terms, after which he taught school for some years, mainly through the winter seasons, during 1874-5-6-7 and 1878. In the meanwhile he was married and in 1876, while he was teaching, his capable wife carried on a store at Holyoke, in Center Township. In April, 1878, Mr. and Mrs. Stoughton moved to Brady Township and opened up a store and the enterprise gave such promise of success that he decided to give up teaching and devote his entire attention to merchandising.

Mr. Stoughton continued his store business for several years when he decided to engage in farming and after selling his stock, he rented a farm in Brady Township, which he operated for two years and then repurchased his old store and continued to operate it for some years longer. He still cherished, however, a desire for an agricultural life and again bought a farm, this time in Prospect borough. While living there he organized and became the manager of the Prospect Creamery, his associates in the business being: John W. Shaffer, N. S. Grossman, James Wilson and David West. The creamery plant was built by a Pittsburg company that failed to make it a success and Mr. Stoughton and his associates purchased the property for \$1,000. A loss of a considerable amount, through early mismanagement, threw the burden of indebtedness on Mr. Stoughton, and he found himself liable for more than he felt able to pay, but he assumed the debts and every dollar was reimbursed. The selling of that plant followed and a new one was erected

and as Mr. Stoughton had full charge there he made it pay for itself and when he disposed of his interest in 1898, the plant was paying out to the neighboring farmers from \$700 to \$900 a month.

After leaving Prospect, Mr. Stoughton went to Evans City and for one year conducted a store there, which he sold in order to become superintendent of the Condensed Milk plant at Cowdersport, where he remained for one year. In 1901 he purchased the John C. Moore farm in Center Township, containing 150 acres, which he and sons have developed into one of the best estates in this part of Butler County. The sons give all their attention to the various industries of this place, cultivating the land scientifically, raising fifty head of cattle and many horses, and wholesaling milk to the amount of \$2,500 a year. Almost all of this large farm is under cultivation, scientific cultivation, and it produces abundantly, in 1908 they having a yield of 133 bushels of corn to the acre. Mr. Stoughton has two silos on his own farm, one of 200 ton and the other of fifty ton. His buildings are substantial and all his surroundings indicate the effect of intelligent observation and practical application.

Mr. Stoughton was married to Parmelia Agnes Garvin, the estimable daughter of Benjamin Garvin, a farmer of Cranberry Township, Butler County. Mr. and Mrs. Stoughton have had five children, two of whom died in infancy, the three survivors being: Lester G. and George W., who operate the farm in Center Township; and Samuel J., who is in the employ of the Heintz Manufacturing Company. Mr. and Mrs. Stoughton are members of the United Presbyterian Church at Holyoke, in which he is an elder and Sunday-school superintendent since 1880.

In 1906, Mr. Stoughton was appointed superintendent of the Butler County Home and his wife became the matron of

the institution. The Home accommodates 200 or more inmates. The county farm contains 125 acres under cultivation, there being 190 acres in the tract. Since Mr. Stoughton has had charge but two hands are needed in the summer and one in winter, the inmates being able to do the rest of the work. Mr. Stoughton applies the same scientific methods to cultivating the farm here that he does on his own property and in 1907 he sold produce to the amount of \$1,997, and at the same time supported the inmates comfortably. In all branches of management, he and wife adopt the most modern methods and have succeeded in making this institution a model one. In politics he is a Republican.

JAMES WILSON McCANDLESS, proprietor of a blacksmithing establishment and repair shop at Eau Claire, comes of an old and well known family of Clay Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, where he was born. The date of his birth is January 7, 1839, and he is a son of Robert D. and Elizabeth (Turk) McCandless.

Robert D. McCandless was the youngest of four children born to his parents, the others being: James, who married a Miss McKlin; William, who first intermarried with the Ralston family, and later with Miss Ann McCall of Butler; and Mark, who married a Miss Russell. Robert D. was united in the bonds of wedlock with Elizabeth Turk, a daughter of John Turk of Center Township, Butler County, and to them were born six children: Emma, who married William McCall of Glade Mills, Butler County; Martha, who married Samuel McCall and lives in Missouri; Caldwell, who married Nancy McCandless, a daughter of Robert McCandless, and has two children; David, who is a blacksmith at Euclid; and Mary (Wick) of Butler County; John, who married Jane Thompson, a daughter of John Thompson, and has four children—Thompson, Elizabeth, Mag-

gie and Carr; Reddick R., who first married a Miss Reider, and later a Miss Deere; and James W., whose name heads this sketch.

James Wilson McCandless attended the old Reider school and the Miller school in Clay Township, and then took up the trade of a blacksmith in 1856 under his brother John at Beaver Falls. He subsequently worked at his trade in West Sunbury, and at Dudley Furnace. He was working at Fairview during the early part of the Civil War, and in 1862 enlisted as a member of the Sixty-second Regiment, P. V. I., under Colonel Black. He saw much hard service and continued in the army until the last year of the war, being mustered out in 1865. He then resumed his trade at Anderson's Mills in Venango Township and continued there until 1870, when he located at Eau Claire. He has since conducted a blacksmith shop in that borough and has met with a high degree of success. He is the owner of three good properties there, and has good substantial buildings located thereon. He is deeply interested in matters of public improvement, and is a progressive and public spirited citizen.

Mr. McCandless was joined in marriage with Miss Sarah Sutton, a daughter of James Sutton of Fairview Township, and they became parents of the following: R. J., who married Nettie Scott, a daughter of John Scott of Eau Claire; Ursu, who married Nellie Woner and has two children, Arthur and a daughter who has not yet been named; May H., deceased wife of Solomon McCall, by whom she had two children, Earl and Clyde. In religious attachment, Mr. McCandless has been a member of the M. E. Church of the borough for more than a score of years. He is officer of the day of S. J. Rosebury Post, No. 538, G. A. R., at Eau Claire. Politically, he is a Republican.

PROF. P. S. BANCROFT was born in Litchfield County, Connecticut, where his

parents and maternal grandparents long resided. Earl Bancroft, the father of the subject of this sketch, moved to Crawford County, Pennsylvania, when the latter was eight years of age, settling on a farm near Meadville. The son was brought up on the farm and educated at Allegheny College, Meadville, where he graduated in the class of 1855. He taught Greek and Latin in Madison College, Uniontown, Pennsylvania, for two years, and in 1861 he entered the 111th Pennsylvania Volunteers, as a Second Lieutenant, and subsequently became a member of the Third Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, serving in all nearly four years, during the last two of which he held the rank of Captain. In 1866 Professor Bancroft married Bella Brinker, youngest daughter of Col. Jacob Brinker, and granddaughter of Abraham Brinker, one of the first settlers of Butler. They had two sons, and one daughter, viz.: Earl D. of Butler; Grove G., deceased; and Flora G., wife of William H. Tilton, of Butler. Professor Bancroft came to Butler in 1877, and was for several years principal of old Witherspoon Institute, but finally abandoned teaching for newspaper work. He began writing for the *Butler Eagle* in March, 1888, and in October 1, 1889, became associate editor of the *Butler County Record*, a position which he still holds. Professor Bancroft and family are members of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, of Butler, and in politics he is a supporter of the Republican party.

WILLIAM C. NEGLEY, editor of the *Butler Citizen*, is a son of John H. and Mary (Harper) Negley, and a grandson of John Negley, the pioneer of Butler. He was born in Butler borough December 18, 1850, attended the public schools of the borough, and passed a short term in what is known as the Old Stone Academy, and in 1865, he entered the United States Academy at Annapolis, and there studied for

four years. After completing his studies at the Academy, the condition of his health obliged him to abandon the naval service and he returned to Butler, where he became associated with his father in the publication of the *Citizen*. He became sole owner and publisher of the *Citizen* in 1888 and still continues in the active duties of the office. Mr. Negley was married in January, 1878, to Mrs. Emma Stauffer, daughter of Squire Armor, of Zelenople. To them have been born seven children, three of whom are living: William, of California; John, of Butler; and Emma, who is married.

Mr. Negley has always been a staunch Republican, and in his capacity as editor of the *Citizen* has rendered invaluable services to his party in the county.

WILLIAM E. LACKEY, proprietor of the Lackey Hotel at Chicora, is one of the prominent men of Donegal Township. He was born in this township, one mile east of Chicora, September 25, 1857, son of James K. and Elizabeth (Wolfer) Lackey. His parents were old settlers of the county. The father died at the age of fifty-seven and the mother at that of forty-two years. They were the parents of seven children, namely: Eliza, deceased; John H.; William E.; Jacob M., deceased; Abraham M.; Alfred, deceased; and Rosella.

William E. Lackey when a young man learned the blacksmith's trade, about 1873 becoming an apprentice under Henry Frederick. He subsequently followed the trade here for about thirty years, building a shop on Main Street, which he carried on until he retired, on May 10th, 1900. In that year he purchased his present hotel from John Dolan, and has since conducted it successfully, proving a capable host and catering satisfactorily to the wants of a large and varied patronage. He has been a member of the Chicora Fire Department for thirty-two years, serving as chief for eighteen years of that time, and he was formerly a

member of the old Shannon Hose Company of this place. His administration of the department as chief has been progressive and up to date, and for a town of its size Chicora is well equipped for fire-fighting, both as to apparatus and personnel.

Mr. Lackey was married November 25, 1880, at Chicora, by Rev. Mr. Felker, to Mary A. Frederick, a daughter of Bernhardt and Katherine Frederick, her parents being old settlers of Butler County, and among the most respected. Bernhardt Friederich was born at Birfelden, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, in 1834. He came to America in 1853, first settling in St. Louis, Missouri, where he remained for three years working at his trade of wagon making. He then came to Millerstown (now Chicora), Butler County, Pennsylvania, and followed his trade until 1860, when his right hand was injured, making it necessary for him to find some other means of obtaining a livelihood. He accordingly embarked in the mercantile business, beginning on a small scale, his first stock costing only thirty-five dollars. The oil developments in the county soon brought increased business and he found it necessary to erect a large two-story building to accommodate his trade. In 1877 fire destroyed his store and the greater part of its contents. In 1873 he also suffered a severe loss by robbery. But not discouraged by these reverses, he built a third store and was soon doing a larger business than ever. In 1884, however, his entire business was again swept from him by fire. He then went out of the mercantile business and devoted himself to oil production, operating in the vicinity of East Brady and in other fields. He was identified with the German National Bank of Millerstown, now Chicora, as director and stockholder, was interested in a refinery at Brady's Bend, in the Buena Vista silver mine of Colorado, and various other business enterprises. He held at various times nearly all the principal offices of the borough of Millerstown

and of the school district from its incorporation, was one of the first members of the Protected Home Circle, of Millerstown, and from the age of fourteen an active member of the Lutheran Church. At his death, which took place October 12, 1895, his age was sixty years, ten months and seventeen days; his loss caused general sorrow throughout the community.

In 1857 Mr. Friederich married Katherine Frederick, of Summit Township, this county. She survived her husband, dying at her home in Millerstown (Chicora) April 2, 1907, at the age of seventy years. She was a member of the Millerstown English Lutheran Church and belonged to the Protected Home Circle. She was a woman much esteemed for her many kind and neighborly qualities. Mr. and Mrs. Friederich were the parents of five daughters: Mrs. Christine Foster of Parker's Landing; Mrs. Mary Lackey of Chicora, Mrs. Emma Baker of Allegheny, and Katherine and Lula.

To Mr. and Mrs. William E. Lackey have been born the following children: Harry B. F., Sylvester J., Irene Gertrude, Nina L., Lucinda Christena, and Lena Emma.

Harry B. F. Lackey, born September 1, 1881, died February 17, 1904. He was like his father, a member of the Chicora fire department. Sylvester J. Lackey, born August 12, 1883, attended Allegheny College at Meadville, Pennsylvania, after graduating from the public schools of Chicora. He later became a student at the Medical Department of the Western University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated June 8, 1908. He began the practice of his profession at Limestone, Clarion County, Pennsylvania, November 1st of the same year and has already acquired a fine practice. Dr. Lackey married Ethel Kemmer and he and his wife have two children, Evelyn R. and Lucilla Geraldine. Irene Gertrude Lackey married J. W. Painter in December, 1905, and lives at Oakland, Cal-

ifornia. She has a daughter, Mattie Irene. Lucinda Christena and Lena Emma reside at home.

Mr. Lackey is a member of the Protected Home Circle, at Chicora, and of the Eagles, at E. Brady. He belongs to the English Lutheran Church. In addition to his labors on the fire department, Mr. Lackey has given three years' service as school director, proving very efficient in this office. His record exhibits him as one of the useful men of the township and he has the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens among whom he has passed his life thus far. His surviving children are all worthy members of the respective communities in which they reside.

E. DEWITT CLINTON, proprietor of the Hotel Clinton, one of the finest equipped hotels not only in Butler but in the state, has been a resident of Butler for the past fourteen years. He was born at Pleasantville, Venango County, Pennsylvania. In 1894 Mr. Clinton moved from Warren, Pennsylvania, to Butler, and in association with his father became interested in the oil business.

In 1900 he became engaged in the hotel business. In 1906-1907 he built the Hotel Clinton. It is a fine structure, and is a credit to the city. It has thirty-five rooms and is modern in every particular, one of the features being the magnesia mineral spring which flows continually and is used throughout the hotel, all bed rooms and bath rooms having the running water.

In 1897 Mr. Clinton married M. Florence McFarland, daughter of J. Wills McFarland, and they have three bright sons—Edward Scott, Joseph DeWitt, and Wills Hathaway—that make a happy family.

Mr. Clinton is a member of the Elks; the First Ward Hose Company, having been a member of the famous hose team for ten years. The Company holds the world's record for 250 yards, making the

distance in thirty-two seconds, and they are also winners of many races. He is one of the charter members of the Butler Country Club, Butler Board of Trade and of the Chamber of Commerce.

RALPH GREGG, proprietor of the Lowry House, a well-kept and popular hotel at Butler, situated on the corner of Main Street and Jefferson Avenue, has been a resident of this city since 1887. He was born December 14, 1855, in Buffalo Township, Butler County, Penna., and is a son of William S. and Mary Catherine (Kuhn) Gregg.

Robert J. Gregg, grandfather of Ralph Gregg, was born in Washington County, Penna., in 1801, and followed farming there for many years. In 1840 he became weighmaster on the canal at Allegheny, where he resided until 1854, in which year he removed to Butler County. He was married in 1823 to Alice Hogan, a daughter of William Hogan, of Washington County, and they became the parents of four children, namely: John, Harriet, William S., and Robert. Robert J. Gregg died January 31, 1893, his wife Alice having preceded him to the grave in 1838. They were members of the Protestant Episcopal Church. In politics he was a Democrat.

William S. Gregg was born in Washington County, Penna., September 3, 1831. He came to Butler County with his parents and settled at Monroeville, where he kept a hotel. Subsequently he operated a hack line between Butler and Freeport, later was in the distillery business for a while, operating a plant near Freeport. In 1886 he removed to Butler, where, besides operating a hack line, he carried on a livery stable. He was married in 1852 to Mary Catherine Kuhn, of Butler County, and they were the parents of ten children, namely: John; Ralph; Ellen, wife of John Waters; Robert; Harry; William, now deceased; Isabel, wife of Charles Breeman;

Annie M., wife of John Fullerton; Charles, and one that died in infancy. The mother of the above mentioned children died October 14, 1905, and the father, William S. Gregg, now resides with his son Ralph, in Butler, having now attained to a venerable age.

Ralph Gregg in his youth attended the district schools of his neighborhood. He began industrial life on a farm and subsequently became employed in the oil fields, first at Karns City, and later in New York State and in the Bradford field, in Pennsylvania. In 1887 he returned to Butler and for the next twelve years operated a first-class livery stable. He then went to Parker's Landing and engaged in contracting, with his brother, Charles Gregg, at the same time conducting a hotel. Subsequently he became proprietor of a hotel at Petrolia. Returning later to Butler he conducted the Park Hotel until April, 1907, at which time he purchased the Lowry House at Butler. This is one of the oldest and best known hotels in the city, with a desirable patronage, and under Mr. Gregg's able management it bids fair to excel even its former good record. Mr. Gregg is still interested in the oil business and is a prominent and prosperous citizen of Butler.

Mr. Gregg was married at Parker's Landing, on November 11, 1897, to Miss Charlotte Gertrude Burkholder, a daughter of Samuel C. and Thalia Ann (Frazier) Burkholder. The father of Mrs. Gregg is a veteran of the Civil War. He served three years and four months in the army, was wounded and taken prisoner at Plymouth, North Carolina, and was incarcerated for ten months in the Salisbury and Libby Prisons. He served for twelve years as postmaster at Pollock, Pennsylvania. Both he and wife now reside at Butler. Mr. and Mrs. Gregg have had three children: Ralph Kenneth, Paul Emerson and Ruth, the latter of whom died at the age of one year and ten months.



RALPH GREGG

THOMAS J. GOLDTHORP, who is now living in retirement at North Hope, Washington Township, in Butler County, Pennsylvania, was for many years engaged as a glass blower, and later as an agriculturist. He was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, September 20, 1839, and is a son of Franklin and Rebecca (Scott) Goldthorp, and a grandson of Josiah and Elizabeth (Pillon) Goldthorp. His maternal grandfather was Thomas Scott of Washington County, Pennsylvania.

Some years after his marriage, Franklin Goldthorp moved with his family to Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, where the remainder of his days were spent. He and his wife were parents of nine children, of whom there were four sons, as follows: Horatio, who died in 1900; John P., deceased; Joseph, deceased; and Thomas J. Of the entire family there are but two now living, Thomas J. and Mrs. Margaret McMurray, both of North Hope.

Thomas J. Goldthorp received his intellectual training in the public schools of Pittsburg, after which he learned the trade of a glass blower. That trade he followed some years, then turned his attention to farming in Allegheny. He inherited a tract of fifty-five acres of land, but sold the property when he retired from business activity. He is the owner of one property in North Hope, and is a stockholder in the Washington Fair Association of that village.

Mr. Goldthorp was united in marriage with Mrs. Laura (Kerr) Bovard, a daughter of Levi Thomas Kerr of Venango County, and widow of Thomas Bovard, by whom she had the following children: Plummer, who lives in California; Amy Etta; Cora Lillian; Minnie Fay; Sidney; and Bessie May, who sings in the choir of the United Presbyterian Church at North Hope. They have a comfortable home in North Hope and have a wide circle of friends throughout this locality. Politically, the subject of this sketch is a Repub-

lican. He is a Presbyterian in religious faith, but owing to the absence of a church of that denomination nearby, attends the United Presbyterian Church at North Hope, to the support of which he liberally contributes.

LEANDER ADAMS is a prominent farmer of Marion Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, and is the owner of an excellent farm of 111 acres, located about one mile west of Murrinsville. He was born in a log house on the farm now owned by him, January 15, 1848, and is a son of Joshua and Sarah (Kimes) Adams.

James Adams, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, came to Butler County at a very early period and settled at Adams Corners, near the present borough of Slippery Rock. He partly cleared the farm and continued to reside there until his death at the age of eighty years. He and his wife were parents of the following children: Joshua, Ephraim, John, Josiah, James, Eli, William, Sarah, widow of Rev. A. Dale, and Hannah Jane, who was the wife of a man named McCune.

Joshua Adams was born at Adams Corners, Butler County, in 1819, and assisted in clearing the home farm, on which he lived until his marriage. His wife was in maiden life, Sarah Kimes, and upon her marriage, her father, Thomas Kimes, gave her a tract of forty-two acres, which was the nucleus of the farm now owned by the subject of this sketch. They built a log house on this farm, which still stands, and from time to time added to their possessions until they had 120 acres. He died here in 1883, and was survived by his widow until 1898, when she passed away at the age of seventy-two years. They were parents of the following children: Eliza Jane, who was the wife of Richard Van Dike, both being now deceased; Leander, whose name heads this article; Sarah Ann, widow of Jackson Black; Maria, deceased wife of Jacob Dible; Me-

lissa, who died in infancy; Josiah T.; and Laura, wife of Elmer Stoops.

Leander Adams spent his boyhood days on the farm and attended the old district school a few months each winter. Being the eldest son, much of the farm work devolved upon him, and he early in life became inured to hard work, which he has kept up throughout his active career. After his marriage he first located on a piece of the home farm, sixty acres of which he inherited at his father's death. He set up housekeeping in the old log house and later purchased a house of his brother-in-law, Jacob Dible, and in this they set up housekeeping. He later purchased ten acres of his brother, Josiah, and in 1896 bought an additional piece of forty acres from his mother. He has always followed diversified farming, and success has crowned his efforts. He takes an active interest in public affairs and for some years was a Republican, being elected to the office of school director on that ticket. For a score or more of years he has been a Prohibitionist, and in 1908 was the party candidate for county commissioner, receiving a complimentary vote of 660.

September 10, 1874, Mr. Adams was joined in wedlock with Miss Mary Elizabeth Black, a daughter of Squire William and Margaret (Cross) Black. Mr. Black served as justice of the peace in Marion Township for many years. He was first married to Isabella Mitchell, who died leaving eight children—Martin, Captain Mitchell, Hiram, William, Margaret, Julia, Isabella and Jackson. His second union was with Margaret Cross, by whom he had two children: Mary Elizabeth, wife of our subject; and Washington E. All are now deceased except Margaret and Mary Elizabeth. Captain Mitchell, Hiram and William Black gave their lives in the Union cause during the war. Mr. and Mrs. Adams became parents of the following children: Lillian Jane, who is the wife of Harvey Heuon and has a daughter, Aven-

nell Lucile; Fannie Fern, wife of Samuel McDonald; Twila Daisy; Margaret N.; Jessie M.; Dalas LeRoy; and two who died in infancy. In religious attachment, Mr. Adams and his family are members of the Clintonville United Presbyterian Church, and he is a member of the session.

PETER P. BROWN, the well known harness merchant and justice of the peace of West Sunbury, is a veteran of the Civil War and is commander of W. T. Dickson Post, No. 561, Department of Pennsylvania, G. A. R. He has been commander ever since the inception of the post at West Sunbury. He came to the borough from Butler in May, 1868, and established a harness and repair shop, and has continued the business with uninterrupted success to the present time. Mr. Brown was born in Penn Township, three miles south of Butler, November 26, 1839, is a son of Robert E. and Catherine (Peterson) Brown, a grandson of John and Mary (Elliott) Brown, and great-grandson of William and Christina (Thompson) Brown.

William and Christina Brown, the great-grandparents, came to America from Scotland, accompanied by their son and daughter-in-law, George and Mary (Glass) Brown. They settled about thirty miles above Pittsburg, in what is now Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, and lived there until 1796, when all of them removed to Butler County. They took up land in Middlesex Township, their farm being the site on which Cooperstown now stands. The great-grandfather, grandfather and father of the subject of this record, were buried in Middlesex churchyard.

John Brown, the grandfather, was born in what is now Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, September 14, 1780, and died in Cooperstown, Middlesex Township, October 14, 1853. He married Mary Elliott, who was born June 10, 1786, and died January 28, 1868.

Robert E. Brown was born in Middlesex

Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, and there grew to maturity. He married Catherine Peterson, who was born in Butler Township, Butler County, and was a daughter of Peter Peterson, who was a native of Somerset County, Pennsylvania. This union resulted in the birth of eleven children, seven of whom are living.

Peter P. Brown was reared on the home farm in Penn Township, whither his father had moved shortly after his marriage. When the Civil War broke out he was among the first to answer the call to arms. April 20, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company H, Thirteenth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, for three months. At the termination of his service he remained at home until August, 1862, then enlisted as private in Company C, 134th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, for nine months, and during his term of enlistment was advanced to first lieutenant. As such he was in charge of the company at Chancellorsville. He was wounded at Fredericksburg, a ball grazing the top of his head and leaving a deep scar, taking out a piece of the skull. He was in the hospital at Washington, District of Columbia, for ten days, then returned home on a furlough. He later rejoined his company, and was mustered out at Harrisburg, May 26, 1863. He took up his residence in Butler, Pennsylvania, where he worked at harness making until February 15, 1864, when he again enlisted, becoming a member of Company L, Fourteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry. In all he participated in sixteen important engagements in addition to innumerable skirmishes, and was finally discharged September 5, 1865. An older brother, John M. Brown, enlisted in Company L, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, in 1862, and served until 1865. He now resides in Colorado. A younger brother, Samuel E. Brown, enlisted in 1862 as a member of the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry and served until

the close of the war in 1865. His death occurred in Nebraska in 1892.

Peter P. Brown has been in the harness making business at West Sunbury ever since his removal from Butler in May, 1868, and in the meantime has identified himself with all that pertains to the welfare and progress of the community. He erected the store building in which his business is located, and the residence in which he lives. In 1905, he was elected justice of the peace of the borough, in which capacity he has acquitted himself with credit. He is a Republican in politics.

Mr. Brown was married in October, 1865, to Miss Margaret A. Hilfinger, a daughter of Mathias Hilfinger, who was a native of Germany. The issue of this union is: Laura, who died at the age of eleven years; Wilda, wife of Charles Gillingham, of Colorado Springs, by whom she has two children: Margaret D. and Charles B.; Lucretia G., a trained nurse in Pittsburg; and Lloyd Grant. Religiously, the family is Presbyterian.

WILLIAM HENRY, one of the best known citizens of Venango Township, where he is engaged in oil production, is one of the old experienced men in this industry, having been connected with its development in this section for many years. He was born in the north of Ireland, September 25, 1841, and is a son of William and Mary (Hurst) Henry.

The parents of Mr. Henry were born in the north of Ireland, but the paternal ancestors came to the British Isles from Holland. After the death of his wife, in 1861, William Henry, Sr., decided to emigrate to America, but the family, including his son and three daughters, did not get started until 1866. They settled in Washington County, Vermont, and there the death of the father took place in 1868, and the son decided to find another field of work. He found employment at Allegheny City,

Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1872 and then settled at Petrolia, in Butler County. In the meanwhile he had been working in the oil fields and after moving to Allegheny Township, in 1878, continued to be connected with the oil industry. For twenty years he lived in Allegheny Township and still has a wide circle of friends there and many business acquaintances. Since 1898 he has maintained his home in Venango Township, where he is numbered with the substantial men and useful citizens.

Mr. Henry married Miss Mary A. Wallace, who was born in the north of Ireland and is a daughter of Thomas Wallace. To this marriage nine children were born, the six survivors being: William, who resides in Virginia; Thomas W., who lives at Allegheny City; Mary E., who is the wife of Leslie Demoss, of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania; Martha J., who is the wife of Bert Jamison, of Venango Township; Margaret A., who is the wife of Bert Sloan, of Venango Township; and Thomas A., who assists his father.

In politics, Mr. Henry is a staunch Republican. With his wife he belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church at Eau Claire. He is a member of Allegheny Lodge, F. & A. M., No. 552, at Emlenton. In Mr. Henry is found a type of self-made man. In many ways his youth was one filled with difficulties, but through industry, energy and business integrity he has overcome obstacles and occupies a position of independence in his community, while sufficiently young to enjoy the comforts he has won for himself.

THORNLEY ROY COOKSON, a representative citizen and experienced farmer of Cranberry Township, residing on the old Goehring farm of 105 acres, was born on the old Cookson homestead, November 30, 1883, and is a son of Alfred Theodore and Malinda (Goehring) Cookson.

The above mentioned land is the old Goehring farm, on which the mother of Mr. Cookson was born, in 1860. Her parents, John and Caroline Goehring, lived here for fifty years and here the latter died. Mr. Goehring, now aged seventy-five years, resides in Beaver County. The Goehring children were: William, who died young; Edward, who lives in Penn Township; Malinda, mother of Mr. Cookson, who was accidentally killed by a railroad train at Evans City, February 1, 1894; Catherine, who is the wife of Christopher Hoehn, of Cranberry Township; Cornelia, who is the wife of William Dambach; Mary Etta, now deceased, who married Wesley Graham; John Alvin, who resides at Beaver Falls; Virginia, who married Joseph Stevenson, and lives at Centerville; Emmet, who lives at Beaver Falls; and Leonard, who died February 3, 1909.

On the paternal side, the great-grandfather of Mr. Cookson was Edward Cookson, who moved to Beaver County at an early day and settled on a tract of fifty acres two miles from Brush Creek. There was born his son, Israel Cookson, who later married Charlotte Goehring Cookson. Together they came to Cranberry Township about 1835 and here they lived and died. They had five sons and one daughter, namely: William, who died in Evans City; Edward, who lived and died in Cranberry Township; Adam, who resides in this township; Henry, who is a resident of Wilkesburg; Mary, who died unmarried; and Alfred Theodore, who was the youngest and was born in Cranberry Township, January 1, 1855. He died October 3, 1908, and both he and wife were buried in the Plains Church cemetery, they having been worthy members of that congregation. They had four sons, namely: Walter Henry, who was accidentally killed at the same time as his mother, at Evans City, in 1894, this being a terrible family tragedy; Thornley Roy; Harry Cleveland, who married Flora Ehrman, a daughter of George Ehrman.

of Cranberry Township; and Dennis Floyd, who is now deceased.

Thornley Roy Cookson attended the Garvin school, District No. 4, Cranberry Township, and grew to manhood on a farm. He is a well educated, level headed young man, who takes a deep interest in the developing and improving of his property and is numbered with the most successful agriculturists of the township. His residence was built by his maternal grandfather, in 1874. In 1905 he was married to Miss Maggie Davis, who is a daughter of Joseph C. and Annie Jane (Vandivort) Davis, and they have two sons, Floyd Leroy and Alfred Thornley. Mr. and Mrs. Cookson are members of the Plains Presbyterian Church, in which he received his Sunday-school training. Like his late father, he is a Democrat and he has served very acceptably as an officer of Cranberry Township.

JOHN S. CAMPBELL, proprietor of the Clearview Stock Farm, which is located in Center Township, has long been also identified with many of the leading business interests of Butler. He was born March 15, 1847, at Butler, Butler County, Penna., and is a son of William and Eliza J. (Shaw) Campbell.

For many years the father of Mr. Campbell was one of Butler's most prominent and successful men of affairs. He was largely interested in railroad construction and in oil development, was one of the founders of the Butler Savings Bank and was financially concerned in many of the enterprises which served to bring about the city and county's present prosperity. He was married (first) to Clarissa Maxwell, who died in 1839. On March 31, 1841, he was married (second) to Eliza J. Shaw and they had four children: William, John S., James G. and Marv, the latter of whom married Joseph A. Herron, of Monongahela, Penna. Of the above family, William

and James G. are deceased. William Campbell, the father, died November 17, 1893.

John S. Campbell obtained his education in the Butler schools and in the West Chester Military Academy. His first business experience was gained in his father's employ, which he entered in 1866, when nineteen years old, and later he was a clerk in a store at the Brady's Bend Iron Works. From there he went to Pittsburg and became bookkeeper for Tack Brothers & Company and then was with Thompson & Groetzing, of Allegheny. His business interests about this time became of more personal importance. His uncle, James Gilmore Campbell, died and John S., with his brother, the late William Campbell, inherited the uncle's interest in the hardware business which had been conducted under the firm name of J. G. & W. Campbell. On the death of the latter, in 1893, the two sons became sole proprietors and they continued the business as a partnership until the death of William Campbell, Jr., in July, 1907.

Since the death of his brother as above stated, John S. Campbell has purchased the entire plant and has continued the hardware business alone and controls one of the largest concerns of its kind in this section, including store, tin shop and foundry, giving employment to over twenty people. His place of business is thoroughly equipped and he installed the second incandescent light plant introduced into this State, York having had the first. His other business interests cover many fields. He is the first vice president of the Butler Savings & Trust Company, is a director of the Standard Plate Glass Company, is president of the North Side Cemetery Association, is a director of the Butler Land and Improvement Company, and has built over seventy-five houses in East Butler. He was prominent in the organization of the Butler Electric Light Company, which since became the Butler Light, Heat

and Motor Company, of which he is president and principal stockholder. For a number of years Mr. Campbell has been largely interested in the development of oil lands and is the junior member of the firm of McBride & Campbell, well-known operators. Formerly he was a member of the Bald Ridge Oil Company, and in both connections he has been active in the oil fields of West Virginia as well as in Pennsylvania. His large stock farm claims also a large degree of his interest and attention. It consists of many acres of land in Center Township which he devotes to fruit growing and to the breeding of registered Jersey cattle, Berkshire pigs and Barrel Plymouth Rock chickens. In 1908 he planted 1,100 Italian prune trees, 1,000 pear, 1,000 quince, and 400 apple trees, and set out 10,000 currant bushes and 1,750 grape vines. His success as a stock breeder is as pronounced as has been his other activities, all going to prove his business capacity in whatever line he has taken up.

On October 7, 1885, Mr. Campbell was married to Jennie E. Rogers, who is a daughter of R. J. Rogers, a prominent citizen of Attica, New York. They have two children: Richard R. and John S. The home of Mr. Campbell and family is situated at No. 415 North Main Street, Butler.

In political sentiment, Mr. Campbell is a Democrat. His many business duties prevent his accepting political office, but he actively supports the claims of his friends. He belongs to several fraternal bodies and is a thirty-second degree Mason.

WINFIELD S. DIXON, oil producer and general farmer in Penn Township, is one of the county's solid and substantial citizens and is identified with its best interests. Mr. Dixon belongs to one of the old and honorable families of this section of Pennsylvania and he was born in Allegheny Township, Butler County, April 17,

1853. His parents were James L. and Mary (McCandless) Dixon.

William Dixon, the grandfather, was a son of Thomas Dixon and was born in County Armagh, Ireland, and he and wife came to America just six months prior to the birth of their son, James L. William Dixon purchased 400 acres of land, of which the farm of Winfield S. is a part. For many years he served in the office of justice of the peace and was the most important man in his community.

James L. Dixon, father of Winfield S., was born in the city of Allegheny, Pennsylvania, in 1818, a son of William and Isabella (Morrow) Dixon. He died June 7, 1894, aged seventy-six years. He came to Butler County when aged twelve years, and after his marriage moved to Parker's Landing, where he bought and cleared a farm, on which he continued to reside until 1865, when he sold out and returned to the old homestead in Penn Township. He, at one time or another, held every public office in the township. He was an outspoken Republican and a close student of public affairs. He married a daughter of Robert McCandless, of Franklin Township, and they had four children, namely: Lucinda, who became the wife of Robert H. Harbison, of Penn Township; George Calvin, deceased; Winfield S., and one that died young. The mother of this family passed away June 22, 1876, aged fifty-six years. Both father and mother were worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Winfield S. Dixon has engaged extensively in general farming and stock-raising, making a specialty of sheep and horses. He keeps about 100 head of sheep on the farm for mutton and wool and each year raises some fine specimens of draft and driving horses. Some twenty years since he began to operate for oil, working in the Butler, Allegheny and Beaver County fields. He now has five producing

wells on his own farm and is an independent operator. Ever since he reached manhood, Mr. Dixon has taken a deep interest in public questions. He early identified himself with the Republican party and has been one of its acknowledged leaders in the county for many years, serving on the State Central Committee and frequently attending important conventions as a delegate. He was the youngest justice of the peace ever elected in Butler County and he served with discretion and signal ability for ten years. In 1893, while a resident of Butler, he was elected county treasurer and served as such for three years.

On April 17, 1877, Mr. Dixon was married to Annie L. Balph, who is a daughter of Joseph Balph, a farmer of Mount Chestnut, Butler County. Mrs. Dixon was born August 5, 1854, and prior to her marriage had been a successful teacher for several years. Mr. and Mrs. Dixon have the following children: George Clarence, a druggist at Butler; Winfield Russell, residing at Butler, who is assistant cashier in the Farmers' National Bank of that place; Charles Warren, a student of medicine at Washington-Jefferson College; Homer Scott, who is deputy county treasurer of Butler County; and Frank Calvin, Paul Eugene and Presley. These seven sons are vigorous and healthy both physically and mentally, upright in conduct and an honor to their parents. Mr. and Mrs. Dixon are members of the Thorn Creek Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he is a steward. Mr. Winfield S. Dixon was favorably mentioned as a candidate for State senator in 1908.

HENRY BUHNING, one of Clinton Township's most respected citizens, resides on his well improved farm of ninety-two acres, which is situated about two and one-half miles south of Saxonburg, on the Tarentum and Saxonburg road. He was

born November 22, 1840, in Hanover, Germany, and is a son of Frederick and Enmie (Glecioncamp) Buhning.

Mr. Buhning comes of an agricultural family, both his father and grandfather owning and cultivating land in Germany, which country they never left. Before he left Hanover, Henry Buhning had attended school and was educated in his own language, but later, after reaching America, in 1867, he attended night school for several terms and thus made himself acquainted with English. He came to Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, after reaching the United States, and found employment at Natrona, where he worked hard and saved his money until he had acquired enough to buy seventy-seven acres of his present fine farm. To the first purchase he continued to add, as he was able, and now he owns one of the most valuable farms in Clinton Township. This farm he cultivated and improved during many years, but now he has practically retired, his youngest son being able to carry on the farm to the father's entire satisfaction. General farming is carried on and enough stock is raised for home use. The first dwelling was a small log cabin, which is utilized for farm purposes since the handsome new residence has been completed, the latter being one of the finest in the township.

Mr. Buhning was married at Tarentum, Pennsylvania, to Miss Nellie Rinehart, who is a daughter of Ludwig and Hannah (Gaverman) Rinehart. Mr. and Mrs. Buhning have five children, as follows: Mary, who resides at home; Frederick, who married Viola Bergman, has three children—Floyd, Edna and Helen; Annie, who married Andrew Heid, has three children—Leon, Herbert and Leonard; Amelia, who married Julius Stuebeon, has four children—Albert, Sylvia and Alvin, twins, and Etta; and Charles, who is the present manager of the home farm, a very intelli-

gent and capable young man. Mr. Buhning and family belong to the Lutheran Church at Saxonburg.

BERNARD B. SIBERT, who bears an honorable record for service during the Civil War, is a prominent citizen of Fairview Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, where he resides on a farm of 110 acres. He was born in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, May 29, 1839, and was the third of five children born to James and Catherine Sibert, the others being Reuben, Mary, Margaret (deceased), and Henry.

Bernard B. Sibert was two years of age when brought by his parents from Armstrong to Butler County, Pennsylvania, and ever since that time, about the year of 1841, has been a resident on the farm he now owns in Fairview Township. He attended the public schools of this township, after which he turned his attention to farming, which has been his principal occupation through life, although in recent years he has met with success as an oil producer. During the first year of the Civil War, in 1861, he enlisted at Pittsburg as a member of Company D, Sixty-second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and during the three following years participated in some of the hardest fought engagements of the war. In that time he was never wounded nor seriously sick, and was never absent from the regiment except on detached duty. Among the most important battles in which he took part may be mentioned: Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Chancellorsville, Malvern Hill, seven days' fighting at James Mill, Second Battle of Bull Run, Antietam, and Grant's campaign through the Wilderness. He was discharged at Pittsburg, Virginia, in 1864, and returned to the home farm in Fairview Township. He purchased the interests of the other heirs and has farmed the place continuously since. He has four valuable oil wells on the farm, all of them still producing. Mr. Sibert owns a farm

of 164 acres in Donegal Township, Butler County, which he purchased some years ago at sheriff's sale.

In 1865 Bernard B. Sibert was married in Armstrong County to Miss Elizabeth Sibert, a daughter of Henry and Sarah Sibert, and she died leaving the following children: James, U. S. Grant, Nicholas, Levina, Catherine and Elizabeth, the last named being deceased. In 1878 he formed a second union with Miss Margaret A. Carney, a daughter of Andrew Carney, and ten children were born to them: Clara, Jessie, Florence, Flossie, Genevieve, Edward, Marie, Bernard (deceased), and two who died in infancy. Mr. Sibert is a charter member of McDermott Post, G. A. R., at Chicora, and also of the Union Veterans' Legion at Butler.

NELSON B. DUNCAN, postmaster and one of the representative citizens of Zelenople, has been a life-long resident of Butler County, Pennsylvania. He was born September 5, 1849, on the old Duncan homestead in Cranberry Township and is a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Caldwell) Duncan. The parents of our subject were both born in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, the father's birth having occurred at Coal Hill.

The grandparents of Nelson B. Duncan spent their declining years in Pittsburg and were the parents of the following children: Robert, was a resident of Butler County, Pennsylvania, where his death occurred; David, was also a resident of Butler County; James, who resided and died in Venango County, Pennsylvania, and Samuel, the father of Nelson B. Duncan. Samuel Duncan at an early age, came to Butler County with his parents, who settled on a farm in Cranberry Township, and he there spent the remainder of his life engaged in agricultural pursuits. He married Elizabeth Caldwell, whose death occurred in 1882, and the following children were born to them: Matilda, widow of

Samuel Graham, is a resident of Cranberry Township, Butler County; Mary, deceased; Elizabeth, widow of C. H. Taylor, is a resident of Bellevue, Allegheny County; Lewis, deceased, resided in Pittsburgh; Emmeline, is the wife of James McMarlin, of Butler, Pennsylvania; John, who died in the army, was a member of Company G, 131st Pennsylvania Cavalry; A. G. Duncan, of Pittsburgh; and Nelson, the subject of this sketch.

Nelson B. Duncan, after completing his education, which was obtained in the common schools of this locality, followed farming until 1901, when he removed to Zelienople, still retaining possession of the farm. In 1903 he was appointed postmaster of Zelienople and is still serving in that capacity. Mr. Duncan has taken an active interest in politics since early manhood and is an ardent supporter of the Republican party. He is fraternally a Mason, being a member of Harmony Lodge, No. 429, and is also affiliated with the Knights of Pythias.

In 1870 Mr. Duncan was united in marriage with Susan O. Waldron, a daughter of Hon. W. S. Waldron, of Forward Township, who served as county auditor of Butler County and as a member of the General Assembly. To Mr. and Mrs. Duncan were born the following children, namely: Alice M.; Alfred G., a dentist, residing in Zelienople; William Waldron, a plumber, residing in Zelienople; S. Blanche, who is employed in the postoffice; John C., who is married and resides in Glass, Ohio, where he has charge of an oil lease; Laura M., who married Edward Keck, of Allegheny, Pennsylvania, and resides in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; and A. Gertrude, who married Joseph Kavanaugh, and resides near Robison, Illinois.

JONATHAN B. HILLARD, a veteran of the great Civil War and a well known agriculturist of Allegheny Township, has resided on his present farm since 1866 and

is numbered with the substantial and representative men of this section. He was born April 14, 1828, in Venango Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of John and Jenette (McMillan) Hillard.

John Hillard was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and died in 1850. He was a son of G. H. Hillard, who was born in Ireland, and in early manhood settled in Lancaster County, afterwards coming to Butler County. He settled in Venango Township fully 125 years ago and endured the privations and hardships that fell to the lot of the venturesome settlers in this section at that period. John Hillard grew to manhood on his father's pioneer farm and married Jenette McMillan, who was born in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, and they had twelve children born to them, four of whom still remain, namely: Jonathan B.; Elizabeth, who is the widow of Joseph Wiles, of Eau Claire, Venango Township; and Martha and Daniel R., both of Venango Township. The family has a fine military record, the grandfather having served in the Revolutionary War; the father in the War of 1812, in which he fought under Perry in the naval battle on Lake Erie; and Jonathan B., in the Civil War, three successive generations testifying to their patriotism.

Jonathan B. Hillard lived on the old homestead and followed farming there prior to July 16, 1863, when he enlisted in Company H, Sixty-second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, in which he served until July 4, 1864, when the regiment was discharged, as its term of enlistment had expired. On July 4, 1864, he re-enlisted, entering Company C, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, in which he served until the war closed, his whole service being in the Army of the Potomac. He participated in numerous battles, including Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, Boydstown, Plank Road, the Wilderness, Spottsyl-

vania, North Anna, Tolopotomy, Bethesda Church, Hatcher's Run, White Oak Road, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Five Forks, and Appomattox, besides others, and was five times wounded. He was honorably discharged July 27, 1865, having been a witness of General Lee's surrender to General Grant. He has been a resident of Allegheny Township since the year following the close of his military service. His two brothers were also in the army.

On January 18, 1861, Mr. Hillard was married to Miss Catherine Logue, who died November 3, 1904. She was a daughter of James Logue, once a prominent resident of Clarion County. The children born to this union were: George E., who resides at Sebastopol, California; Jonathan B., who resides at Verona, Pennsylvania; Thomas R., who is a physician at Duncanville, Pennsylvania; Annie, who is the wife of George W. Brown, of San Francisco; Jennie, who is the wife of Charles Corbett, of Allegheny Township; Fred W., who lives at Emlenton; Mary and Lizzie, who reside with their father; and James H., the only one deceased. He was the second child and second son. On the maternal side this family can take pride also in their loyal ancestry. The great-grandfather, John Logue, was a soldier under General Washington at Valley Forge; and his son, James Logue, the grandfather, was with Commodore Perry in the battle of Lake Erie, in 1812. The military services of the father, Mr. Hillard, came next and even they do not close the record, for one of the latter's sons, Dr. Thomas R. Hillard, served two terms as a member of the Sixteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania National Guards, being an officer during a part of this time and participating in the suppression of the Homestead riots. Mr. Hillard takes a hearty interest in the Samuel J. Roseberry Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at Eau Claire. In politics he is identified with the Republican party, and

for seventeen consecutive years has served as a member of the Allegheny Township School Board. For many years he has been united with the Methodist Episcopal Church at Eau Claire and has belonged to its official board.

EDWIN ZEHNER, deceased, formerly a representative citizen of Zelienople, where he was engaged in the furniture business, was born August 21, 1839, in the city of Philadelphia, within a few days after his parents had reached the United States from the family home in Alsace-Lorraine, Germany, where his father and grandfather had been men of prominence. His father's name was Frederick, who intermarried with a Miss Balliet, his wife being of a very wealthy family. Shortly after their arrival, the family settled on a farm in Butler County, Pennsylvania, and Edwin was given the limited public school education afforded by the country schools, six months in a year, until he was twelve years old; the hard work incident to clearing up the farm required the combined efforts of the family. Very much curtailing his educational privileges, at the age mentioned he was deprived of both father and mother and forced to depend on relatives for whom he worked to obtain a livelihood. In early manhood he learned the carpenter and cabinet trade with a Mr. Halstein at Zelienople and in 1865 he entered into the furniture and undertaking business for himself at Zelienople, where two of his sons are yet located. He lived a long and busy life meeting with ample returns for his industry and frugality. Beginning with practically no capital, working patiently on, adding each year to his possessions and also to his friends and customers, his inborn business ability, with the aid of practical experience, asserted itself and placed him the head and proprietor of one of the largest enterprises of its kind in the county. When he was ready to retire from active management,

he had sons whom he had trained to do the same work and who were capable of carrying it successfully on. In 1896 the present commodious three-story brick building was erected on the old site and the larger and more convenient quarters gave opportunity for more extensive operation. The business he founded, now carried on by his sons Alfred G. and F. Edward, has taken its place as the largest and most modernly equipped of any of its kind in the county.

Edwin Zehner died June 18, 1907, at which time he was probably the most widely-known man in private life in Western Pennsylvania. In politics he was a staunch Democrat, and during nearly the whole of his life held important offices in the administration of borough affairs, and is said to have occupied the office of burgess oftener than any other individual. He was an exemplary member of the German Lutheran Church of Zelenople. He married Sophia Schmidt, a daughter of Peter and Mary (Dumbaugh) Schmidt, who still survives him. They had the following children: Matilda, wife of W. A. Hartzel of Rochester, Penna.; Mary, wife of L. N. Burry of Evans City, Penna.; Laura, now deceased, intermarried with Rev. E. T. Butz; Hanna, wife of N. M. Wise of Zelenople, Penna.; Alma, wife of Andley A. Hutchison of Wilkensburg, Penna.; Alfred G. and F. Edward, who are continuing the business founded by their father at Zelenople, and Gilbert F., an attorney at Pittsburg. The three sons have followed the example of their father in advocating the principles of Democracy and are all identified with the Masonic fraternity, being members of the Harmony Lodge No. 429, of which Gilbert F. was the youngest worshipful master of a Masonic Lodge in the State of Pennsylvania at the time of his incumbency. Alfred G. Zehner married Miss Hazel Richardson, who was born in Butler County and is the daughter of the late Dr. M. M. Richardson of Prospect; F. Edward is un-

married, and Gilbert F. married Miss Marie Allen, daughter of the late Dr. Alexander Allen of Pittsburg.

With the death of Mr. Zehner his children lost a father whose love for them was enriched by the tenderest care and the greatest kindness; Christianity in its broadest sense lost a firm believer and the community an earnest friend.

H. C. HINDMAN, who has conducted a drug store in West Sunbury, Butler County, Pennsylvania, since 1891, is a prosperous business man and progressive citizen, one who has done his utmost in the advancement of the best interests of the borough.

Mr. Hindman was born on his father's farm in Cherry Township in 1866, and is a son of Robert S. and Ann Jane (Campbell) Hindman. He was reared on the farm and completed the prescribed course in the public schools of his home vicinity. He entered the drug trade in 1891 at West Sunbury, and later pursued a course of study in the Pittsburg College of Pharmacy, from which he was graduated April 18, 1895. His patronage is drawn from a large territory surrounding the borough, and his success has been most gratifying. He is secretary of the school board of West Sunbury and is health officer for three townships—Clay, Concord and Cherry.

Mr. Hindman was first married to Miss Myrta McCandless, a daughter of W. H. and Harriet McCandless, of Center Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, June 16, 1898. She died in May, 1903, being survived by her husband and one daughter, Jean Harriet. Mr. Hindman formed a second marital union with Miss Sarah Stewart, daughter of Levi and Charlotte Stewart, of West Sunbury, Pennsylvania, September 25, 1906, and they reside in a comfortable home in the borough. In religious faith and fellowship he is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

ROBERT IVELL is the owner of a fine farm of eighty acres in Marion Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, but is now living in retirement after many years of activity. He was born in a small place known as Round Thorn, Oldham Township, Lancashire, England, on May 31, 1844, and is a son of Reese and Susanna (Bardsley) Ivell.

Reese Ivell was born and reared in England, and there engaged in coal mining. He made two trips to America during his older days, but having a natural preference for his native land, returned to England, where he died. He married Susanna Bardsley, who died in 1894, at the age of seventy-five years. They were parents of: Robert, Harry, James, Will, Mary Ann, Emma, and Henrietta.

Robert Ivell was the only one of his father's family to locate in America. He started to school at the age of two years and continued until his seventh year, when he went to work in a cotton factory. He continued at that until he was ten, then worked in a coal mine until he reached his majority. In 1866 he left England for the United States, landing in New York after a voyage of eighteen days. Three days after his arrival he went to Ashland, in Schuylkill County, New York, and worked at coal mining until the thirteen weeks' strike of 1868. He then worked at the trade of a stone cutter in Pittsburg, being employed on the wall at the foot of Mt. Washington. In July of that year he resumed mining in the employ of W. L. Scott, for whom he worked some ten years. He next mined one year at Lone Pine, in Washington County, Penna., after which he was in the nursery business at Beaver Falls for one year. He moved to Cherry Township, Butler County, and mined coal one year, then in 1876 went to Venango County and purchased property near Clintonville. He sold coal there until 1881, then disposed of that property to H. Surrena, from whom he purchased fifty acres

of his present farm in Marion Township. To this he added thirty acres in 1903, purchasing a tract from Eli Van Dyke. He has retired from farm work, his eldest son working the place with success. In 1901 oil was struck on the place, and he now has fifteen good producing wells. He has a well improved property, most of the improvements being made since he located upon it. He is a Republican in politics, and has frequently been called upon to serve the township in official capacity. His first presidential vote was cast for Grant, and he has consistently voted the ticket of his party since that time.

Mr. Ivell was married October 4, 1863, to Miss Emma Johnson, who was born in England and who died in Pennsylvania in 1873. Seven children were born to them, all of whom died young except John, who lives on the home place. Mr. Ivell formed a second union in October, 1877, with Elizabeth Gillgrist, who died in 1890, at the age of fifty-two years. This union resulted in the birth of one son, Willie, who died at the age of two years. On December 9, 1890, he was married a third time to Miss Sarah H. Sergeant, a daughter of Robert and Ann (Atkinson) Sergeant, and they became parents of the following: Harry B.; William R.; James O.; Susanna; Mary Ann; Robert E. and Benjamin F. Religiously, they are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and take a very active part in church work. He has served as class leader and Sabbath school superintendent.

ANDREW G. CAMPBELL, who was formerly one of Butler County's useful and valued citizens, and who served efficiently for a number of years as sheriff of the county, was born on the old Campbell homestead in Concord Township, Butler County, Penna., July 1, 1842, and died in his native county in 1907. His parents were Alexander and Eliza (Jamison) Campbell.

The Campbell family has long been well and favorably known in Butler County. It originated in Scotland and in all probability was established in this section of Pennsylvania by the grandfather of the subject of this memoir.

Alexander Campbell, father of Andrew G., was born in Butler County, April 13, 1813. In 1837 he bought a farm in Concord Township on which he lived for over thirty-five years, or until 1873. He then purchased the farm at Mt. Chestnut, which was his place of residence subsequently until his demise, the latter occurring November 12, 1877. In early days he was a Whig in politics but later became a Republican. In 1839 he was united in marriage with Eliza Jamison, who was a daughter of F. Jamison, of Butler County. Mrs. Campbell died December 3, 1883. There were three sons born to them—Joseph C., William T., and Andrew G.—of whom the eldest and youngest served in the Civil War. In August, 1861, Joseph C. Campbell enlisted in Company E, Thirty-first Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and before his young life was yielded up on the bloody field of Chickamauga he had participated in twenty-two battles. Alexander Campbell and wife were worthy and consistent members of the United Presbyterian Church.

Andrew G. Campbell was reared on his father's farm in Concord Township. A mill stood on the property and he improved the opportunity to learn the milling trade, which he followed together with farming both before and after the Civil War. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered into the service at Harrisburg. The regiment was ordered to Arlington Heights, and soon after Mr. Campbell took part with it in the battle of Antietam; after which he was detailed to serve with the supply train, and he continued at that duty until he was honorably

discharged on June 16, 1865. He then returned to Butler County and resumed his former occupations of farming and milling, becoming additionally interested in a mercantile business. This last-mentioned enterprise he continued to carry on at Mt. Chestnut, from 1868 until he moved to Brownsdale. Still later he moved to Boydstown. In 1893 he was elected sheriff of Butler County, assuming the duties of this important office on January 1, 1894. He continued therein for a long period serving with marked efficiency and justifying the confidence of his fellow citizens in the fullest measure. He was a man of sterling traits of character and of noted public spirit and there were few men more highly respected throughout the county.

On August 7, 1862, Andrew G. Campbell married Rachel J. Hutchison, a daughter of George H. Hutchison, a highly esteemed citizen of Oakland Township. Mrs. Campbell is still a resident of Butler. The children born to Andrew G. Campbell and wife were named respectively, Alexander, Eliza A., Thomas A., William J., Charles F., and Millard H. Eliza A. married John H. Robb. The eldest son, Alexander Campbell, was elected sheriff of Butler County in 1905, the contest being a close one and his majority being forty-three votes. He was married in November, 1904, to Sarah A. Sweeney, who is a daughter of John Sweeney, of Butler County. Sheriff Campbell is an Odd Fellow of high standing.

FRED J. HAMILTON, superintendent and stockholder of the Standard Coal Mining Company and superintendent, secretary and stockholder of the Mutual Coal Mining Company, at Argentine, Butler County, Pennsylvania, is a man of prominence and has achieved a distinct business success. He was born at Brookfield, Trumbull County, Ohio, December 22, 1855, and is a son of Henry and Sarah (Fitch) Hamilton, and a grandson of John Hamil-

ton whose entire life was passed in Ireland. His mother was descended from John Fitch, of steamboat fame.

Henry Hamilton, father of the subject of this record, was born in Ireland and was eighteen years of age when he came to the United States, taking up his residence in Trumbull County, Ohio. His marriage with Sarah Fitch resulted in the birth of the following children: Fred J.; Harry, who married Miss Jennie Ray of Chicago, and who is in partnership with his brother in both of the coal mines above mentioned; Walter K., who married Florence Struble, a native of Ohio and a daughter of James Struble; Jane, who lives in Mercer County, Pennsylvania; and Nellie, who is the wife of Robert Keeley of Mercer County, by whom she has two sons, Henry and Edwin.

Fred J. Hamilton received a superior educational training in Hartford Academy, after which he spent four years in the West, owing to poor health. Upon his return to Pennsylvania, he first located in Jefferson County, then later moved to Butler County, where he became identified with the Boyer Coal Mine. In 1899 he became identified with the Standard Coal Mining Company at Argentine, and in 1905 with the Mutual Coal Mining Company, which under the direction and management of him and his brother, Harry, have developed into large and flourishing concerns, employing a large force of men.

Fred J. Hamilton was united in marriage with Miss Annie Hanley, a native of Jefferson County, and a daughter of Clemens Hanley of that county. The following children have been born to them, and all are living at home: John C., Mary, Sarah, Alfred, Lester, Margaret, Nellie, and Tennie. Religiously, Mr. Hamilton is a member of the Christian Church; Mrs. Hamilton belongs to the Baptist Church. The former is a Republican in politics, and is now completing his fifth year as a member of the school board.

He and his brother, Harry, are joint owners of 100 acres of land, on which have been erected some fifteen homes, which are occupied by miners.

ALBERT KUTSCH, proprietor of the Standard Mantel and Tile Company, with business office at No. 400 North McKean Street, Butler, is the founder of this business, which is growing in importance, as the city is building finer and more artistic residences and public buildings. Mr. Kutsch was born June 21, 1872, in Germany. In his native land Mr. Kutsch learned the trade of cement work and setting tile, and after he came to America, in 1894, he followed it for a short time in Allegheny County, Penna. From there he went to Ford City, Penna., where he was employed in the general office of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company. Here he remained until 1904, when he came to Butler. He did his first work in this city on the Methodist Episcopal Church, which was so generally approved that he felt encouraged to embark here in business. He accordingly established the Standard Mantel and Tile Company, of which he is the sole proprietor. The business includes the setting of mantels and the execution of plain and ornamental tile work, and in both branches of the business Mr. Kutsch can show many artistic designs.

In 1895 Mr. Kutsch was married to Miss Katie Ganser, who also is a native of Germany. They have four children—Henry, Albert, Anna, and Elizabeth. They have a pleasant home at corner of Monroe and Locust Streets. Mr. Kutsch is a member of St. Peter's Catholic Church, in which he is also director of the choir. He is a man of considerable musical ability, being a skilled performer on the cornet, which he has played since he was fourteen years old. He holds the position of commissary sergeant of the military band of the Sixteenth Regiment, N. G. P. He aims to give each of his children a musical educa-

tion; his son Henry, now eleven years old, already plays the piano well, while Albert, nine years of age, is taking up the violin with every prospect of making a good player. Thus the family has a refined and never-failing source of pleasure in the home, which can be appreciated fully by all those who have any musical knowledge or education.

ALFRED ZEIGLER PEFFER, who comes of a prominent family of Butler County, Pennsylvania, is the owner of a farm of 100 acres in Forward Township, where he resides. He was born July 11, 1856, on the farm settled by his grandfather, Gottlieb Peffer, in Lancaster Township, Butler County, and is the son of John and Catherine (Zeigler) Peffer.

Gottlieb Peffer was born in Switzerland, and came to America when a young man, locating in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, where he followed the trade of tailor. He was there joined in marriage with Rebecca Rice, with whom he subsequently moved to Jackson Township, Butler County, and settled near the town of Harmony. Shortly afterwards he purchased a farm in Lancaster Township which he improved, and there he raised a family of nine children. He continued to follow his trade, leaving the clearing and cultivating of the farm to his sons. He and his wife lived the remainder of their days on the farm, which is still in the family name. They were the parents of the following children: Fred, who went to Oregon in search of gold about 1849, and died there; William; Gottlieb; John; Joseph; Frank; Emeline, wife of Peter Sheidenantle; Rebecca, wife of M. Zeigler; and Elizabeth, wife of Jacob Fleming.

John Peffer was born on the old home farm in Lancaster Township, Butler County, in 1830, and spent his boyhood days there, assisting in clearing the homestead. After his marriage he rented the

home farm for three years, and then purchased of Daniel Zeigler a hundred acre tract in Jackson Township. In his young days he was a man of great physical strength, and it was a common task for him to cut the trees and split three hundred rails in a day. He is a man of unusual business ability, and has prospered beyond the average farmer. By his industry he purchased two additional farms, one of eighty acres in Jackson Township, and another of one hundred acres in Lancaster Township, adjoining the old home place. He was united in marriage with Catherine Zeigler, a daughter of Andrew Zeigler of Harmony, Butler County. Andrew Zeigler was born in Jackson Township, Butler County, and was a descendant of Abraham Zeigler, who came from Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, in 1814, and purchased the property of the Harmonites Society. Mr. and Mrs. Peffer became the parents of the following children: Alfred Zeigler, whose name heads this sketch; Mary, wife of I. M. Wise; and Elmer Z., a contractor of Wilksburg, Pennsylvania. Mr. Peffer is now living in retirement in Zelenople, in the enjoyment of a well earned competency.

Alfred Z. Peffer, the subject of this sketch, was in infancy when his parents removed from Lancaster Township to Jackson Township. He grew to maturity on the home farm, attended the district schools of his township, and later attended Harmony Collegiate Institute, under Prof. John C. Tinsman. He received a teacher's certificate, but never entered that profession. With the exception of one year which he spent in Kansas he lived at his parents' home until his marriage, then purchased the McDonald farm in Jackson Township. This farm consisted of eighty acres, which subsequently proved to be valuable oil territory. Later Mr. Peffer sold the farm to George Dambaugh and purchased his present farm of one hundred acres from Hon. D. B. Douthett in

Forward Township. The dwelling house was standing at the time he purchased, but he has since erected a commodious barn, and made other improvements on the premises. He follows general farming along modern ideas, and has met with good results. March 16, 1886, he was married to Miss Adelia Dambaugh, a daughter of Frederick S. and Sarah (Davis) Dambaugh, of Connoquenessing Township, Butler County. Frederick S. Dambaugh was the son of Frederick Dambaugh, who was born in Alsace-Lorraine, France, December 31, 1814, and came to this country with his parents, Jacob and Barbara Dambaugh in 1832, and settled in Jackson Township. Subsequently the family became residents of Cranberry Township, Butler County. Frederick Dambaugh married Margaret Schmidt, and reared a family of ten children, of whom Frederick S. was the eldest. The latter married Sarah Davis, of Cranberry Township, and subsequently became a resident of Connoquenessing Township. He was a prosperous farmer and a useful citizen. Mr. and Mrs. Dambaugh were the parents of three children, viz.: Henry; Margaret, wife of Philip Schenek of New Kensington, Pennsylvania; and Adelia, wife of Alfred Z. Peffer.

Mr. and Mrs. Peffer have two children, viz.: Howard F., born April 3, 1889; and John L., born February 5, 1893. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church of Middlesex Township, Mr. Peffer having served as a member of the board of trustees. He is a Republican in politics, and has served his township as treasurer, and as a member of the board of school directors. He was secretary of the board in 1908.

HENRY C. HEINEMAN was born in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, June 13, 1828, and was the son of Daniel J. and Catherine A. (Roth) Heineman, natives of Germany. The family came to Philadelphia in

1835, and in 1838 came to Butler County, settling on a farm near the site of Great Belt, whence they removed to Allegheny, thence to Philadelphia, and later to McKean County. In 1842 they came again to this county and settled in the borough of Butler. When the family first located in this county, Henry C. worked in a confectionary in Butler, and soon after their return here he entered the employ of William Campbell & Son, for whom he clerked for five years. In January, 1850, he was seized with the gold fever and went to California by the water route, worked in the mines until the following December, and then returned to his home. In March, 1852, he again went to California, crossing the plain to the Pacific slope, and remained working in the mines until June, 1856, when he again returned to Butler. In February, 1857, he embarked in the book and stationery business at the corner of Main and Cunningham Streets, which he followed continuously up to 1900, when he retired. Mr. Heineman was married October 29, 1857, to Mary E. Coyle, a native of Ireland, who died in 1901. Seven children blessed this union, viz.: Catherine A., wife of W. W. Blackmore; Charles M.; Harry D.; William J.; Matilda R.; George E.; and Joseph A. Mr. Heineman and family are members of the Presbyterian Church, and politically are adhered to the Democratic party. Mr. Heineman has filled the office as school director, is a member of Connoquenessing Lodge No. 278, I. O. O. F., Butler Lodge, No. 272, F. and A. M., the B. A., the A. O. U. W., and the E. A. U. From the beginning of its history up to the present he has been prominent in the Volunteer Fire Department of Butler, and though on the retired list, is one of the oldest volunteer firemen in the state.

CHARLES M. HEINEMAN, one of the editors of the *Times*, was born in the borough of Butler, July 24, 1862, and is a son of Henry C. and Mary (Coyle) Heineman.

He was educated in the public schools, and at Witherspoon Institute, and began life as a clerk in his father's store. During the period that he clerked in the store he devoted his spare time to amateur journalism, and as early as 1881 had established one or more journalistic enterprises. He was one of the founders of the *Times* in 1884, and in connection with his brother, William J., has since been the editor of that paper. He has taken an active interest in the Democratic party, has been a member of the school board several terms from his ward, and was twice the choice of the Democratic party in the district for Congress. Mr. Heineman was married November 26, 1885, to Ella, daughter of James H. Black, of Butler. Mrs. Heineman is a native of this county, and a member of the old family of that name of whom so many are known here in the trades and professions. They have two children, Henry N. and Charles C.

CHARLES E. HERR, proprietor of the *Butler County Record*, was born in Somerset, Pennsylvania, February 21, 1850, and is the son of Joseph and Mary (Koontz) Herr. He was educated in the common schools of his town, but afterwards learned the printer's trade in the office of the *Somerset Democrat*. Subsequently he held the foremanship of the *Somerset Herald*. When the oil excitement was at its height in Petrolia in 1877, Mr. Herr established a job printing office at that place, and the same year he established the *Petrolia Record*. The publication of the *Record* was successfully continued until 1888, when he removed the plant to Butler and changed the title of the paper to the *Butler County Record*. Mr. Herr was married in May 25, 1882, to Emma B. Patterson, of Bridgeport, Ohio, and they have three children, namely: Mary, Edgar and Helen. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Herr has always been independent in politics.

JAMES O'HARA, a well known and influential citizen of Karns City, Butler County, Penna., is an oil producer and has met with a high degree of success in the prosecution of that work. He was born in Hastings County, Canada, November 30, 1852, and is the son of Philip and Margaret (White) O'Hara.

Philip O'Hara was born in Ireland and was brought by his parents to the United States in 1833. They settled in Clarion County, Pennsylvania, but he afterward moved to Canada, and thence to Buffalo, New York. He was a veteran of the Civil War and lived to the age of seventy-four years, dying in 1892. He was four times married, the first time to Margaret White, mother of the subject of this sketch, she dying in 1854. Three sons were the issue of this union: John, Cyrus and James.

James O'Hara lived in Canada until he was nine years old, and was then taken to Buffalo, New York, where he lived a couple of years. He next lived in Venango County, Pennsylvania, where he continued until the oil excitement carried him to Karns City, in 1875. He had been through the village before, but did not locate until the date mentioned, since which time he has lived there continuously. He is a substantial man and is the owner of some property in Karns City.

In 1872 Mr. O'Hara married Miss Mary Stone, a daughter of Luther Stone, of Venango County, and the following children were born to them, all being natives of Butler County but the eldest: Charles, of McKee's Rocks, who was born in Venango County, Pennsylvania, and who married Martha June, by whom he has four children—Ruth, Martha, Byron and Ardelle; James, of Karns City, who married Sarah Brumage and has a daughter, Louise; Blanche, who is the wife of Louis Alabaugh of Karns City, and has three children—Dale, Paul and Dorothy; Clara, who married Harry Corbett of Bruin City and has two children, Geraldine and Gladys; Ho-

mer; Bertha; Ella; Mary. Mr. O'Hara has filled most of the local offices of Karns City, and has served as school director about a quarter of a century. Fraternally, he is a member of Karns City Lodge, No. 931, I. O. O. F.

JOHN B. CALDWELL, who is entering upon his duties as sheriff of Butler County, Pennsylvania, to which office he was elected in November, 1908, is a prominent resident of Jefferson Township, where he owns a valuable farm of 118 acres. He was born December 3, 1844, in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, but has been a resident of Jefferson Township since his childhood days, being in the true sense a product of Butler County.

Mr. Caldwell is a son of William and Sarah Jane (Beatty) Caldwell, and a grandson of Dr. Joseph Caldwell. The latter was a native of County Antrim, Ireland, and upon coming to this country became one of the early settlers and pioneer physicians of Washington County, Pennsylvania. He intermarried with the Smith family. William Caldwell was a farmer by occupation and early in life moved from Washington County to Armstrong County, and thence to Jefferson Township, Butler County. He was a prosperous business man and a progressive citizen who entered actively into the affairs of the community.

John B. Caldwell was reared on the farm he now owns and worked on the place for his father while in attendance at school in District No. 4, Jefferson Township. During the Civil War he saw much hard service with the Army of the Potomac, serving some thirteen months under Colonel Barnes in the Fifty-sixth Regiment of Pennsylvania, and also in the Heavy Artillery. At the close of the war he returned to the farm, which he conducted with uninterrupted success until January, 1909, when he removed to the borough of Butler to enter upon his duties as sheriff. Although he has long been active in politics

and aided largely in the success of his party, this is the first county office to which he has ever been elected. Proving himself an excellent campaigner and a very popular man, he led the ticket in Butler County. He previously served as road commissioner and census taker, and frequently has been sent as delegate to the various conventions.

In November, 1866, Mr. Caldwell was joined in marriage with Miss Nancy J. Robinson, a daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Ramsey) Robinson, and the following are the issue of their union: Clarence J., M. D., a practicing physician and a graduate of Western University of Pennsylvania; William E., M. D., a graduate of Baltimore Medical College, who is practicing his profession in Connecticut; Sadie (Zigler), who lives in Pittsburg; Marland, M. D., a graduate of the Western University of Pennsylvania, who died in the thirtieth year of his age; Ora J., who has succeeded his father in the care of the home farm; and Laverne, who is in the employ of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway and makes his home at the old home place. Dr. Clarence J. Caldwell married Miss Mildred Buxton and they have two children, Clarence B. and Eleanor. Dr. William E. Caldwell married Miss Eva Root, by whom he has the following children: Howard, Mildred, Kenneth, Marland. Miss Sadie Caldwell married Zeno Zigler and has three children—Effie, Walter and Olive. Ora J. Caldwell married Miss Temoy Taylor, by whom he had two children, Francis and Paul (deceased). Religiously, Mr. Caldwell and his wife are members of the United Presbyterian Church at Butler, and are very active in church affairs.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL, who, during his long and active business career was connected with some of Butler's most important business interests, and who at the time of his death was president of the Butler Savings and Trust Company, was born



WILLIAM CAMPBELL

in this city April 11, 1843, and was a son of William and Eliza Jane (Shaw) Campbell. The family of which he was a worthy representative was one of the pioneer families of the borough.

William Campbell, Sr., was in former days one of the best known and most widely respected business men of this section, as he was also one of the most successful. He established the flourishing hardware firm, since carried on under the name of J. G. and W. Campbell. He had been prominently connected also with other business enterprises, including the Butler Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and the Butler Savings Bank, of which he was one of the founders. He was also interested in the oil industry. No citizen was more active in promoting whatever was for the welfare of the community in which he lived, cherishing high standards of civic duty. For some years he was a useful member of the school board. He belonged to the Presbyterian church, in which he worthily held different offices. William Campbell, Sr., died November 17, 1893, having attained the age of four score years. His first marriage was to Miss Clarissa Maxwell, who was a daughter of John Leslie Maxwell. She died in 1839. His second marriage was to Miss Eliza J. Shaw, who died April 21, 1892. She was a daughter of John Shaw, of Glenshaw, Allegheny County. Four children were the fruit of the second marriage—William, John S., James G., and Mary—the last mentioned of whom became the wife of Joseph A. Herron, of Monongahela, Penna.

William Campbell, the eldest child of his parents, received a liberal education, after leaving the public schools becoming a student at Witherspoon Institute and later at Washington and Jefferson College. For some time after finishing his studies he was engaged in the foundry business at Pittsburg—a business in which the Campbells have been interested for the past sixty years. In 1871 he returned to Butler, hav-

ing been elected in February of that year cashier of the Butler Savings Bank, which had just taken out a charter. This position he held for many years subsequently. Later he became president of the institution, which under his management developed into one of the most important financial establishments in this section of the state. When it was finally merged into the Butler Savings and Trust Company, Mr. Campbell was continued as president and held that position at the time of his death. Almost to the end of his earthly existence he gave his close personal attention to the business, even when too weak to leave the house keeping informed as to all its operations, and its marked success was due in large measure to his wise and able direction. With him were associated in its management an able corps of assistants and directors, all men of the highest business standing. At the time of his death Mr. Campbell was the largest stockholder in the bank.

He was also a member up to the time of his death, which took place July 27, 1907, of the hardware firm of J. G. and W. Campbell which firm, as above stated, succeeded to the business established by the elder William Campbell in 1835. In addition to these activities Mr. Campbell was interested in the oil industry, and was a stockholder and director in the Butler Light, Heat and Motor Company; also one of the board of directors of the Standard Plate Glass Company, for years the largest manufacturing industry of the town, and of the Butler Land and Improvement Company, the concern which is engaged in developing East Butler. He was also a stockholder in other local concerns and was always ready and willing to assist any concern that was likely to aid in the advancement and prosperity of the town.

He was extensively interested in the oil business and was a large owner of real estate. His advice was much sought for

by the managers of the establishments in which he had interests. But although connected with so many various enterprises, he regarded the management of the bank as his life work and devoted to it his best energies and ripest powers, and its success is a lasting monument to his remarkable ability, which was equalled only by his inflexible integrity.

Of a deep religious nature, Mr. Campbell early in life united with the First Presbyterian Church. He took an active interest in the affairs of the congregation and at the time of his death was president of the board of trustees. He was of a charitable nature and his private benefactions were large, and were bestowed in a Christian spirit devoid of ostentation. His manner was kind and courteous, even genial, and he was a pleasant companion and a true friend. He died high in the respect of all who knew him and in their bereavement his family had the sympathy of all.

In his political views Mr. Campbell was a Democrat. He was a veteran of the Civil War, having enlisted in 1862 in Company K, 134th Pennsylvania Volunteers, with which regiment he saw active service at Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville.

Mr. Campbell was united in marriage June 11, 1889, to Miss Elizabeth Lusk, a daughter of the late Dr. Joseph S. Lusk, whose death took place February 2, 1889. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Campbell—William, Janet Douglass, and James Gilmore.

JOSEPH CRISWELL, justice of the peace at Lyndora, was born in Clinton Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, April 8, 1840, and is a son of James and Jane (Brownlow) Criswell.

James Criswell, father of Joseph, was born in County Derry, Ireland, where he remained until he was twenty-four years old. He died on his farm in Butler County,

in 1868, when eighty-two years of age. In crossing the Atlantic Ocean, his vessel was wrecked on the shores of Nova Scotia, but he was transferred to another ship which took him to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. From there he walked to Pittsburg, and as he was poor, worked by the way, and later secured employment on a farm in Washington County. There he remained for eight years, saving his money, and then bought 200 acres of land in Clinton Township, for which he paid \$400. When the State survey was made it was found that the tract contained 240 acres. It was wild land that he had to clear and he developed it into an excellent farm and prospered as a farmer and cattle-raiser. He married a daughter of John Brownlow, who came to America from County Derry, Ireland, when she was eleven years old, her parents being people of means for those days. Mr. and Mrs. Brownlow walked from the point where their baggage was deposited to Butler County, in order to save freight charges, but their daughter was weighed in with their other luggage and transported with it for \$7.50 per 100 pounds. Nevertheless she grew to be something much more valuable than freight, a good and faithful daughter and the beloved and honored mother of twelve children. Those who reached mature years were: William, residing at Allegheny; James, deceased; Letitia, deceased, married Moses Marshall and they moved to Kansas; Thomas, residing at West Elizabeth, Allegheny County; Eliza, deceased, married John C. Norris, residing in Clinton Township; Joseph, of Butler County; Robert Ross, residing at Little Washington, Pennsylvania; and Susan, the wife of John Burtner, residing at Butler. The parents of this family were worthy members of the Presbyterian Church.

Joseph Criswell was educated in the common schools of Butler County and remained at home to assist his father until the opening of the great Civil War, of

which he is an honored veteran. In 1861, under Captain McLanghlin, he enlisted in Company H, One Hundred Second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, in which he served first for three and one-half years and after re-enlistment, until the close of the war. This regiment was one of the fifty to sustain the greatest losses in the struggle. After the battle of the Wilderness, he was severely wounded and was absent from his company for six months on this account, and was given two veteran furloughs, a very unusual favor. He was honorably discharged in June, 1865.

After his return from the army, Mr. Criswell resumed farming, settling on a property in Butler Township which belonged to his wife, and there he carried on a general farming and stockraising industry. He has about eighty-two acres under fine cultivation. Mr. Criswell is a staunch Republican and in 1890 was elected clerk of the courts, having a majority of 955. He was re-elected in 1893 with a majority of 1,917. When he was elected a justice of the peace, in 1904, he came to Lyndora and has had his home in the village ever since. This office is one of considerable importance. The influx of foreigners and their ignorance of American laws, together with their fighting proclivities, make much trouble which can only be adjusted through recourse to the various courts, and Justice Criswell finds little leisure, having some 800 cases in a year, the charges ranging from murder to petit larceny. The first large gas well in this section was drilled on Mrs. Criswell's farm. The gas was piped to Butler and was the first gas used in that city.

Mr. Criswell was married April 25, 1864, to Catherine S. Burkhart, a teacher in the public schools, and a daughter of Elijah Burkhart, of Butler Township. Her father was born January 12, 1801, in a log cabin, which stood within sight of the homestead on which she was subsequently born and reared in Butler Township. His parents,

John and Margaret Powell Burkhart, settled on a 400-acre tract of land about three miles south of the site of the present city of Butler, in the year 1796 or '97, coming from Allegheny County a newly married couple. Mrs. Criswell's father was their third son born there. He grew up, learned the carpenter's trade with George Wolf and helped build some of the first houses in Butler, few if any of which are now standing. John Burkhart was a fearless, resolute man and a great hunter. When scarcely eleven years of age he was taken captive by Indians while driving the cow home, at or near Girty's Run, and remained a prisoner for ten months. He escaped July 4th, 1776. Being asked by a big Indian if he heard any news, he said he had heard that independence had been declared. He was given a chance to regain his freedom by running, the Indians striking at him with their tomahawks as he went. He escaped, but received a wound on the left side of his head, the scar of which he carried to his grave, and which he often showed to his children and grandchildren as he related to them the story. He died April, 1855, at the age of ninety years. His wife, Margaret, whose maiden name was Powell, died in February, 1856, aged eighty-seven years.

Elijah Burkhart married Rebecca, daughter of Joseph and Isabelle Kennedy Richardson (in July, 1831), whose ancestors came to this country with William Penn. His wife died leaving four children, of whom Rebecca was the eldest. Her father was a teacher by profession and followed that occupation for many years. He finally married a second time, moved to the State of Indiana and died there at the age of eighty-three.

Elijah and Rebecca Richardson Burkhart had eight children, all born on the farm owned by Mrs. Criswell. They were: Maria, who married John Emerick (deceased); Hiram, a child deceased; Joseph E., living in Kansas; Rebecca M. and Washington F., deceased in childhood; Baxter C., who died

in the army; Jacob, now deceased; and Catherine S. (Mrs. Criswell). Elijah Burkhardt died in 1865, March 24th, on the old farm. Rebecca, his wife, died October 7th, 1879.

Mr. and Mrs. Criswell have been the parents of the following children: Jean Rebecca, who was a teacher, and is now the wife of W. C. Littlewood, a foreman in the Vandegrift Mills; Joseph T., who died in infancy; James B., who taught school, went South and is now in the wholesale shoe house of Haynes, Henson & Co., at Knoxville, Tenn.; Letitia M., who married R. C. Little (deceased), leaving two children now living with their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Criswell; Kathryn M., married to T. C. Stephens, an employe of the Colonial Trust Co., Pittsburg, Penna., and residing in Crafton; Josephine E., married to P. E. Henninger, an electrician now living in Port Huron, Mich., where he has been superintending the wiring of the tunnel under the St. Clair River. Mr. and Mrs. Criswell, though living at Lyndora for the past five years, still retain the old farm which, as Mrs. C. says, fills an important place in her life history. They belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Criswell is a Mason and has served his lodge as worthy master for three terms. He is past commander of the Union Veteran Legion and is also past commander of A. S. Reed Post, Grand Army of the Republic.

ANDREW SCHOEFFEL, one of the leading business men and successful merchants of Evans City, Pennsylvania, has been engaged in merchant tailoring in that borough for more than eighteen years. He has a fine home and farm in Jackson Township, Butler County, located about one mile from his place of business.

Mr. Schoeffel was born in Germany, October 10, 1866, and is a son of Christoph and Elizabeth Schoeffel. His father died in Germany and his mother came to the United States, making her home at the

present time in the State of Washington, where a number of her sons and daughters are located. She is the mother of the following children in addition to the subject of this sketch: Anthony J., who lives at Wilkensburg, Pennsylvania; Margaret, wife of Henry Hinnebush of Pittsburg; Adam, a tailor; Carl, a merchant tailor of Seattle, Washington; Elizabeth, wife of Anthony Plader, a farmer in Washington; Amie (Ochsenfeert), whose husband is also a farmer in Washington; Marguerite, wife of William Everett of the State of Washington; and Catherine, wife of Joseph Sailer, who is connected with a sugar factory at Oxnard, California.

Andrew Schoeffel, in his boyhood days, learned the trade of a tailor in his native land, and worked at it some seven or eight years in that country. He was in his seventeenth year when he came to the United States, taking up his residence in the city of Pittsburg, where he worked at his trade until 1890. In that year he moved to Evans City, where he has conducted a merchant tailoring establishment both continuously and successfully since. He was reared to hard work and becoming of an economical and frugal disposition he made his way to the front without the aid of other resources than those with which nature endowed him. He has accumulated a competency, and in 1904 purchased a farm of sixty-six acres in Jackson Township, one mile from the borough, on which he has since made his home. He is widely known throughout this vicinity, and enjoys the confidence and good will of everyone.

Mr. Schoeffel was united in marriage with Catherine Werner, who also was born in Germany, and is a daughter of John Georg and Carlotta Werner. Ten children were the issue of this marriage: Andrew, deceased; Edward, who married Lulu S. Smathers; Carl; Catherine, wife of Charles Carson; Anthony; George; John; William; Marguerite, and Francis. Religiously the family is Lutheran and at-

tends services at Evans City. Mr. Schoefel has been a member of this church for eighteen years.

SAMUEL BELL, a well known agriculturist of Allegheny Township, residing on his valuable farm of fifty-eight acres, was born February 13, 1864, in Clarion County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of William and Nancy (Brown) Bell.

The parents of Mr. Bell were both born in Ireland, and were acquainted with each other there. They crossed the Atlantic Ocean on the same vessel, in 1848, and were married after reaching America. They first settled in Clarion County, Pennsylvania, where they resided until 1868, when they came to Allegheny Township and settled on the farm on which Samuel Bell now resides. They were not only closely united in life, but were separated but a few days by death, the wife passing away July 31, 1903, and the husband dying on August 6 following. They were members of the Presbyterian Church at Annisville. Four of their children survive, namely: John, who lives in Clarion County; William, of Venango Township, Butler County; Margaret E., widow of Harry R. Thompson, lives in Allegheny Township; and Samuel.

Samuel Bell was four years old when his parents moved from Clarion to Butler County and his home ever since has been in Allegheny Township, where he has followed farming for a number of years, devoting himself exclusively to this industry. He obtains excellent returns from his land and is one of the township's most progressive agriculturists. He secured a good public school education in what is known as the Campbell School.

On October 24, 1895, Mr. Bell was married to Miss Sarah E. Jolly, who was born in Venango Township, Butler County, and is a daughter of Thomas and Annie (Russell) Jolly, of Venango Township. Mr. and Mrs. Bell are members of the Asso-

ciate Presbyterian Church, at Eau Claire. Like his father, Mr. Bell has always been a Democrat and on the Democratic ticket he was elected road commissioner, one of the most important of the local offices in farming districts. To all who know Mr. Bell it is unnecessary to state that the duties of the office were faithfully performed.

HUGH SPROUL, one of Cherry Township's most respected citizens, has resided on his present valuable farm for a period covering sixty years, coming here a young man and developing wild land into a fertile and finely improved property. He was born near Mt. Chestnut, Butler County, Pennsylvania, July 4, 1824, and is a son of John and Elinor (Pillow) Sproul.

John Sproul, father of Hugh, was born in Ireland and lived on his own land until he was twenty years of age, when he came to America, settling soon after at Oil Creek, in Venango County, Pennsylvania. He was master of a good trade, having learned linen weaving in his native country, but found little opening for work in that line where he first settled, and after his marriage he removed to a farm near Mt. Chestnut, on which he lived until his death. His widow did not long survive him.

Hugh Sproul remained with his parents until he was twenty-four years of age. On October 1, 1857, he was married and one year later moved on his present farm, which is situated three miles north of West Sunbury, on what was formerly known as the furnace road. It was a wild place at that time, neither clearing nor improving having been done, but conditions were soon changed. When sixteen years of age, Mr. Sproul had learned the carpenter's trade and as soon as he was prepared to do so, he began to put up substantial buildings, doing the work himself until he had all the structures necessary for family comfort and for carrying on

extensive farming and stockraising. The cultivation of the farm has mainly been done by his sons, Mr. Sproul continuing to follow carpenter work. Seventy years is a long time to have been active and busy in one line, but for this lengthened period Mr. Sproul has worked at his trade, giving almost his entire attention to it since his sons have been old enough to take the management of the farm off his shoulders. In spite of advancing years, Mr. Sproul enjoys doing carpenter work, his judgment being just as sound as formerly and his hand steady and his eye true.

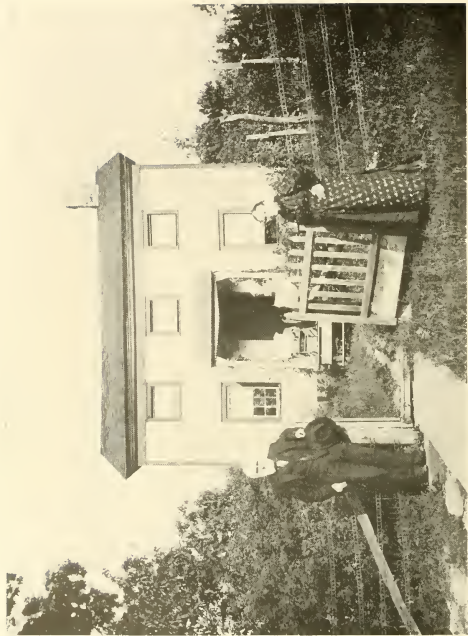
Mr. Sproul was married, at the date above mentioned, to Miss Sarah Glenn, a daughter of James Glenn, of what is now Concord Township, Butler County. To this marriage were born twelve children. The survivors are the following: John Perry, who is a physician, lives at Grove City, with his family; Elizabeth, who is the wife of C. S. Stoner, of Butler; Andrew, who is engaged in a mercantile business at Bruin, Pennsylvania; Ada, who is the wife of J. G. Renick, of Center Township; Clara, who is the wife of John Christie, of Cherry Township; Rella, who is the wife of Samuel Hineman, of Branchton, Pennsylvania; Minnie, who is the widow of D. L. Hockenberry; and Everett, unmarried, who lives at home. The children deceased were: two who died as infants; James, who died at Cleveland, a student of medicine; and Robert, who died on the home farm, leaving a widow.

Mr. Sproul served as a soldier in the Civil War, enlisting in September, 1864, in the Sixth Regiment, Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, under Colonel Barnes. This regiment had headquarters at Fort Marcy, near Washington, D. C. After hostilities had ceased, it was mustered out at Camp Reynolds, near Pittsburg. Mr. Sproul has been recognized as one of his township's representative men by his fellow citizens and has frequently been elected to office. He has served as school

director, assessor and collector. He is a member of the United Presbyterian Church at West Sunbury.

MULVAIN DUNLAP, farmer and oil producer of Marion Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, is located on a farm of ninety-five acres, which formed a part of a tract of 350 acres which his great-uncle, Alexander Dunlap, purchased of the Indians during the pioneer days of this locality. He was born near Kittanning, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, February 12, 1848, and is a son of John M. and Jane (Hartford) Dunlap. The Dunlaps came to this country from Ireland. John, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was probably born after the family became established in this country. The latter had three brothers—James, Alexander and William—and a number of sisters.

John M. Dunlap was born on his father's farm in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, in 1819, and late in life came to Butler County, Pennsylvania. He was located in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, some years prior to coming here in 1852, and upon his arrival he purchased the farm now owned by his son, Mulvain. His uncle had acquired title to this land by purchase from the Indians, and had moved here from Beaver County. Alexander Dunlap had cleared but little of the land up to the time of his death, which occurred at an advanced age. John M. Dunlap also died on this farm, the date of his death being 1864. He married Jane Hartford, who was born and reared in Beaver County, and who died at the age of seventy-nine years. Ten children were born to them: Margaret Jane, deceased; John, who saw service in the Union Army during the Civil War; McAllister, deceased; Samantha, wife of Lewis Miller; Mulvain; Lisander, deceased; Clementine; Orsina, deceased wife of Eli Van Dyke; James L.; and Violet Ann, widow of Perry Farren.



MR. AND MRS. GEORGE McMURRAY

Mulvain Dunlap was about four years of age when his parents moved from Armstrong County to Marion Township, where they first lived in a log cabin. He attended the rude and poorly equipped common schools of that period for a few months each winter, and assisted in clearing up the home farm. Upon the death of his father he bought out the interests of the other heirs and has continued to reside there ever since. He rebuilt the house in 1904, and in the meantime made many other desirable improvements, making it one of the best equipped farms in the township. He has nine producing oil wells on the place, which have proved very remunerative.

May 14, 1874, Mr. Dunlap was united in marriage with Miss Emeline Pohlman, a daughter of Herman Pohlman, who came to this country from Germany when a young man. He married Catherine Stover, who was born and reared in Venango County, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Dunlap have had seven children, as follows: Homer Leroy, who died in infancy; Clinton O., who runs the home farm; John M., who attended Slippery Rock State Normal School, and was formerly engaged in teaching school, but is now located in the borough of Butler; Cyrus E., who attended Slippery Rock State Normal and is a graduate of Iron City Commercial College of Pittsburg, engaged in teaching school; Elsie May, deceased, and Elva Mande, twins; and Etta A. John M. Dunlap was united in marriage with Miss Sadie Bailey, and they have a daughter, Myrl Genevieve. Religiously, the family attends the Methodist Episcopal church, of which Mr. Dunlap is treasurer. He is a Democrat in politics, and has filled the office of constable.

MRS. MARGARET McMURRAY, a well known resident of Washington Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, is the

widow of George McMurray, a native of Ireland, who became one of the substantial citizens of this community. Mr. McMurray's death occurred in 1896.

Mrs. Margaret McMurray was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, May 2, 1837, and was a young girl when her parents moved to Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. Here she was reared to maturity, receiving her schooling in the city of Pittsburg. She is a daughter of Franklin and Rebecca (Scott) Goldthorp, and a granddaughter of Josiah and Elizabeth (Pillon) Goldthorp. She was one of nine children born to her parents, and of these, she and a brother, Thomas J. Goldthorp of North Hope, are the sole survivors. With a brother Horatio she inherited a tract of fifty-five acres of land, and upon the latter's death in 1900 she became sole owner of the property. It is a farm in a high state of cultivation and is underlaid with three veins of coal, which have never been mined. The house in which she resides was erected by Rev. Mr. Black, and by him was sold to Mr. Hutchison, from whom the Goldthorps obtained it. Mrs. McMurray also owned a valuable property of sixty-two acres in Scott Township, Allegheny County, lying about midway between Carnegie and Mt. Lebanon, and this she disposed of to a corporation to good advantage. She has displayed excellent business judgment in the handling of her affairs, and has the good-will and esteem of her fellow citizens. In August, 1905, she went abroad, visiting in London, Leeds, Oxford, Birmingham and Manchester, in England, and also in Scotland, Ireland and France. Just before her return to America, she paid a visit to the historic old battleground at Waterloo. She is a broad-minded and intelligent woman and takes a deep interest in the affairs of the day. In religious affiliation, she attends the United Presbyterian church at North Hope.

R. P. JACK, one of Washington Township's substantial citizens, residing in his comfortable home in North Hope, owns also thirty acres of very valuable farm and coal land, three veins of coal having been discovered. Mr. Jack was born on a farm about one-half mile southeast of North Hope, Butler County, Pennsylvania, September 22, 1865, and is a son of Andrew Jackson and Mary Ann (Williams) Jack.

Andrew Jackson Jack was born in Scrub Grass Township, Venango County, Pennsylvania, and was a son of John and Margaret (Harper) Jack, the latter of whom was a daughter of an old settler, Thomas Harper. In boyhood, the late Andrew J. Jack went to what is now known as the Himand School but was then called the Macklin School. It was his father, John Jack, who settled first in Washington Township, and acquired 440 acres. When he died his son, Andrew J., received 267 acres. After he had completed his education Andrew J. Jack engaged in farming and then became proprietor of the North Hope Hotel, which was built on his land. Later he sold the hotel and during the oil excitement he built another hotel at Rousville, which he also sold and then moved to Parker's Landing. He became interested in oil producing and continued until his death in the oil fields of Parker's Landing, Troutman and Petrolia. At the time of his death, in 1900, was in a hotel at North Hope. The late Andrew Jack was the sixth born in a family of eight children, the others being: William, who married Polly Seaton; David; Samuel, who married Fannie Say; John; Joseph, who married Katie Simock; James Harper; and Polly, who married Rev. Thomas Graham, a Methodist minister.

R. P. Jack was educated at the Mt. Emory School in Washington Township, the North Hope public schools and the North Washington Academy, after which

he first engaged in farming and later went to the oil fields as a tool dresser. He then resumed agricultural operations.

Mr. Jack married Miss Maude C. McGarvey, who is a daughter of Matthew S. McGarvey, of Washington Township. Mr. and Mrs. Jack have seven children, namely: Andrew M., who is a tool dresser; Gertrude C., who is a popular teacher in the public schools; Ross R., a student who will be a member of the graduating class of 1910, at North Washington Academy; Mary M., who will be in the class of 1912, at the same institution; Robert F. and Nellie A., with Frank P., the youngest, are still in the public schools. Mr. Jack has an unusually intelligent family and he is giving them every educational advantage in his power. The family belong to the Presbyterian Church, the two older daughters being members of the choir and Miss Gertrude being also a teacher in the Sunday-school. In his political views, Mr. Jack is a Republican. For a long time this family has been one of ample means and social prominence in Washington Township.

JULIAN A. CLARK, one of Butler County's leading citizens, whose pleasant home is at No. 117 Grand Avenue, Butler, has been long a prominent factor in the politics of the county and is now serving in the office of registrar and recorder. He was born September 1, 1862, near Prospect, Butler County, Penna., and is a son of Rev. James A. Clark.

The Rev. James A. Clark settled near Prospect in 1858 and for thirty-six years was the faithful and beloved pastor of the United Presbyterian Church at that place—or until his death. During all that time he missed but two sabbath days. His long and useful life terminated there in July, 1894, when he was aged sixty-three years.

Julian A. Clark was educated at Prospect and for some years after leaving

school followed the occupation of farming. He then entered into business as a horse dealer, which for a considerable time he found profitable. Afterwards he turned his attention to the insurance business and during the decade in which he was connected with the Equitable Life Insurance Company, of Butler County, he proved himself one of the most competent insurance men in the field in this section. After the death of his father he returned to the old homestead and took charge of the farm, where he soon established and developed a large wholesale dairy business. Later he moved to Butler Township and there engaged in a retail dairy business for awhile. Five subsequent years were spent in Center Township on a larger farm, and then the educational needs of his growing family caused him to give up country life and he purchased his present attractive and commodious residence in the city of Butler, of which place he has since been one of the progressive and esteemed residents. For a while after coming here he was connected in an industrial way with the car shops. He is politically a staunch Republican and was elected to his present office on that ticket, November 3d, 1908.

In 1886 Mr. Clark was married to Miss Laura M. Thompson, who is a daughter of the late Rev. Warren M. Thompson, a minister in the Baptist Church, in Jefferson County. Mr. and Mrs. Clark have had five children, namely: Margaret A., who resides at home; James A., a bright ambitious youth, who died in his fourteenth year; Mary M., who died aged eleven years; Edward S., who resides under the parental roof-tree; and Jean Elizabeth, who died at the age of six years. The three who are deceased died within four days of each other of measles-pneumonia and their bodies were all consigned to the earth in one grave. This terrible domestic affliction aroused general sympathy in the neighborhood for the bereaved family.

Mr. and Mrs. Clark are members of the United Presbyterian Church, and the former has taken a very active part and interest in church affairs. In 1892 he was a delegate to the International convention of the Young People's Christian Union at East Liverpool, Ohio. While a resident of Center Township he was superintendent of the sabbath school at Holyoke for three years.

REV. PETER C. PRUGH, retired minister, was born September 13, 1822, in Montgomery County, Ohio, and is a son of John and Catherine (Haynes) Prugh. Mr. Prugh was reared on the homestead farm, and after receiving a common school education, entered the Dayton, Ohio, Academy. He entered Marshall College, Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, in 1845, and graduated in 1849. He then entered the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church at Mercersburg, and when he had completed his studies accepted a call to the Reformed Church at Zenia, Ohio, in 1851, remaining there for twenty-five years. During the war Mr. Prugh was connected with the Ohio Relief Society, and did duty at Washington, Fort Royal, the Wilderness and White House Landing, caring for the wounded soldiers. He was also connected with the Ohio militia at the time General Kirby Smith attempted a raid upon Cincinnati. While a resident of Zenia he was instrumental in founding the Soldiers' Orphan School at that place, and by his own personal efforts raised twenty-five thousand dollars in Green County alone. After the completion of the home he was appointed as chaplain and filled the position for two years. In 1873 he accepted a call from the Church of the Cross, Cincinnati, Ohio, where he remained for three years. He then located at Germantown, Ohio, where he was pastor of the Reformed Church at that place until 1882, when he accepted the position of superintendent of St. Paul's Orphan Home of Butler. After

a service of twenty years as superintendent of this school Mr. Prugh resigned and retired to private life, and is now a resident of the South Side, in Butler. He was married April 2, 1852, to Charlotta, a daughter of Jacob Hassler, of Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, a musician in the War of 1812. They are the parents of eleven children, seven of whom lived to manhood and womanhood. They are: Edwin N.; John H., pastor of the Grace Reformed Church, Pittsburg; Daniel K.; William S.; Etta K., deceased; Mary A., wife of Rev. D. N. Harnish, of Butler; and Frances Grace.

WILLIAM L. KEPPLE, who comes of an old and respected family of Fairview Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, is the owner of a fine farm of sixty-five acres, which has one producing oil well upon it. He was born in Buena Vista, Fairview Township, October 1, 1854, and is a son of Isaac and Mary (Thorn) Kepple.

Isaac Kepple, father of the subject of this sketch, was a young man at the time he located at Buena Vista, and there continued to live the remainder of his days. He was employed on a canal boat in his early life, running between Freeport and Johnstown, but afterwards always followed farming. He was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, in 1818, and lived to the advanced age of eighty-one years. His wife died at Buena Vista at the age of seventy-three years. She was the daughter of George Thorn, who was a very early settler of Fairview Township. Mr. and Mrs. Kepple settled at Buena Vista about the year 1852, and there all their children were born with the exception of the eldest. Four children were born to them, as follows, and all are living within the limits of Fairview Township: Angie; William L.; W. S., and A. D.

William L. Kepple was educated in the public schools of Buena Vista and contin-

ued to reside in that village until he was thirty years of age. He has always followed farming and worked about oil wells. In 1876 he came into possession of the farm he now owns, which was purchased by his father from the Union Oil Company. He located on the place in 1884, and has since lived there, a period of nearly a quarter of a century. With the exception of the house, which was standing at the time he located here, he has made all the improvements on the place and has one of the best kept farms in the community.

October 28, 1884, Mr. Kepple was united in marriage with Miss Mary Elizabeth Ellenberger, a daughter of Enos and Mary (Harmon) Ellenberger, early settlers of Fairview Township, who still reside at Buena Vista. Seven children blessed this marriage, namely: Celia, Irene, Mabel, Loretta, Bert L., Edward H., and Alfred. Religiously, the subject of this sketch is a member of the Reformed Church. He has served as school director of the township and has taken a deep interest in all that pertains to the progress of the community.

WILLIAM G. ALTVATER, one of Jefferson Township's well informed and progressive young agriculturists, is engaged in farming and stockraising, in association with his father, on their valuable estate of seventy-five acres, which is situated one and one-half miles west of Saxonburg. Mr. Altvater was born in 1882, in Washington County, Ohio, not far from the city of Marietta, and is a son of Benjamin and Barbara (Stark) Altvater.

The Altvater family was founded in America by the grandfather of William G., who was born in Germany and settled in Washington County, Ohio, in 1850. Benjamin Altvater, father of William G., is a butcher by trade and also follows farming. He married Barbara Stark and they have four children, namely: Bertha, who lives at Pittsburg; William G.; and Bessie and Edna, both of whom live at Pittsburg.



JAMES W. MCKEE



RESIDENCE OF JAMES W. MCKEE, BUTLER

William G. Altvater went from Washington County, to Tarentum, Pennsylvania, and from there to Pittsburg, and after his school days were over he went to work in the steel mills, where he continued for nine years and then, with his father, bought the present farm, which they operate together. It was formerly known as the old Helmholt place, good land, which, under the careful cultivation now being given it, makes large returns.

On August 23, 1905, Mr. Altvater was married to Miss Mamie Hepler, who is a daughter of Scott and Mary (Negley) Hepler, the former of whom is a very prominent farmer of Armstrong County. Mr. and Mrs. Altvater have one beautiful little daughter by the name of Helen. The comfortable farm residence has been recently put up and Mr. Altvater has made other improvements and has substantial barn and cattle sheds.

JAMES W. MCKEE, one of Butler's capitalists, who is engaged in looking after his extensive real estate interests in this city, was born in 1845 in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, where his social and educational opportunities were only those which come to boys who are forced to depend upon their own efforts after being left fatherless in early youth.

The first chance to secure work by which he might provide for himself, Mr. McKee found in the oil fields near Franklin, and in a rough environment he spent one year and then went to the Armstrong fields, going from there to Freeport. There he worked at drilling a salt well for one summer, and then worked in a foundry for three years. One more year was spent in foundry work and then he returned to the oil fields to remain until 1874, after which he operated a planing-mill and engaged in contracting at Freeport, for three years. Later he was engaged in the manufacture of wheels and reels near Bradford and subsequently purchased a foundry there,

continuing his interest in the oil business. He remained in that section for ten years, when he moved his foundry to Butler. Here he became a stockholder in the Butler Manufacturing Company, Limited, for the manufacture of engines, taking charge of the foundry and pattern department himself. After six years he bought the interests of his partners and continued the manufacturing business until 1902, when he sold out. Since that time, Mr. McKee has given his attention to looking after his real estate interests. He is a stockholder in two of the banks at Butler and has financial interests in other enterprises.

October 11, 1887, Mr. McKee was married to Miss Margaret E. March, of New Castle, and they have one son, Vance F. Mr. McKee and family reside in a beautiful home which stands at No. 302 West Pearl Street, Butler. Mr. McKee's life story is typical of the indomitable energy and enterprise which have been the factors in the development of the great industrial resources of this section and his success has been greater than many another because he has had more natural capacity and greater perseverance.

ROBERT B. CONN is a well known citizen and prosperous farmer of Clay Township, Butler County, Penna., where he lives on a farm of 104 acres, located two miles south of West Sunbury, on the Butler road. He was born in what is now Washington Township, Butler County, February 12, 1841, and is a son of William and Nancy (Mortimer) Conn. His grandfather, Robert Conn, was a native of Ireland, and upon coming to the United States settled in Washington Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, where he was among the pioneers.

William Conn was born in Washington Township and at an early age learned the trade of a carpenter, which he followed many years, but farming was always his principal occupation. He married Nancy

Mortimer, a native of Butler County and a daughter of Samuel Mortimer.

Robert B. Conn was reared on the old home farm and attended the public schools for a brief period. At the early age of twelve years he began learning the trade of yarn making in the Hopewell Woolen Mills in Washington Township. He worked at that business some years, a part of the time at Craigville, and also for W. L. Keefer in Venango County. He continued at this occupation for some years after his marriage, and then in 1872 moved upon his present farm, which he owns in conjunction with his wife, who was born and reared on the place. He is engaged in general farming, is a first class business man, and an upright and useful citizen.

Mr. Conn was married in 1861 to Miss Margaret E. Sutton, and daughter of Jesse and Mary Jane (Hockenbury) Sutton, and they became parents of the following children: Levi E., an oil producer of Findlay, Ohio; Laura J., wife of S. C. McCandless, of Lincoln, Nebraska; Clarence G., who resides on a part of the home farm; Mary, wife of J. H. Timblin, of Latrobe, Pennsylvania; Harry Elwood, who married Pearl Wick and died at the early age of thirty-four years; Nancy Minerva, wife of J. A. Hallstein, of Clay Township; Minnie, wife of DeLoss L. Hindman, of West Sumbury; Sylvia Ellen, wife of Charles A. Brown; and Goldie Pearl, who died when only 23 months old. Mr. Conn is a staunch Republican in politics, and has served as constable, tax collector, school director and assessor. He was school director for a period of eight years, and was tax collector from 1890 until 1900, proving a most capable officer. Religiously, he is a member of the Lutheran Church.

Mr. Conn's grandchildren are as follows: Of Laura J., wife of S. C. McCandless, children—Cecil Budd, Conrad Masserela, Wesley Earl and Effie Jane; Levi E. and Margaret (Day) Conn's children—Cora A., Charles Wallace and J. Earl; Clarence G.

and Elizabeth (McCandless) Conn's children—Jesse Quay, Virgin Dearn and Sarah Margaret; children of Nancy Minerva, wife of J. A. Hallstein—Paul Conn, Harry Ward, Carl Zinbeck, Lena Christina and Sylvia Alberta; children of Minnie, wife of DeLoss L. Hindman—Barbara Lucile; children of Harry Elwood and Pearl (Wick) Conn—Harriet Pearl and Catherine Ellen. (Eighteen grandchildren in all.)

Deaths—William Conn died August 4, 1881; Nancy Conn died June 1, 1890; Jesse Sutton died September 30, 1887; Mary Jane Sutton died March 30, 1892.

JAMES N. RANDALL, engineer at the Loekrie Brothers coal mine at Argentine, Washington Township, Butler County, Penna., is the owner of a well improved tract of twenty-eight acres in Venango Township, Butler County. He was born in Venango County, Pennsylvania, January 29, 1860, and is a son of Mathias and Sarah (Rodgers) Randall, and a grandson of James Randall, who removed at an early day from Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, to Venango County.

Mathias Randall was one of the following children born to his parents: Simon, deceased, who married a Miss Brown, of Franklin, Pennsylvania; Joseph, who married Amanda Allen of Indiana; Eli, who married Marilla Rodgers of Crawford County; Anna, wife of Cyrus Rodgers of Venango County; Almena, wife of John Work of Crawford County; and Mathias. The last named, father of the subject of this sketch, was united in marriage with Sarah Rodgers, daughter of James Rodgers of Venango County, and they reared three children, as follows: James N.; Elizabeth, deceased; and Wilson, who also is deceased.

James N. Randall was reared in Venango County, and attended school at McKinzie's Corners. After leaving school he went to work in the oil fields of Butler County, and then learned the work of a

stationary engineer, in which capacity he is now employed at the coal mine of Lockrie Brothers, one and a half miles west of Hilliard. He cleared his farm of twenty-eight acres, and erected all the buildings thereon, having a well improved place.

Mr. Randall was united in marriage in 1885 with Miss Emma McCasslin, a daughter of Vanderlin McCasslin of Annandale, Butler County. The following are the issue of their union: Bertha, who married Milton Daugherty of Butler County and has two daughters, Edna and Nellie; Maude, who married Clayton Williams of Butler County and has one daughter, Fay; and Annetta, who is at home. Fraternally, Mr. Randall is a member of Lodge No. 782, I. O. O. F., at Lawrenceburg; and the Knights of the Maccabees at Eau Claire. He is a Republican in politics.

D. W. DART, a successful oil producer and highly respected citizen of Buena Vista, Butler County, Pennsylvania, was born March 6, 1849, in Lorain County, Ohio, and is a son of Willard and Sarah (Adams) Dart.

The parents of our subject early in life came from Connecticut and located in Lorain County, Ohio, for some time. They then removed to Fulton County, Ohio, where the father died; the mother died in Lorain County. To them were born the following children: Levi, died in the army; D. W., our subject; George, a resident of Peru, South America, married Mary Vosburg; L. L., residing in Fulton County, Ohio, married Emma Dinius.

D. W. Dart was reared in Lorain and Fulton Counties, Ohio, and in 1870 came to Parker Township from Oil Creek. In about two years he came to Buena Vista, beginning his work in the oil fields in the fall of 1872, his first work being on a 125-barrel well on the old John Thorn farm. He has since that time continued as an oil producer and is one of the most successful producers in this locality.

Mr. Dart was married December 26, 1877, to Emma Sutton, of Butler County, the Rev. Knapp of Parker Township officiating. Mrs. Dart is a daughter of James and Harriet (Brown) Sutton, prominent old settlers of Butler County.

James Sutton was born January 18, 1834, in Butler County and is a son of John and Mary (Sutton) Sutton, who came from Westmoreland County to Butler County at an early period. James Sutton was one of the following children: Joseph, deceased; Jeremiah; Jonathan, deceased; Eliza J., deceased; James J.; John; Sarah; Mary. Mr. Sutton was reared in Concord Township, and obtained his education in the district schools. He taught for some time in Armstrong and Butler Counties, and was postmaster at Buena Vista for a period of eighteen years. He is a veteran of the Civil War, enlisting in 1864 in Company B, Fiftieth Penna. Vol. Inf. and served to the close of the war. Mr. Sutton is the father of one child, Emma, the wife of D. W. Dart. He is a member of the G. A. R. of Chicora, McDermott Post No. 223, and is religiously a member of the English Lutheran Church of Buena Vista.

Mr. and Mrs. Dart have one son, J. L., who was born June 22, 1881. In fraternal affiliation the subject of this sketch is a member of the Knights of Pythias of Chicora, and the K. O. T. M. of Chicora. He is a member of the English Lutheran Church.

WILLIAM H. GRABE, a prominent farmer and representative citizen of Jefferson Township, resides on his valuable estate of 120 acres, which lies along the by-road running from the Glade Mill highway, about one mile due west of Jefferson Center. Mr. Grabe lives on the old homestead, which he purchased in 1879, and here, in the house still standing, he was born November 13, 1851. His parents were George and Elizabeth (Frieze) Grabe.

George Grabe was born in Germany and

came to Butler County with his parents, August and Catherine Grabe. George Grabe assisted in clearing the land preparatory to the building of the first house at Saxonburg and he also cleared away the brush where now runs Main Street, with its business houses and busy daily traffic. Later he cleared up the original farm of the family, the third one located in this section, and through his own industry cleared off fully 120 acres. He died April 8, 1902. He was a good farmer and a highly respected man.

In his boyhood, William H. Grabe went to school whenever he could be spared from home work, and then commenced his apprenticeship in the carriage-making trade. He worked at his trade until he mastered it and during the winters of 1870 and 1871 he attended night school and perfected himself in studies which he had been compelled to neglect prior to this opportunity. For fourteen years he carried on a carriage-making business at Jefferson Center, but in April, 1877, he removed to Jefferson Township and bought first a tract of forty acres, which adjoined the old homestead, and subsequently purchased the latter property and has resided here ever since. He carries on general farming and stock-raising and has made a specialty of raising Shorthorn cattle for stock shows, and one winter he had forty-three head of his own raising. He has the reputation of also raising the best horses in the county and is widely known, in addition, as a successful raiser of fancy poultry and is the president of the Butler County Poultry and Pet Stock Association, of which he was a promoter. His orchards also are a feature of his farm and he has 500 peach trees, two-thirds of which are bearing; 400 apple trees; 100 cherry trees and fifty pear and plum trees. Mr. Grabe believes in the value of the county fair exhibitions and he sets the example by yearly entering stock and products. That he receives premiums on the greater number of his exhibits is proof

that they are superior to all others. He encourages agricultural organizations and is an officer of the Butler County Grange.

On November 16, 1876, Mr. Grabe was married to Miss Mary E. Wiskeman, a daughter of William and Amelia (Pollard) Wiskeman, prominent farming people of Clinton Township. Mr. and Mrs. Grabe have the following children: Oliver H., who married Lula Giles, has three children; Walter George, who married Vera Miller, has one son, Howard; John Edwin, who married Elizabeth Wetzel, has one daughter, Helen; Edna, who resides at home; Amelia, who married William Weckerly, has two sons, Carl and Albert; and William C., Mabel and Ruth, all of whom live at home. The family is a leading one in the Presbyterian Church and Mr. Grabe is an elder. He is a broad-minded, progressive citizen and takes an active interest in all that concerns the public welfare of township, county and State. On many occasions he has been elected to office, in 1908 being made county commissioner.

ANDREW B. METZ, a successful business man and well known citizen of Middle Lancaster, Butler County, Penna., conducts the store established by his father at a very early period, and for a period of thirty-two years has been in partnership with his mother under the name of A. E. Metz & Son. He was born where he now resides, on April 13th, 1852, and is a son of Andrew and Anna Elizabeth (Luebben) Metz.

Andrew Metz, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, in December, 1811, and has been deceased for fifty-seven years. His widow still survives him and has passed her ninety-first birthday anniversary. She was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and both she and her husband reached maturity before moving to Butler County. They were married in the old Stauffer House, on the line between



HARMONY CEREAL COMPANY, ZEIEENOPLE

Lancaster and Jackson Townships, and became parents of the following children: Mary L., who died in May, 1884, and was the wife of W. E. Kirker; Dr. Albert H., a medical practitioner who died at East Liverpool, Ohio, in 1890; Anna E., wife of S. D. Kirker of Harmony; and Andrew B.

In 1846 Andrew Metz established a store in an old log house near where Middle Lancaster is now located, and the building still stands. About the year 1847 he moved to Middle Lancaster and continued the business until his death on January 8th, 1854. The business has continued without interruption since its inception, although for two years during the Civil War it was conducted by Albert H. Metz, and a brother-in-law, Mr. Kirker. Under the proprietorship of Mrs. Metz and Andrew B. Metz the business has flourished and a good trade built up.

Andrew B. Metz received a good common school education in his home vicinity, and from boyhood has been identified with the store. He was united in marriage with Miss Nancy Robison, a daughter of James Robison of Thorn Hill, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, and they are parents of four children: Isabella, wife of Rev. Leunzinger of Abilene, Kansas, formerly pastor of the Reformed Church at Harmony; Mary V., who has taught school in Harmony and Butler Boroughs; A. Homer, a graduate of Westminster College; and Letitia B., a stenographer for P. Duff & Son of Pittsburg. Politically, Mr. Metz is a Republican. In religious attachment his family are members of the Zellenople Presbyterian church. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Masonic Lodge at Butler.

A. H. KNAUF, secretary and treasurer of The Harmony Cereal Company, at Harmony, Pennsylvania, is a leading citizen of this town and for many years prior to 1906 was an extensive farmer and stock-

raiser in Forward Township, where he still owns his fine farm of 250 acres. He was born in Forward Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, September 19, 1861, and is a son of John and Sophia (Rape) Knauf.

The late John Knauf, father of A. H., was born in Germany. For many years he was a successful farmer in Butler County and a well known, respected citizen. He died March 5, 1900, at the age of seventy-seven years. He married Sophia Rape, who still survives. She was born in 1825 in Cranberry Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, and is a daughter of Christian and Sarah Rape. They had one son and two daughters, namely: A. H.; Mrs. Amelia Dambach, of Jackson Township, Butler County; and Mrs. Sophia Meeder, of Cranberry Township.

A. H. Knauf obtained his education in the Cooper School, in Forward Township and remained at home and followed farming until he turned his attention to milling in 1906. He owns about seven-eighths of the stock in the Harmony Cereal Company at Harmony, which was incorporated in August, 1906, with a capital stock of \$30,000. Its officers are: J. C. Bellis, president; A. H. Knauf, secretary and treasurer, with J. C. Bellis, A. H. Knauf and Smith Cavin as directors. The company buys and sells a large amount of grain and does a large business and one that is constantly expanding. The mill capacity is thirty-five barrels of flour a day. The plant is equipped with modern machinery and the business is conducted after the most approved methods.

Mr. Knauf married Miss Annie Mary Knauf, a daughter of George Knauf, of Jackson Township, Butler County, and they have six sons and two daughters, namely: William M., John Henry, Frank Walter, Edwin George, Herman Earl, Harry Lelland, Eva Christina and Milia Viola. Mr. Knauf and family are members of the German Reformed Church. In

politics he is a Democrat and he has frequently been elected by his fellow citizens to responsible township offices and has served most acceptably as auditor, supervisor and assessor. He is a member of Eden Lodge, Knights of Pythias.

JOHN H. TEBAY, a well known oil and gas producer of Eau Claire, Butler County, Pennsylvania, was the first male child born in that village, the date of his birth being September 30, 1854. He is a son of William H. and Lydia (Chambers) Tebay, a grandson of John and Elizabeth (Stewart) Tebay.

John Tebay, the grandfather, was first married to Elizabeth Stewart, who was of Scotch descent and who came to the United States from England. They had two children: William H. and Stewart, the last named dying in boyhood. John Tebay formed a second union with a Miss Vogan of Lawrence County, and they had five children: John, deceased; Elizabeth of Slippery Rock; Josephine, wife of William Moore, who is a retired farmer and lives at Slippery Rock; Clark, deceased; and Chase, who resides in Slippery Rock and has business interests in the West.

William H. Tebay attended school near Portersville and lived at home until his fifteenth year, then went to Butler and learned the trade of a carpenter with Purvis & Company. He later moved to Eau Claire, where he followed carpentering throughout his active career. He married Lydia Chambers, a daughter of Lewis Chambers, who came from east of the mountains of Pennsylvania, and located on what has since been known as the Chambers farm, one mile west of Eau Claire. He, too, was a carpenter by trade. His wife was Elizabeth Hilliard, a daughter of Thomas and Margaret Hilliard of Ireland. William H. and Lydia Tebay had the following offspring: Mary E., widow of J. E. Kaylor of Beaver Falls,

by whom she has had three children—Clarence E., deceased, Lamonte and Pearl; Jennie Tebay, who resides in Franklin, Pennsylvania; John H., subject of this biography; O. H., an oil man of Cherry Valley; and Ahmira, who lives with her mother at Eau Claire.

John H. Tebay attended the public schools, all of them at the old Blair school, and afterwards started work in Butler County; he went into the oil fields as a tool dresser, and later as a driller in the Bradford field. He continued that business in the Hudson River field, and later returned to Butler, where he has since continued his operations. He has been contracting and drilling for many years and has met with success. During the past nine months he has been in the new state of Oklahoma, leasing land for various companies, but he has maintained his residence in Eau Claire as before. He is the owner of a valuable property of twenty acres, the northern part of the village of Eau Claire lying on a part of his land.

Mr. Tebay was united in marriage with Miss Florence A. Campbell, a daughter of James R. and Anna (Storey) Campbell of West Sunbury, and the following are the issue of their union: Paul J., a teacher in Eau Claire Academy; William J., lineman for the Eau Claire Telephone Company; Helen L. The subject of this sketch is a Republican, Burgess of Eau Claire one year, and justice of the peace ten years, his term to expire in 1911. He was twice candidate for the nomination for sheriff. He is a member of Butler Lodge No. 170, B. P. O. E. Religiously, he is a member of the United Presbyterian church.

HENRY F. GRENET, general brick contractor at Butler, with place of business at No. 354 North Main Street, has been identified with the brick business ever since he was old enough to take an interest in any industry. He was born in 1863, at Allegheny, Pennsylvania, where

also he was reared. His parents were James and Matilda (Foulkener) Grenet. The father, James Grenet, served in the Civil war as captain of Company B, Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, under appointment of Governor Curtin. He died in 1897, his death occurring about two years after that of his wife Matilda.

The great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch on the maternal side was Charles H. Foulkener, a squatter on Allegheny Commons, now known as the Allegheny Park, where he died.

Henry F. Grenet as a boy worked for his grandfather, Henry F. Foulkener, in the brick business and later he learned the bricklayers' trade and has worked at the same ever since. For twelve years he has done brick contracting; for six years of this period he had George Gerberding associated with him, under the firm name of Grenet & Gerberding, since when he has carried on his extensive business alone. His brick work is seen in a number of Butler's finest structures and among these may be named: the Nixon Hotel; the Leedom & Worrall wholesale grocery building, and the Cypher Building, in which he also contracted for the art plate glass work. Mr. Grenet has been called to other cities and a notable example of his fine work is seen in the Armory at Grove City. Mr. Grenet has been a resident of Butler for eight years and in that time has proven his capacity in his special line and also his standing as a good citizen.

In 1886 Mr. Grenet was married to Miss Anna M. Matthews, of Allegheny, and they have a family of three sons and one daughter: James, who is associated with his father; Alexander, who is also a practical brick workman; Guy; and Nellie. Mr. Grenet is a member of the Bricklayers' Association of Butler. In politics he is a Democrat.

WILLIAM H. MILLER, a prominent oil producer of Fairview Township, But-

ler County, Pennsylvania, and owner of two fine farms in this township, was born April 4, 1867, in Fairview Township, and is a son of Charles and Hannah (Kaylor) Miller, and a grandson of Casper Miller.

Casper Miller, grandfather of our subject, was born in Germany and early in life came to America, locating in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, being one of the earliest settlers of that county. He was the father of the following children: John, Peter, Charles, Katherine, and Ellen.

Charles Miller, father of William H., was born in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, and married Hannah Kaylor, a daughter of Leonard Kaylor, an early settler of Armstrong County, Pennsylvania. Charles and Hannah Miller became the parents of the following offspring: William H. is the subject of this sketch. Lewis, who resides at Bradys Bend, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, first married Emma Hepler, by whom he had one child, Laura. His second union was with Maud Steel of Butler County, and they have had two children, Grace and Lee. Peter K. resides on one of our subject's farms in Fairview Township, and is unmarried.

William H. Miller was reared and has practically lived all of his life in Fairview Township. He received but a limited amount of schooling and at the tender age of eleven years started out in life for himself. He first began as an oil pumper and has continued in the oil business ever since, working his way up, until at present he is a large oil producer, and has an interest in about 15 wells in this section of the state. In 1900 he purchased a tract of 111 acres from Oscar Kammerer and on October 5, 1905, purchased another tract of land in Fairview Township from the Allegheny Railroad through Emmet Queen of Pittsburg.

Mr. Miller was united in marriage in 1891 to Elizabeth Hepler, a daughter of

Isaac and Rachel (Kammerer) Hepler of Kaylor. They are the parents of four children: Florence B., W. W., Olive J., and J. C., deceased.

In religious affiliation, Mr. Miller is associated with the St. John's Reform Church of Chicora, and has been a deacon of the church during the greater part of his life. Fraternally, he is a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge at Chicora, No. 947, and the Encampment; the Knights of Pythias, of which he is vice chancellor, and the Knights of Malta of Butler.

CHARLES F. SCHOENTAG, who is proprietor of a large general store at Saxonburg, is a leading and substantial citizen of this town. He was born October 21, 1865, at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and is a son of John and Mary (Lerner) Schoentag.

The venerable father of Mr. Schoentag was born in Germany and was one of the first settlers at Saxonburg, where he has the distinction of being the oldest resident in point of years. During his active years he engaged in shoemaking. He is the father of six living children, namely: George, Charles, William, Mary, John and Emma. One daughter, Anna, is deceased.

Charles Schoentag accompanied his parents from Pittsburg, being only three years old when they settled here. He is a harnessmaker by trade and for eighteen years made harness and was considered an expert workman. The present mercantile business was started by his older brother, George Schoentag, who conducted it for one year and then sold it, in 1903, to the present proprietor. He carries a large and well selected stock of goods and does a very satisfactory amount of business.

Mr. Schoentag married Miss Mary Hilman, a daughter of George and Dora Hilman, who spent their entire lives in Germany. They have six children: Flora,

Robert, Elmer, George, Dora and Amelia. Mr. Schoentag and wife belong to the German Lutheran Church.

BAXTER R. RAMSEY, a representative citizen of Cranberry Township, belongs to one of the pioneer families of Butler County. He was born in Cranberry Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, August 30, 1865, and is a son of Anthony and Elizabeth (McGeorge) Ramsey.

Alexander Ramsey, the grandfather of Baxter R., was born in County Down, Ireland, in 1776, emigrated to America in 1786 and lived for ten years in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. In 1796 he came to Butler County and took up land in Cranberry Township, where he was one of the first permanent settlers. He built a log cabin and spent the remainder of his life on his farm, where he died in 1843, aged sixty-seven years. He married Grace Smith, who was born in 1776, in Chester County, Pennsylvania, who died in Cranberry Township, in 1845, aged sixty-nine years. Her father, James Smith, was a soldier in the War of the American Revolution and was killed at the battle of the Brandywine. The children born to Alexander and Grace Ramsey who reached maturity were: Mary, Hannah, James, John, William, Alexander and Anthony. Mary, now deceased, was the wife of Isaac Young. Hannah married Joseph Robinson. James was born in Cranberry Township in 1805, married Annie Covert, born March 4, 1812, and they had five children, namely: Mary Ann, who married W. H. Honodde; Nancy and Elizabeth, single ladies, residing at Beaver Falls; Alexander C. and William H., of Jackson Township, Butler County. James Ramsey died in 1869 and was survived by his widow until October, 1891. For many years he was an elder in the United Presbyterian Church. John Ramsey, born in 1807, married Sarah Covert. William

Ramsey never married. Alexander Ramsey, born August 1, 1817, in 1845 married Sarah McGeorge, a sister of the mother of Baxter R. They were daughters of John and Elizabeth McGeorge, the former of whom was born in Scotland in April, 1815, and was a pioneer settler near Butler, Pennsylvania. Two sons of Alexander and Sarah Ramsey reside in Jackson Township—W. S. and S. C. Ramsey.

Anthony Ramsey, father of Baxter R., was born in Cranberry Township, Butler County, November 20, 1820, and died on the farm, on which Baxter R. resides, January 31, 1880. He married Elizabeth McGeorge, who was born November 17, 1822, and died December 18, 1884. They were the parents of the following children: Elizabeth, deceased, was born March 4, 1848, and was the wife of Joseph Cashdollar; Mary Jane, born April 17, 1850, died aged fifteen years; Addison, born January 3, 1853, married Jennie West and died in 1904, leaving one daughter; John A., born April 6, 1855, married Lila May McKinney and they reside at Evans City, Pennsylvania; Euphemia, born February 3, 1857, resides with her brother, Baxter R.; Ella, deceased, was born January 4, 1859; Edwin, born November 4, 1861, married Ida West, a daughter of Fleming West, of Cranberry Township, and they reside in Jackson Township; and Baxter R. The parents were worthy members of the White Oak United Presbyterian Church which their parents had been interested in organizing.

Baxter R. Ramsey attended the public schools of Cranberry Township, but the death of his father, when he was only fourteen years of age, placed heavy responsibilities on him. He took charge of the home farm and has continued to manage it ever since. He has sixty-three acres of excellent farming land and has two producing oil wells. He has other business interests and is a stockholder in the Bury & Markle hardware store at Evans City.

In 1893, Mr. Ramsey was married to Miss Maggie Garvin, a daughter of Newton and Margaret (Nicholas) Garvin, formerly of Cranberry Township. Newton Garvin was born in Cranberry Township, May 8, 1831, and he was a son of David and Permelia (Malison) Garvin. The children born to Newton Garvin and wife were as follows: William P., who died aged eighteen months; Mary, who married Jacob Panter, of Rochester, Pennsylvania; Lewis, who married Catherine Metz, lives in Beaver County, Pennsylvania; Maggie; Permelia, who married Henry Leonberg, of Cranberry Township; Charles, residing in Forward Township, married (first) Ora, daughter of Samuel Ramsey, of Jackson Township, and (second) Mrs. Pfeifer; and Emma, who married Henry Weyman, of Cranberry Township. The parents of this family were leading members of the Plains Presbyterian Church. Newton Garvin was a man of ample fortune, owning 300 acres of land in Cranberry Township together with a valuable farm in Beaver County.

Mr. and Mrs. Ramsey became the parents of five children: Ethel May, born June 23, 1894; Lavern Garvin, born April 3, 1897; Grace Smith, born January 24, 1900; Pearl, born August 16, 1906; and an infant daughter, Phemie Alice, born January 27, 1909, who died February 7, 1909. The last mentioned survived its mother two days, Mrs. Ramsey's death taking place on February 5th. With her husband she was a member of the United Presbyterian Church at Evans City, and was a woman greatly liked and respected. In politics, like his father and grandfather, Mr. Ramsey is a staunch Democrat. For the past six years he has served as school director and has also been a member of the board of elections in his district. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias lodge at Evans City and to Grange No. 908, Patrons of Husbandry, of which his wife was also a member.

D. J. McMAHON, a well known resident of Karns City, Butler County, Pennsylvania, is now living a retired life after many years of activity in the oil industry. He was born in Ireland, April 15, 1835, and is one of seven children born to James and Mary McMahon. His parents never came to America.

D. J. McMahon was reared in his native land and there received a limited education in the common schools. At the age of twenty-six years he emigrated to America, and first located at Buffalo, New York, where he resided a number of years. During the oil excitement, he moved to Petroleum Center and then to Karns City, in Butler County, Penna., and has been located there ever since. For a period of more than thirty-one years he was in the employ of the Standard Oil Company, and being a useful and conscientious employee was able to command a good salary, out of which he has saved a competency which enables him to spend his declining years in the peace and comfort of his home, in the happy companionship of his wife. He is the owner of some realty in his home town.

About the year 1869 Mr. McMahon was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Dolan, also a native of Ireland, and they are parents of eight children, as follows: T. L., John L., J. C., D. F., T. J., Mayme, Anna and Margaret. T. L. McMahon married Miss Alice Gerding of Toledo, Ohio. John L. McMahon married Miss Maud Veil (deceased) and has one child—Margaret. J. C. McMahon married Miss Elizabeth Pfeifer, of Ohio. Mayme McMahon married P. H. Quinn of Titusville, Penna., and they have three sons—Harold Vincent, George P., and Joseph McMahon Quinn. Margaret McMahon married Alonzo Parish and has one child—Margaret Elizabeth. This family was well reared and educated, and the sons are all holding good positions, located in various parts of the south and west. Religiously, Mr. McMahon has been a devout member of the

Catholic church at Petrolia for many years, and has been a member of the C. M. B. A. for twenty-nine years.

SOLOMON ROBERT THOMPSON, who owns over 100 acres of valuable land in Brady Township, resides on this farm, which is situated along the Butler-Mercer turnpike road, and was born here on March 17, 1831. His parents were William H. and Jane (McCandless) Thompson.

William H. Thompson was a son of John Thompson. The latter came from Ireland, lived in different sections near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, when his son William H. was born and later acquired much land in what is now Brady Township. The Thompson and McCandless families, both prominent ones in Butler County, have been connected by marriage in several generations.

Solomon Robert Thompson was reared on the farm he occupies and attended school in his boyhood, not enjoying, however, the great advantages offered the children of the present day. He was trained to be a farmer and has continually followed general farming.

Mr. Thompson married Miss Martha Ann McCandless, who was born and reared in Center Township, Butler County, a daughter of Nathan F. and Elizabeth (Thompson) McCandless. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have had eight children, as follows: Nathan, who lives at Coraopolis, married Etta Thompson and they have one child, Dwight; Edna, who died May 3, 1908; E. C., a physician at West Liberty, who married Bertie Stapleton and they have one child, Mary; Mary Elizabeth, who married Wilbert Tebay, and had three children—William, Raymond and James Wilson; William H., who married Maud Spencer, resides on a part of his father's farm and has three children—J. Delbert, Lena and Laura; Loretta; Charles Ward, who lives at home; and William George, the second in order of birth, who died when aged two and one-half years. Mary Eliza-



D. J. McMAHON



MRS. MARGARET D. McMAHON

beth died December 18, 1907, and her youngest son lives with her parents. Mr. Thompson and family belong to the Muddy Creek Presbyterian Church. They are representative people in this section of Butler County.

JAMES ROSS PORTER CONLEY, one of the prominent citizens and large farmers of Adams Township, resides on his valuable farm, which contains 104 acres, and carries on a general line of agriculture. He was born November 7, 1856, on his father's farm in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of John P. and Jane (Dawson) Conley.

John P. Conley was born in West Deer Township, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, and died in Adams Township, on his son's present farm, November 21, 1904, aged eighty-one years. His father, Nathan Conley, was an early settler in Allegheny County, where he followed his trade, that of cabinet-maker. He also owned a small farm. He had two sons: Robert, who died in Colorado, and John P. The latter inherited a part of his father's estate, on which he lived until 1871, when he purchased land from William Humes, in Adams Township, on which he resided during the remainder of his life. He married Jane Dawson, whose father was a native of Ireland. She still survives, at the age of eighty-two years, and is a beloved member of the family of her son, James R. John P. Conley and wife had the following children: Mary, deceased, was the wife of John Aber, also deceased; Robert; Sarah Belle, deceased; James Ross Porter; Andrew T.; Joseph D. and Wilson H., deceased.

James R. P. Conley was thirteen years old when his parents came to Adams Township and settled on his present farm, on which he has passed his life ever since, his occupations having been farming and teaming. In September, 1878, he was married to Miss Sarah Hutelman, a daughter of Jacob Hutelman, who resides on the farm

adjoining that of Mr. Conley. Five children make up the family of Mr. and Mrs. Conley, namely: Albert W., who married Susie Romack; Ira P., who married Ella Hartung, has two children, Clare and Kenneth; John H.; Lillian M. and Ross V. The present commodious frame residence was erected by the father of Mr. Conley, the first house having been destroyed by fire. Mr. and Mrs. Conley are members of the United Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a Republican, takes an active interest in public affairs and at different times has served as township supervisor and as a member of the election board.

AMOS SEATON, ex-county treasurer of Butler County, Penna., and one of Venango Township's most prominent citizens, successfully carries on general farming on his valuable estate of 120 acres, which is situated one mile southwest of the borough of Eau Claire. Mr. Seaton was born in Venango Township, Butler County, Penna., August 23, 1838, and is a son of William and Rebecca (Vanderlin) Seaton.

The grandparents of Mr. Seaton were Robert and Margaret (Davis) Seaton and they had ten children namely: Alexander, Thomas, Eliza, Robert, William, James, John, Polly, Margaret and Anna.

William Seaton, of the above family, married Rebecca Vanderlin, a daughter of John Vanderlin, of Venango Township, and they had the following children born to them: Catherine; Margaret, who married Theodore Hovis, of Clintonville, Venango County, Penna., had four children—William, Marshall, Parker and Darley; Caroline, who married James Jack of Washington Township, had four children—Nancy, Mallie, Edward and Grant; John, who married Elizabeth Thompson, of Warren County, was drowned in the Allegheny River, leaving three children—William, Roy and Delphine; William G., who married Ellen Burke, daughter of John Burke, of Venango Township, has six children—

Marshall, William, Katherine and Ella, twins, Annie and Plummer; Hattie, who married Stephen Cooper, of Marion Township, has two children—Amelia and Delbert; and Amos.

Amos Seaton was reared on his father's farm in Venango Township and in boyhood went to the district schools. From the home farm he went into the army when the urgent call came for loyal men to put down rebellion, enlisting first in Company C, Eleventh Penna. Reserves, in which he served for three years and then re-enlisted in Company D, Fifteenth Regiment, Penna. Cavalry, and served until the close of the war, in 1865. During this long period Mr. Seaton experienced many of the misfortunes of war, being captured by the enemy and being so seriously wounded in his shoulder, at the battle of Malvern Hill, as to be inconvenienced by his wound more than forty years later. After he had reached home and regained a fair measure of strength, he resumed his farming operations. In 1867 he married and then bought a farm of eighty acres in Venango Township, on which he continued until 1887, when, upon being elected to the important office of county treasurer, he removed to Butler, where he lived until he retired from that office in 1890. He sold his farm of eighty acres and purchased his present one of 120 acres, of Andrew Adleman, and here has engaged in mixed farming ever since. His land is valuable from an agricultural point of view, no oil, gas or coal having been yet found. He has excellent farm buildings, a fine orchard and is surrounded by all the comforts of life to which true Americans feel their honored veterans are entitled. He is a member of the Grand Army Post at Eau Claire and to the Union Veterans' League at Butler.

On December 10, 1867, Mr. Seaton was married to Miss Mary Laughlin, a daughter of Samuel Laughlin, of Marion Township, and the following children and grandchildren are theirs: Henrietta, who married

Wilbur N. Stalker, of Venango Township, and has six children—Oran, Roy, Ada, Alberta, Stanley and Margaret; Delphine, who married F. W. Hilliard, of Emlenton; Ada, who is a school teacher; Percy, who is a well driller; Fannie, who lives at home; Homer R., who is in Panama; Darley, who resides at home; Elias, who married Polly Ann Wasson, daughter of John Wasson, of Cherry Township, and has six children—Roy, Elmer, Parker, Clara, Merritt and Amos; and Lewis M., who married Bell McCoy, daughter of H. C. McCoy, and has four children—Harry, John, Louis and Edward. Mr. Seaton and family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church at Eau Claire. In his political views Mr. Seaton is a staunch Republican and has been a very prominent factor in the public life of Butler County and Venango Township. At different times he has served most acceptably as constable, collector, auditor, school director and road supervisor for his township, while, during his term as county treasurer, his fellow citizens rested secure, knowing that the public funds were entrusted to not only a capable man but an honest one.

REV. JOHN S. McKEE, fifth pastor of the United Presbyterian Church of Butler, was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, June 22, 1850, and was the son of William S. McKee, who was a native of Ireland. He was educated in the East Liberty Academy and the Western University, and then entered the United Presbyterian Theological School in Allegheny City, where he was graduated in 1873. Subsequently he attended the Free Church College, Edinburgh, Scotland, for one year. Mr. McKee was licensed to preach the gospel June 24, 1873, and was ordained and installed pastor of East Brady Congregation, October 19, 1875. He remained with that charge until 1880, when he received a call from the United Presbyterian Church at Mercer, Pennsylvania, which he accepted and was



CAPT. WILLIAM H. McCANDLESS

pastor of that church until October 1, 1884. On that date he received a call from the Butler Congregation, which he accepted, and he remained its pastor until his death, which occurred March 5, 1903. Mr. McKee was married in June, 1878, to Miss Sophia M. Templeton, of East Brady. His widow and one daughter, Jeannie E., survive him, and live in Butler.

MRS. EVA M. STEEL, widow of the late James Steel of Fairview Township, Butler County, and owner of a tract of nineteen acres, on which she resides, was born in Venango County, Pennsylvania, and is the adopted daughter of William and Margaret (Hiles) Burtch of Armstrong County, Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Steel resided in Armstrong County until about twenty years of age, when she married James Steel, a son of James Steel, Sr., of Greene County, their marriage occurring February 24, 1881, at Parker City, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania. James Steel, Jr., was born January 7, 1844, and died May 19, 1907. He was a farmer and oil producer by occupation, and upon first locating in Butler County bought an oil well on the old Collins farm in Fairview Township. In 1901, at the expiration of their lease, they purchased the farm on which Mrs. Steel now resides, from Joseph Barnhart.

Mrs. Steel is the mother of a large family of children, namely: Edgar, Alma G., Mabel, Judge J., Ethel M., Wayne J., deceased, Margaret E., John R., Williard A., Harold H. and Paul J., deceased. Mrs. Steel is a member of the St. John's Reform Church of Chicora and is esteemed by her many friends for her excellencies of character.

ANDREW FRED WETZEL, who is one of Jefferson Township's enterprising and successful general farmers, lives on his valuable estate of seventy acres, which lies on the Great Belt road, about one and one-half

miles south of the village of Great Belt, was born in his present residence, November 10, 1877, and is a son of Frederick and Caroline (Hartenstein) Wetzel.

Frederick Wetzel, father of Andrew F., was born in Germany and when fifteen years old accompanied his parents, Gottlieb and Hannah (Merkle) Wetzel, to America. The great-grandfather, Nicholas Wetzel, never left Germany. Frederick Wetzel and wife had eleven children, namely: Mena, Caroline, Emelia, Louisa, William, Anna, Matilda, John, Elizabeth, Andrew F. and Herman. Those deceased are Caroline, William, Matilda and Herman.

Andrew F. Wetzel attended the public schools through boyhood and was trained to be a practical farmer, from youth having had duties to perform. He has made farming his main business in life and is numbered with the township's leading agriculturists. Mr. Wetzel and his father reside side by side, the new house, which is occupied by the parents, being erected in 1903.

In April, 1905, Mr. Wetzel was married to Miss Hattie Koegler, who is a daughter of August and Margaret (Doerr) Koegler, of Jefferson Township, and they have two bright little children, Karl and Elma. Mr. Wetzel is a leading member and liberal supporter of the German Lutheran Church. He takes a good citizen's interest in all that concerns public matters in his township, but is not a politician.

CAPT. WILLIAM HARRISON McCANDLESS, a veteran of the Civil War and a well known resident of Center Township, is a representative of a pioneer family of Butler County. He was born and has always lived on the farm he now owns, the date of his birth being December 21, 1840, and is a son of John F. and Nancy (Hayes) McCandless. His paternal grandfather, William McCandless, came to the United States from County Down, Ireland, and took up 800 acres in the north-

western part of Center Township, in Butler County, Penna. This hardy pioneer became one of the prominent men of the county, and was widely known to its citizens.

John F. McCandless was born on the farm adjoining that now owned by his son, William H., and moved to the latter at the time of his marriage in 1832. They set up housekeeping in a log house, in which there were no doors, quilts being hung over the apertures for that purpose. The first house erected by him was a log structure of two stories, with a two-story front porch, and it was regarded as one of the best houses then in the township. Here John F. McCandless and his wife lived until their respective deaths; all their children were born therein, and it was in this house that William H. McCandless and his wife set up housekeeping. The father of the subject of this sketch was joined in marriage with Nancy Hayes, who was born and reared in Connoquenessing Township, Butler County, and was a daughter of William Hayes, a native of Scotland. Nine children blessed this union, namely: Mary J. (Findley) of Kansas; Nancy A. (Miller) of Euclid, Pennsylvania; Emeline (Glenn) of Allegheny Township, Penna.; William Harrison; John Milton, who died in the fall of 1865; Jennings Coulter McCandless of Connoquenessing Township; Porter and Minerva, who died in infancy; and Sarah Belle (Wilson) of Allegheny Township, Butler County.

Capt. William H. McCandless was reared on the home farm and received his educational training in the district schools. When the Civil War was in progress he enlisted, in August of 1862, as a member of Company D, 137th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served nine months. He then remained at home until the summer of 1864, when he re-enlisted as a member of Company A, Sixth Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, bearing the rank of first

lieutenant from that time until the war closed. Upon his return home he resumed agricultural pursuits, at which he has since continued with uninterrupted success, always on the same farm.

March 8, 1866, Captain McCandless was united in marriage with Miss Harriet N. Glenn, who was born and reared in Concord Township, Butler County, and is a daughter of William, Sr., and Rebecca (Porter) Glenn. Five children were the issue of this union, as follows: Carrie Belle, who died October 20, 1906, was the wife of Robert Mellon; Dr. Milton Lowrie McCandless, a graduate of Western Reserve Medical College of Cleveland and now located in practice at Rochester, Pennsylvania, married Gertrude Lyon of Butler, and they have three children—Harrison, Helen and Lowrie Thompson; Minnie R., wife of Rev. D. P. Williams, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Natrona, Pennsylvania, has two children: Samuel Harrison and Harriet Glenn; Myrta, who died in May, 1903, was the wife of H. C. Hindman, a druggist of West Sunbury, Pennsylvania, and they had one daughter, Jean Harriet, who is living; and Everett, an electrical engineer, who is in the employ of the Westinghouse Company in Pittsburg. Religiously, the subject of this sketch has been a member of the Presbyterian church at Unionville many years, a member of the session for thirty years, and is superintendent of the Sabbath school. He is a Republican in politics, and for the past two years has served as tipstaff. He has filled most of the township offices, and always discharged his public duties in a conscientious and capable manner.

E. L. GILLILAND, a leading general farmer in Connoquenessing Township, owns sixty-two acres of exceedingly valuable land, it being not only readily responsive to cultivation but also possessing oil and coal deposits. Mr. Gilliland was born

May 8, 1866, in Cranberry Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of William Noble and Mary (Easton) Gilliland.

William Gilliland, the paternal grandfather, established the family in western Pennsylvania and died in Allegheny County. His son William Noble Gilliland, father of E. L., in turn established the family in Butler County. He was born October 8, 1808, in some section east of the Allegheny Mountains and was small when his father came to Lawrence County, settling on a small tract of land near New Castle. In a very short time he moved to what is now White Hall, Allegheny County. A half century ago the second William Gilliland settled on an uncleared farm in Cranberry Township and lived there until 1879, having cleared and improved the land before disposing of it. From there he came to Connoquenessing Township and lived on the present farm of his son until his death. By trade he was a carpenter and his children remember how hard he worked to clear up his farm, often walking a distance of a half dozen miles to and from his place of employment and after nightfall doing a second day's work on his property. For many years he thus led an unusually busy life, but notwithstanding he found time to capably serve in the township offices to which he was frequently elected by his fellow citizens. In politics he was a Democrat. He married a daughter of George and Nancy (Clevidence) Easton, early settlers of English ancestry. Seven children were born to this union, four of whom reached maturity, namely: George B., of Rochester, Beaver County, Pennsylvania; William J., deceased; Samuel E., of Connoquenessing Township; and E. L. William Gilliland and wife were worthy members of the Baptist Church of Cranberry Township.

E. L. Gilliland was reared at home and since coming with his parents to Connoquenessing Township has resided on the

present farm, with the exception of one year which he spent at Mars. He has fifty acres of his land under cultivation and raises corn, oats, wheat, hay and potatoes, together with a large amount of garden truck and much poultry. He keeps four cows and furnishes choice butter to particular customers at Butler. He has one producing oil well and, when he is prepared to do so, will probably find an independent fortune in an underlying vein of coal.

Mr. Gilliland married Miss Dora Bolton, who is a daughter of Edward T. Bolton, of Connoquenessing Township, and they have five children, namely: Wilbur, Loyal, Clare, Earl and Carl Noble, who was born on the 100th anniversary of Mr. Gilliland's father's birth. Mr. and Mrs. Gilliland are members and liberal supporters of the White Oak Springs Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a Democrat and has served in many of the local offices, having been inspector of elections, supervisor and assessor. He is a member of Eureka Grange, No. 244, at Eberhart.

DUNCAN McDONALD, owner of a farm of forty-eight acres of valuable land, which is situated in Jackson Township, was born May 9, 1855, in Hickory Township, Mercer County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Duncan and Ellen (Gardner) McDonald.

The parents of Mr. McDonald were natives of Scotland and came to America and settled in Trumbull County, Ohio, in 1874. The father died at Hubbard, Ohio, in 1895, aged seventy-two years, and the mother died in August, 1903, aged seventy-eight years. They had lost some children before coming to America, but the others were as follows: John, who died in Mercer County; Elizabeth, wife of John Whitaker; Thomas, who lives in Illinois; Matthew, who was killed in a mine accident, in Mercer County; Duncan; Jane, who is the wife of John Bowie, a merchant residing at Jackson Center, Pennsylvania; Ellen, deceased; Mary, who married J. C. Curry, of

Latimore, Ohio; Maggie, who married William Cook, of Mahoning County, Ohio.

Duncan McDonald is a self-made man. When only thirteen years old he went to work in the mines and later worked for the Pennsylvania Fuel Company and still later engaged in farming at Little Creek. He came first to Butler County in 1907, from Lawrence County, and in June, 1908, he purchased his present farm. Mr. McDonald owns this farm and some valuable real estate in New Castle, having acquired it all through his own efforts, with the exception of \$200, which he inherited. He has been a prudent, industrious man and can look back over a worthy and well-spent life.

In August, 1876, Mr. McDonald was married (first) to Miss Matilda Worley, a daughter of John and Martha Worley, of Hubbard, Ohio. To this union were born three children, namely: Julia, Ellen and Duncan. Julia married Ernest Salow and they reside at Hubbard, Ohio. They have two children, Jean and Arthur. Ellen married Lawrence Snyder, of Hubbard, and both of their children are deceased. Duncan resides at Youngstown, Ohio, where he has charge of an electric plant. He served three years in the army in the Philippine Islands. He married Etta Covert.

Mr. McDonald lost his first wife by death and was married a second time, March 1, 1905, to Miss Minnie Downing, of Butler County. She is one of a family of fourteen children born to her parents, Jacob and Sarah Downing, who are residents of Little Creek. Mr. and Mrs. McDonald are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Petersville. In politics he is a staunch Republican. He is a member of Lodge No. 1047, Odd Fellows, at Evans City, and belongs also to the Knights of Pythias at that place. He is one of Jackson Township's respected and representative citizens.

WILLIAM CHRISTLEY, who has been postmaster of Euclid, Butler County,

Penna., since President McKinley's first administration, bears an honorable record for service in the Union Army during the Civil War. He is a native of the borough of Slippery Rock, the date of his birth being March 26, 1842, and is a son of George and Leah (Keister) Christley. His father was a tanner by trade and operated a tannery in Slippery Rock for a number of years.

William Christley was reared and educated in his native borough and at an early age learned the trade of a tanner under his father. When the Civil War broke out he early responded to the call to arms, enlisting September 17, 1861, for three years' service as a member of Company H, Seventy-eighth Regiment, Pa. Vol. Inf. They were mustered into the service at Kittanning, where the regiment was organized, although his company was raised in Butler. He participated in all the engagements of his regiment, although he received a slight wound in the shoulder at the battle of Stone River. The regiment was mustered out at Kittanning, November 4, 1864, and he returned to Slippery Rock. He owned a part interest in the tannery there during the war, and in the meantime his father passed away. Upon his return home Mr. Christley sold out his interest in the enterprise and diverted his energies to the oil fields. For a period of seventeen years he worked as a driller and pumper, after which he engaged in teaming, during this time making his home in Concord Township. He followed teaming in the borough of Butler for ten years during this time, and a part of the time lived in Clay Township. As postmaster of Euclid he has given efficient service and has added greatly to his popularity.

Mr. Christley was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Bortemus, a daughter of Rudolph Bortemus. She was reared in Penn Township where her father farmed, but some time before his death he bought

a farm in Clay Township. This union resulted in the birth of eleven children, nine of whom are living, namely: William J., who lives in Oklahoma; Nellie J. (Miller); George R.; Leah (Allen); Edwin J.; Annie L., who is assistant to her father in the postoffice; Rose B. (Lawrence); Cyrus O.; and Josephine. The two who died were John Russell who died at two years and eight months, and May who died at the age of one year and six months.

ROBERT LYNN ALLISON, M. D., a successful practitioner of Eau Claire, Butler County, Pennsylvania, has been located in this borough throughout his professional career. He was born in Center Township, Butler County, September 6, 1864, and is a son of William and Rachel (Gilliand) Allison, and a grandson of Robert Allison. The family is an old and respected one of the county, having become established here at a very early date.

Robert Allison, the grandfather, was united in marriage with Miss Jane Cochran, a daughter of William Cochran of Oakland Township, and they had the following children: Thomas, who was a soldier in the Union Army during the Civil War and died of typhoid fever in the service; William, John, Nancy, Mary, Lydia, and Emeline. John Allison married Harriet Smith, a daughter of W. P. Smith of Center Township, and they had the following issue: R. Perry, Robert, Lee, Olive (deceased), Jennie and Emma. Nancy Allison became the wife of John Campbell of Concord Township, and their children were as follows: Amy, wife of T. J. Russell of Erie; Ada, wife of Albert Cumberland; Lowery, who lives on the Campbell homestead in Concord Township; T. R. Campbell of Concord Township; and W. D. Campbell, who is also a resident of Concord Township. Mary Allison married W. D. McCandless of Center Township, and they have a son,

Charles S. McCandless. Lydia Allison married J. E. Russell, then of Concord Township but now of Stenbenville, Ohio, and they have had three children—Emeline, wife of Walker Crammer of Harmony; Effie, wife of B. Fox of Allegheny County; and Augusta who also lives in Allegheny County. Emeline Allison, the youngest of the family, married Alexander Blaine of Center Township, Butler County, and six children were the issue of their union, as follows: William A., Charles, Milton, Wilber, Harry, and Jane who married George Shanor of Butler.

William Allison, father of the subject of this record, was joined in holy wedlock with Rachel Gilliand, a daughter of John Gilliand, who came to this country from County Down, Ireland. The issue of this union is as follows: Robert Lynn; J. G. Allison, who married Elizabeth Ferguson of near Worthington, Pennsylvania, by whom he had three children—Mary, James and an infant; John N. Allison, who married Clara Johnston, a daughter of Thornley Johnston, and has a daughter Lucile; and W. C. Allison, who married Anna Johnston and has a son, Wesley.

Dr. Robert L. Allison received his early educational training in the common schools of Center Township, and in West Sunbury Academy, after which he entered the University of Wooster, at Cleveland, Ohio. He received his professional training in the Medical College of Indianapolis, in Indiana, receiving his degree from that institution in 1896. Immediately thereafter he opened his office in Eau Claire, Butler County, Pennsylvania, where he has established a large and remunerative practice. He owns a nice residence property and office in the borough.

Dr. Allison was joined in marriage with Miss Minnie Bradon, a daughter of J. C. Bradon of West Sunbury, and to them were born: DeWitt, who is a member of the Class of 1910 in Grove City College; Charles Bradon, who died on June 27.

1901; Charlotte, who attends Eau Claire Academy; and Eugene, who also is a student in Eau Claire Academy. In politics, the Doctor has been consistent in his support of Republican principles, and was for six years president of the borough council, and one term a member of the school board of Eau Claire. He is a member and medical examiner of the Knights of the Maccabees, and Woodmen of the World at Eau Claire, and is also medical examiner for numerous life insurance companies, among them the New York Life and the National Life of Connecticut. In religious attachment he and his family are members of the United Presbyterian Church of Eau Claire.

JOHN COLLINS, a representative of the agricultural industry of Fairview Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, also a well known carpenter and tank builder, was born December 20, 1856, in Brandon, Cork County, Ireland, and is a son of Edward and Mary Collins, natives and life-long residents of Ireland.

John Collins is the third born of a family of three children, namely: William; Mary, who still lives in Ireland; and John. Our subject was educated in his native country, attending school where the Rev. Father Welch (now deceased and formerly of Butler) received his early educational training. In 1871, when about eighteen years of age, Mr. Collins came to this country and located at Boston, Massachusetts, where he worked at his trade of carpentering for about three years. He then was employed by James Fisk of Fiskville, after which he came to Titusville, Pennsylvania, where for one year he worked at carpentering and tank building for Adam Good. He then, after staying a short time at Shamburg, Pennsylvania, came to Butler County and located at Millerstown, where he engaged in business for himself as a carpenter and tank builder. Since 1882, when he purchased his present

farm of fifty-two acres, he has devoted his time to agricultural pursuits in connection with carpentering and building wooden tanks. Mr. Collins is a man of energy and enterprise and is well deserving of the success with which his efforts have met.

In 1869 Mr. Collins was united in marriage in Buffalo, New York, with Elizabeth Ryan, a native of Dublin, Ireland, and their union has resulted in the following issue: Mary, lives in East Pittsburg; Edith, married Joseph A. Burgoon of East Pittsburg, and has two children, Regitte and Clara; Bessie; Clara; James; John J. and George, all residing at home. Mr. Collins and family are members of the Catholic Church at Chicora.

CHARLES R. BORLAND, a prosperous merchant, who has been identified with the industrial interests of Harrisville since 1903, was born February 6, 1859, on his father's farm in Venango County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Samuel and Maria (Nieely) Borland.

The Borland family was first established in this country by the grandfather of our subject, who came from Scotland with a brother and settled in eastern Pennsylvania. The grandfather, John Borland, came to Venango County at an early period and engaged in farming. He was the father of the following children: John, deceased; Hutchinson, deceased; Andrew, deceased; Robert S., a Methodist minister, residing at Mercer; Rachel, deceased; and Samuel, father of the subject of this sketch.

Samuel Borland was born and reared in Venango County, Pennsylvania, where he spent his entire life engaged in agricultural pursuits. He married Maria Nieely and to them were born: Emerson B.; Emma, deceased wife of Joseph Bowman; Charles Robert, subject of this sketch; Edward; Austin; Louie, now Mrs. Louie Felt; Arlestus and Alvin, twins. Samuel Borland died in 1892 aged sixty-one years.



MR. AND MRS. CHARLES R. BORLAND
AND CHILD

and was survived one year by his widow, who was fifty-six years old at the time of her death.

Charles R. Borland grew to manhood on his father's farm in Venango County, and when quite young became a clerk in the general store of H. M. Davis, in whose employ he continued for a period of five years. He then clerked one year for Campbell & Mahoney of Reynoldsville, Jefferson County. He formed a partnership with his brother, Emerson B. Borland, in 1883, purchasing the store of William Woodburn in Venango County. They continued in partnership for some twenty years, and for a part of that time another brother, Edward Borland, was associated with them. They at one time conducted a hardware store at Emlenton, and a general store at Kane. Prior to the dissolution of the firm in 1903, Edward Borland had charge of the store at Rockland, Emerson B. of the store at Harrisville, and Charles of that at Pittsville. In that year Charles removed to Harrisville, where he has since continued with uninterrupted success. He is a prosperous merchant, carries a complete and up-to-date stock of goods and enjoys a liberal patronage of the people of the community. In March, 1908, the store at Rockland was destroyed by fire.

In September, 1882, Mr. Borland was joined in marriage with Ella Watson of Venango County, and to them were born three children, of whom but one—Harry—is living. Mr. Borland holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church and in politics is a Prohibitionist.

PHILIP A. DRANE, who saw long and active service as a soldier in the Union Army during the Civil War, and is now a well known citizen of Buffalo Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, has a fine farm of fifty-six acres, located about a quarter of a mile from Sarver, on the Freeport Road. He was born in this coun-

ty September 6, 1839, and is a son of K. G. and Elizabeth (Burtner) Drane.

K. G. Drane was born in Marland, where he resided prior to his coming to Butler County, Pennsylvania. He and his wife were parents of the following children: Kinsey Gibbons; Nancy; Margaret; Mary Ann; Elizabeth, deceased; Christina; Philip A.; William A.; Sarah; and Matilda, deceased.

Philip A. Drane attended the common schools of his home district and always excelled as a scholar. After leaving school he engaged as a clerk in a grocery at Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, until the outbreak of the Civil War. He was but little beyond man's estate when he enlisted as a private in the 155th Reg. P. V. I., and he served full time, being mustered out with the rank of sergeant. He was with the Army of the Potomac, and among other important engagements, participated in the following: Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and the Wilderness. At the battle of the Wilderness he had the misfortune to be shot through the left chest, and was taken to the hospital at Alexandria, Virginia, being seven days en route. He was subsequently transferred to the West Penn Hospital, where he recovered from his terrible injury. He then returned home and has engaged in farming continuously since that time. He has a nice property and has been very successful in his work.

June 3, 1868, Mr. Drane was united in marriage with Susan Huey, a daughter of Daniel and Catherine (Black) Huey, and the following children have been born to them: William A.; Essie B., wife of Thomas Humes, by whom she has the following children: Lillian, Marion, Myrtle, and Helen; Charles W., who married Amy Logan and has three children—Logan, Charles, and Ronald; Emily, wife of Charles Sautter; Anna, wife of Albert Freehling, by whom she has two children

—Chester and Howard; Harry, who is in the mail service; Nettie, wife of John Ekas, by whom she has a daughter, Jeanette; Russell; and Jesse. Religiously, Mr. Drane and his family are members of the St. Paul Lutheran Church. He was formerly an active member of the G. A. R. Post, but has not attended in recent years.

GEORGE N. WILSON, formerly county auditor of Butler County, Pennsylvania, and a leading citizen of Jackson Township, was born on the farm on which he lives, July 17, 1869, and is a son of Thomas I. and Mary (Minnemyer) Wilson.

The Wilson family was established in Butler County by the great-grandfather, Andrew Wilson, who came from County Tyrone, Ireland. The grandfather, George Wilson, was the first to settle on the farm now owned by George N., and his log cabin stood on the land for many years. He was born after his parents came to Butler County and he died on this farm. Here Thomas I. Wilson, father of George N., was also born and died here in 1881, aged forty-five years. He was a prominent man in the county and had he lived beyond middle life, would have been doubtless still more of a leader in public affairs. He died just after being elected to the office of county commissioner. His brothers and sisters were: James and Andrew H., both deceased; George W., formerly county commissioner; Mary Jane; Esther Margaret, wife of Robert Brown; and Elizabeth E., unmarried. Thomas I. Wilson married Mary Minnemyer, who was a daughter of Nicholas and Mary (Mertz) Minnemyer, who were natives of Germany. To Thomas I. Wilson and wife, the following children were born: Eva R., deceased; Ida, wife of John Bargery, of Evans City; Lulu C., wife of John Helm, of Coraopolis, Pennsylvania; Jennie G., wife of William Hudson, of Evans City; Gertrude, wife of Frank Boggs, of Evans City; Homer O.,

of New Brighton, Pennsylvania, married Clara Hoffman; and George N.

George N. Wilson grew to manhood on the farm on which he lives and attended the local schools. He was only eleven years old when he lost his father, but the family continued to live on the farm. Thomas I. Wilson purchased the farm in 1863. It is a fertile tract of 100 acres, which has been improved with substantial buildings and has been carefully and successfully cultivated.

Following the family traditions, Mr. Wilson is a staunch adherent of the Democratic party and on its ticket has been elected to local office at various times and in the fall of 1905 was elected county auditor, a responsible office that he filled most acceptably to his fellow citizens, for three years. He has also served as township supervisor and on the board of elections, and has twice been elected justice of the peace for Jackson Township. He is a member of the United Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM STAFF, one of Brady Township's substantial and successful farmers, owns 140 acres of valuable land, divided into two adjoining farms. He was born in Germany, November 5, 1837, and is a son of Milton and Barbara Staff.

The parents of Mr. Staff emigrated to America from Germany, in 1843, and settled first on a farm in Lancaster Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, from which they moved to Franklin Township, near Isle, in 1847. The father subsequently removed to Center Township, and there his death took place. His widow returned to Lancaster Township after her second marriage and died there.

William Staff was six years old when his parents came to Butler County and was ten years old when they settled in Franklin Township, where he attended school and was mainly reared. Farming and stock-raising has been his business all

through life. Prior to his marriage he bought his present home farm and all the improving, in the way of erecting substantial buildings, he has done himself, together with placing his land under the finest kind of cultivation. In 1867 Mr. Staff was married to Miss Mary E. Koch, who is a daughter of Jacob Koch, and they have three children, namely: Carrie E., who married Thomas Sager, and has two children, Edwin and Paul; and Martin L. and Orrin, both of whom reside at home. Mr. Staff and family belong to the Lutheran Church.

WILLIAM HENRY SHAFFER, proprietor of a meat market at Eau Claire, takes rank among the substantial business men and merchants of that borough. He was born in Venango County, Pennsylvania, December 31, 1870, and is a son of Israel and Mary (Hellery) Shaffer, his mother being from Armstrong County.

Israel and Mary Shaffer were parents of the following children: Samuel Franklin, who married Elizabeth Kennedy, daughter of James Kennedy of Venango County, by whom he has four children—Harry, Frank, Bessie, and Beulah; Frances, wife of Samuel Meals of Venango County, by whom she had five children—Earl, Floyd, Mary, Maud and Hilton (deceased); George, who married Ida Pierce, daughter of William Pierce of Emlenton, Pennsylvania, and has the following children—Lina, Samuel, Mabel, and William; Elizabeth, now deceased; Jennie, wife of John W. Smith of Venango County, by whom she has three children—Warner, Ernest and Lillian; William Henry, subject of this biography; Israel A. of Venango County; Charles, who married Minnie Hovis, a daughter of Nelson Hovis of Clintonville; Thomas, who resides in Clintonville; and Lottie May, who married John Slye of Venango County and has two sons—William and Thomas.

William H. Shaffer went to school in

Scrubgrass Township, Venango County, Pennsylvania, after which he engaged in farming on the home place. He went to Oakdale, Allegheny County, and followed the trade of a carpenter and builder, then located at Clintonville, Venango County. He worked for his brother, George W. Shaffer, in the meat business, and continued until after his marriage. He then established a meat market in Eau Claire, where he has since continued with fine success. He rented a shop for a time, then purchased a residence property and a lot on which he put up a good substantial store building for use in his business. He also purchased a twenty-acre tract in the borough, and here he maintains his cattle pens, and his ice and cold storage plant. He is a man of exceptional business capacity, and the success attained by him has been due to his individual efforts, unaided.

Mr. Shaffer was married, February 20, 1896, to Laura Blanche Kimes, a daughter of James and Ester (Gilmore) Kimes. Her father was born in December, 1818, and died in 1895, being survived by his widow, who lives in Eau Claire. Mrs. Kimes was born August 27, 1838, and their marriage, which occurred in 1863, resulted in the following issue: Elizabeth, who died in August, 1904, was the wife of James McKay of Oil City; Emma died in 1890; William married Rose Latchaw, a daughter of John Latchaw of Venango County, and they had the following children—Edward, Grace (deceased), one who died in infancy, and Ila; Edward married Eva Layton, daughter of James Layton of Butler County, and they had three children—Hazel, Louisa and Seba; Harry married Sarah Donaldson, daughter of William Donaldson of Clintonville, and they had the following children—Emma, Ester and Harold; Laura Blanche married the subject of this record; and Myrta married Roy Kerr, by whom she has two children, Donald and Claire.

Politically, Mr. Shaffer is a Republican,

and is a member of the borough council and the school board of Eau Claire Academy. He and his wife are devout members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and she is president of the Epworth League.

A. A. HOCH is an enterprising and successful business man of Chicora, Donegal Township, being a member of the hardware firm of Hoch Brothers of that place. He is also proprietor of the Central Hotel, a well kept hostelry known to the traveling public, and is profitably engaged in oil and gas production.

WILLIAM McCAFFERTY, a respected citizen and prosperous farmer, who resides on a very valuable farm of 114 acres, which is situated in Buffalo Township, on the Pittsburg Road, about one mile west of Sarversville, was born in Butler County, Pennsylvania, August 3, 1867. The grandparents of Mr. McCafferty were James and Hannah McCafferty, and his parents were Robert and Martha (Love) McCafferty. The family has been an agricultural one for several generations.

William McCafferty has engaged in farming in Buffalo Township ever since he reached manhood. Through boyhood he attended the public schools and is one of the intelligent and well-informed men of his section. His farm shows the effect of careful cultivation, his stock is in good condition and his two-story residence, standing a short distance back from the road, indicates that it is a comfortable, modern rural home. Mr. McCafferty married Miss Zetta Smith, who is a daughter of C. F. Smith, who is a substantial farmer in Butler County. They have four children, namely: Florence M., Arthur S., James and Charles. The family belongs to the Presbyterian Church. Among his neighbors, Mr. McCafferty is known as a good citizen. He gives but little time to politics and on no occasion has he been willing to accept a public office.

HENRY F. KRIESS, proprietor of the Allerton Stock Farm, a valuable tract of 175 acres, finely improved, makes a specialty of breeding fine stock, especially horses, and also carries on extensive farming. He was born in Forward Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, March 2, 1870, and is a son of William and Margaret (Freshcorn) Kriess.

The father of Mr. Kriess was born in Germany and in his boyhood accompanied his parents to America and grew to manhood near Wahlville, Forward Township, Butler County. For a few years he conducted a hotel in Evans City but otherwise was engaged in farming all his mature life. He married a daughter of William Freshcorn, of Forward Township, and four of their children grew up, namely: George, of Forward Township; Emma, wife of William McClure, of Evans City; Henry E.; and William, a practicing physician in Pittsburg. The whole family belongs to the German Lutheran Church. The father died in 1875, in his forty-fifth year.

Henry F. Kriess attended school through boyhood but became interested in business at an unusually early age, embarking in a butcher business at Evans City, where he continued it for one year. Finding a better opening in the oil fields he then engaged in teaming, on his own account, and later became an oil producer in Forward Township, and was interested there for three years, retiring then to Evans City, where later he engaged in the shoe business. In the spring of 1905 he purchased his present farm and has made it one of the best stock farms in the county. His interest in horses dates as far back as his fifteenth year, when he owned a standard-bred pacer, which he successfully raced in Pennsylvania and Ohio, up to 1904. Since taking charge of his present property he has bred many fine specimens of cattle and horses, bringing with him as a starter for his stables, a team of Percheron mares that weighed 3,600 pounds. He keeps six



THOMAS H. MCGUIRK

brood mares and owns the standard-bred stallion Geronemo. At the time of writing he has fourteen head of horses and colts, perfect, spirited animals, and has cattle and other stock of standard strains. Mr. Kriess has put up one of the finest barns in all this section. He devotes 125 acres of his land to raising corn, oats, wheat, hay and potatoes.

Mr. Kriess was married (first) to Miss Mary Link, of Mars, and they had one son, George L. He was married (second) to Miss Christina Wahl, a daughter of William Wahl, of Evans City, and they have one son, William. Mr. Kriess takes considerable interest in politics and is a Democrat in his affiliation. At Evans City he was a member of the council and is now filling the office of inspector of elections in Connoquenessing Township. Mr. Kriess is a thorough business man, enterprising and progressive, and in every way is a representative citizen of the section in which he lives.

THOMAS H. McGUIRK, general contractor in stone, at Butler, with place of business at No. 414 North McKean Street, has been identified with stone work since boyhood and is one of the leading men in his line of business in this city. He was born in 1876, in Cherry Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Dennis P. and a grandson of Thomas McGuirk.

The grandfather, Thomas McGuirk, founded the family in Butler County, in 1844. He was born in Ireland. Of his children, Dennis P. Guirk, father of Thomas A., was born in 1850, in Marion Township, Butler County, and is now a resident of Butler, where, for many years he has followed his trade of stone-mason and contractor.

Immediately after leaving school, Thomas H. McGuirk started to learn his father's trade, this being before he was fourteen years old. He was an apt pupil and by the time he was seventeen, he was

so thoroughly reliable in his work that he was drawing a man's wages. He soon began contracting and for the past eleven years has led in the stone contracting business at Butler and in surrounding towns. It would be pleasant to call attention to all the work done by this younger member of the craft, but a few notable examples will have to suffice. Mr. McGuirk is responsible for the fine stone work in that beautiful building, the Home for Old Ladies, at Zeligople; the solid masonry of the Majestic Theater; the splendid residence of Mr. Glenn at Evans City and that of Thomas Philips, Jr., at Butler, the latter being the most modern and expensive in the city; and the Duffy Block on the corner of North and Main Streets.

In 1898 Mr. McGuirk was married to Miss Anna Hall, of East Brady, and they have three children—Fonsie R., Harry E. and Irene L. Mr. and Mrs. McGuirk are members of the First Presbyterian Church. He belongs to the Odd Fellows, the Odd Fellows' Brotherhood and to the Protected Home Circle.

JOHN MILTON WILSON, general farmer and stockraiser, was born on the place where he now resides, in Jackson Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, September 20, 1855, and is a son of John H. and Margaret (Honk) Wilson. He is a descendant of one of the oldest pioneer families of Butler County and the name is as closely identified with its early history as any name in it.

Andrew Wilson, the grandfather of John M., was born in County Tyrone, Ireland. In 1766 he came to America and settled first in Washington County, Pennsylvania, in 1800 removing to Jackson Township, Butler County. He married Mary Henderson, who was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, August 12, 1769. She died December 27, 1837, aged sixty-eight years. They had the following children: Elizabeth, born December 18, 1794, married William Martin,

April 8, 1819; George, born November 23, 1796, married Rebecca Wilson, June 20, 1822; Mary, born February 22, 1799, married George Cooper; Nancy, born February 24, 1802, married James Garvin, June 28, 1822; Rebecca, born April 14, 1805; Eleanor, born June 29, 1807, never married, living into old age on the present home farm; and John H., father of John M.

John H. Wilson was born on the farm now owned by his son, John Milton, July 15, 1809, and died here November 29, 1883, aged seventy-four years. He spent the whole of his long and exemplary life on the farm on which he was born. On June 20, 1848, he married Margaret Houk, who died January 29, 1893, aged sixty-eight years. She was a daughter of Jacob Houk, who settled in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, in 1797. There were six children born to John H. Wilson and wife, namely: Andrew Henderson, who was born June 30, 1849, married Miss Ida Rice, a half-sister of Rosella Rice, the well known authoress, of Ashland County, Ohio, is boss carpenter for the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad and owns a farm near Perrysville, Ohio; Jonathan, who was born February 5, 1851, married Miss Susan Stam, of Forward Township, Butler County, resided in Jackson Township, but died at Evans City, June 4, 1904; Mary Ellen, born June 27, 1853, married Leander Scott, of Lancaster Township; Sarah Elizabeth and John Milton, twins, born September 20, 1855, of whom the former married Samuel Brenneman of Portersville, Muddy Creek Township; and Jennie Townsend, born November 18, 1868, who married G. W. Nixon, of Jackson Township.

John Milton Wilson attended the Wilson School in Jackson Township, working on the farm in the summer seasons. This farm in the days of the grandfather contained 420 acres and he lived in a log cabin in such a wilderness that Indians were their only visitors for a long period. When the death of the grandfather took place, the

farm was equally divided between two sons, John H. and George. John H. Wilson made many improvements on his portion of the land, erecting the substantial barn in 1843 and the comfortable farm residence in 1870. This farm is equally well adapted to general agriculture and to grazing, and Mr. Wilson understands how to make every part of it productive.

On July 6, 1898, Mr. Wilson was married to Miss Margaret A. Maharg, who was born in Penn Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, and is a daughter of James and Catharine (Brown) Maharg. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are members of the Evans City Presbyterian Church. He is identified with the Masons and the Odd Fellows, belonging to the Masonic Lodge—old Harmony No. 429—at Zelenople and to the Odd Fellows at Evans City. In politics, Mr. Wilson is a Democrat and belongs to a Democratic family that has given two county commissioners to Butler County. His grandfather voted for Thomas Jefferson, the third president of the United States and the author of the Declaration of Independence.

GEORGE W. P. ORTON, a well known oil producer of Allegheny Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, a thoroughly experienced man in the oil industry, was born December 26, 1861, at Corning, New York, and is a son of William H. and Sarah (Greenwood) Orton, both of whom were natives of England.

In 1869, Mr. Orton, accompanied by his mother, settled at Parker's Landing, and there he was practically reared and received his educational training. Almost in boyhood he began work in the oil fields and for a considerable time was a pumper, working mainly in Armstrong and Butler Counties. For about twenty years he has been an oil producer himself and has met with such success that he has considered it judicious to give his entire time to this industry. His knowledge of the business is

practical and reliable and he is known all through these fields.

On September 7, 1890, Mr. Orton was married to Miss Mary E. Black, who was born in Butler County, Pennsylvania, and is a daughter of the late A. R. Black, of Allegheny Township. Mr. and Mrs. Orton have two children: Orville D. and Ethel E. Mr. Orton and wife are members of the Allegheny Presbyterian Church and he is a trustee and is also president of the Allegheny Church Cemetery Association. In politics, he is a Republican. Formerly he was identified with the Odd Fellows at Parker's Landing. Personally he is progressive and public-spirited and as a citizen commands the respect and enjoys the confidence of his neighbors.

JOHN H. WIGTON, one of Brady Township's most esteemed citizens, now living retired on his valuable farm of 264 acres, about one-half mile west of Hallston, was born on this farm in Brady Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, December 8, 1848, and is a son of John and Rachel (Tannahill) Wigton.

The Wigton family is of Dutch descent and it was established in Butler County by the grandfather, John Wigton, who came among the pioneers. The name of John appears in every generation and John the second, the father of John II., was born after his father came to this part of Pennsylvania, on a farm one mile distant from the one under consideration. At that time, Brady Township was known as Slippery Rock Township. After marriage, the parents of Mr. Wigton went to housekeeping on a fifty-acre tract of this farm, to which additions were gradually made until John Wigton was called one of the most substantial men in the township and the owner of 500 acres of fine land. He improved his property and among other buildings, put up the handsome brick residence in which John H. Wigton resides. Of the eleven children born to John Wigton and wife,

the following survive: Isaiah, who lives in Clay Township; Lewis, who lives in California; Josiah, who has his home in Iowa; and John H., of Brady Township. The father of the family died August 8, 1886, his wife's death having taken place January 15, 1883.

John H. Wigton was reared on the present farm and until within a short period has been actively engaged in its management. In conjunction with farming he operated a stone quarry for nine years, utilizing a switch track which was put in by the Bessemer Railroad, which passes through a small part of the farm. This land each year grows more and more valuable and the day may come when the village, becoming a growing town, may cover the thirty rods now lying between its bounds and the Wigton farm, and even encroach upon it.

Mr. Wigton married Elizabeth Thompson, who was born in Concord Township, Butler County, and is a daughter of William Thompson. Mr. and Mrs. Wigton have four children: Lula, who married John Borland, who conducts a grocery business at Butler, has two children—Helen and Arthur Holdman; Pearl; Charles, who married Jennie Bollinger, has one child, Elizabeth; and Frank T., who lives at home. Mr. Wigton is one of the leading members of the Muddy Creek Presbyterian Church.

HUGH GILMORE is a prosperous farmer and oil producer of Marion Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, where the family became established at a very early period. He was born in a log cabin—the same house in which his father was born—on April 21, 1842, and is a son of John and Margaret (Kilgore) Gilmore, and a grandson of Hugh and Ellen (French) Gilmore.

Hugh Gilmore, the grandfather, was about three years of age when brought by his parents from Ireland, the family locating east of the mountains of Pennsylvania.

There was a large family of children, of whom three came west to Butler County: Joseph, John and Hugh. The last named grew to maturity in the East and engaged in farming and carpet weaving. He was a young man when he followed his two brothers to Butler County, where he was shortly after married to Ellen French, who was living with her father, Ayres French, on the farm now owned by her grandsons, Hugh and William. Mr. French was later thrown from his horse and killed, and the farm has since been in the Gilmore family. Hugh Gilmore partly cleared the farm, which consisted of 300 acres, and lived in an old log house on the place. He survived his wife some years, dying in 1856 at an advanced age. They were parents of the following children: Nancy, Sally, Jane, Elizabeth, Isabel, Ellen, John, William, Hugh and Joseph. The farm descended to the eldest and youngest sons, John and Joseph.

John Gilmore was born in the log house on the farm, April 19, 1807, and spent all his life on this place, which he helped to clear. He received some educational training under his father, who taught the old school in the vicinity during the winter months. He married Margaret Kilgore, a daughter of John J. Kilgore of Venango County, Pennsylvania, and they became parents of the following: Jane, wife of John L.; Jobe, deceased; Ellen, wife of Newton Mortland, now deceased; Dorcas, who died quite young; Hugh; Elizabeth, wife of Alvin Mortland; John J.; Isabel, wife of Isaac Clay; William A.; and Matilda, wife of Albert McCoy. John Gilmore died on the farm in February, 1886; his wife, who was born October 29, 1835, died in 1894.

Hugh Gilmore, subject of this biography, attended the public schools and assisted in the work on the farm, as he was the eldest son. He later came into possession of the place with his brother, William, and has always lived on this farm. He erected his

present house in 1876 and has made many other important improvements, making it one of the best kept farms in this locality. In November, 1906, oil was struck on the place and he now has four good producing wells. In politics, he is a Democrat and has frequently been called upon to serve the community in local offices.

Mr. Gilmore was married January 2, 1873, to Miss Minerva Walter, who was born in Venango County, Pennsylvania, and is a daughter of Philip and Catherine (Smith) Walter. They have three children, namely: Cora Bella, who married J. A. Midbury of Marion Township, and has two children, George G. and Charles N.; Nellie G., wife of Clarence Bailey of Venango County; and John Morry, who assists his father in conducting the farm. Religiously, the family is Presbyterian, and attends the church at Clintonville.

ROBERT JOHN McMICHAEL, M. D., is engaged in the practice of his profession at Eau Claire, Butler County, Pennsylvania, and is the owner of considerable realty in and about the borough. He was born in Clay Township, Butler County, April 27, 1851, and is a son of Chris and Barbara (Curry) McMichael, and a grandson of William McMichael.

William McMichael, the grandfather, was born January 1, 1780; he was married on December 21, 1804, to Jennie Rankin, who was born March 7, 1784, and died November 17, 1860. The following children were born to them: Jane, who was born June 1, 1806, and died January 5, 1852; Christ, who was born November 22, 1808, and died March 17, 1887; Martha, who was born January 16, 1811, and became the wife of Robert Christy of Butler County, by whom she had four children—Dixon, William, Anna and Margaret; William, who was born May 27, 1813; Martha, who was born September 22, 1815, and died July 14, 1874; David, born June 20, 1818, and died September 19, 1879; Taylor, born April



COMMERCIAL HOTEL, BUTLER

13, 1821, died November 17, 1851; John, born June 18, 1824, died January 5, 1852; Samuel, born June 18, 1827; and Margaret, who was born May 21, 1830, and died September 24, 1875.

Chris McMichael was first married to Elizabeth St. Clair, by whom he had the following children: Joseph, who was born February 19, 1834, and was married to Sarah McKissick, a daughter of John McKissick; Jane, who was born September 12, 1835, and became the wife of James Milford of Kansas; William, who was born November 22, 1837, and died April 17, 1839; Japhia, who was born December 18, 1839, and married Mary E. Williams, a daughter of Robert Williams of Plain Grove; Ethan, born June 1, 1842, died December 29, 1890, married Helen Benick; and Zemira, born October 29, 1844, died May 28, 1845. Chris McMichael formed a second union with Barbara Curry a daughter of Robert Curry, and three children were their issue: Zenias, who was born September 11, 1847, and married Sarah Williams, a daughter of Robert Williams; a daughter, who was born and died on October 9, 1849; Robert J.

Dr. R. J. McMichael was primarily educated in the common schools of Clay Township, and in West Sunbury and Dayton Academies, after which he attended Grove City College. He later attended Wooster College, in Ohio, and received his professional training in Cleveland. After receiving his degree he engaged in practice at West Sunbury, where he continued for two years, then came to Eau Claire. He has been in active practice here since and has won a high place in the regard and confidence of the people. He owns a house and five lots in the borough, and eleven acres on the east side of the borough. He has a valuable farm of 113 acres one and a half miles to the northeast, located in Allegheny Township. He purchased this property of Thomas Milford, and oil and

gas have been developed on it. Politically, he is a Prohibitionist.

Dr. McMichael was married to Elizabeth Campbell, daughter of James R. Campbell of West Sunbury, and the following children have blessed their home: Elsie, born June 7, 1881; Anna, who was born November 22, 1882, and is the wife of Ralph Blair of Eau Claire; a son who was born and died November 18, 1884; John Ross, born October 3, 1885; Mabel, born December 10, 1887, who is a teacher in the common schools; James C., who was born January 28, 1890; Charles S., who was born April 17, 1892, and died November 28, 1894; a son of who was born March 5, 1895, and died March 8th of the same year; and another son who was born and died on August 8, 1896. After the death of his first wife, Dr. McMichael formed a second union with Sarah Allen, a daughter of Joseph Allen of Venango County. Religiously, they are members of the United Presbyterian Church, in which he is an elder and a teacher in the Sabbath School. Mrs. McMichael sings in the church choir, and is also active in church work.

J. G. MOSER, proprietor of the Commercial Hotel, and oil producer, located at No. 119 W. Jefferson Street, Butler, Penna., is a representative business man of the city. He was born November 27, 1864, son of Gabriel and Mary (Reed) Moser. His paternal great-grandfather, John Moser, Sr., was a Revolutionary soldier, serving at Brandywine and in other battles. After the war he removed from Northampton County to Westmoreland County and from there to Butler County in 1800.

John Moser, Jr., grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was long a resident of Bonnybrook, where he was engaged in farming. He was a soldier in the War of 1812 and while at Black Rock contracted

the dreaded Black Rock fever, from which he died shortly after returning home. He married Catherine Horne in Westmoreland County and they had three sons—Solomon, Daniel and Gabriel.

Gabriel Moser was born in Bonnybrook and received his education in the public schools. He learned the trade of wagon maker and established a wagon manufactory on the site of the present Commercial Hotel, and conducted it for a number of years. His death occurred about 1873. He married Mary Reed and they became the parents of nine children, namely: Henry; Joseph, deceased; Thomas, deceased; William John, deceased; a daughter who died in infancy; Isaiah; J. G.; Amelia, who married a Mr. Jewel; and Catherine, who became the wife of a Mr. Miller.

J. G. Moser received his education in the district schools of Butler County. He began industrial life as an assistant in the grocery store of G. W. Miller. Afterwards he obtained work in a bottling establishment as packer. He was then initiated into the hotel business, working first for a Mr. Idemiller and later in a hotel owned by Captain Leibold, the present owner and proprietor of the Arlington Hotel. Subsequently he quit the hotel business for a while, being occupied in painting and later becoming interested in oil production. In 1905 he bought the Steel Smith Building from Jacob Painter and turned it into the present Commercial Hotel, fitting it up in an adequate manner to meet the demands of a good class of patronage, which he has since readily obtained. He makes special rates to jurymen, witnesses, regular boarders and also to theatrical people, his regular rates being \$1.50 per day. The hotel is conducted on the American plan and there is a bar attachment to accommodate the wants of thirsty guests.

Mr. Moser married Jane Emerick, a daughter of John Emerick, of Chicora.

He and his wife have become the parents of four children—Eugene (married Ella Vandwort whose death occurred July 7, 1908), John, Harry, and Catherine, the last mentioned of whom is now deceased. They have also an adopted daughter, Gertrude.

Politically Mr. Moser is a Republican, but with enough independence to break party lines when he does not approve of some particular nomination, in such cases voting for the man he considers best qualified for the office. He is a member of the fraternal order, Woodmen of the World, and his religious connection is with the Methodist church.

BENJAMIN J. FORQUER has been proprietor of the Forquer Hotel at Chicora for more than thirty-five years, and has a large and well established business. He was born in Donegal Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, January 22, 1844, and is a son of William and Rebecca (Marsh) Forquer. He comes of one of the oldest pioneer families of this township.

William Forquer, the father, was born in Donegal Township, and died there on May 12, 1874, at the age of sixty-nine years. His wife, who was born in Warren County, Pennsylvania, died in 1888, at the age of seventy-four years. They were parents of the following children: Elizabeth Ann, who was born September 1, 1833, and died in 1907; Eliza J., born May 4, 1836; Robert E., who was born May 1, 1838, and died in infancy; Rose Anna, who was born October 18, 1839, and died in infancy; Benjamin J.; Amelia, who was born August 22, 1848, and died in infancy; Mary, deceased, who was born April 27, 1849; Anastasia, who was born March 31, 1854, and married D. O. Bennett, by whom she has two daughters, Rebecca and Della; William J., who was born September 26, 1859, and is now deceased; and Mary, who married John McCrea and has three children—Stephen, Marsh and Laura.

Benjamin J. Forquer has thus far spent most of his life in Butler County. He spent his boyhood on his father's farm and in attendance at the common schools. In 1864 he went to the oil fields about Oil City, Pennsylvania, and for three years was engaged in contracting and drilling. He then became a producer and continued at that until February, 1873, when he purchased the hotel business of Michael Goodwin at Chicora. As his business grew he made many important improvements in the house and its equipment, and has conducted one of the most popular houses of entertainment in this part of the state.

November 28, 1876, Mr. Forquer was married at Chicora to Miss Nora A. Dewey, a daughter of John and Johannah (Neville) Dewey of Duucreek, New York, the Rev. Father Quilter officiating. Six children are the issue of this union: Clara, wife of W. J. Battegan of Butler, by whom she has a daughter, Nora; Charles, who is in the oil fields of Oklahoma; Albert, of Butler, salesman for the National Supply Company, and exalted ruler of Butler Lodge, B. P. O. E.; Eugene, who married Catherine Spaully and lives in Oklahoma; Irene, wife of Charles E. Stalker of Pittsburg, by whom she has a daughter, Mary L.; and Gertrude, who is an accomplished musician and is prominent in social circles in Chicora. Religiously, the family belongs to the Roman Catholic Church of Chicora, being liberal in its support and active church workers. Fraternally, Mr. Forquer is a member and past master of Blue Lodge No. 540, F. & A. M., which he has represented at a meeting of the Grand Lodge at Philadelphia; is a member of the Knights Templar at Pittsburg; the Chapter at Kittanning; the Knights of Pythias at Chicora; and the Order of Elks at Butler. He has taken a deep interest in the affairs of Chicora, and has capably served as a member of the borough council and on the school board.

LOUIS HARTENSTEIN, general merchant at Great Belt, where, for fifteen years he was also postmaster, was born January 6, 1845, in Jefferson Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Henry and Henrietta (Leithold) Hartenstein.

The grandfather of Mr. Hartenstein established the family in Jefferson Township, cleared up the land and developed the homestead farm. Henry Hartenstein, father of Louis, spent his life on his farm of 100 acres, located near Great Belt. He was a very active citizen and was a moving spirit in all public matters in his neighborhood.

Louis Hartenstein spent his boyhood on the home farm and attended the local schools. When eighteen years of age he enlisted in the United States Army, becoming a member of Company G, Twenty-seventh Infantry, and remained a soldier for five years. His regiment took part in the Atlanta campaign during the Civil War, under command of General Sherman. Mr. Hartenstein survived all the dangers and hardships of military life and when released from the service, returned home. He taught four terms of school in Jefferson Township and then purchased his present business, which he has conducted ever since. He carries a large and carefully selected general stock and has a large trade from the surrounding country.

In May, 1877, Mr. Hartenstein was married to Caroline Divener, a daughter of Henry Divener, who was a farmer in Donegal Township. Mrs. Hartenstein died in January, 1904, leaving two children: Clara, who married Philip Krause; and Mollie, who resides at home. Mr. Hartenstein is a member of the Lutheran Church.

GILMORE A. DUNCAN, D. D. S., who has been engaged in the practice of dental surgery at Zelenople for the past nine years, is a representative of two of the

oldest and most prominent families of Butler County. He was born October 30, 1872, in Cranberry Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Nelson B. and Susan O. (Waldron) Duncan.

The Duncans originated in Ireland and the Waldrons in Holland. The paternal grandparents, Samuel and Elizabeth Duncan, came as pioneers into Cranberry Township, and from the old home their many descendants have gone out into the world and have performed well their part in life. The first of the Waldrons to come to Butler County, located near Evans City. John Waldron, the maternal grandfather of Dr. Duncan, formerly represented Butler County in the General Assembly.

Nelson B. Duncan, father of Dr. Duncan, is one of Zelienople's leading citizens, at present serving as postmaster of the town. He was born in the old homestead in Cranberry Township and for a number of years engaged in agricultural pursuits. He married Susan O. Waldron and to them were born the following children: Alice; Gilmore A.; William, who resides at Zelienople; John, who resides at Marietta, Ohio; Blanche, who is assistant to her father in the Zelienople postoffice; Laura, who is the wife of Edwin Keet, of Belle View; Gertrude, who is the wife of Joseph Cavenaugh, of Bridgeport, Illinois; and an infant, deceased.

Dr. Duncan went from the Sample School, in Cranberry Township, to Grove City College, where he pursued his studies for two years and then took up the study of dentistry, in 1896 entering the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, and was graduated in the class of 1899. In June of the same year he located at Zelienople, opening an office over the People's National Bank, and has built up a large and lucrative practice. He keeps thoroughly abreast of the times in the wonderful advances made in his science, and makes use, in his practice, of many of the inventions

which make a visit to the dentist no longer a dreaded experience.

On April 10, 1899, Dr. Duncan was married to Miss Nancy M. Riley, a daughter of Owen Riley, of Baltimore, Maryland, and they have three children—Helen, Waldron and Francis. He belongs to the Elks at Butler and retains his membership in his college fraternity, the Psi Omega. In his political affiliation he is a Republican.

E. L. WASSON, M. D., physician and surgeon at Butler, a specialist in gynecology and a thoroughly trained member of his profession, was born at New Castle, Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, and has been a resident of this city since 1892.

Dr. Wasson was reared in Butler County through his years of common-school training and after an academic course at West Sunbury, he followed school-teaching for three years, in the meanwhile preparing for entrance in the Baltimore Medical College, where he was graduated in 1898. He located at Callery and remained in practice there for four years. In 1901 and 1902 he took post-graduate courses at Johns Hopkins University, at Baltimore, and has kept closely in touch with every late discovery in medical science, identifying himself with various medical organizations and frequently contributing to medical literature. He is the only specialist in gynecology at Butler and is the gynecologist of the Butler General Hospital. During 1904-5 he was the president of the Butler County Medical Society and belongs also to the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania and to the American Medical Association.

On September 15, 1897, Dr. Wasson was married to Miss Marie Hoon, who died March 11, 1908. She was a daughter of Thomas Hoon, formerly sheriff of Butler County. Dr. Wasson has two sons, LaVerne DeVoe and Thomas Hoon. He is a member of the First Presbyterian

Church at Butler. In political sentiment he has always been identified with the Republican party and has been its chosen candidate for the Legislature. Fraternally he is a Mason and belongs to Harmony Lodge, and also to No. 170, Butler Lodge, B. P. O. E.

JOHN E. WOMER, who is prominently identified with the oil industry both in Butler and Venango Counties, is one of Allegheny Township's leading citizens, where he does a large business as a contractor and driller of oil and gas wells. He was born August 14, 1856, in Allegheny Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Isaac and Emily (Morrison) Womer.

Jacob Womer, the grandfather of John E., came to Butler County from Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, and was an early settler in Allegheny Township. There Isaac Womer was born and prior to the Civil War, he engaged in farming. He entered the Federal Army and was a brave and fearless soldier and was one of the many hundreds who fell on the second day of the struggle which is known in history as the battle of the Wilderness. He had married the daughter of a neighbor and four of their family of children still survive, namely: John E.; Elizabeth J., who is the wife of John Glass, of Bradford, Pennsylvania; Ella E., who is the wife of George Gilles, of Coraopolis, Pennsylvania; and William Isaac, of Cameron, Ohio.

John E. Womer was reared to man's estate in Allegheny Township and as he was a soldier's orphan he was entitled to the educational advantages offered by the Soldiers' Orphans' School at Titusville, which he attended for nearly five years. He returned to Allegheny Township and remained there until he was twenty years of age, when he entered the Clarion County oil fields, going from there to McKean County and later to Allegheny County, New York, spending some time in each

section and investigating into others. He finally returned to Butler County and for a quarter of a century has been interested in oil development here. He is also connected with the firm of Eakin Brothers, in Venango County. He has met with a large amount of success in his line of business and is known all through the oil territory.

Mr. Womer's early years were filled with excitement that only war can bring, more especially when its grim reality grasps happiness from the home circle, and from boyhood the marching and counter-marching of troops were but too familiar sights and entered into even childish plays. Doubtless he inherited a taste for military life and evidently possessed a natural gift of command, for while he was a student at school, he was chosen, out of a score of other sons of soldiers, to command and drill a company, which became very proficient in the manual of arms as he taught them. When the Spanish-American War broke out, Mr. Womer through his own personal effort raised a full company and for two months he walked the distance of five miles from his home to Eau Claire, twice every week, to drill them, receiving no remuneration whatever. Mr. Womer has been a very active Republican for a number of years and is in close touch with other leaders of his party in Butler County. He has been sent as a delegate to three Congressional Conventions and once as a delegate to the convention to nominate a delegate to the National Convention. He has always been a loyal party man and has frequently proved his efficiency. He has been a member of many important committees and was a delegate to the State Republican Convention at Harrisburg.

Mr. Womer married Miss Elizabeth Allen, who is a daughter of the late John R. Allen, of Allegheny Township. She has one brother, Harvey L., of Allegheny Township, and one sister, Orrell, who is the wife of Josiah Pearce, of Allegheny Township. Mr. and Mrs. Womer have four

children, namely: Della M., who is the wife of John Keating, of Allegheny Township; Emily E., who is the wife of Frederick Cobbett, of Allegheny Township; and Ana E. and Carl L., the latter of whom is still in school. Mr. Womer is a member of the Allegheny Presbyterian Church and for fourteen years has served as clerk of the Session. He is identified with the Masonic Lodge at Parker's Landing.

S. G. CLAY, a well known and respected citizen of Forward Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, is the owner of a valuable farm of 140 acres. He was born on his father's farm in Venango County, Pennsylvania, August 29, 1858, a son of David and Catherine (Grove) Clay.

David Clay, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Venango County, Pennsylvania, August 7, 1823, and was there reared to maturity. He early turned his attention to agricultural pursuits—his principal occupation through life—and also at an early day engaged in rafting down the Allegheny and Ohio rivers to Cincinnati and Louisville. At the time of his death, which occurred May 15, 1879, when he was fifty-five years, nine months, and eight days old, he resided in Clintonville. He is survived by his widow, who was eighty years of age December 24, 1908, and is in the enjoyment of good health. They were married July 29, 1846, and became the parents of the following children: Mrs. A. J. Henderson of Clintonville, Venango County; I. J. Clay of the same place; Mrs. Al. Heckard of Star Crossing, Butler County; William O. Clay of Mariposa, Cal.; Simeon G. Clay of Brownsdale, Butler County, Pa.; Alva E. Clay of Evans City, Butler County; Mrs. Charles Day of Kane, Pa.; George A. Clay of New Castle; Mrs. Charles N. Islen of Pittsburg, and three who died in infancy.

S. G. Clay was reared on his father's farm in Venango County, and continued to reside under the parental roof-tree until he

reached his majority. He then became active in the oil fields, where he was employed for some years with profitable results. He moved on to his present farm in 1902, having purchased it of D. B. Crowe, and has engaged in general farming. An energetic and progressive man, he is highly esteemed by his fellow citizens.

Mr. Clay was united in marriage with Miss Rebecca Crowe, who died May 11, 1903. She was a daughter of David B. and Ellen Jane (Anderson) Crowe. This union was blessed with children as follows: Reatha Eleanor, wife of Lawrence Black; Cora Cathryn and Leroy David Clay. Fraternally Mr. Clay is a member of Oakdale Lodge, No. 29, K. O. T. M. In politics he is a Democrat.

LEVI THOMAS KERR, deceased, was a prominent resident of the borough of Eau Claire, where he had conducted a hotel for nearly a score of years, but at the time of his death was retired from that business. He died on August 26, 1907, and his death was mourned as a loss to the community, in which he was so widely known. Mrs. Kerr still resides in Eau Claire, where she is the owner of some good property as well as the old Kerr homestead in Allegheny Township.

Levi Thomas Kerr was born in Allegheny Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, December 23, 1832, and was a son of Thomas Bradon and Tammer (Williams) Kerr, and a grandson of Joseph Kerr, who was an early resident of Allegheny Township. The last named was the father of the following children: Harner, Parks, James, John, Joseph, Zachariah and Thomas Bradon.

Thomas Bradon, father of the subject of this record, was married to Tammer Williams, a daughter of Levi Williams of Scrub Grass, Butler County, and his wife who in maiden life was Mary Phipps. Mr. and Mrs. Kerr had one son, Levi Thomas Kerr, subject of this sketch.



S. G. CLAY AND FAMILY
(The separate picture in oval is that of Mrs. Clay)

Levi T. Kerr attended the public schools of his home community, and then went to work on his father's farm, which he came into possession of at the time of his marriage. It consisted of fifty acres of land, and to this he added forty-five acres which he purchased of James Miller, who in turn had acquired it of Squire John Commigan. This made a total of ninety-five acres of valuable and tillable land, on which he erected a comfortable home and a fine set of farm buildings. Oil and gas were developed in paying quantities, and three veins of coal were discovered underlying the land. Retaining ownership in the farm, Mr. Kerr purchased a hotel at Eau Claire, rebuilt it and erected a good barn, and for a period of eighteen years he conducted the establishment with good success. He then sold out to William Mitchell and purchased an adjoining lot, on which he erected a fine home. He lived there until his death at the age of seventy-five years.

Levi T. Kerr was united in marriage with Mary Ellen Williams, who was born in Allegheny Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, January 2, 1835, and is a daughter of Thomas M. and Ella M. (Williams) Williams, and a granddaughter of Mark Williams, who was of Clarion County, Pennsylvania. Thomas and Ella Williams were parents of the following: John Milton, who married Sabine Strait and has three children—Mary, Nora and Cornelius; Sarah, wife of William Bailes of Harmony, by whom she had the following children—Amelia, Luella, Cora Sarah; Marcus, who married Keziah Morrison, daughter of James Morrison of Allegheny Township, and has the following children—Sylvanus, Oran, Clara, Minnie, Ella, Mary, James and Newton; Abraham, who married Amanda Mock of Centerville, and had the following offspring—Louise, Roy, Rex, Ross, Maude and Mabel; Asenath, who married Thomas Williams, son of Levi Wallace Williams, and had the following

children—Emma, Effie, Della, Alice, May, Harry, Edison, Clyde, Lulu, Winnifred and Renaldo; Almira Jane, who married Edward Graham of Washington Township, by whom she had three children—Charles, Verner Edward and Celora (deceased); James, who married Gussie Thompson, daughter of Alexander Thompson of Clarion County, and has five children—Harry, Charles, Mark, John and Mossie; and Thomas, the youngest of the family, who is deceased.

Levi T. and Mary Ellen (Williams) Kerr reared the following family: Laura Delena, who married Thomas Bovard; Carmila Carleton; Thomas Meridan; Mary Almira (Daubenspeck); Tammer, deceased; John Hamilton H., who died in California; Sabine (Hoffman); Levi Phipps, deceased; Bessie C., who is attaining much success as a professional nurse; and Roy. Laura Delena Kerr married Thomas Bovard, a son of Robert Bovard of Eau Claire, and the following were born to them: Gertrude, deceased; Plummer of Los Angeles, California; Amy, wife of Henry Kelly of Clarion County; Cora, wife of Homer Nesbit of Oakdale, Allegheny County; Elsie, deceased; Minnie; Sidney; Bessie; and Delbert, deceased. Carmila Carleton Kerr married Elizabeth Shook, a daughter of Henry Shook of Butler County, and the following were born to them: Ralph; Warren, who married Elsie Hilliard of Clintonville; Myrth; and Elsie. Thomas Meridan married Rennie English of Mercer County, Pennsylvania, and to them were born the following: Roy, Lena, Elsie, Frank, Mary and Edward. Mary Almira Kerr married James Daubenspeck of Parker Township, and the following children blessed their union: Harry, Ross, Essie, Ellis, Clifford, Vernie, and one who died in infancy. John Kerr was joined in marriage with Ella Mahood, daughter of George Mahood of North Washington, Butler County, and to them were born: George, Brown, Charles, Harry (deceased), Belle,

Mary, Ross, Paul and Flossie. Sabine Kerr married Philip Hoffman of Clintonville, and their children are: Carmila C., Leon, Colter, Dean, Mary and Rex. Roy Kerr married Mary Keim, a daughter of William Keim of Marion Township, and they have two children, Donald and Claire. In religious attachment, Mrs. Kerr is a devout member of the Presbyterian Church at Scrub Grass, of which her mother was a member for seventy-three years. She is a lady of many pleasing qualities, and has friends throughout the community.

THOMAS WILSON, who comes of an old and prominent family of Clay Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, is engaged in general farming and stock raising on an excellent farm of nearly 500 acres, which is owned by him and his sister, Miss Mary Elizabeth Wilson. He was born on this farm December 15, 1844, and is a son of James and Mary (Carothers) Wilson.

James Wilson was a son of James Wilson, Sr., and was a small boy when he accompanied his parents from their native land, Ireland, to the United States. They settled in Butler County and the father of our subject grew to be an extensive land owner and substantial citizen of Clay Township. His death occurred here in 1888, after a long and useful life. He married Mary Carothers, a daughter of Thomas Carothers, who came originally from Ireland, and she too is now deceased. They became parents of the following children: Nancy Jane, whose husband, Isaiah Donaldson, died on January 11, 1908; Thomas; Margaret Ann, deceased; James Madison; John, deceased; Mary Elizabeth; Allen, deceased; and Sarah Ellen, who died in June, 1903, and was the wife of John Dull, by whom she had a son, Ralph W. Dull, who makes his home with the subject of this sketch.

Thomas Wilson and his sister, Miss Mary E. Wilson, reside in the old home lo-

cated on the northeast hundred acres of the farm, which they own conjointly. Adjoining this tract she has 220 acres, and he 150 acres making in all 470 acres. It is an excellent property, under a high state of cultivation, and is well improved throughout. They have spent their entire lives in this locality and enjoy a wide acquaintanceship.

JACKSON McMILLEN VAN DYKE, who comes of one of the early pioneer families of Marion Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, is located on a part of the farm acquired by his grandfather at the time of his arrival here. He has sixty acres of good tillable land and is engaged in general farming. He was born on the old home farm February 1, 1844, and is a son of Thomas and Mary (Monjar) Van Dyke, and a grandson of Samuel Van Dyke.

Samuel Van Dyke, the grandfather, was of Scotch descent, and was one of the earliest settlers of Marion Township. He settled on 300 acres of land, and after making a clearing erected a primitive log house, which in later life he replaced with a stone house, which was one of the best in the surrounding country at that time. He lived to reach a ripe old age, and died in the old stone house. He had three sons and three daughters, Thomas being the youngest son.

Thomas Van Dyke was born in Marion Township, Butler County, in 1805, and died in 1880, at the age of seventy-five years. He was reared on the old farm, a part of which he cleared, and after a time he inherited a portion of it. He was united in marriage with Miss Mary Monjar, who was born in Venango County, Pennsylvania, in June, 1807, and is now living at the remarkable age of one hundred and one years. She is in good health, has a retentive memory and excellent eye sight, and is possessed of great vitality for one of her years. She now resides at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Peter Ghost. Nine children were born to Thomas and Mary Van

Dyke, as follows: Isabella, wife of J. C. Hutchison; Richard, deceased; Elizabeth, deceased; Mary Ann, wife of James Dugan; Julia, wife of Peter Ghost; Sarah, who was the wife of John Dugan, both now deceased; Jackson McMillen; Frances, wife of R. M. Hovis; and Joseph, who lives in the old homestead.

Jackson M. Van Dyke spent his boyhood days on the farm and also helped to clear it. He attended the old schoolhouse which then stood in his home district, and has witnessed a wonderful change in the public schools since that time. He lived at home until his marriage, and has always followed farming. He is a progressive citizen and takes an earnest interest in all that pertains to the welfare of the community and public improvements.

Mr. Van Dyke was married January 7, 1869, to Miss Elizabeth Fleegar, and they became parents of the following: Samuel, who married Bertha Hemminger; Abigail, wife of James A. Gillgrist; Richard, who married Alberta Dodds; Thomas Harrison, who married Sadie Shaw; Lee; Sadie, who is the wife of James McNell; Daisy, wife of Richard Huff; Maimie; Amanda; Joseph; and Charles. In political affiliation Mr. Van Dyke is a Republican, and has served as school director and as road supervisor.

LEONARD SMITH, whose excellent farm of fifty acres is situated in Venango Township, two miles west of Eau Claire, was born in Wurttemberg, Germany, May 4, 1844, and is a son of Leonard and Elizabeth (Streker) Smith, whom he accompanied to America at the age of ten years.

The parents of Mr. Smith emigrated to the United States in 1854, came to Pennsylvania and lived at Chicora in Butler County and at Brady's Bend, in Armstrong County. They had the following children: Leonard; George, who was married (first) to Sarah Rankin, daughter of Thomas Rankin, of Brady's Bend, and

(second) to Mary McMund, had three children to his first union—Thomas, Samuel and Ida, and three to his second—Charles, Dolly and Leslie; Rosanna, who married John Bessenicker, has five children—William, John, Henry, Susanna and Elizabeth; Elizabeth, who married William Ford, had an infant, now deceased; Susanna, who married Hugh McElroy, has one daughter, Margaret; Mary, who died aged ten years; Samuel and Philip, twins; and William, who died in infancy.

After his parents settled near Chicora, Leonard Smith went to school in the village and also attended school after the family removed to Brady's Bend. After his marriage, in 1870, he moved to Troutman Hollow and worked for two years as a teamster in the oil fields, after which he purchased his farm of fifty acres. This was unimproved land and Mr. Smith had it to clear and at present has forty acres under cultivation and has excellent farm buildings, all of which he had erected since coming here. His land is excellent for farming purposes and it may, like many others in this neighborhood, be also rich in oil, gas and coal, but he has never tested for either.

On April 7, 1870, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Sarah Belle Morrow, who is a daughter of Mathew Morrow, of Concord Township, and the following children have been born to them: Dora, who married William Ferguson, of Venango Township, has four children—Carl Thompson, Nancy Belle, Mary Jane and Leonard Allison; Sarah Emma, who resides at Pittsburg; Harry, who married Cora Serena, daughter of John Serena; Clyde, Bertha and Albert, all of whom reside at home; Rosa, who is a member of the class of 1911, at Eau Claire Academy; Pearl, who is a school teacher; and Mary, who is also a student. Mr. Smith and family are members of the United Presbyterian Church at Eau Claire, of which Miss Bertha has been treasurer and Miss Pearl several times secretary of the Sunday school. Politically,

Mr. Smith is a Republican but he has never consented to fill any township office except that of school director, in which he is serving in his second term. He is one of the representative and reliable citizens of Venango Township.

JOHN L. CARPENTER, who has attained a high degree of success as an oil producer, is a resident of Fairview, Butler County, Pennsylvania, and is the owner of considerable property in that vicinity. In addition to his village property, he has a tract of twenty and three-fourths acres with one producing oil well upon it, and another tract of fifty acres with six excellent wells upon it.

Mr. Carpenter was born in Crawford County, Pennsylvania, June 27, 1843, and is a son of Welcome A. and Lucinda (Dickson) Carpenter. His paternal great-grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. He was one of the following children born to his parents: Prescott, Carrie, John L., James D., M. L., Mary, Allen and Homer. The two last named are deceased.

John L. Carpenter was reared in his native county and upon arriving at his majority went to Pittsville, in Venango County, where he became identified with the oil business. After a brief period of three months, he went to West Hickory, in Forest County, thence to Warren County, and still later to the Borough of Butler, where he was located three years. He then, in 1873, purchased a farm of Thomas Hayes in Fairview Township, Butler County, upon which he lived until 1902. He then purchased property in the village of Fairview, where he has since resided. He has in the meantime continued his activity as an oil producer.

November 1, 1869, Mr. Carpenter was united in marriage with Miss Sophia J. Courson, a daughter of Benjamin P. and Elizabeth P. (Morrison) Courson of Warren County, Pennsylvania. Her father

died at the early age of thirty-one years, and her mother survived to the age of seventy-two. Mrs. Carpenter is one of the following children born to her parents: Sophia, Hiram (deceased), Eveline, Oren W. (deceased) and Ellen. The subject of this sketch and his estimable wife are parents of three children: Melville A., of Butler County, who married Grace Snow and has had two children, Gail and Clara, the latter dying at the age of fourteen months; Elizabeth L., who is the wife of J. F. Jewart and lives at Buffalo, New York; and Carrie B., who resides with her parents and is connected with the postoffice at Fairview. Religiously, the family is Presbyterian. Mr. Carpenter is a member of the Protective Home Circle.

JOHN A. MEAKIN, weighmaster for the Erie Coal & Coke Company at Ferris, Butler County, Pennsylvania, and assistant postmaster of that village, was born in Eastwood, England, August 19, 1885. He is a son of Frank and Harriet (Foster) Meakin, and a grandson of Thomas and Elizabeth Meakin.

Thomas Meakin, the grandfather, and his wife had the following offspring: Anna, wife of Albert Piper; Hannah Myra, wife of Charles Mabbott, by whom she has the following children,—Annie, Mabel, Charles, Leonard and Douglas; and Frank.

Frank Meakin married Harriet Foster, a daughter of James Foster of Brinsley, England, and their children are as follows: William, who owns a drug store in Nottingham, England, and who married Nellie Newton; Elizabeth, who married William Patrick and has two children, Annie Elizabeth and William Ray; John A., whose name heads this record; Frank, who is engaged in mining in England; Thomas of England; Samuel, a gardener residing in England; and Arthur, who is attending school in England.

John A. Meakin attended school at East-



JOHN A. MEAKIN

wood, in his native country, after which he engaged as clerk in a store in that village. He later took up gardening and mining, and still later was employed as a clerk in a drug store. He then emigrated to America, landing at New York City, and thence made his way to Hilliard, Butler County, Pennsylvania. He here engaged in cutting coal for a time, and subsequently became weighmaster for the Industrial Coal Company of Pittsburg. Leaving that position he worked as brakeman on the Bessemer and Lake Erie Railroad, and then served for two and a half years as weighmaster for the Bessemer Coal Mining Company. At the end of that time he accepted his present position with the Erie Coal & Coke Company at Ferris. He is a man of well known ability and stands high in the esteem of his fellowmen.

Mr. Meakin was married to Elsie E. Foster, a daughter of Thomas J. Foster of Ferris, and they have a son, Ernest Lamont. Fraternally, he is a member of Hilliard Lodge No. 11, I. O. O. F.; and Hilliard Lodge, No. 92, K. P. He has passed through all the chairs of both orders. He is a Republican in politics, whilst in religious attachment he is a member of the Church of England. From April 22, 1908, to June 2nd of that year, he was at his old home in England, in the enjoyment of a well earned vacation.

CHARLES T. WALTERS, who has charge of the pumping station of the American Natural Gas Company, in Clinton Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, is also the owner of a fine farm of sixty-six acres in that township, on which he follows general farming. He was born on this farm, which is located about one and a half miles south of Ekastown on the Tarentum road, the date of his birth being September 15, 1858. He is a son of Frank and Almira (Douglas) Walters, and a grandson of Davis Walters, who was of

German parentage and possibly of German birth.

Frank Walters was born in Clinton Township, Butler County, where his parents were early settlers, and throughout his active life engaged in agricultural pursuits. He and his wife Almira became parents of the following children: Charles T.; James, deceased; Edward; Frank, deceased; Daisy; Susan; Beulah; and Anna.

Charles T. Walters attended the common schools of Clinton Township and was reared to maturity on the farm. He learned stationary engineering, which he has followed for the last eighteen years with good results. He has held his present responsible position with the American Natural Gas Company for two years, and in addition to the discharge of its duties has continued his farming operations. He follows general farming and raises some stock. His farm is under a high state of cultivation and is well improved; Mr. Walters has a fine two-story home and a large barn, together with other necessary out-buildings.

April 5, 1891, he was married to Miss Mary McKrell, a daughter of James and Jane (Taylor) McKrell of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. Her father was a prosperous farmer and a well known citizen of the community in which she was reared. Two children were born of this union: Ethel Jane and Frank DeHass, both of whom are in attendance at school. Religiously, the family belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Walters married, second, Ethel Martin.

GEORGE B. IRWIN, general farmer in Venango Township, residing on his excellent farm of fifty acres, which is situated one and one-half miles west of Eau Claire, was born in Venango Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, November 9, 1843, and is a son of Samuel C. and Elizabeth (Curtis) Irwin, and a grandson of Reuben Irwin.

The parents of Mr. Irwin were farming people in Venango Township for a number of years. The mother was a daughter of Truman Curtis, of Venango County, Pennsylvania. The children of Samuel C. Irwin and his first wife were: Reuben, who was killed in the battle of the Wilderness, in the Civil War; Truman C. and Ephraim, both of whom are now deceased; George B.; Margaret, who married Samuel Sloan, both now deceased, is survived by five children—Amanda, Finley J., Sarah Jane, Louisa Margaret and Loretta. Samuel C. Irwin was married (second) to Martha Boyle Atwell, and they had two children—James A. and Mary.

George B. Irwin secured an excellent common school education, attending what was known as the Pine Tree School and the Big Bend School, both in Venango County, and later the Mt. Pisgah School, in Butler County. His first work was done as a driller and tool dresser in the oil fields and after four years of that kind of labor, he went to lumbering along the Allegheny River, in Clearfield County. After the death of his father he received fifty acres of the home farm as his portion and then turned his attention to improving it with buildings and has continued to make improvements while cultivating his land. So far he has been satisfied with the ample returns he has received from its tillage, having never tested for oil, coal or gas.

On March 28, 1879, Mr. Irwin was married to Miss Margaret A. Sloan, a daughter of Thomas Sloan, of Venango Township, and they have had the following children: Samuel E.; Calvin R.; Marilda E., who married William Campbell, of Barren City, Pennsylvania, and has had three children—Laverne I., Paul L. and Florence A.; and Alma Belle, who lives at home. Mr. Irwin and family attend the Seceder Church at Fan Claire. He is well informed on public questions and is a staunch supporter of the Democratic party, but he has never aspired to public office. He is one of

the township's practical farmers and representative men.

JOHN MAIZLAND, whose exceptionally fine farm of 128 acres lies in Clinton Township, on the Saxonburg and Pittsburg road, about two and one-half miles southeast of Saxonburg, is not only one of the youngest independent farmers in Butler County, but also one of the most enterprising and successful. He was born August 16, 1876, on his present farm and is a son of Robert (deceased February 12, 1892) and Mary Elizabeth (Wilkinson) Maizland, and a grandson of John and Agnes (McMillan) Maizland.

The grandparents of Mr. Maizland were of Scotch descent. When they came first to Pennsylvania, they settled in Allegheny County and came to Clinton Township, Butler County, in 1858. The parents of Mr. Maizland had three children, namely: John, Margaret, who married Albert Alderson, and has one child—Flora; Elizabeth; and Flora, who resides with her brother.

John Maizland obtained a good common school education, working on the farm while attending school, giving attention both to his books and to farm work for some years. Since then he has devoted himself entirely to agricultural pursuits and through his excellent methods has developed his land into its extreme of productiveness. He may yet develop gas in paying quantities, as experiments have proved that it exists on his land.

In February, 1907, Mr. Maizland was married to Miss Lottie Knoch, a daughter of Henry and Margaret (Clendennon) Knoch, of Clinton Township, and they have one child, Gladys Marie. Mr. and Mrs. Maizland are members of the Presbyterian Church.

HARVEY D. HOCKENBERRY, M. D., a prominent physician and surgeon of West Sunbury, where he has been engaged

in active practice for thirty years, and Medical Inspector of Butler County, was born in the town of Centerville, now known as Slippery Rock, Butler County, Pennsylvania, October 17, 1850, and is a son of John and Mary Jane (Christley) Hockenberry.

Dr. Hockenberry was reared in Slippery Rock, where until sixteen years of age he attended the village schools, and then went to a farm in Cherry Township with his parents. For three years he attended the West Sunbury Academy, and at an early age began teaching school, confining in that occupation for upwards of ten years. Deciding on the medical profession as his life work, he spent one year with Dr. A. M. Patterson of Slippery Rock, and in 1877 entered the medical department of Wooster University, Cleveland, Ohio, and was graduated therefrom in 1879, when he began practice in West Sunbury. Seven years later he took a post-graduate course at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. Dr. Hockenberry soon won the confidence of the people of his community, and in a short time built up a large practice, which he has retained to the present time. He is a close and careful student, and his continued success is due not only to his skill, but to his personal characteristics. In 1904, the Doctor was elected to the office of Medical Inspector of Butler County, a position which he still holds. He is president of the board of trustees of West Sunbury Academy, and is connected with the State and County Medical Associations and the International Tuberculosis Association. Dr. Hockenberry owns a handsome residence, adjoining which is a property of sixty acres.

Dr. Hockenberry was married to Miss Mary A. Smith, who is a daughter of James Smith of Cherry Township, and they have had eleven children, namely: John Bertram, deceased; James Amos, deceased; Ella Smith, a graduate of Wilson College of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania,

and now teaching in the public schools of Wilkinsburg; Carl Morrison, deceased; Zoe Dora, a graduate of West Sunbury Academy, who also attended Westminster College, and is now teaching school at Bridgeville, Allegheny County; Amy June, deceased; Bernice, a graduate of Martin's Business School, at Pittsburg, and for three years treasurer and bookkeeper thereof; M. S. Quay, deceased; Hazel D., at home; Hugh DeWitt, deceased; and Hannah Hazel, who also resides at home; an adopted daughter.

HUGH THOMAS MURRIN, a prominent and substantial citizen of Venango Township, Butler County, residing on his valuable farm of 250 acres, situated two miles southeast of Murrinsville, was born on this place on June 22, 1840. He belongs to a family that has been one of importance in this section for many years and his parents were George and Sarah (Keating) Murrin.

The paternal grandparents of Mr. Murrin were Hugh and Polly (Shaw) Murrin and they had the following children: Joseph, who married Catherine Keating; John, who married Elizabeth Keating; James, who married Polly Kimes; William, who married Margaret Keating; George, who married Sarah Keating; Philip, who married Nancy Forkner; and Hugh and Peter, both unmarried.

The following children were born to George Murrin and wife: Catherine, who married William Holland; Mary, who married Patrick Cary; James, unmarried; Margaret, who married Michael McLaughlin; Sarah, who married John Martin; Ellen, who married John Duffy; Martha, who married Francis Gormley; Nettie, who married Patrick McMurrer; Hugh Thomas; and Cecelia, who married Cornelius Gormley.

Hugh Thomas Murrin first attended school about one mile from the homestead, the sessions being held in an old log cabin

there, and later he went to the Seaton school and still later to the new brick school house. His father then needed him to help on the farm for a time, after which he left home and engaged in rafting on the rivers, living at Warren and Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and at Cincinnati, Ohio, for about six years. He then opened up the coal bank on the home farm, which is still being worked, and during the years of great oil production in this neighborhood, sold a large amount of coal. On his own land he has six producing wells. With the exception of 100 acres covered with valuable timber, and two fine orchards, Mr. Murrin has all his land now under tillage. Formerly he dealt extensively in sheep and cattle, for some years raising and selling much live stock. His well improved place is the result of his own effort and care, he having erected all the substantial farm buildings now on the farm.

Mr. Murrin married Miss Ellen Thornbury, who is a daughter of Patrick Thornbury, and they have had the following children: George P., who married Nellie Smith; Clarence A., who married Stella Smith, of West Virginia; Nancy A., who married Lawrence M. O'Keefe; Lavisa, who married E. J. Hovis; Arthur P., who remains at home; Margaret K., who married M. J. Sherman, of Butler; Hugh F., who is now deceased; and Harold E., who resides at home. Mr. Murrin and family are members of St. Alphonsus Catholic Church, at Murrinsville, of which Mr. Murrin was treasurer for three years and a member of the church committee for five years. In politics he is a staunch Democrat and has been an influential one in Venango Township almost all his mature life. He has been many times elected to office and has given very efficient service. For twelve years he served as school director, one year as tax collector, one year as constable, one year as assessor, three years as auditor and three years as road supervisor.

WILLIAM HENRY PICKARD, founder of the Starlight Refining Company, Limited, at Karns City, Butler County, Pennsylvania, is a prosperous business man and highly respected citizen of that village. He was born at Brady's Bend, in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, June 27, 1846, and is a son of Amos and Eliza (Hines) Pickard.

The parents of the subject of this sketch were early pioneers in Armstrong County, where the greater portion of their lives was passed. She died in middle life, at the age of forty-five years, and he survived her many years, dying at the advanced age of eighty-five. The following children were born to them: Jennie, William H., George, deceased, Anna, Frank, Mary, Martin, Levia, and Edward.

William H. Pickard attended the public schools in Armstrong County, and after that worked at coke making with his father, who, it was said, was the oldest coke maker in the United States. In 1872, he moved to Karns City, where he first engaged in teaming and drove stage to various surrounding towns; he also engaged in the junk business for some years. In 1892 he embarked in the refining business, founding the Starlight Refining Company; this business he carried on alone for a few years, then took his son, John F. Pickard, into partnership, and 1903, sold a one-fourth interest in the business to Mr. C. H. Johnson, the firm name being changed to the Starlight Refining Company, Limited. They employ a force of six men, and have a monthly output of 1,500 barrels. Mr. Pickard has been active in the affairs of the village and has frequently held local offices of trust. He was constable three years, school director a like period of time, and has served as a member of the town council.

September 16, 1869, Mr. Pickard was married at Brady's Bend to Miss Caroline Fox, a daughter of John and Kathryn Fox of Armstrong County, and the following



WILLIAM H. PICKARD



MRS. CAROLINE F. PICKARD

are the offspring of their union: Adda, who was born June 18, 1870, and lives at home; George C., who was born November 24, 1871, and died August 28, 1874; Ella M., who was born February 13, 1874, and died September 8, 1878; William H., who was born June 17, 1876, and married Myrtle Brake, by whom he has a son, William; John T., of Karns City, who was born June 24, 1878, and married Bertha Mortimore; Charles E., who was born May 25, 1880, and died October 20, 1908; Mary A., who was born August 24, 1882, and is the wife of William J. Anderson of Washington Township, Butler County; Carrie E., who was born May 26, 1887, and lives at home; and Edgar C., who was born March 13, 1889, and also lives with his father. William H., Jr., resides at Salem, West Virginia. Mrs. Pickard was called to her final rest on March 20, 1906, at the age of fifty-nine years. In religious attachment, she was a member of the Lutheran Church, of which Mr. Pickard is a member. He was one of the charter members of the Knights of the Maccabees at Chicora, when the lodge was installed at that place in 1891.

MICHAEL HOOVER, residing on a farm of thirty-five acres in Fairview Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, is a well known citizen of the community. He was born in Donegal Township, Butler County, May 2, 1855, and is a son of Henry and Margaret (Leichner) Hoover, both natives of Germany.

Henry Hoover and his wife, upon coming to this country from their native land, located first in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. They in 1854 moved to Donegal Township, Butler County, from Oakland Township, where they had lived for a few years after leaving Allegheny County. They purchased a farm of fifty acres in Donegal from a Mr. McNally, and lived there until their respective deaths, he dying in 1864, and she in 1895. Nine children were the offspring of their marriage, as

follows: John, Tina, Katherine, Elizabeth, Henry, Michael, Daniel, Susanna, and Margaret.

Michael Hoover was reared to maturity in his native township and there received his educational training in the old Walford School, which all his brothers and sisters attended. For a time after leaving school he engaged in teaming, then turned his attention to farming, at which he has been very successful. He lived in Donegal Township until his twentieth year, and since 1882 has lived on his present farm in Fairview Township, on which he has made nearly all the improvements.

Mr. Hoover was married, April 5, 1877, to Miss Mary Andre, a daughter of Michael and Elizabeth (Ellenberger) Andre, old residents of Fairview Township. She died February 26, 1901, leaving four children, as follows: Margaret (Dally); Wilhelmina; Edith, who died November 5, 1903; and Oscar. Maggie Hoover was married in June, 1902, to Gustave Dalley of this township, and they have three children, Reinhold, Henry and Wilhelmina. In religious faith and fellowship, Mr. Hoover is a member of the German Lutheran Church at Chicora. He is a man of high principles and has many friends.

ROBERT S. HINDMAN, a veteran of the Union Army during the Civil War, is a highly respected citizen of West Sunbury and is at the present time rural mail carrier of that borough. He also is owner of a fine farm of 200 acres in Cherry Township, which he rents. He was born on that farm, located two miles north of the borough, August 30, 1841, and is a son of John and Eliza (Shryock) Hindman. His grandfather was Robert Hindman, an early settler here.

Robert S. Hindman was reared on the farm in Cherry Township and attended the public schools. He early responded to the call to arms during the war, enlisting June 10, 1861, as a member of Company C,

Eleventh Regiment Pa. Vol. Reserves, for three years' service. He was mustered out at Pittsburg on June 17, 1864. Early in life he turned his attention to farming, which he always followed until his removal to West Sunbury, except for three years spent in the mercantile business at Monticau, Cherry Township, where he owned a half interest in a store, and the time spent in the army. He moved to the borough in December, 1896, renting his farm on shares, and since 1906 has been a rural mail carrier. He is one of the progressive spirits of the community and has always been found in support of those measures calculated to bring about public improvements.

Mr. Hindman was first married to Ann Jane Campbell, by whom he had six children, all of whom are living: H. C. Hindman, the druggist at West Sunbury; Rhoda L.; Sarah Belle, wife of N. G. Glenn; DeLoss L., manager of the Phoenix Milling Company; Kate, widow of Ross Sproul; and Margaret Jane, wife of H. M. Black. Mrs. Hindman died in 1884, and he formed a second union with Miss Mary E. Hilliard, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Jaminson) Hilliard. She was born and reared in Washington Township, Butler County, where her father followed farming. Two children have blessed their union: Clyde K., who also is a partner in the Phoenix Milling Company; and Bernice. The subject of this sketch was the organizer of the Phoenix Mills, and is still financially interested in it. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and prior to his removal to West Sunbury was an elder of Pleasant Valley Church.

FOSTER SLOAN, residing two miles southwest of Eau Claire, on his valuable farm of seventy-three acres, which is situated in Venango Township, was born here, November 7, 1851, and is a son of James F. and Martha (Oliphant) Sloan.

The grandparents of Mr. Sloan were

Samuel and Mary (Foster) Sloan and they had the following children, many of whose descendants are among the leading people of this part of Butler County: Samuel T., who married Betsey Conn, had five children—Mary Jane, Samuel Perry, Nancy Ellen, Margaret and W. C.; John, who married Sarah Alabaugh, had five children—Harvey, Sarah Elizabeth, Emma Jane, William and Samuel; William, who married Jane Hoffman, had four children—J. B., Flora, Margaret and Louise; Betsey, who married Richard, son of Wilson, had five children—Samuel, Nancy, Thomas, Rosa and Burt; James F., father of Foster; David, who married Phebe Byers, had seven children—Joseph, Elizabeth, Fred, Mary, Simon, Margaret and Melvin; Josiah, who married Betsey Sackett, had three children—Elizabeth, Elsado and Samuel O.; Joseph C., who married Betsey Byers, had eight children—Ellwood, Mary, Albert, Lavina, Elizabeth, Sarah, Lottie and Warren.

The children born to James F. Sloan and his wife Martha, who was a daughter of Isaiah Oliphant, of Venango County, were as follows: Foster; Richard, who married Sarah McKinney, daughter of Robert McKinney, has five children—R. C., Zella, James, Gertrude and Oscar; Eli, who married Ella Scott, daughter of William Scott, has five children—Wilbert, Austin, Henry, Frank, Edward and Lester; Calvin, who married Annie Taylor, daughter of Elias Taylor of Venango Township, has two children, Ethel and Earl; Mary Elizabeth, resides at home; Samuel, who married Katherine Brown, has one daughter, Martha; Margaret, who married Fred Campbell, of Ashtabula, Ohio, has two children, Clinton and Ethel; James Austin, who resides in Montana, has two children, Gladys and Hazel; Silas, Nancy J., Rosa B. and Sarah, all residing at home; and Herman, who is deceased.

Foster Sloan obtained his early education in the Pisgah School and later had one

term at Clintonville, following which he took up farm duties and continued to assist his father until he went to teaming in the oil fields near his home, but later returned to the farm. Prior to his death, the father sold twenty-five acres of the homestead to his son Calvin and the remainder to Foster, who has remained on the place ever since and has developed the property to its full extent. He has fine farming land and two productive orchards, five producing oil wells and a private coal bank has been opened. He has also seven acres yet in timber and devotes about eight acres to pasturage. He assisted in the erection of all his farm buildings, with the exception of the barn, which his father put up when Foster was an infant.

In politics, Mr. Sloan is a Republican and he is a member of the Republican Township Committee. At different times he has held local offices, for nine years being the very efficient township auditor. He is a leading member of the United Presbyterian Church at Eau Claire, of which he is treasurer and one of the trustees.

SAMUEL T. DODD, a representative citizen and secretary of the council of Fairview, Pennsylvania, operates a valuable farm of twenty-four acres in Fairview Township, Butler County, and is also a veteran of the great Civil War. He was born at Orange, Essex County, New Jersey, December 23, 1838, and is a son of Samuel T. and Eliza T. (Sisco) Dodd, whose other seven children were Zebina, Israel L., Stephen H., John, James, Joseph B., and Phoebe. Samuel T. is the only surviving member of this family.

Samuel T. Dodd went to Ohio early in life, and in 1863, at Monroeville, that State, enlisted in Company C, Eighty-eighth Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf., with which company he served three months, during which time he participated in the battle of Nashville. He re-enlisted in Company H,

Sixty-fourth Ohio Regiment, with which he served bravely for eleven months, and received his honorable discharge at Columbus, Ohio, in 1865. Mr. Dodd came to Butler County, Pennsylvania, in 1874, settling at Millerstown, where he resided for about four months, and then removed to Troutman, Concord Township, where he was employed in the oil fields until 1877, in which year he turned his attention to agriculture in Fairview Township. He has cultivated the farm to a highly fertile state, and on it also are located one producing oil well and a valuable coal bank. Since 1901 Mr. Dodd has made his home in Fairview, where he has become prominent in municipal affairs, having been school director for two years, and at present being secretary of the council.

On September 5, 1876, Mr. Dodd was married at the William Ellenberger home to Mary E. Ellenberger, who is a daughter of William and Harriet (Reep) Ellenberger, old settlers of Butler County. The four children of this union are as follows: Laura P., who married Albert Palmer, of Indiana County, has five children—Ruth V., Samuel A., Margaret M., Harry R., and Alice L.; Harriet E., a school teacher at Kepples Corners; William T., living at Mineral, W. Va., who married Celia Thornhill; and Elmer R., an employe of the mail service, who is living at home with his parents. Mr. Dodd is a member of Campbell Post, Grand Army of the Republic. Mrs. Dodd is a member of the Reformed Church.

WILLIAM HUMPHREY, who for many years has been one of the most active business men in the western part of Butler County, Pennsylvania, is with his two sons, J. R. and E. W. Humphrey, owner and proprietor of a large general store at Portersville. He has followed this business in Portersville for more than forty years, and also for many years engaged as a civil engineer. In season, he is a wool buyer on

an extensive scale. He is prominently known throughout the vicinity, and wherever known is respected and highly esteemed.

Mr. Humphrey was born on the old Humphrey homestead in Worth Township, Butler County, August 22, 1835, and is a son of William, Sr., and Elizabeth (Dunbar) Humphrey, and a grandson of Thomas and Ruth (Coulter) Humphrey. Thomas, the grandfather, came to the United States from Wales, and first took up his residence in Greensburg, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. He and his wife later made the trip on horseback to Butler County, and were among the very earliest settlers of Worth Township, arriving some time during the year 1798. He acquired and largely cleared a tract of 400 acres of land, on which he lived until his death in 1839. He and his wife were buried in the cemetery at Plain Grove, in Lawrence County. They were of the Presbyterian faith. William Humphrey, father of the subject of this sketch, was born on the old farm in Worth Township, and although he learned the trade of a carpenter in early life, his chief occupation was farming.

William Humphrey, whose name heads this record, was reared on the farm and received a good schooling for those days. He learned surveying in the schools and followed that profession off and on for a score of years, surveying much of the land in this part of the county. He became a partner to James Newton in the general merchandise business at Portersville in 1869, but sold out and established a store for himself at his present location, where he has continued with uninterrupted success to the present time. His two sons were later taken into the firm and now perform most of the active duties in connection with the business. The store is completely stocked with a large line of goods, and would be a credit to a village many times larger than Portersville.

In 1856 William Humphrey was married to Elizabeth Riddle, a daughter of John and Margaret (Hay) Riddle. Mr. and Mrs. Humphrey are parents of the following: James, who lives at home; John Riddle, who is in partnership with his father; Newton, M. D., a graduate of the Medical Department of the Western University of Pennsylvania, and a practicing physician at Sharpsburg; Margaret, who married Rev. W. H. Sloan of Hooker, Pennsylvania, and has three children—William, Elizabeth and Helen; and Edwin W., who is a partner in the store and secretary and manager of the Portersville Telephone Company. John Riddle Humphrey married Laura Moore and has three children—Ernest, Helen and Walter. Dr. Newton Humphrey married Florence Depne and has a son, William D. Religiously, the subject of this sketch has been very active in the Presbyterian Church, of which he has been elder for twenty-five years. He served more than a quarter of a century as Sunday School teacher but finally retired from that duty. Politically, he has been a firm advocate of Prohibition principles for some years.

JOHN BYERS, who has been extensively engaged as a contractor and carpenter for more than half a century, has a comfortable home in Venango Township, located about two and a half miles north of the borough of Eau Claire. He was born in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, March 15, 1836, and is a son of Fred and Elizabeth (Sowers) Byers.

Fred and Elizabeth Byers became parents of the following children: Samuel, who died in infancy; Jacob, who also died in infancy; William, who married Lucy Hilliard, a daughter of Philip Hilliard; Mary, wife of William King of Butler County; Margaret, wife of James Blair of Butler County; Phoebe, wife of David Sloan of Butler County; Fred S., who married Sarah Sloan, a daughter of James



WILLIAM A. STEIN

Sloan; Elizabeth, who married Joseph Sloan of Butler County; John, subject of this sketch; and Katherine, deceased.

John Byers attended school at Annandale, after which he learned the trade of a carpenter under William Shira of this county. He was married in 1858 and at that time moved to Rockland, Venango County, but later returned to Butler County and took up his residence in Venango Township, where he purchased a small tract of twenty-four acres, from Jesse Jones. He subsequently disposed of six acres of this place and retains eighteen acres, although he does no farming. He erected a comfortable home on the place and built all of the other buildings, making it a most desirable country home. Carpentering and contracting has continued his business since early manhood and he has erected many of the residences, barns and public buildings in this part of the county. He assisted in building the East Unity Church, and also two churches in Eau Claire. He is a man of wonderful constitution, and was never sick but once in his life, upon that occasion being taken with typhoid fever; he is still capable of doing a hard day's work.

Mr. Byers was married November 5, 1858, to Mary Eakins, a daughter of Samuel Eakins of Venango County, and they reared a large family of children, as follows: Emma, Samuel Harvey, Alice, Cassie, Elmer, Mertilla, Adda, Mary, James Marshall, and Joseph Edison. Emma Byers married Samuel Kerr of Mercer County, and is the mother of four children—Belle, John, Pearl and Mary. Samuel Harvey Byers was first married to Selina Williams, a daughter of John Williams, and they had three children: Mary Wilda, Earl and Roy. His second marriage was with Olive Meals, a daughter of Samuel Meals of Butler County. Alice Byers married William Calvin Jamison, and four children were born to them: Myrtle, Beulah, Jessie and John. Cassie Byers be-

came the wife of James Campbell of Venango County, and they have three children—Charles, Carrie and John. Elmer Byers married Sephina Jacob, a daughter of Jonah Jacob, and the following is the offspring of their union: Lulu, Burton, Jonah, Sylvia, Lena and Alice. Mertilla Byers married Frank Eakins of Venango County and they have three children—Carrie, Jennie and Bessie. Adda Byers married Edward Kingsley of Butler County and their children are as follows: Leona, Mary, Alice, Meliss, Delmar and Frances. Mary Byers is the wife of Ephraim Sloan of Butler County, and they have the following children: Carl, Loyal, Raymond, Alice and Wilma. James Marshall Byers married Clara Sloan, a daughter of Washington Sloan of Butler County, and they have four children—Forest, Lloyd, Dorothy and Wayne. Joseph Edison Byers married Harriet Cross, a daughter of William Cross, and they have a son and a daughter, Isabelle and Harold.

John Byers has for fifty years been a member of the United Presbyterian Church of East Unity, and in politics is a Prohibitionist.

WILLIAM A. STEIN, one of the stirring citizens of Butler, who has been an important factor in the business and financial prosperity of the city, was born at Butler, Pennsylvania, October 9, 1853, and is the eldest son of Louis and Matilda (Dieker) Stein. His education was acquired in the public schools and at Witherpoon Institute. He entered business life in 1873, as his father's clerk, and so continued for nine years, when he became a member of the firm of L. Stein & Son. His business interests have since greatly expanded. He was one of the organizers of the Standard Plate Glass Company, of Butler, and one of its original stockholders, and at present is serving as second vice president of the Butler Savings and Trust Company. He has met all demands

made on his business capacity, and has attained a position as one of the reliable and substantial citizens of Butler. Mr. Stein is a Free Mason, being past master and secretary of Butler Lodge, No. 272 F. & A. M., and also secretary of the Chapter, R. A. M. He has been president of the Butler Business Men's Association since its organization. His political affiliations are with the Republican party.

In 1878, Mr. Stein was united in marriage with Amelia Vogeley, a daughter of William Vogeley. His family includes six children: Gertrude F., Cora M., Alberta L., Clarence L., Emily H. and Janet V. The family residence is at No. 227 Mifflin Street. Mr. Stein attends the German Lutheran Church.

Louis B. Stein, born December 28, 1855, is secretary and treasurer of the Butler Savings and Trust Company. In 1885 he married Julia Wisener and they have two children: Laura M., wife of Fred T. Roessing, son of W. P. Roessing, and Edna M.

Albert O. Stein, born March 23, 1858, is connected with the firm of L. Stein & Son, and resides with his mother at the family residence at No. 127 Mifflin Street.

SAMUEL H. TEMPLETON, who has been postmaster at Baldwin, Fairview Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, since 1887, is a most efficient public official and enjoys great popularity. He was born near Middlesex, in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, November 15, 1859, and is a son of Philip T. and Lucinda (Burford) Templeton, both natives of Armstrong County.

Philip T. Templeton, who met with success in the oil fields, was born September 10, 1830, and died December 27, 1902. He married Lucinda Burford, who was born March 12, 1837, and now makes her home with the subject of this record. Six children were the offspring of this marriage: Mary I. (Black), deceased; Edith M., who

married George W. Boord of Turtle Creek, Allegheny County; Carrie C., who died at the age of five years; Samuel H.; and two who died in infancy. Mary I., the eldest of the family, was married to R. N. Black of Harrisville, Butler County, and both are now deceased; they were parents of a son, Edward T., now seventeen years of age, who makes his home with the subject of this sketch.

Samuel H. Templeton lived in Armstrong County until 1878, then moved to Baldwin where his father had oil interests. He attended the Mill school at Brady's Bend, in Armstrong County, receiving a good public school education. In 1887 he was made postmaster at Baldwin and has since filled that position in a most creditable manner. In religious attachment he is a member of the Methodist Church, to which his parents also belonged.

WILLIAM P. HINES, general merchant at West Liberty, owns a valuable farm of twenty-eight acres, in Brady Township and within the limits of West Liberty borough. He was born in Slippery Rock Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, April, 5, 1846, on the farm now occupied by his brother, G. W. Hines. His parents were William and Margaret (Robison) Hines, both of old and prominent Butler County families.

William P. Hines was reared on the home farm in Slippery Rock Township and has always devoted himself more or less to farming and stockraising, having purchased his present property in 1873. He has erected excellent buildings and utilizes a part of the residence for store purposes, carrying a full line of dry goods and groceries calculated to meet the wants of neighboring farmers. Mr. Hines was married to Miss Olive Boyd, who was born in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, and resided at Harlansburg for some years, where she attended school. She is a daugh-

ter of Jackson and Sarah A. (Nelson) Boyd. Mr. and Mrs. Hines are members of the West Liberty Methodist Episcopal Church.

BERTON EUGENE SLOAN, general farmer residing on his valuable property of sixty-two acres, which is situated in Venango Township, two and one-half miles north of Eau Claire, was born in Allegheny Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, August 13, 1877, and is a son of Lyeurgus C. and Laura (Slagle) Sloan.

The paternal grandparents of Mr. Sloan were Andrew and Rachel (Say) Sloan and they had thirteen children, namely: Lyeurgus C., father of Berton Eugene Sloan; Mina, who married Hugh Morgan, of Butler, Pennsylvania; David; Anna, who married James Bell; Margaret, who married Alexander Wilson; James, who married Lou Wagner; Samuel; William; Tressa, who married Finley Hosaek; Jennie, who married James Shane; Ulysses, who married Edna Walter; Elizabeth, who married Abraham Carnahan; and an infant that died.

The children born to the parents of Berton Eugene Sloan were: Sarah, who married Melvin Sloan, and has two children, Floyd and Keath; Lillian; Berton E.; and Nellie, who married Arthur Blair.

Berton E. Sloan attended school at Six Points and in Cherry Valley and then gave his father assistance on the home farm until his marriage, after which he rented the farm for four years and then purchased his present one, on which he engages in general farming. A test has been made and gas has been discovered on his farm, but no oil, and there is one open coal bank which may prove very profitable in the future. Mr. Sloan keeps up his fine orchard and otherwise develops his farm. Farm buildings were standing when he purchased here but he has added others, a wagon shed and a very fine residence. When not devoting his attention to his

land, Mr. Sloan is engaged in teaming through the neighboring oil fields.

On September 20, 1899, Mr. Sloan was married to Miss Margaret Henry, a daughter of William Henry, of Allegheny Township, and they have one son, Henry, who is attending school. Mr. and Mrs. Sloan are members of the Scrub Grass Presbyterian Church, in Venango County. In politics he is a Republican. He is a well informed, reliable and representative citizen of his section.

JOSEPH BARRON, one of Worth Township's most substantial citizens, resides on his large estate known as the Slippery Rock Stock Farm, which contains 325 acres and is situated on Slippery Rock Creek, on the old mill road, four miles from Slippery Rock. Mr. Barron was born September 30, 1854, on a farm that adjoins his own, in Worth Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Robert and Mary (Shaffer) Barron.

The parents of Mr. Barron are among the older residents of Worth Township, well known and highly esteemed. The father was born in Ireland and came to America when nineteen years of age, landing at Baltimore, Maryland, from which city he came directly to Butler County, where an aunt was then living. His father died in Ireland and his mother married again and subsequently Robert Barron sent for his mother and step-father and established them in a home in Butler County. He learned the plastering trade, found plenty of work and was saving with his money and after his marriage bought 100 acres of his present farm in Worth Township and continued to add to his possessions until he owned 300 acres. He became a man of consequence in county affairs and was elected a county commissioner and since retiring from that office has lived a quiet life. Robert Barron and wife had five children born to them, namely: Mary, who is the wife of Alfred

Grossman; Elverda, who is the wife of J. C. Millaman; Lizzie J., who is the wife of Patterson Martin; and Joseph and Robert J., deceased.

Joseph Barron was reared in Worth Township and his boyhood and youth were alternately spent in school and in work on the home farm. On his large estate he carries on general cultivation of the soil, but devotes a large part of his land and attention to the breeding of the fine stock which has made the Slippery Rock Stock Farm known all through this section of the state. He has made a specialty of raising sheep and has a reputation in this line all over the United States. In association with his son James, he owns at the present writing, 230 fine sheep, all thoroughbred Merinos, Delaines, Ramhouletts, South-downs, Lincolns, Shropshires and Highlanders. These sheep have been on exhibition at different fairs for a number of years. In 1904, at the St. Louis Exposition, Mr. Barron took the grand prize against the whole world, in Delaine wool, which is conceded the best wool raised. This wool went to the Pennsylvania State Agricultural College for purposes of educating students in this commodity. In addition to growing the best sheep in Western Pennsylvania, Mr. Barron raises also prize winning hogs and cattle, giving the preference to Berkshire and Poland-China swine and Shorthorn Durham cattle. Mr. Barron has done a great deal in the way of raising the standard in live stock in this section. Mr. Barron has excellent accommodations provided for his stock and poultry, their great value requiring careful attention, as a loss of a single specimen is a very serious matter.

In 1879 Mr. Barron married Miss Elizabeth Black, who is a daughter of Alexander Black, and they have had twelve children, namely: Charles S., deceased; Harry C., who is a graduate of the Slippery Rock Normal School and a successful teacher in Westmoreland County; Edith, who is a

popular teacher at West Newton and also a graduate of the Slippery Rock Normal School; Bessie, also a teacher at West Newton, who graduated at the Slippery Rock Normal School; James, who is the practical stockman on the farm and his father's able assistant in all his enterprises; Angeline, who is in the senior year at the Slippery Rock Normal School; Zina, Lois, Waldo and Esther, all bright students in the public school, and Frances Willard and Rath, the little ones at home. Mr. Barron with his family belongs to the United Presbyterian Church at Slippery Rock. In politics he is a Republican.

WILLIAM STOREY, who served through nearly the entire Civil War and participated in many of the most important engagements of that great struggle, is a prosperous farmer of Fairview Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, making his residence in the village of Fairview. He was born on a farm about one mile south of this village, December 31, 1835, and is a son of William and Mary (Smith) Storey. His grandfather, Alexander Storey, came from Ireland at an early date, bringing his family with him, and they were twenty-one weeks on the water.

William Storey, Sr., father of the subject of this record, was born in Ireland and was eight years of age when his parents brought him to the United States. He was reared to maturity in Fairview Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, where his father owned a tract of 400 acres of land. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and upon his return from the front took up farming, which he followed all his days, dying at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. He was married to Mary Smith, who was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, and died in December, 1876, aged eighty-three years. They were parents of ten children, namely: Elizabeth, Alexander, Martha, Nancy, Ellen, Mary,



MR. AND MRS. ALBERT SMITH

Margaret, Mathew S., Ann and William. Elizabeth and William are the survivors of this family. The former, who lives in Washington Township, Butler County, is the widow of Alexander Clark and has the following children: Alexander, William, Daniel, John and McClellan.

William Storey, whose name heads this record, was reared and has always lived in Fairview Township, excepting that period spent in the Union Army. After completing his schooling he devoted his attention to farming and lived on the home farm until 1874, when he moved to the village of Fairview. He is at present the owner of two good town properties and has a valuable tract of twelve acres in the county near by. In August, 1861, he enlisted as a private for three years in Company H, 102nd Regiment, Penna. Vol. Inf., and at the end of that term re-enlisted. He served in the Army of the Potomac, under Grant, participating at the Wilderness, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg, and then was under Sheridan at Winchester, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek. He returned with his regiment to the Army of the Potomac and was at the taking of Petersburg and the surrender of Lee. He was slightly injured at Petersburg, but did not leave the command. At the close of the war he was mustered out at Washington, after which he returned to his home.

Mr. Storey was married February 14, 1867, in Armstrong County, to Miss Eliza Ann Hayse, a daughter of Robert and Debora J. Hlayse of Armstrong County, and they became parents of the following: Jennie D., a music teacher of Denver, Colorado; Harvey L., who was engaged in conducting a general store at Karns City until the destruction of his establishment by fire, and is now living at home; Charles M., employed in the steel car works at Butler, who married Netta Chambers, whose death occurred in July, 1908; William H., who is engaged in farming and lives at home; John B., principal of the schools at Mars,

Butler County, who married a Miss Burke and has a daughter, Catherine; and Maria P., wife of Bert Michael of Fairview, by whom she has three children—Margaret A., Dorothy E. and Ward B. Mr. Storey has frequently filled local offices of trust, serving three years as justice of the peace, ten years as school director, and two years as health officer, in which capacity he now serves. He is a member of Campbell Post, G. A. R. of Petrolia. His son, John B., enlisted for service during the Spanish-American War. Religiously the family is Presbyterian.

ALBERT SMITH, a prosperous farmer and well known operator in the oil and gas fields, is the owner of a farm of 110 acres located about a mile and three-quarters from Great Belt on the Coylesville Road, in Clearfield Township. He is a son of Herman J. and Lena (Eyght) Smith, who lived at Herman in Butler County. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch came from Germany at an early date and settled at Herman, owning and clearing much of the land about that village. Herman J. Smith was a farmer and blacksmith at Herman and a man of considerable importance in the community.

Albert Smith was born in 1851 and was educated in the public schools. He turned his attention to farming at an early date, and has continued to the present time, although he has given some of his time to other interests. He has one of the finest residences in the township, and his other buildings are in keeping with it. He has followed general farming and has raised considerable fine stock. Mr. Smith is an oil and gas promoter and has leased considerable land for that purpose in this section of the county. He furnishes gas to the country round about and has met with success in this branch of his business. In 1871 he went to California and stayed there for some years, returning in 1877. While there he ran a stage line of his

own between Los Angeles and Calanthia, Cal. In August, 1877, he went into the hotel business at Herman, Butler County, Penna., and so continued for nine years, during eight years of which time he was postmaster at Herman. In addition to these activities he also raised horses and cattle. Thus it will be seen that Mr. Smith has been a busy man and has seen a considerable and interesting portion of this great country. Whatever measure of success he has achieved is due to his own enterprise and good business foresight. He has always been industrious and is known throughout the township and beyond its limits as a good and reliable citizen.

At the age of twenty-four years Mr. Smith married Miss Mary Stutz, a daughter of Conrad Stutz, who came from Germany to Butler County, Penna. Eleven children were born to them, namely: Eugene, Addellia, Henrietta, Windilena, Viola, Elnore, Camilla, Laura, Bertilla, Clarence, and Alvin.

Windilena married Albert J. Schiebel and has three children—Ralph, Harry, and Bernard. Elnore married Perry E. Stubblefield and has one daughter—Thelma. Viola married Peter A. Michaels. Religiously the family is Catholic and takes an active part in church affairs.

JOHN CALVIN SCOTT, general farmer, owning with his wife 100 acres of excellent land in Eau Claire Borough and thirty acres in Venango Township, has spent his whole life in Butler County, Pennsylvania, and was born in Muddy Creek Township, June 29, 1849. His parents were John and Jane (Wright) Scott.

The parents of Mr. Scott were old residents of Muddy Creek Township and they had the following children born to them: William, who married Margaret C. Wilson, daughter of James Wilson, also of Butler County, and had four children—John, Odessa, Laverne and James; James, who

married Mary Brown, daughter of James Brown, of Lawrence County, and has one daughter, Dora; Anna Margaret, who married Mac Fulton, then of Oil City, Pennsylvania, but now of Scott, Webster County, Nebraska, and has four children—Jennie, Herbert, Jessie and Etta; Rachel, who married Robert Moore, of Portersville, and has eight children—Cora, James, Anna, Sarah, Mary, Nannie, Robert and Frances; Elizabeth, who married Robert Clelland, of Muddy Creek Township, and has one son, Scott; John Calvin; and Joseph, the youngest of the family, who resides in Nebraska, and is unmarried.

John Calvin Scott attended the Pleasant Hill and the Boulder Schools, in Muddy Creek Township, after which he worked until his marriage, on different farms through the county. He was married in 1871, after which he rented land in Muddy Creek Township for two years and then bought a farm in Franklin Township, on which he lived for ten years, then sold out and bought 130 acres in Venango Township, fifty acres of which he subsequently sold to Mary Kennedy, to whom he later sold thirty more. When Mary Kennedy died it was found that she had willed the eighty acres to Mrs. Mary E. Scott, wife of John Calvin Scott. Of land that he owned, Mr. Scott also sold fifty acres to John M. Eakins, of Eau Claire. After taking possession of this farm Mr. Scott found all the present buildings here but a large amount of repairing had to be done and he has continued to make improvements. He has sixty acres under the plow, has twenty acres devoted to pasturage, has an excellent orchard and two veins of coal have been discovered. A test well made the presence of gas certain, but Mr. Scott has none of his land leased at the present time for experimenting.

On May 1, 1871, Mr. Scott was married to Miss Mary Eleanor Kennedy, who is a daughter of Amos and Margaret Kennedy, who reside near Prospect, Butler County.

They have had ten children born to them, as follows: Nettie Tazetta, who married R. J. McCandless, of Eau Claire; Amy Blanche, who married W. E. Mahood, of North Hope, has five children—Josephine, William, Reed, Roy and James; Francis, who married Margaret Grossman, daughter of John Grossman; Maude, who died November 16, 1896; Jane, who resides at home; Louisa, who married Prof. A. W. Kelly, of Bridgeville, Pennsylvania, has one child, Louisa; John, who is a lineman with the Eau Claire Telephone Company; David, who died in infancy; Paul, who is attending school at Bridgeville; and Helen, who is in the class of 1911, at Eau Claire Academy. Mr. Scott and family are members of the United Presbyterian Church at Eau Claire, and Miss Helen is a member of the church choir. In his political views Mr. Scott is a Republican, but has never sought office. He is one of the solid, reliable, respected citizens of his township.

A. D. KEPPLER, a life-long resident and well known oil producer of Buena Vista, Fairview Township, was born May 13, 1864, on his present farm of 53 acres, and is a son of Isaac and Mary (Thorn) Kepple.

Isaac Kepple was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, but at an early period came to Butler County and settled on the farm now owned by our subject. He married Mary Thorn and reared a family of four children, namely: Angeline; William, married Elizabeth Ellenburger and has a family of seven children, all living; Winfield, and A. D., the subject of this sketch. Isaac Kepple died in 1898 and was survived by his widow until 1904.

A. D. Kepple was reared on his father's farm and early in life learned the painter's trade, at which he worked a number of years. He then began drilling oil wells and is still actively engaged as an oil producer, which he manages in connection with his farming interests. There are two pro-

ducing oil wells on his farm, which he and his brother inherited from their father, our subject later buying his brother's interest.

October 19, 1898, Mr. Kepple was joined in marriage with Beulah Mary Fleeger, a daughter of William B. and Nancy (Graham) Fleeger of Greece City, Butler County. Mrs. Kepple is one of a family of seven children born to her parents: Ella; George; Walter; Adda; Beulah; Mary (Mrs. Kepple); William; and Inez. Mrs. Kepple's mother is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Kepple are the parents of the following children: Marjorie, Robert, Frank, Hugh, and Walter. In fraternal societies, Mr. Kepple is associated with the Knights of Pythias lodge of Chicora.

HENDERSON OLIVER, a well known and affluent farmer of Muddy Creek Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, is the owner of two good farms in that township, constituting in all about 260 acres of valuable land. His home farm is located about one mile from Portersville, on the New Castle Road, and is highly improved and modernly equipped with a large brick home and substantial outbuildings. He at the present time is living in retirement from business activity, but still continues to take an active and public-spirited interest in the welfare and development of the community.

Henderson Oliver was born on his father's farm near Portersville Station, in Muddy Creek Township, May 6, 1834, that farm being later traded for the old hotel in Portersville. He is a son of John and Jane (Stewart) Oliver, and grandson of Thomas and Sarah (Patterson) Oliver. John Oliver was a farmer by occupation and was born in England, being a young man when he accompanied his parents to this country. Thomas Oliver was well along in years when he came to this country and located in Muddy Creek Township; he was buried at Moundville, in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania. The subject of

this sketch was one of the following children born to his parents, of whom the two oldest are the survivors: Henderson, Sarah, widow of John Glenn, Eliza, John, Sidney, and Jeannette.

Mr. Oliver spent his boyhood on the farm and received a meagre education in the public schools, such as they were in that day. He then clerked for a time in a general store at Portersville, and was later taken into the business as a partner. We next find him engaged in the oil fields, but he soon turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, which has occupied his time during a greater part of his active career. In addition to his home farm, he has a tract of land about two miles south of Portersville, lying on the road connecting the Yellow Creek and Prospect roads. Mr. Oliver has raised forty-eight crops of strawberries and sold to one house, wholesale, for thirty-eight years, and in that time has seen frost, hail, drouth and some sunshine.

February 9, 1860, Mr. Oliver was joined in marriage with Jane Kennedy, a daughter of Daniel and Cassandra Kennedy, and a granddaughter of David and Jane (Grayson) Kennedy, who came to this country from County Kilkenny, Ireland. David Kennedy first located at Philadelphia, and later moved west to Butler County, Pennsylvania, where he acquired some 300 acres of land about three miles south of Portersville. Four children were born to the subject of this sketch and his estimable wife, namely: Eliza, who lives at home; Frank, who married Miss Jennie Koch, and has two children, Mary Jane and Wilma; Charles, who is unmarried and lives at home; and Edward, who also lives at home and with his brother, Charles, carries on the operations on the farm. Religiously, Mr. Oliver is a Presbyterian.

WILBERT LAMONT CALER, a well known merchant of Eau Claire and a member of the firm of W. C. Jamison and Com-

pany, has had a wide and varied experience in the business world. He is at the present time president of the board of Eau Claire Academy, and is secretary of the borough council. He is a native of this borough, the date of his birth being November 9, 1876, and is a son of James B. and Mary Elizabeth (Tebay) Caler.

James B. Caler received his educational training in the public schools at Lisbon, Ohio, after which he learned the trade of a marble cutter. He moved to Butler County, where he at different times was engaged in business at Eau Claire, Prospect, Evans City and the borough of Butler. He died at Warren, Pennsylvania, and was brought back to Eau Claire for interment. He married Mary E. Tebay, a daughter of William Tebay of Eau Claire, and to them were born the following: Clarence C., deceased; Wilbert L.; Arthur, deceased; and Pearl, who married Frank Stauffer of Landisville, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and has two children living—Marion and Robert Lamont.

Wilbert L. Caler first attended school in the basement of the M. E. Church at Eau Claire, the public school being held there at that time, and later attended Prospect Academy. When his parents moved to Millerstown, or Chicora, he entered the grocery store of J. C. Martland. He next worked two years in the Leechburg Rolling Mills, after which he returned to Millerstown and worked in the machine shops for William Westerman. He conducted a feather renovator at Chicora four months, and then engaged in the fish business until he went out on the road as advance agent for the Monarch Ethiopian Company. The company became stranded at Mt. Alton, near Bradford, and Mr. Caler walked more than 100 miles in two feet of snow to get back home. He met with some novel experiences in roughing it for a time and saw much country. He finally returned to Chicora as grocery clerk for W. W. Campbell, and then became part owner of a bakery.

After about three months he bought out his partner's interest, and conducted the business successfully for one year. He sold out the business and went to Pittsburg, where he clerked in a grocery for two weeks, then entered the employ of the Miller Grocery Company. He became foreman for the Grand Union Tea Company, and later salesman for the Reineke Wilson Company, in the stove and range department, his work taking him to Ohio, Michigan and Kentucky. After his marriage he settled down at Eau Claire, buying an interest in the store of W. C. Jamison & Company, with which he has since been identified in a most successful manner.

Wilbert L. Caler was united in marriage with Myrtle May Jamison, a daughter of W. C. Jamison of Eau Claire, and they had the following offspring: Harold Lamont, deceased; Wayne A.; and May Lucile. Religiously, they are members of the M. E. Church, in which Mrs. Caler sings in the choir. Mr. Caler is a member of the Empire Quartet of the church, was superintendent of the Sabbath School for one year, and assistant superintendent for the year of 1909. He is a Republican in politics. In political affiliation he is a member of Lodge No. 111, I. O. O. F., at Hilliard, and of the Knights of Pythias at Chicora.

E. C. THOMPSON, M. D., physician and surgeon at West Liberty, is one of the borough's leading citizens. Dr. Thompson was born on his father's farm in Brady Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, July 14, 1861, and is a son of Solomon R. and Martha (McCandless) Thompson.

Dr. Thompson was reared in Brady Township and there attended the district schools, then entered West Sunbury Academy, later attending Grove City College. He then turned his attention to the study of medicine and in 1882 entered old Jefferson College, Philadelphia, where he was a student in 1882-3 and in the latter year entered the medical department of the

Western Reserve College at Cleveland, Ohio, where he was graduated and received his medical degree, in 1885. He immediately settled at West Liberty and here has built up a large and lucrative practice and at the same time has taken an active interest in all that pertains to the public welfare of the place.

Dr. Thompson was married to Miss Berdena Stapleton, a daughter of David Stapleton, and they had two daughters, Franc (deceased), and Mary Lucile, who is a student at Grove City College. Dr. Thompson and family are members of the United Presbyterian Church. Dr. Thompson belongs to families on both paternal and maternal sides which have long been particularly prominent in Butler County.

ROBERT EAKIN, who has been prominently engaged in carpentering and contracting for many years, is now living in practical retirement at Eau Claire. He was born in Irwin Township, Venango County, Pennsylvania, January 1, 1843, and is a son of John M., Jr., and Elizabeth (Campbell) Eakin, and a grandson of John M. Eakin, Sr.

John M. Eakin, Sr., was united in marriage with Margaret Campbell, a native of Ireland, and to them were born the following: John M., Jr.; David, who married Rose McClintock and had the following children,—Margaret, David M., Eliza Jane, Catherine and one who died young; Elizabeth, who married William Blair and had four children—John, Rachel, Rebecca and Louise; Margaret, who became the wife of Robert Bovard and had the following children—John, James, Thomas and Samuel; and Thomas, who married Eliza Blair, daughter of Robert Blair, and whose children were: Nancy Jane, John McClelland, Robert Stewart, Lavina, Mary, Thomas and Carluis.

John M. Eakin, Jr., was joined in marriage with Elizabeth Campbell, whose father, David Campbell, came to this coun-

try from Scotland. The issue of their union was as follows: David, who married Julia McDowell, a daughter of Isaiah McDowell, and had the following children: Warren Rennie, Ada Blanche, Silas G. and William; Thomas, who married Susan Myers, a daughter of George Myers; Robert, subject of this biography; John Alexander, who married Sarah Bennett, a daughter of David Bennett, by whom he had the following children—Stella, Ord, Jessie, Floyd, Winnie and Ruth; Mary Ann; Margaret Elizabeth, wife of Emory Myers, by whom she has a son, Henry; Maria, deceased; and Jane, who also is deceased.

Robert Eakin first attended school at Wesley, in Venango County, and later Green High School, in Green Township, Trumbull County, Ohio. He entered the Union Army early in the war of the Rebellion, and served three years and three months in a most creditable manner. He bore the rank of duty sergeant and saw much hard fighting during his enlistment. He was taken captive at Brown's Ferry, but before being removed from the field was rescued by the Union forces. After receiving an honorable discharge he returned home and began working at the trade of a carpenter at Oil Creek. He subsequently purchased a farm of David Hoover, located one and a half miles south of Eau Claire, in Venango Township. He engaged in agricultural pursuits, but devoted a portion of his time to working at his trade. He sold off all but seventy-five acres of his land, which he still owns, and moved to Eau Claire, where he purchased a good residence property. He then devoted himself exclusively to the work of contractor and builder, and erected many of the best buildings throughout this part of the country. He erected all of the buildings on the farm and has one of the best improved places in that vicinity.

Mr. Eakin was joined in marriage with Miss Aelsah Octavo Hall, a lady of most pleasing personality and a daughter of

Richard Hall. In religious attachment they are members of the Presbyterian church at Annisville, of which he is a trustee. He is a member of Eau Claire Post, No. 538, G. A. R., and is senior vice commander of the post. Mr. Eakin is a staunch Prohibitionist in politics, and frequently has been called upon to fill offices of public trust. He served as clerk and treasurer of Irwin Township, Venango County; is a member of the borough council at Eau Claire and street commissioner. He was formerly trustee and vice-president of the board of Eau Claire Academy.

PETER I. MAYS, an enterprising and successful farmer of Fairview Township, the owner of eighty acres of good farming land, was born on his present farm in this township May 11, 1858, a son of Solomon S. and Elizabeth (Kaylor) Mays. His paternal grandfather was Andrew Mays, one of the early settlers of Butler County, who came from Luzern County, Pennsylvania.

Solomon S. Mays, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Concord Township, Butler County, and was a life-long resident of this county, residing for over fifty years on the farm now owned and operated by his son Peter. His wife, in maidenhood Elizabeth Kaylor, was born at Brady's Bend, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania. Her grandfather, Leonard Kaylor, at an early day settled on the tract of land forming a part of the present farm of our subject, the tract then consisting of fifty acres, the other thirty acres having been added to it since at different times. Mr. and Mrs. Solomon S. Mays were the parents of four children—Margaret Ann, Elizabeth, Peter I., and Luella Jane, whose record in brief is as follows:

Margaret Ann married Herbert Bloom and resides at Curwensville, Clearfield County, Pennsylvania. She has six children, namely: Clayton, Peter I., Lee Roy, Alma E., deceased, Harry S., and Luella, deceased. Elizabeth Mays married J. C. Polliard and

SOLOMON S. MAYS



MRS. ELIZABETH K. MAYS



lives at Renfrew, this county. She has a large family of nine children—Cora May, George E., Emma J., Alma E., Laura A., Grace E., Francis J., William E., and Mary L. Of the above named children of Mr. and Mrs. Polliard, Cora May married William F. McGinnis and lives at Kittanning. She has four children—Ethel, William, George, and Walter.

Luella J. Mays is the wife of James McElroy of Armstrong County and lives in Fairview Township, Butler County. Her children are James H. and Mary E.

Solomon S. Mays died September 8, 1902, at the age of seventy-eight years. His wife Elizabeth is still living, having now attained the age of eighty-one. She resides with her son Peter, the subject of this notice.

Peter I. Mays, who has always resided at his present location, was early trained to farm life and labor and became a skilled and successful agriculturist. Besides cultivating the usual crops, he makes a specialty of hog raising, and has also cut some figure as an oil producer—a business that requires good judgment and intelligent operation. His success has been well deserved and he is now numbered among the substantial citizens of the township. Mr. Mays has no matrimonial record, as hitherto he has remained a bachelor.

DAVID HENRY LOGAN is a prosperous farmer of Jefferson Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, residing on a farm of 125 acres about five miles southeast of the borough of Butler, on the Saxonburg road. He was born in Jefferson Township, July 14, 1858, and is a son of David and Mary Ann (Sefton) Logan, David Logan having come from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and a grandson of Joseph and Elizabeth Logan.

Joseph Logan came from the North of Ireland to the United States and located first in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.

He subsequently came to Penn Township, Butler County, where he cleared and cultivated a tract of land, in addition to following his trade as a stone mason.

David Logan, father of the subject of this sketch, was a boy when he came from Lancaster County, and he here took to farming. He became owner of what is known as the Erastus Logan farm in Penn Township. His first marriage was with Elizabeth Davis, by whom he had the following children: Nancy J., deceased; John; Joseph, deceased; Levi; Baxter; Samuel, deceased; Matilda; Calvin, and Eliza B. His second union was with Mrs. Mary Ann Cox, nee Sefton, and they reared two children—David Henry, and Edward Perry, M. D., who is engaged in the practice of his profession at North Side, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

David Henry Logan was reared in Jefferson Township, and received his education in the public schools. He has always followed farming with uniformly good results and has a well improved place in every respect. Mr. Logan was joined in marriage with Miss Martha B. Cook, a daughter of Squire and Sarah (Miller) Cook of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. The following children are the issue of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Logan: Rev. Harvey Wilbur; George Clifford, who conducts a blacksmith shop in Jefferson Township; Earl Richard, who lives on the old farm; Elry Robinson and Glenn Baxter, the two last named being in school.

Rev. H. W. Logan, before completing his course at Grove City College, taught for three years in the public schools of this county. He was graduated from college with the class of '05 and the following Autumn entered the Allegheny Theological Seminary, from which he received his diploma in the Spring of 1908. In May of the same year he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Prescott Jack. George Clifford Logan was married to Miss Edith Grohman and they have two sons, Hollis

Henry and Emmerson Glenn. The family belongs to the United Presbyterian Church.

George Clifford Logan was married to Miss Edith Grohman, and they have a son, Hewitt Henry. Religiously, the family belongs to the United Presbyterian Church.

DAVID McCOLLOUGH is a prominent farmer of Fairview Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, and is the owner of a farm of 133 acres. He was born in this township, April 10, 1830, and is a son of William and Elizabeth (Rumbaugh) McCollough. His grandfather, John McCollough, came from Scotland and was one of the early settlers in Butler County. He served in the American army during the War of 1812.

William McCollough, father of the subject of this record, was born and reared in Butler County, where he always lived and engaged in farming. He died at the age of eighty-one years and six months. He married Elizabeth Rumbaugh, whose death occurred at the age of seventy-eight years, and they became parents of four children, as follows: Polly, deceased; David, Peter, and Samuel.

David McCollough was reared to maturity in Fairview Township, and received as good an education as the public schools of his boyhood period afforded. He has always devoted his energies to agricultural pursuits, and has met with unusually good results. His farm of 133 acres is well improved as to the residence and farm buildings, and the land is all under a high state of cultivation. He is a liberal minded and progressive citizen, who is accorded the good will and esteem of his fellow citizens to a high degree.

Mr. McCollough was united in marriage, December 8, 1853, with Miss Mary Emrick, now deceased, who was a daughter of William Emrick of Butler County. The following are the issue of their marriage: Elizabeth, who is the wife of John Lewis

of New York State, by whom she has eight children; Lydia E. of Little Washington, who is the widow of David Kirkland and has five children: Anna M., who is the wife of George Hayes of Little Washington and has eight children; William; Laura A.; Sarah; and Curtis, of Fairview Township, who married Ella Smith and has five children. Religiously, the family is of the Lutheran faith.

THOMAS H. HENON, residing on his valuable farm of 108 acres, which is favorably situated in one of the best sections of Washington Township, was born in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, February 17, 1852. His parents were Thomas M. and Hannah (Johnson) Henon.

The paternal grandfather of Mr. Henon was a native of Scotland. He was killed in the War of 1812, leaving his widow with an infant son, Thomas M., who was born January 1, 1812. The latter was married in early manhood to Hannah Johnson, who was a daughter of Richard Johnson, who was born in Ireland. To this marriage were born the following children: Cassandra, who married (first) Christopher Bower, and (second) Capt. William Lowery; James Harvey, who married Elizabeth Veyou; Mary Adell, who married Thomas Black, of Lawrence County; Richard M., who married Mary Jane Hilliard, of Butler County; Thomas H., who married Vienna C. Hilliard; and Elizabeth, who married Capt. Thomas Morns. The father of the above family made his home in Shenango Township, Lawrence County, and his business was railroad contracting until he retired.

Thomas H. Henon attended school in Shenango Township and then learned the trade of stone-cutter, and later stone work of all kinds, including bridge-building, together with structural iron work. Mr. Henon can point to a large amount of satisfactory work done in this line in former

years, but he devotes a large part of his attention to cultivating his land, carrying on general farming. He grows the usual grains of this climate and enough stock for his own use.

Mr. and Mrs. Henon have four children, namely: Harvey N., who married Lillian Adams, a daughter of Leander Adams, of Murrinsville, Pennsylvania, and has one child, Avalena C.; John C., who married Pearl Jack, of Annandale, Butler County; Goldie Adell, who married W. W. Patterson, of Hilliards, and has two children, Stillman Lee and Lillian Pearl; and David Leslie, who is a popular and successful teacher in the township schools. Mr. Henon and family are members of the English Lutheran Church at Annandale. In politics, he is a Democrat. He is no seeker for office, but consented to serve three terms as school director. He belongs to the Odd Fellows at Slippery Rock and is vice chancellor of the Knights of Pythias lodge at Hilliards. He is a well known and highly respected citizen of Washington Township.

LEWIS C. WICK, a well known and enterprising business citizen of Butler, was born in Slippery Rock Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, December 14, 1852, a son of Henry E. and Elizabeth Wick. His parents were both natives of this county, in which he himself has always resided, with the exception of four years spent in Bourbon, Indiana, and Chicago. He began industrial life at the age of sixteen years, entering a general store, where he acquired a knowledge of business methods, also engaging in the wholesale flour and feed business at Hilliards, Pennsylvania. He has remained interested in the lumber business up to the present time, being now the proprietor of one of the principal lumber and planing mills in the city, and conducting also a similar business at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

The Butler yard was started in February, 1884, by L. C. and Walter S. Wick, who in 1885 bought out the firms of Leech Bros., McGee & Dunlap, and W. C. Heiner. In March, 1887, Walter S. Wick sold his interest to C. R. Hammond, and in May, 1888, L. C. Wick bought out Mr. Hammond and has since been sole proprietor of the business, which is now in a very prosperous condition.

In addition to his activities in connection with the above mentioned concern, Mr. Wick is a large property holder, having over one hundred houses in Butler and Pittsburg. He is also a trustee of the Springdale Water Company, of which he was one of the chief promoters, a member of the board of managers of the Butler Silk Mill, and president of the American Mirror Company, in which he is one of the largest stockholders. A business man of more than ordinary sagacity, he has contributed largely to the success of the various enterprises with which he is or has been connected, and his judgment and experience along the lines of industrial enterprise are among the potent factors that have contributed to the present commercial and industrial prestige of the city of Butler.

Mr. Wick was first married February 10, 1874, to Mary Frances Curran, daughter of Samuel and Sarah Curran of Slippery Rock, Butler County, Pennsylvania, who died December 10, 1874. He was again married October 16, 1878, to Florence P. Curran, a daughter of Rev. Richard A. and Elizabeth Curran, of Decatur, Indiana. To this union have been born four children—Richard H.; Helen E. and Louisa O., both of whom are deceased; and Olive Bartine. Richard H. Wick is a member of the firm of L. C. Wick & Son, lumber dealers of Pittsburg. Olive B. resides at home with her parents. In politics Mr. Wick is a staunch Prohibitionist, casting his vote for that political party in 1882.

HENRY ERNEST MONTAG, a successful general farmer and stock-raiser of Jefferson Township, resides on a valuable farm of 100 acres, which is situated on the east side of the Saxonburg road, two and one-half miles from that town. He was born December 18, 1850, in Butler County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of John and Dorothy (Hesse) Montag.

John Montag came to America from Germany, leaving his parents in the old country. He had his own way to make in the world and worked hard to secure his farm in Jefferson Township. He married Dorothy Hesse and they had one child—Henry Ernest.

Henry Ernest Montag has spent his life in Butler County and is regarded as one of its leading citizens in the section where he went to school, engaged in industriously cultivating his own land, married and has reared a family which is a credit to its parents and the neighborhood. On February 13, 1872, Mr. Montag married Miss Mary Roenick, who is a daughter of Frederick and Elizabeth (Smith) Roenick. Mrs. Montag's mother was born in Germany and was nine years old when she was brought to America. To Mr. and Mrs. Montag eleven children have been born and there has been but one break in the family, August, the third child, having died. The eldest, Mena, married William Frederick and they have had five children—Viola, Edna, Henry, Arthur and Richard, Arthur being deceased. The eldest son of Mr. Montag, Henry, follows the carpenter's trade. He married Edna Grabe. Emma married Charles Bachman and they have five children—Lydia, Clarence, Gertrude, Elmer and Elsie. Charles works on his farm in the near neighborhood. Lydia resides at Freeport, Pennsylvania. Otilie lives at home. Frank carries on a huckster business, and Alfred, Elmer and Norman reside at home, the latter being still in school. Mr. Montag is a leading member of the

German Lutheran Church in Jefferson Township.

ALBERT ELIAS MALTBY, A.M., C.E., Ph.D., principal of the Slippery Rock State Normal Schools, at Slippery Rock, Butler County, Pennsylvania, has been identified with that institution during its entire existence, excepting the first eighteen months. He has had wide experience as an educator, has devoted much time to lecturing before teachers' institutes, and takes high rank in the profession.

Mr. Maltby was born in Fayetteville, near Syracuse, New York, October 27, 1850, and is a son of John and Rachel E. (Crawford) Maltby; he is of English descent. His father was superintendent of a paper mill in New York State. Albert E. Maltby attended the public schools at Fayetteville, and early in life learned the trade of a sash maker; while working at his trade, he gave vent to his ambitions by pursuing a course of study outside of work hours. He made rapid advancement in his work, becoming superintendent over ten men in the shop. At the age of twenty-two years he quit the shop and three days later matriculated at Cornell University. Ambitious, persevering and studious, he achieved a record in that institution full of honors. In addition to the civil engineering course, in which he was enrolled, he took a special literary course and also mastered the French, Spanish and German languages, which he became able to speak fluently. During his senior year he represented the university in an inter-collegiate mathematical contest held in New York City, the famous universities of the East competing. He graduated from Cornell in 1876, with the degree of C. E., and immediately thereafter was employed on the coast survey. He was appointed civil engineer in charge of the survey of the contested line between the countries of Guatemala and Mexico. He also followed en-



CHARLES BEAM



SAMUEL A. BEAM

gineering in the western part of this country a couple of years. In 1880 he took up the profession of teaching, accepting appointment as principal of a private school in Philadelphia. He continued there two years, then filled the chair of mathematics at the St. Lawrence University, in Northern New York State. From there he went to the Episcopal Church school at Toledo, Ohio, as principal, continuing one year, and since that time has been identified solely with Pennsylvania institutions. After teaching for a time in the public schools of Philadelphia, he in 1884 took up normal school work. He was professor of sciences at Indiana Normal School in this state until 1889, after which he was principal of the Model School at Millersville until he came to Slippery Rock. The subjects under his instruction in this institution are psychology, pedagogy and history of education. The high standard of the school has been continued during his regime, and he occupies a place high in the esteem of the students, and of the people of the community in general. Mr. Maltby is a director of the Citizens' National Bank of Slippery Rock.

He was united in marriage with Miss Harriet A. Dezell, a lady of accomplishments and refinement. Religiously, they are members of the Episcopal church.

SAMUEL AUSTIN BEAM, one of the leading citizens of Harmony, and owner of the Hotel Beam, has been a life long resident of Butler County, and comes of a family long established in this county. He was born April 1, 1847, in the building which is now known as the Beam House in Harmony, and is a son of George and Margaret (Enslin) Beam, and a grandson of Samuel Beam.

Samuel Beam, grandfather, was a blacksmith by trade, and at a very early period came from the eastern part of Pennsylvania and located in Beaver County about seven miles from Harmony. He subse-

quently returned east of the Alleghanies, in order to purchase an anvil and hammer. Upon returning to Beaver County he made his own tools and opened a shop, which he conducted successfully for many years. He was the father of the following children: George, father of our subject; Abram, Mrs. Dickey, Mrs. Bolton, Mrs. Welsh, Mrs. Graham, and Nancy, all now deceased.

George Beam, who was born in Beaver County in 1812, died in Harmony in 1888, aged seventy-six years. He was an extensive farmer and large land owner and banker, buying and selling in large tracts. He married Margaret Enslin, who was born east of the mountains in 1822. Her father also came from the eastern part of Pennsylvania and located first in Beaver County, later coming to Butler County, where he settled near Harmony. Mrs. Beam had five sisters, namely: Mrs. Sleppy; Mrs. Deitrich; Mrs. Dersheimer; Mrs. Pillow; and Mrs. Reiber. Seven children were born to the parents of our subject—Enslin, a resident of Allegheny, Pennsylvania; Samuel A.; Beriah, deceased; Sue, wife of Livingston McQuiston, a prominent attorney of Butler; Elizabeth, who married Mr. Conway, resides in Chicago; Agnes married Henry Dindinger of Allegheny; Nettie married Frank Hoops of New Brighton, Pennsylvania.

Samuel A. Beam attended the public schools of Harmony and Hayesville, Ohio, also taking a course of study at the Agriculture College in Center County. After leaving school he hauled water for the town of Harmony, and engaged in all kinds of trapping, at which he made considerable money. He then worked for his father on the farm, where he later opened a coal bank, from which he supplied coal for adjoining counties and carried on a very successful business. In 1873 Mr. Beam moved to Butler, where he purchased a livery stable, which he later moved to Harmony and conducted in partnership with Albert Wise, to whom he later sold his in-

terest in the business. On December 21, 1881, he purchased from Mr. Hyle, the Beam House, of which he continued as proprietor until 1908, when he gave its management to his son Charles. Owing to the courteous treatment extended his guests, combined with the prompt services rendered, Mr. Beam enjoyed an extensive patronage and proved himself a genial host and able manager. Mr. Beam resides on a beautiful farm of thirty-one acres near Harmony, which he owns in partnership with Mr. McQuiston, and which contains the largest collection of antiquities in the county. He also owns, in partnership with Henry Wise, a fine farm of 400 acres at Middle Forks, West Virginia, besides a number of valuable lots.

Mr. Beam was married January 1, 1880, to Sarah Miller, a daughter of John Miller of Butler County. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Beam, namely: Josephine, a graduate of St. Xaviers College, who married Walter Young, superintendent of the Bartlesville Oil Company of Oklahoma, and resides in Bartlesville, that state; Charles, unmarried, who is manager of the Beam Hotel of Harmony; and Howard, a student at St. Vincent. Mr. Beam is a Democrat in politics and is fraternally a member of the B. P. O. E., Royal Arcanum, and the Knights of Pythias.

JOHN H. WASSON, a contracting carpenter, residing on a small well cultivated farm of fifteen acres, situated in Washington Township, two miles southeast of Hilliards, was born at West Sunbury, Butler County, Pennsylvania, September 19, 1853. His parents were William A. and Margaret (Gordon) Wasson, and his grandfather was William Wasson, who lived and died at North Hope, Butler County.

The parents of Mr. Wasson were natives of Butler County and the maternal grandfather was William Gordon, of Clay Township. There were six children born to William A. Wasson and wife, namely: Lu-

cinda, who married Dr. Perry Sproull, of Cherry Township; Martha A., who married Charles H. Book; William James, who married Samantha Rumbaugh, of Washington Township; John H., of Washington Township; Thomas M., who married Ellen Hovis; and Mary Catherine, deceased.

John H. Wasson attended school through boyhood at Euclid Station, in Clay Township, and then learned the carpenter's trade, at which he has worked more or less continuously ever since. He has done a large amount of work in this section and for some years has engaged in carpenter contracting. He took the contract and built the largest store building in Washington Township and has erected innumerable substantial barns and dwellings, his own farm improvements testifying to his taste and skill. He has never tested his land for oil, but it lies in a district where oil has been found in paying quantities.

Mr. Wasson married Miss Mary Uhry, a daughter of Baltser Uhry, of Mercer County, and they have had the following children: Elto, Clyde W., Clarence P. and Arthur M., surviving, and two who died in infancy. Clyde W. is an engineer on the Bessemer Railroad. Miss Elta is a telephone operator on the Wasson Exchange, at Hilliard. Mr. Wasson and family are members of the Lutheran Church at Annandale. Miss Wasson is a member of the church choir and formerly was organist. In politics, Mr. Wasson is a Republican and on that ticket he was elected supervisor of Washington Township and served honestly and efficiently. He is a representative and respected citizen.

JOSEPH REITH, who has a comfortable home and fifty-two acres of land in Buffalo Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, is a well known citizen of the community. He was born December 4, 1852, and is a son of Joseph and Sophia Reith, the father from Germany and the mother from England. He was one of the

following children born to his parents: John, Ernest, Matilda, Dora, Joseph, Frank, William, Hettie, Sophia and Frederick.

Joseph Reith, subject of this sketch, was reared on the farm and received his educational training in the common schools. He early in life turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, which he has followed nearly all his life in connection with coal mining, his fifty-two acres of land being underlaid with coal. He has not mined any during the past few years. He is a man of business ability and standing, and is highly regarded by his many friends and acquaintances in this part of the county.

Mr. Reith was united in marriage with Elizabeth Beckman, a daughter of Irvin Beckman, who came to this country from Germany and engaged in farming in Butler County; he was a soldier in the Union Army during the Civil War. This union was productive of the following offspring: Fred, who married Mollie Gibson and has the following children: Birdie, Lloyd, Arthur and Elizabeth; Mamie, wife of Paul Smith; Joseph, Jr.; Arthur, who married Etta Heckart and has one child—Wesley; Stella; Carrie; and Jesse. Religiously, they are members of the Lutheran church.

HENRY CROMLING, who has been engaged in the butcher business at Petrolia for many years, also has farming interest and is the owner of a valuable property in New York State. He was born in Germany August 25, 1843, and was one of four children born to Henry and Mary Cromling. The others were Mary (deceased), Dora, and Frederick (deceased).

Mr. Cromling was twenty-three years of age at the time he came to the United States, and he located in Maryland, where he worked in the mines. In 1873 he came to Butler County, Pennsylvania, locating first at Karns City, where he engaged in butchering for two years. He then re-

moved to Petrolia, where he has since been engaged in the butcher business in a most successful manner. He is an enterprising and progressive citizen and has given material aid to the advancement of the best interests of the community. He has been constable here for a period of sixteen years, and has served as committeeman for the Republican party for a number of years.

Mr. Cromling was married March 4, 1869, in Maryland, to Miss Rachel Farinon, and they became parents of the following children: Mary, deceased; John, of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, who is married and has four children; Dora, wife of John McLean of Cleveland, Ohio; Maggie, wife of Thomas Connors of Butler, by whom she has a daughter, Bertha; Charles, of Cleveland, Ohio, who married Maggie Walters and has a son, Edward; George of Westmoreland County, who is married and has a daughter, Rachel; Henry; Frederick; and Grover, deceased; William, of East Brady, Pennsylvania, married Elizabeth Nealer. Religiously, the family belongs to the German Lutheran church.

WILLIAM C. ARNER, who carries on general farming on his valuable estate of fifty acres, which is situated three miles southwest of the village of Hilliards, in Washington Township, also carries on a very successful photographic business, for which he has fine, modern equipments. Mr. Arner was born in Washington Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, January 22, 1869, and is a son of George and Ermina (Campbell) Arner.

George Arner was a son of Tobias and Catherine (Daubenspeck) Arner, of Parker Township, Butler County. They had the following children: Mary, who married John Day, of Clay Township; Betsey, who married Andrew Kelly, of Warren County; Philip, deceased; David, who married Eliza McCandless, daughter of Mark McCand-

Jess, of Cherry Township; George; Anna, who married James Grant, of Washington Township; and Christina, who married Thomas Troutman. For several years George Arner conducted the Wick House.

William C. Arner obtained a public school education in Washington Township and then engaged in farming. His fifty acres are all under cultivation and the land responds readily to the care given it. Mr. Arner may also realize a fortune from coal, as there have been found four veins of this valuable substance underlying his fields. Mr. Arner is a good farmer, but he has other interests, having developed a very profitable enterprise in the line of photography. He learned the photograph business after he had finished school and after his marriage instructed his wife and together they turn out a large amount of beautiful and artistic work. Mr. Arner worked in studios at Butler and at Findlay, Ohio, and is thoroughly competent. He has about \$300 invested in cameras and other necessary equipments and his work compares favorably with that done in a city studio.

In 1894 Mr. Arner was married to Amelia Cooper, who is a daughter of Stephen and Henrietta Seaton, and a granddaughter of William Seaton, of Venango Township, Butler County. The late Stephen Cooper was born in Slippery Rock Township, Butler County, and was taken to Indiana while young, but later returned to Butler County. He enlisted in 1861, for three months' service in the Civil War, as a member of the Seventy-eighth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was captured on one occasion by the enemy, but fortunately escaped before the prison was reached. He returned to his home and resumed farming. Mr. and Mrs. Arner have the following children: Lee Carl, Dale D., Hazel H. and Gladys E., all bright students in the public school; and an infant. Mr. and Mrs. Arner are members of the English Lutheran Church at Annandale. In

politics, Mr. Arner is identified with the Republican party.

SAMUEL SHERWIN, a prominent coal operator of Butler County, Pennsylvania, is the owner of seventy-five acres of farm land in Fairview Township, on which he lives, and also has the coal rights to one hundred and thirty acres in the same township. He is a native of Clarion County, Pennsylvania, the date of his birth being February 8, 1873, and is a son of Peter D. and Anna (Blackett) Sherwin.

Samuel Sherwin, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was identified with the coal industry in England prior to his coming to the United States, a line of business with which the family has been connected as far back as there is any record. Peter D. and Anna (Blackett) Sherwin became parents of the following children: Samuel; John B.; W. E.; James G.; Grace B. and Charles P. All of this family now reside in Butler County, the parents being located in the borough of Butler.

Samuel Sherwin was about three years of age, when the oil excitement caused the removal of the family from Clarion County to Karns City. Four years later they moved to Bradford, Pennsylvania, where they remained about six years, then returned to Butler County, where our subject has lived for more than a score of years. He has been living on a farm in Fairview Township about fifteen years, and in 1906 purchased his present place from Joseph Earhart. He has been engaged in coal mining all his life, starting in the employ of his father, and for some years was superintendent of the latter's mine, known as the Sherwin Mine and located in Clay Township. He continued as superintendent fourteen years, then branched out into business for himself. He opened his present mines two years ago, made all the improvements and has what are considered the best mines in the county. They employ seventy men and have an output of

about 300 tons per day, all of which is taken by the Great Lake Shipping Company. He is a man of great energy and enterprise, and has won his way to the front rank through his individual efforts.

Mr. Sherwin was united in marriage with Miss Alice Kaylor, a daughter of David and Keziah (Byers) Kaylor, old residents of Butler County. They were married at Butler, March 23, 1891, and have the following children: Harriet, Peter D., Jessie H., Hazel, Ella and Joseph. Religiously, Mr. Sherwin and his family are members of the Methodist church. He is affiliated with Grove City Lodge No. 910, I. O. O. F., and Encampment No. 245, I. O. O. F., at Grove City.

JOHN W. HILLIARD, who comes of an old and respected family of Butler County, Pennsylvania, is a contractor in oil well drilling and is a member of the firm of Ekas & Hilliard. He makes his home on a tract of twenty-five acres which formed a part of the old homestead of 400 acres in Washington Township, but he does not do any farming. There are three veins of coal on this property, but as yet no banks have been opened.

Mr. Hilliard was born on the farm on which he now lives, September 25, 1866, and is a son of John M. and Elizabeth (Slura) Hilliard. He was one of the following children born to his parents: Anvia (Henon); Margaret, wife of Adam Fogle of Washington Township; Olive, wife of Leslie Huffman of Lawrence County, by whom she has two children, Blanche and Fisk; Alvira (Rumbaugh); Newton; Lena, who is unmarried and lives in Washington Township; Vina, wife of Harry Guthrie, by whom she has three children—LaVerne, Irene and Leola; Jacob, deceased; McClelland, deceased; and John William, whose name heads this sketch. Anna Hilliard married Thomas Henon of Washington Township and they had the following offspring: Harvey, who married Lil-

lian Adams of Marion Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania; Elizabeth, wife of Miles Hutchison; Thomas, deceased; Ollie, deceased; Claude, who married Pearl Jack, a daughter of William Jack; Goldie, wife of Wade Patterson of Hilliards; and David, who is a teacher in the public schools. Alvira Hilliard married Henry Rumbaugh of Washington Township and their children are: Ford, Earl, Ina, wife of Eli Gaiser, and Vance. Newton Hilliard married Sarah Hutchinson, a daughter of White Hutchinson of Cherry Township, and to them were born; Miles; Harry Jay; and Twila, who married Edward Seaton of Marion Township and has three children—Lee, Pearl, Vevia.

John William Hilliard attended the public schools of Washington Township, first attending the old Stoops School. His first occupation on leaving the farm was as tool dresser in the oil fields. He later began drilling wells and finally branched out as a contractor, becoming a member of the Ekas & Hilliard Contracting Company, of Butler. He has achieved a distinct success in this field of operation and takes rank among the substantial men of the community. He is a Republican in politics, and his many friends twice advanced his candidacy for the office of county commissioner.

Mr. Hilliard was united in marriage with Miss Helen Heinauer, a daughter of Andrew Heinauer of McKee's Rocks, Allegheny County. Andrew married Mary Burkhardt, a daughter of John Burkhardt of Woodsfield, Ohio, and they had the following children: Helen, wife of the subject of this record; Katherine, deceased; John, deceased; Charles, who married Mary Hotchkiss, a daughter of Charles Hotchkiss, and has a son, Charles, Jr.; Edward; and Agnes. Mr. and Mrs. Hilliard have three children: John L., who is a member of the Class of 1909 at North Washington Academy; Vevia L., who is attending the public schools; and LaVerne J. Relig-

iously, they are active members of the Lutheran Church at Anandale, and Miss Vevia and John L. Hilliard sing in the church choir. Fraternally, the subject of this sketch is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World.

GILL M. THOMPSON, one of Center Township's leading farmers and reliable and substantial citizens, resides on his farm of 100 acres of excellent land, which is situated on the Sumbury and McGrath mill road. Mr. Thompson was born June 9, 1861, on the farm in Center Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, which is now the property of J. G. Renick, and is a son of Anthony and Abigail (Russell) Thompson.

Anthony Thompson was born May 5, 1838, in the same house that saw the birth of his son Gill M., and was a son of Moses, who was a son of Anthony Thompson, who was born in Ireland. This Moses Thompson married his cousin, a daughter of James Thompson, who came also from Ireland to Pennsylvania and settled on the farm on which Gill M. Thompson and his father were born. Moses Thompson was born in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, and he was eighteen years of age when he came to Center Township. The father of Gill M. Thompson still survives and he and wife reside in Center Township. He married Abigail Russell, who was born in Scrubgrass Township, Venango County, May 27, 1836, and is a daughter of William Russell, who was born in Concord Township, Butler County. The father of William Russell was an early settler in Concord Township, to which he came from Eastern Pennsylvania. William Russell and wife moved to a farm in Venango County, where he cleared up a farm from the dense forest, about 100 acres, made improvements there and later sold the place and decided to make a prospecting trip to Illinois. On this his family remained behind and he subsequently returned to But-

ler County. To Anthony and Abigail Thompson were born six children, namely: Gill M., Mrs. Lizzie A. Young, Mrs. Maggie Upham, Bert, Martha and William, the two latter being deceased.

Gill M. Thompson was one year old when his parents moved on his present farm and this has been his home ever since. He has carried on general farming and met with excellent success. For a time he spent his winters in the oil fields, as a tool dresser, cultivating the farm during the summers, and has one well on his own land that is a constant producer.

Mr. Thompson was married in Cherry Township to Miss Annie E. Wolford, a daughter of Perry and Elizabeth Kiester Wolford, and they have five children: Grace, Mary, Wayne, Florence and Ralph. Mr. Thompson is a member of the order of Odd Fellows. He is not active in politics but he has the best interests of his community at heart and he served three years as school director of School District No. 3.

A. W. DAVIDSON, who fills the office of tax collector for the borough of Butler, of which he has been a resident for some twenty-two years, was born in 1865, in Slippery Rock Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Isaac A. and Analiza Davidson, and a grandson of Robert Davidson.

Isaac A. Davidson was born in 1826, in Slippery Rock Township, where his father had been one of the earliest settlers. He died in May, 1905, on the farm on which he was born and on which he had spent his entire life.

A. W. Davidson was reared on the old homestead and there he remained until he was about twenty-one years of age, in the meanwhile securing an excellent common school education. He then came to Butler and began work in the old fields, later was a clerk in a store for a time and still later embarked in a grocery business which



A. W. DAVIDSON

he continued for nine years. In the spring of 1906 he was elected to the office he has since efficiently filled. He has been an active citizen, working ever for the good of the community. For one term he served as school director in the Second Ward, but has seldom aspired to public office.

Mr. Davidson was married May 17, 1893, to Miss Tillie D. Gilgrist, who was born in Butler County, and they have five sons—Wallace A., George B., Ira Roland, John Elmer and Thomas D. Fraternally, Mr. Davidson is identified with the Masons, the Elks, the Odd Fellows and the Mystic Circle. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Butler.

PERRY FRANKLIN RAY is a representative farmer and business man residing on a fine farm of 195 acres in Washington Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania. He is engaged in general farming and stock raising, making a specialty of pedigreed stock. Mr. Ray was born in Fairview Township, Butler County, September 11, 1856, and is a son of William and Nancy (Campbell) Ray, and is a grandson of William Ray, Sr., who came to this country from Ireland at an early date. His maternal grandfather was Andrew Campbell of Fairview Township.

William Ray, father of the subject of this sketch, was a well known citizen of Fairview Township. He first married a Miss Hindman, and of the children born of their union the following are living: Jane, who is the wife of John Porter of Oil City; Mary Ann, wife of Harvey McConnell; and Margaret, wife of John Weeks. Those deceased are Robert, William, Andrew, James, Thomas, John and George. Mr. Ray formed a second marital union with Nancy Campbell, and they became parents of two children: Ada, wife of Mathew Banks; and Perry Franklin.

Perry F. Ray was reared in Fairview Township, and there received his educational training in the common schools. He

has a farm of 195 acres, of which 160 are in tillable shape. He raises standard-bred horses and pure-bred Durham cattle, in addition to sheep; he makes a specialty of small grain, raising approximately 600 to 1,000 bushels of oats, 200 to 300 bushels of buckwheat, and from 300 to 400 bushels of corn each year. He has made many important improvements on the place since it came into his possession, rebuilding both house and barn and erecting the other structures on the place. He has five good producing oil wells but little gas. He has two coal mines opened, and another vein of coal which has not been touched. He is a progressive and public spirited man, taking an active interest in the development and welfare of the community.

Mr. Ray was united in marriage with Miss Mary Badger, a daughter of Alonzo Badger of Fairview, and they reared six children: Erla Pearl, who is the wife of G. W. Marshall of Pollock, Clarion County, Pennsylvania, by whom she has three children—Ossoli, Rosilla and Georgena; Cora Etta, wife of Edward Kuhl of Wilkinsburg, by whom she has a daughter, Mary Katherine; William, deceased; Lewis; Charles, who is married and has a son, Virgil; and Mary, who is at home. Mr. Ray formed a second union with Miss Sarah Campbell, a daughter of Mathew Campbell of Washington Township, and they have three children—Myrle C., Floyd G., and Harriet Ray. He is a Republican in politics, and has served two years as trustee of the Presbyterian Church at North Hope, of which he is an active member and a liberal supporter.

CHARLES ADAM OHL, a well known business man of Sarver, Butler County, Pennsylvania, is proprietor of a hardware store and an extensive dealer in farming implements. He was born in Slippery Rock Township, Butler County, January 17, 1862, and is a son of Henry and Johanna (Kramer) Ohl, and grandson of

Adam Ohl. The last named was a native of Germany, and located in Butler County, Pennsylvania, at an early date, settling at Saxonburg. Henry Ohl engaged in blacksmithing at Saxonburg, and also followed general farming.

Charles A. Ohl received his educational training in the common schools, mainly at school No. 2, in Jefferson Township. At the age of fifteen years he began learning the trade of a harnessmaker with William Schroth, at Saxonburg, and from there went to Chicora, where he resided one year. He then went to Warren, Pennsylvania, thence to the borough of Butler, where he continued for eight and one-half years. He left Butler with Jacob Kiefer and went to Pittsburg, where they purchased the store and business of Hartman & Kost, which they conducted for twelve years with good results. At the end of that time, or in 1893, Mr. Ohl came to Sarver and established the hardware store which he now conducts. He is one of the leading business men of the village, and enjoys a large trade throughout the contiguous territory. He has a comfortable two-story home on Main Street, opposite the store.

August 9, 1883, Mr. Ohl was united in marriage with Miss Maggie Schwartz, a daughter of Christian and Barbara (Bippus) Schwartz, her father being a prosperous farmer of Butler County. Two children were born to bless this union, namely, Louis Edward and Ina. Louis Edward, who received his education in the Allegheny schools and Iron City College, is head clerk in the store at Sarver. He married Miss Lorine Bierley, and they have a son, Charles Adam, Jr. Ina died at the age of eight years. Religiously, the subject of this sketch is a member of the Lutheran church, of which he is an elder.

H. M. BARNEY, a representative citizen and business man of Petrolia, Butler County, Pennsylvania, is owner and pro-

prietor of the Petrolia Boiler Works. He has a fine shop, with modern equipment, and does a large business.

Mr. Barney was born in Erie County, Pennsylvania, May 15, 1852, and is a son of Garry Columbus and Nancy (Allen) Barney. He had a brother Frank, who met his death by drowning in Lake Erie; the latter was twice married, his first union being with Miss Rose Berry, who died leaving four children: Blanche, Grace, Rose and Rell. A sister to the subject of this sketch, Emma, married Thomas Hinton, by whom she has three children—Glen, Joseph and Lent. They live in Oklahoma. Garry C. Barney died at the old age of eighty-four years, and is survived by his widow, who is now seventy-six years old.

H. M. Barney lived in Erie County until he was fifteen years old, then moved to Petroleum Center, in Venango County, where he remained six years and engaged in the oil business. He then came to Butler County and for a period of more than thirty-four years has resided within a radius of five miles of Petrolia, most of the time being located near Bruin and Karns City. He engaged in the oil business until 1901, when he moved to Petrolia and bought out the boiler works of Beatty Brothers, which undertaking he has carried on on an enlarged scale. He has always taken a deep interest in the public affairs of the community in which he has resided; he served two terms as Burgess of Petrolia and as a member of the town council. He was a school director in Parker Township for some years.

Mr. Barney was married in Erie County on November 2, 1872, to Miss Emma Bannister, daughter of Josiah Bannister, and they became parents of the following children: Archie of Rochester, New York, who married Miss Lena Wheelhouse of Jamestown, in that state; Walter, who lives in Fairview Township and married Susan Eddinger, by whom he has a son, Herbert B.; Fred, who married Lotta Jen-

nings and lives in Fairview Township; and Earl C., who married Ollie Henry and lives at Petrolia. Religiously, the subject of this record is a member of the Methodist Church. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias of Chicora.

WILLIAM PLUMMER STICKLE, a prosperous business man and well known citizen of Eau Claire, Butler County, Pennsylvania, is a harnessmaker by trade and is at the present efficiently discharging the duties of office as justice of the peace of the borough. He was born at Wimer-ton, Worth Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, January 4, 1860, and is a son of Abraham and Margaret Ann (Gallagher) Stickle, and a grandson of Simon Stickle.

Simon Stickle, the grandfather, was married to Miss Susan Howe of Lawrence County, and to them were born the following: Samuel, William, Jacob, Simon, George, Abraham, Shimp, John, and Susan, who is the wife of Jefferson Wimer of Worth Township, and has two sons, William and Gilmer.

Abraham Stickle was joined in marriage with Margaret Ann Gallagher, a daughter of William Gallagher of Worth Township, and the issue of their union was: William Plummer, whose name appears as the head of this sketch; Hannah M., who married M. D. Maxwell of Plain Grove, Lawrence County, and has six children—Olive, Raymond, Grace, Sherrill, Ralph and Gladys; Clifford G., who married Sarah Stoughton and has a son, Arthur; and Samuel, who is deceased. Abraham Stickle, the father of this family, received his educational training in the public schools at Princeton, in Lawrence County, and in Muddy Creek Township, Butler County. He learned the trade of a shoemaker in Muddy Creek, and also followed it in Worth Township. He later learned the trade of a harnessmaker,

both of which he followed with much success, at Jacksville.

William P. Stickle attended Zion and Billsburg schools in Worth Township, the Mt. Pleasant School in Westmoreland County, and later was enrolled in Grove City College, Mercer County, for a time. He then engaged in teaching one term in Perry Township, Lawrence County, and a term in Franklin Township, Butler County. He learned his trade as a harnessmaker under David Gill at Harlansburg, under David St. Clair at Jacksville, under T. M. Rhoades at Slippery Rock, and William Young at Grove City. He then started into business for himself at Eau Claire in 1884, but later became established in a general store in partnership with G. F. Gardner at Plain Grove, in Lawrence County. He then returned to Eau Claire, where he has built up a large and well paying business. He has owned three different properties in the borough, but at the present owns but the property on which he lives. He is a Prohibitionist in politics, and has been active in the party for many years; he was elected justice of the peace for the borough and is a member of the Prohibitionist County Committee.

William P. Stickle was united in marriage with Emma E. Gardner, a daughter of Nicholas Gardner, and four children were born to them—Fern M., Ida M., Marjorie, and a son who died unnamed. He was called upon to mourn the loss of his beloved wife on October 29, 1900, and she lies buried in Zion cemetery in Worth Township. She was a member of the M. E. Church at Eau Claire, to which Mr. Stickle belongs. He is very active in church work, serving as Sunday School superintendent, and also steward. Fraternally, he is a member, and at present chaplain, of Eau Claire Tent, No. 23, K. O. T. M.; and formerly was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Plain Grove. He

is a man who retains the highest regard of his fellow citizens, and always allies himself with the best interests of the community.

JOHN HARVEY SNYDER, general superintendent of gas-pumping stations for the T. W. Phillips Gas and Oil Company of Butler, Pennsylvania, is a resident of Buffalo Township, Butler County, and is a man of recognized standing in the community. He was born in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, December 27, 1872, is a son of James M. and Mary (Lamison) Snyder, and a grandson of John Snyder.

John Snyder, the grandfather, engaged in the blacksmith's trade for some years, but later made his chief pursuit oil operating. His later years were spent on the farm, his death occurring in July, 1906. His wife, in maiden life Emline Somers, died some eight years prior to his death.

James M. Snyder is widely known in the oil and gas fields of Armstrong and Butler Counties; he engaged in the oil business for many years, and is now successful in the gas business. He was joined in marriage with Mary Lamison, a daughter of Adam Lamison, a collier in the various furnaces in this part of the state. Nine children were the issue of their marriage: John Harvey; Adam, who married Belle James; Samuel, who married Clara Claypool; Jesse, who married Tillie Bauldoff; Mary Ellen, deceased; William B., deceased; Dee Viola, wife of Abraham Flicik; Carrie Elizabeth; and Margaret.

John H. Snyder received a common school education in Butler and Armstrong Counties, and during his boyhood days worked on the farm. At the age of sixteen years he entered the employ of the T. W. Phillips Gas and Oil Company, doing ordinary labor work; a conscientious discharge of his duties resulted in advancement from one position to another until he was made general superintendent of the pumping station, the position he now fills

with marked ability. He is a capable business man and a progressive one, and has the esteem of all with whom he is brought in contact. He goes to and from his work in an automobile of the Thomas 1907 model.

September 6, 1899, Mr. Snyder was joined in the bonds of wedlock with Miss Clara Lyon, a daughter of Josiah and Clara (Howard) Lyon. Her parents came from the East, and Mr. Lyon became an operator in the oil fields. Religiously, the subject of this sketch and his wife are members of the Methodist Church, and have been very active in church and social affairs. He was for a long period superintendent of the Sunday School. Fraternally, he is a member of Blue Lodge, F. & A. M.; and the Chapter No. 540, at Chicora, Pennsylvania.

THOMAS V. ROACH, owner of the Petrolia Refining Company of Petrolia, Butler County, Pennsylvania, has a large and well established business. The firm of which he is the head manufactures a white petroleum jelly, of the purest quality, known as Petrolatum, and is disposed of mainly to large wholesale drug firms, its exceptional quality giving it a ready market.

Mr. Roach was born in Petrolia, February 14, 1875, and is a son of Michael and Anna (McFarland) Roach. His father is at present Burgess of Petrolia. Michael and Anna Roach became parents of the following: Frank, who married Lottie Osenbaugh and lives at Oakdale, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania; Thomas V.; Joseph; Walter, who married Gertrude Carnihan and lives at Petrolia; and Mary. The father of this family came to Petrolia during the oil excitement, and he and most of his sons have always engaged in the oil business.

Thomas V. Roach has always been in the oil business and in 1901, in partnership with Frank Hernon, purchased the Pe-



JAMES C. BUCHANAN AND FAMILY

trolia Refining Company, of George Sonricker. The last named, in association with Frank Carman, had established the business in 1900. The subject of this sketch and his partner established the company on a firm business basis and continued together until 1904, when in February, of that year, the former purchased the interests of his partner. He has since continued alone and has achieved a high degree of success. He employs an average of three men, and produces a large quantity of petrolatum per year. In addition he refines oil and gasoline of high grade.

WILLIAM BARBER, residing on his valuable farm of 160 acres, situated in Washington Township, Butler County, was born at Harlansburg, Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, March 18, 1859, and is a son of William and Anna (Kauffman) Barber.

The father of Mr. Barber was born in the State of New York and was brought to Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, in his boyhood. He engaged in farming there until 1860, when he moved to Missouri, but subsequently returned to Lawrence County and in 1866 he bought a farm in Butler County, on which he died when aged seventy-three years. He married a daughter of Adam Kauffman, of New Castle, Lawrence County.

William Barber attended school during his boyhood, as opportunity offered, but his advantages were not many, and he is largely a self-made man. Before he settled down to farming as his chief business, he worked at the Butler Glass Works, having a contract to put in all the sewerage. He also has done a large amount of teaming at various times. At present, Mr. Barber is much interested in sheep growing and is making preparations to handle 100 head and will no doubt make a success of the enterprise, as he has made a

study of the industry. From two oil wells on his land he receives a royalty.

Mr. Barber married Miss Margaret Hilliard, a daughter of F. M. and Hannah Hilliard, residents of the village of Hilliards, the family giving the place its name. To Mr. and Mrs. Barber have been born the following children: J. F., residing at Thompson Corners, is a blacksmith by trade; Thomas M., residing also at Thompson Corners, is a carpenter; Jessie, who is the wife of James Gillespie; L. A., and Tillie May, both residing at home; and Hannah, Carl and Albert, all three bright students in the country schools. Mr. Barber and family belong to the United Brethren Church. He belongs to the Odd Fellow lodge at Hilliards. He has taken considerable interest in public affairs in Washington Township and served one term as supervisor. In politics he is a staunch Republican. Mr. Barber is one of the substantial and respected citizens of Washington Township, a representative man of this section.

JAMES C. BUCHANAN was born in the old log house which adorned the home farm in Mercer Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, the date of his birth being August 10, 1857. He is a son of James and Isabelle (Pringle) Buchanan, and a grandson of Alexander and Mary (Bovard) Buchanan, natives of Ireland. Alexander Buchanan moved from County Down, Ireland, with his family in 1834, and took up his residence in Butler County, Pennsylvania, first stopping at the home of Associate Judge Bovard, who was a cousin of his wife. He purchased the old Donahue farm in Mercer Township, which he largely cleared, and there he and his wife passed the remainder of their days. They were parents of the following children: Margaret, who married a Mr. James in Ireland, and by whom she had several children. Her husband died in Ireland

and the children came with her to this country. Afterward she became the wife of Joseph Russell. Sarah, wife of William Russell; Mary, who married a Mr. Stephenson; Susanna, wife of Joseph Bailey; Charles; Robert; Washington; James; and John. All these and their consorts are now dead, except Joseph Bailey, who is still living at the advanced age of 93 years. The old homestead fell into possession of Washington and James Buchanan. James Buchanan, father of the subject of this sketch, was born (1825) in County Down, Ireland, and was eight years of age when he accompanied his parents to the United States. He was reared on the farm in Mercer Township, Butler County, which he aided in clearing, and there spent his entire mature life, engaged in agricultural pursuits. He also was the owner of a farm in Marion Township, Butler County, which his son, Alexander, now owns.

The first marriage of James Buchanan was with Miss Isabelle Pringle, daughter of Robert and Margaret (Nelson) Pringle, who also was born in Ireland and in childhood accompanied her parents to this country. Her death occurred February 20, 1860, at the early age of 36 years, and was survived by seven children, these being: Margaret, widow of R. A. Hartley; Alexander; Sarah, wife of William Moore; Robert; William; Mary, widow of G. D. Foster; and James C. James Buchanan subsequently was joined in marriage with Mrs. Eleanor Martin, widow of James Martin and a daughter of George Ray. By this union three children were born, Isabelle, wife of David Bovard; George, who died October 18, 1865, and Susanna, who died October 18, 1871.

Dr. James C. Buchanan was reared on the old homestead and attended the public schools of that district. He turned his attention to farming and continued at that until he was twenty-eight years of age. He was then in the employ of the Bessemer

Railroad for a period of seven years, and in 1889 he began his preparation for the profession of dentistry. He entered the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery from which he received the degree of D. D. S. in 1892. In April of that year he opened an office for practice on Main Street in Harrisville, and he has since continued in this borough with good results. He resides on a farm of ten acres in the borough, and also is possessed of a valuable tract of seventy-two acres (a part of the old homestead), together with twenty-five acres (formerly owned by James McKisson), of which nearly all is underlaid with limestone. The Pittsburg Limestone Quarry is located on this property.

Dr. James C. Buchanan was united in marriage November 22, 1877, with Miss Alice C. McKisson, a daughter of James S. and Elisabeth (Wiley) McKisson of Mercer Township, Butler County. The following children were born to them: Herman D., born February 8, 1880, died August 27, 1883; Dr. James L., born June 6, 1882, and graduated from the dental department of the Western University of Pennsylvania in 1906, and is engaged in practice at Portersville, Pennsylvania; Lester D. was born April 16, 1884, served in the United States Army during the Spanish-American war; Benjamin K. was born July 17, 1888, and is a graduate of the Slippery Rock State Normal School; Gaylord W. was born May 20, 1892, and is in attendance at Mercer Academy; Dean H. was born November 25, 1894, and is an attendant at the public school of Harrisville. Dr. James L. Buchanan was married to Miss Melissa Jack, September 29, 1903. Their children are as follows: James William, Lawrence Douglas, and Alice Floy. The subject of this record is a member of the Butler County Dental Society. In 1900 he pursued a post-graduate course at Merchants Post-Graduate School of Prosthetic Dentistry (Baltimore). Religiously, he is a member of Harmony United

Presbyterian Church, of which he is a trustee and a member of Session. In politics he is unswerving in his support of Prohibition principles, and was the candidate for county treasurer on the Prohibition ticket in 1908. He has served as president of the Harrisville Council, of which body he is at the present time secretary. He is also president and general manager of the Harrisville Telephone Company, in which he is a stockholder.

JOHN WESLEY POWELL, postmaster and general merchant at Sarver, Butler County, Pennsylvania, has had a varied experience in the business world and has met with a high degree of success. He was born in this county, September 11, 1853, and is a son of Butler and Nancy (Black) Powell. The Powell family has long been one of prominence in eastern Pennsylvania, and dates back in this country to the time of William Penn, from whom they received grants. They came from England. The Powells in Butler County are the direct heirs to valuable land in Philadelphia, which is now in litigation.

Butler Powell, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, and was a son of Malachi Powell. His mother's maiden name was Butler. These parents came from the eastern part of Pennsylvania about 1812, and were farmers. Butler Powell was a painter by trade and was one of the pioneers at that trade in this part of Butler County. He later purchased a farm in Buffalo Township, and there engaged in agricultural pursuits the remainder of his days. He was united in marriage with Nancy Black, and they became parents of the following children: James, deceased; Elizabeth Jane; John W.; David Alexander, deceased; George Calvin; Clara Belle; and Margaret Ann.

John W. Powell received his early education in the common school of his home district, supplemented by a course in the

state normal school at Edinboro, in Erie County, Pennsylvania. He later engaged in teaching in Buffalo Township for three years, and then returned to Edinboro, where he was graduated in the commercial department. He went to Homestead and was employed in a store for three years, then went to Pittsburg, about the year 1884, and worked as bookkeeper two years. At the end of that time he was for one year connected with a wholesale grocery business at Allegheny, after which he returned to the home farm in Buffalo Township and farmed for three years. He then engaged in the mercantile business in Sarver, and continued with uninterrupted success for eleven years, when he sold out and returned to the old farm. He followed farming two years, and in the meantime made the canvass for county treasurer. He next went to New Kensington, where he was in business three years, then returned to Sarver, where he purchased the property on which he is now located. He has an up-to-date store, with a comprehensive line of dry goods, groceries and hardware, and the thousand and one things for which there is a demand in a small village. He is widely known through this section, and enjoys the liberal patronage of the people. He has a large and commodious two-story residence on Main Street, which is neat and attractive in appearance.

February 1, 1887, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Agnes Weber, a daughter of John and Maria (Markle) Weber, of Penn Township. They became parents of the following children: Lillian, who graduated from New Kensington High School with the class of 1906, and is now ticket agent at Sarver; Gladys; John Butler; and David Weber. Fraternally, Mr. Powell is a member of Lodge No. 401, Jr. O. U. A. M.; and Darling Council No. 888, Royal Arcanum. He was one of the charter members of the latter, which is at present the banner council of Western

Pennsylvania, and one of the strongest in the entire state. Religiously, he is a member of Fisk Chapel M. E. Church at Leasureville, of which he is a steward.

G. W. KAYLOR, one of Fairview Township's substantial citizens, residing on his farm of 165 acres of valuable land, favorably situated but three and one-half miles east of Chicora, carries on threshing in season, and also operates a saw-mill in addition to cultivating his large farm. He was born on this farm, July 5, 1863, and is a son of John and Susana (Pontious) Kaylor.

The father of Mr. Kaylor was born in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, but married and spent the larger part of his life in Butler County, where he died when aged eighty-two years. His family consisted of nine children, namely: Gabriel W., J. G., John M., Lewis J., Hannah M., Carolina E., Phoebe A., Emma D. and Mary.

Gabriel W. Kaylor has devoted himself entirely to agricultural pursuits and lumbering and has resided all his life in Fairview Township with the exception of one year which he spent in Clearfield County, Pennsylvania. He obtained a public school education in his boyhood, but has been actively engaged in business ever since he attained manhood. His farm is numbered with the best ones in the township, giving excellent crops, at the same time proving rich in oil, there being three producing wells on the place. Mr. Kaylor is an energetic, practical man and has met with considerable success in conducting his several enterprises.

In 1893, Mr. Kaylor was married to Miss Edna E. Linaberger, who is a daughter of John Linaberger, of Armstrong County, and they have three children: Russell L., born February 9, 1894; Clifford R., born July 12, 1895, and Thomas G., born August 6, 1897. Mr. Kaylor takes no very active interest in politics, but he is always ready

to do a good citizen's duty when the welfare of his community is at stake.

MANUEL A. KORONA, engineer at the Nellie Coal Mine, at Argentine, in Washington Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, has always lived in this community. He was born in Washington Township, July 14, 1887, and is a son of Louis L. and Elizabeth (Wade) Korona.

Louis L. Korona was a well known resident of Washington Township, where he resided until his death in 1897. He married Elizabeth Wade, whose father, Isaac Wade, was a soldier and lost his life in battle. The following children were born of their union: Manuel A.; Mary; Elizabeth, deceased; Annie; Louisa; and Louis.

Mannel A. Korona received his educational training in School No. 9, at Argentine, and immediately thereafter entered the employ of the Nellie Coal Mining Company, with which he has since continued. He has been engineer at their plant for the past two years and is one of their most trusted employees. He was placed upon his own resources at an early age, and the success he has attained has been due to his own efforts solely. He is a Republican in politics, and takes an earnest interest in the affairs of the community. Religiously, he is a member of the United Presbyterian Church at North Hope.

WILLIAM J. BARTLEY, a veteran of the Civil War and a prosperous farmer of Buffalo Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, is the owner of a valuable tract of seventy-two acres. He was born in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, January 10, 1840, and is a son of Thomas and Mary (Dick) Bartley, and a grandson of Thomas Bartley, Sr.

Thomas Bartley, Sr., was born and reared in County Antrim, Ireland, and there learned the trade of weaver in the town of Milletroy, where he lived. He came to the United States at an early date

and became an extensive landowner. He lived in Penn Township, Butler County.

Thomas Bartley, Jr., was born on the old Bartley homestead in Penn Township, which is still in the family name. He was married to Mary Dick, and the following children were born to them, all of whom are now living: William J., subject of this record; Isabella; Thomas A.; Joseph; Margaret; and Mary L. They all reside in this section of Pennsylvania.

William J. Bartley began his business career by working in a brick yard with his father, and in the meantime attended the public schools. His educational training was continued in Oakland Township, where his father had purchased some 250 acres of land and whither his family had moved. In September, 1864, he enlisted as a private in Company K, 5th Reg., Pa. Art., at Butler, and during the remainder of the war served in the Army of the Potomac, serving in all of the engagements fought. After the war's close he returned to Butler County, and resumed farming operations. He has followed general farming, and his property in Buffalo Township is one of the best improved in that vicinity. He has taken an earnest and active interest in the affairs and development of the township, especially in matters pertaining to the schools. He served on the school board for a period of twenty years with marked efficiency, and would probably be serving yet had he not resigned.

In 1866 Mr. Bartley was united in marriage with Miss Emeline Millinger of Oakland Township, a daughter of Lewis S. and Sarah (Boyer) Millinger. Her father, now deceased, was a prosperous farmer of that township, and her mother is now living at the advanced age of eighty-five years. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Bartley: Harry M., who married Miss Nora Williams; William D., who married Miss Lulu Bierley; James L., who now manages the home farm; and

Zetta V., a graduate of Slippery Rock Normal School. Religiously, they are members of the United Presbyterian church in Freeport. Mr. Bartley is a member of James Harvey Post No. 514, G. A. R., in Clinton Township, of which he was commander for a number of years.

FRANK TOTTEN, an oil producer and well known citizen of Petrolia, Butler County, Penna., has been a resident of this borough for the past sixteen years, and is the owner of considerable oil and town property. He was born in New York State, December 28, 1869, and is a son of Eber and Rebecca J. (Clapsaddle) Totten.

Eber Totten, now deceased, was an oil producer and a successful business man. He died at the age of seventy-five years, and his wife at the age of fifty-five years. They were parents of the following children: John, deceased; Burless, deceased; Frank; Buelah; Burrell; Emma, deceased; and Benjamin.

Frank Totten was about three months old when his parents moved from New York State to Oil Creek, Pennsylvania, where the father engaged in the oil business. He was about fourteen years old when he came to Butler County, which has been the seat of his entire business activity. He has always been identified with the oil industry and is the owner of valuable properties. His home in Petrolia is one of the finest in the borough.

Mr. Totten was married on June 17, 1896, to Miss Mary Sophia Milburger, a daughter of John Milburger, their marriage occurring at Petrolia. Her father is deceased, and her mother is living at the age of seventy-eight years. Religiously, they are members of the Methodist church. In fraternal affiliation, the subject of this sketch is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Knights of the Maccabees at Petrolia, and the Masonic Lodge at Parker.

CALEB B. McFARLIN, JR., is weighmaster at the mines of the Nellie Coal Mining Company, at Argentine, Washington Township, in Butler County, Penna. He was born at Salem, Ohio, and is a son of Harmon and Alice (Whaley) McFarlin, and a grandson of Samuel and Mary (Kirk) McFarlin of Mercer County, Pennsylvania.

Harmon McFarlin was the youngest of the following children born to his parents: Caleb B., superintendent of the Nellie Coal Mining Company at Argentine; and Harmon. The latter was united in marriage to Miss Alice Whaley, a daughter of Samuel Whaley of Mercer County, and to them were born five children—Harry, Caleb J. Jr., Jennie, May and Nellie.

Caleb B. McFarlin, Jr., attended the public schools at Mansfield, Ohio, and later the schools at Annisville, Butler County, Pennsylvania, whither his father had moved. His first work was with the United States Telephone Company of Ohio, which position he left to accept that of weighmaster with the Nellie Coal Company. He is a man of good business ability, and is highly regarded by his associates and friends throughout this community. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias of Annandale. He is a Republican in politics, whilst religiously he attends the Free Methodist Episcopal Church at Argentine.

MARTIN SAUTER is a prosperous farmer of Buffalo Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, and owns a farm of 123 acres of fine land located about a quarter of a mile south of Sarver on the east side of the Freeport Pike. He was born in Germany November 11, 1838, and is a son of Joseph and Mary (Schree) Sauter, and a grandson of Michael Sauter. His father engaged in farming in that country, where he lived all his life.

Martin Sauter, after receiving a supe-

rior education in the public schools of Germany, learned the trade of a shoemaker and was thus employed there until 1866. He then came to the United States, just after the close of the Civil War, and for a period of fifteen years engaged at the shoemaking trade in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. He then purchased his present farm in Buffalo Township, Butler County, where he has since continued with uninterrupted success.

May 30, 1870, Mr. Sauter was united in marriage with Miss Alberta Neibert, by whom he has the following children: Emil, deceased; Charles, a carpenter by trade, who was married to Emily Drane; Leonard, deceased; Emma, wife of Roy Kling-smith; Theodore, who at the present time is the active head on the home farm.—He is twenty-six years of age and a fine specimen of physical manhood, being an all-around athlete;—and Tillie, who is the youngest of the family. Religiously, they are devout members of the Catholic church. Mr. Sauter has a fine home of two stories, and has one of the best improved farms in his section of the county.

SAMUEL H. KAMERER, a prominent citizen of Fairview Township, resides on his fine farm of 125 acres, which is not only well adapted to agriculture, but is also rich in gas and oil. Mr. Kamerer was born in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, January 25, 1853, and is a son of Daniel L. and Anna Harriet (Daubenspeck) Kamerer.

The grandfather, Peter Kamerer, settled in Armstrong County in 1790, and there his son, Daniel L., was born in 1811. The latter, in 1853, removed, with his family, to Butler County and settled on the farm in Fairview Township which now belongs to his son, Samuel H. Daniel L. Kamerer and wife had thirteen children born to them, as follows: Peter, John, Margaret, Mary, Elizabeth, George D., William, Adam, Catherine, Lavina, Lewis L., Hamah and Samuel H. The father of

this family died in 1896, and the mother in 1905, having reached her ninety-third year. They were well known and respected people.

Samuel H. Kamerer was two years old when his parents came to his present farm and this has remained his home ever since. In his boyhood he attended the county schools and since then has been interested in developing and improving his farm and in late years has also been engaged in oil production. At the present time he has five producing oil wells and two gas wells on his place.

In 1882 Mr. Kamerer was married at Muncey, Pennsylvania, to Miss Nina A. Henton, who is a daughter of the late Charles and Lydia Henton, former residents of Erie County, Pennsylvania, where the father died aged seventy-four years and the mother aged sixty years. Mrs. Kamerer is one of a family of nine children, namely: Jennie, deceased, Fannie, Tillie, Nellie, Lettie, Nina, William, and two that died in infancy.

Mr. and Mrs. Kamerer have three children—Ethel L., Obed G. and Edna B. Ethel L. was educated in the Slippery Rock State Normal School and the Irvin Academy for Young Ladies, at Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania. She married Dr. S. J. Lackey, of Chicora, and they reside at Limestone, Clarion County, Pennsylvania, and have two children: Evelyn Romain and Geraldine Lucile. Obed G. Kamerer attended the State Normal School at Slippery Rock for two years and on June 16, 1908, was graduated from Duff's Business College at Pittsburg. Mr. Kamerer and family are members of the Lutheran Church at Mt. Pleasant.

Mr. Kamerer takes a prominent part in public affairs in his township and has frequently served in the local offices, for twelve years consenting to be a school director. He is a member of the Odd Fellows, belonging to both the subordinate lodge and the Encampment, is a member

of the Maccabees lodge at Chicora, and has passed all the chairs in the lodge of Knights of Pythias. He is a man of wide acquaintance and much influence.

ALBERT WARREN ROBB, a well known and popular young citizen of Washington Township, Butler County, Penna., is fireman at the Nellie Coal Mine at Argentine. He was born in Parker Township, Butler County, October 7, 1880, and is a son of Madison C. and Bertha (Sims) Robb, and a grandson of John Robb.

John Robb, the grandfather, reared the following family of children: Frank of Oil City, Pennsylvania; Sarah, wife of F. Milford; Martha, who married George McMahan; and Madison C. The last named was married to Bertha Sims, and the following children were born to them: Albert Warren, Finley, who married Pearl Knox, Delphia, Clyde, Stella, who is the wife of Edward Sedwick, Irene, Mary, Floyd, Howard, and Roy.

Albert Warren Robb was reared to manhood in his native township, and there received a common school education, first attending the McMahan School. His first business employment was at dressing tools in the oil fields, which he continued until he became fireman at the mines of the Nellie Coal Company. He is an able and conscientious workman, and enjoys the esteem and confidence of his employers and fellow workmen. Mr. Robb is a Republican in politics. Religiously, he is a member of the Presbyterian church at New Salem.

JOHN L. M. HALSTEAD, M.D., a busy physician and surgeon of Sarversville, is a representative of one of the oldest families in Clinton Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, where he was born, in 1869. He is a son of John and Sarah A. (Hazlett) Halstead and a grandson of Henry Halstead.

It was Dr. Halstead's grandfather, Henry Halstead, who came from England

and established the family now so well known to Clinton Township. He cleared the land on which the home of Dr. Halstead stands and he laid out the present town of Sarversville, which he named Whalley, in remembrance of his native village in England.

Dr. Halstead was reared on his father's farm in Clinton Township and started to school when he was but five years old. When aged nineteen, he entered the West Snubury Academy, after which he read medicine and attended medical college at Louisville, Kentucky, where he was graduated in 1898. After his return to Pennsylvania, he took the required examination before the State Board, and then entered into practice at Tarentum, where he continued for three years. Since then he has lived on the G. W. Painter homestead in Buffalo Township. Being the only physician in the extreme south end of the county, Dr. Halstead enjoys an unusually large practice. Many of the old families in that section have known him from childhood and many others have tested his medical skill within the past few years, and a markedly large number of his fellow citizens repose confidence in him professionally and respect him personally.

Dr. Halstead married Miss M. Helen Painter, who is a daughter of George W. and Mary (Buckley) Painter, substantial farming people of Clinton Township. Dr. Halstead was reared in the Presbyterian Church in which his parents were active for many years.

JAMES C. WIDGER, a representative citizen of Fairview Township, where he owns oil leases, has been identified with the oil industry during the entire course of his business life. He was born April 9, 1850, near New Brighton, Beaver County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of James and Sarah (Saddler) Widger.

The parents of Mr. Widger came to Western Pennsylvania from Philadelphia.

The father engaged in paper manufacturing, first at New Brighton and later at Pittsburg, and then moved to Oil City and went into the oil refinery business. He survived to the age of eighty-one years but his wife died when aged sixty-one. They had children as follows: Lafayette and John, both deceased; James C.; Hannah, deceased, was the wife of John Love; Eliza, married Mathias Cole; Phebe, deceased; Mary E., married D. S. Criswell, and three died in infancy.

James C. Widger was three years old when his parents moved to Pittsburg, where they lived until he was eight years old, when they located at Oil City. There he went to school through early boyhood but as soon as old enough, he found work to do for his father. He remained at Oil City until 1868 and then moved to Petrolia, Butler County. He grew up in the oil business and has had much experience in every phase of it.

On April 14, 1885, Mr. Widger was married to Miss Lida Fall, who was born in England and is the third member of her parents' family of six children, she, with two older brothers, Henry and William, having been born before the family left England, and Anna, Catherine and John, after the family settled at Pittsburg. Mr. and Mrs. Widger have one son, Howard, who was born February 10, 1895. Mr. Widger is a member of the Royal Arcanum lodge at Petrolia, and the Masonic lodge at Chicora.

O. P. BERRY, founder and for some years proprietor of the Berry Machine Company at Petrolia, Butler County, Pennsylvania, is the inventor of the Berry Pump Piston or Plunger Valve, which is coming into more general use in sand wells every day. It is an article which has been tried in service for some years and not found wanting, and its durability and efficiency enables it to outstrip its competitors.



O. P. BERRY



MRS. MELINA B. BERRY

O. P. Berry was born in Elk County, Pennsylvania, July 8, 1845, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Silvers) Berry. His father was born near Brady's Bend in 1810, and died at the age of forty-nine years. His mother was born in Butler County in 1821. There were the following children born of their marriage: David, John, O. P., Wakefield, George A., Thomas M., Miles H. and Catherine. The mother of this family formed a second marital union with Samuel Jordan, and they had two children, Abner M. and Annie E.

O. P. Berry lived in Elk County until his seventh year when his parents moved to Clarion County, his father dying at Monterey. He was reared in that county and there learned the trade of a machinist; for a period of nine years he traveled about for H. T. Blaney, setting up machinery. In 1896 he established what has since been known as the Berry Machine Company, which he operated with much success for some years and then turned it over to his sons. He obtained a patent from the government on his invention. He is a member of the order of American Mechanics.

Mr. Berry is a veteran of the Civil War, having enlisted in 1861 as a private in Company F, Sixty-seventh Regiment of Pennsylvania, and served until January 4, 1865, when they were discharged at Washington, D. C. The regiment was in many important engagements and all its members were taken prisoners in the Shenandoah, the regiment being badly demoralized. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He has always taken a deep interest in public affairs, and has served the village as constable and as coun-
cilmán.

September 3, 1872, Mr. Berry was married to Miss Melinda J. Bowser, a daughter of Peter and Jane Bowser. Her father died May 14, 1879, and her mother lived to reach the age of seventy-eight years. They were parents of the following chil-

dren: Alfred, Lewis, Logan, Andrew J., James M., Ross T., Harry M., Melanethon G., Adeline, Melinda J. and Amelia.

Mr. and Mrs. Berry also became parents of eleven children: Lewis D., John P., George I., Harry H., Pryor, Roy, Elizabeth J., Alma V., Adeline, Arminia L. and Lotta G. Lewis D., who lives at Petrolia, married Clara Stoughton and has two children, Ruth and Pauline. John P. Berry of Petrolia, married Allie Given and they have three children—Chester, Mary M. and Iva. Elizabeth J. Married Demer Hemphill of Fairview Township, and they have a son, Roy. Alma V. married William Neal of Petrolia and they have two children, Elizabeth and Pryor. Arminia married James W. Espey and has Laurine, Helen, and Walter R. Ada Berry married Geo. L. Gilchrist and has one son, Lawrence.

HARVEY A. SLOAN, a well known citizen and business man of Eau Claire, Butler County, Pennsylvania, is engaged in the jewelry business and is also efficiently discharging the duties of postmaster of that village. He was born in Emlenton, Venango County, Pennsylvania, November 12, 1847, and is a son of John and Sarah (Allabaugh) Sloan.

Samuel C. Sloan, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was united in marriage with Mary Foster, a native of Ireland, and they had two sons, Samuel and John. Samuel married Elizabeth Conn and had the following children—Mary Jane, Caroline, Nancy Ellen, Margaret and Perry. John married Sarah Allabaugh, daughter of Henry Allabaugh of Berks County, Pennsylvania, and they became parents of the following: Harvey A., whose name heads this record; Sarah Elizabeth, wife of John Sowash, by whom she has the following children—Elmer, Frances, Emma, George, Jackson, and Harry; Emma, who married Stewart Eakins of Venango Township and has four

children—Plummer, Frank, Charles and Harry; William, who is married and lives in California; Samuel, who married Priscilla Eisenbaugh; and Melvin, who is deceased.

Harvey A. Sloan received his educational training in the public schools of Emmenton, and in Cherry Valley, whither his parents had moved. He early in life learned the trade of a jeweler and watch repairer, which he has followed throughout his active business career, although for a period of twenty years he also engaged in barbering. He owns the home in which he lives in Eau Claire and is a prosperous citizen. For more than two years he has discharged the duties of postmaster, and has gained the good will and approval of the citizens. He is a Republican in politics, and for a period of six years served as school director in West Sunbury, and a like period in Clintonville. He also served three years as councilman at Clintonville, and six years as constable.

Mr. Sloan was united in marriage with Miss Amelia C. Delamater, a daughter of Leonard Delamater, and to them were born the following: Marshall, who resides in Nebraska; Harry L., an instructor in the public schools; Edith, who was graduated from Eau Claire Academy with the class of 1908; Esther; Homer, deceased; and Hazel. Religiously, the family belongs to the United Presbyterian Church of Eau Claire, and Mr. Sloan has been a church member for more than forty years. Miss Edith Sloan is church organist and is also a teacher in the Sabbath School, being very active in church work.

SAMUEL FALKNER, one of Buffalo Township's most respected citizens, resides on his finely cultivated farm of seventy acres, which lies on the Bear Creek road about one mile east of Sarver. This is a part of the old Falkner homestead, and here Mr. Falkner was born November

16, 1865. His parents were John and Eva Falkner.

John Falkner and his brother Lawrence were born in Germany and both came to America young, leaving their parents in the old country. Lawrence Falkner settled at Cleveland, Ohio, where he reared a large family and died about 1894. John Falkner came to Butler County and secured the present farm in Buffalo Township and here worked hard to improve his property and develop the capacity of the soil. This farm has been cultivated for about a half century. John Falkner had seven children: John W., Louis H., William, Samuel, Matthew, Lizzie and Anna (deceased).

Samuel Falkner obtained his education in the public schools. His home has always been on his present farm and since it has come into his possession he has continued the work his father commenced. The land is fertile and well watered, and lies on both sides of the Bear Creek road. Mr. Falkner grows the usual grains of this climate and raises stock for his own use and does dairying for domestic purposes. On December 25, 1888, he was married to Lizzie Wagner, who is a daughter of Daniel Wagner, who formerly lived at Pittsburg. Mr. and Mrs. Falkner have had ten children, namely: Eva, Albert, Ida, Helen, Bessie, Frederick, Samuel, Harold, Berenice and Lewis, all of whom survive except the youngest. Mr. and Mrs. Falkner are valued members of the Lutheran Church, in which he was an elder at one time. They are estimable, hospitable people who live in pleasant accord with their neighbors and have a wide circle of friends.

ISAAC KAYLOR, owner and proprietor of 119 acres of good farming land in Fairview Township, was born on his present farm, January 5, 1843, son of Peter and Anna (Silvis) Kaylor. His paternal grandfather, Leonard Kaylor, was one of the early settlers of this township. Leonard

Kaylor, with his son Peter, father of the subject of this sketch, cleared this farm, which when they took hold of it, was all brush and woods.

Peter Kaylor was born in Westmoreland County, Penna. Both he and his father, Leonard, served in the War of 1812-15. Peter Kaylor died in 1861, at the age of sixty-six years, and his wife Anna died at the same age in 1874, she being about thirteen years younger than her husband. They were the parents of eight children, who were as follows: Jacob, born March 24, 1825; Elizabeth, born February 3, 1827; Polly, born September 28, 1829; Anna, born March 10, 1832; Christina, born March 8, 1834; Sarah, born February 20, 1838; Sophia, born March 22, 1840, and Isaac, born January 5, 1843.

Isaac Kaylor has always resided on his present farm. In boyhood he attended the old log schoolhouse on the McLaughlin farm and afterward a frame school that was erected on the William McLaughlin farm. He was brought up to agriculture and has always been a farmer. When he reached his majority the Civil War was raging, and, resolved to do his part for the preservation of the Union, he enlisted for three years, at Butler, in Company H, 102d Pennsylvania Infantry, with which he took part in the battles of the Wilderness, siege of Petersburg, Sailors' Creek, and in the pursuit of Lee to Appomattox, being present at the surrender of the main Confederate army under that general, May 5, 1865. He was wounded in the battle of the Wilderness by a gun shot in the left cheek, which shattered the jaw bone, cut the tongue and affected the left eye. He was in the hospital at Washington for about two weeks and in the Satterlee Hospital at Philadelphia until near the end of the year (1864), when he was furloughed for twenty days, rejoining his command at the siege of Petersburg. He was honorably discharged June 28, 1865, near Washington, D. C., and returning home resumed farm-

ing and has resided at his present location ever since.

Mr. Kaylor was married, January 17, 1867, at the home of his bride, to Priscilla Barnhart, a daughter of Michael and Rachel (Hemphill) Barnhart, of Donegal Township, Butler County, Penna. Mrs. Kaylor was one of six brothers and sisters, namely: Kathryn, Peter A., Anna M., Adam, Ruben, and Priscilla. Her father died November 16, 1895, at the age of eighty-six years, and her mother March 17, 1887, at the age of eighty.

Mr. and Mrs. Kaylor's family number two children, both daughters—Rachel E. and Anna E. The former married Joe Kaylor and resides in Armstrong County, this State. She has had four children—Edna A. (deceased), Priscilla J., Mary L., and Isaac L. Anna Kaylor married J. B. Jordan and resides in Butler County. She has two children—Herbert I. and Richard S. J.

Mr. Kaylor is a member of Campbell Post, G. A. R., of Petrolia. He has served the township acceptably as judge of election and as school director as well as in other minor offices. He and his family are members of the Lutheran Church of Mt. Pleasant.

JOHN FULTON GALLAWAY, a well known citizen and substantial business man of Hilliard, Butler County, Pennsylvania, is proprietor of the hotel at that village and has a well established business. He was born in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, April 8, 1849, and is a son of Thomas and Sarah (Ghost) Galloway, and a grandson of William Galloway.

Thomas Galloway was born in Ireland and was one of the following children born to his parents: William; John; Thomas; Isaac, who married Eliza Kohler, daughter of John Kohler of Mercer County; and Eliza, deceased. Thomas came to the United States at the age of seventeen

years and landed at New York City with just seventy-five cents in his pocket. He received employment at blasting rock in the construction of the Erie Canal, then worked for a distiller in New York State. He was an industrious man, and of a frugal and saving disposition, and while thus employed accumulated enough money to purchase a farm of 150 acres in Mercer County, Pennsylvania. It was a heavily timbered tract, but little of the land having been cleared. He cleared the farm and lived upon it for a time, then purchased the Ross tract of land, consisting of 300 acres, on which he engaged in stock raising on an extensive scale. He at the same time carried on a general store at Mechanicsville, in Venango County. He married there to Sarah Ghost, a daughter of Philip Ghost, of Venango County, and they reared the following children: Craft, who married Mary Ellen Atwell, a daughter of John Atwell of Mercer County, and has three children,—Thomas, Clyde and Elizabeth; Isaac, who married Mary Jane Bonner, a daughter of Archie Bonner of Venango County, by whom he has one son and two daughters,—John, Elizabeth and Susan; John F., whose name heads this sketch; Ann Elizabeth, deceased; Mary, deceased; Lytle, deceased; and Martha, deceased.

John Fulton Gallaway attended school in Venango County, after which he engaged in farming and clerked in the store conducted by his father. He purchased eighty-five acres of land one-half mile south of Westley P. O. He went from there to Callery Junction during the oil excitement and teamed, having three teams. These he traded for a store and stock of merchandise at Barkeyville, Venango County, paying the difference in value in cash. He went from there to Mechanicsville, where he rented the Woods property for one year, then purchased that farm. He later traded that farm for sixty-five acres of land located about two miles north of Har-

risville, in Butler County, and carried on general farming until the marriage of his son, Walter, when he left the farm in the latter's charge. He then returned to Mechanicsville, and after a time sold his property to Robert B. Eakin and moved to Richland Township, Butler County, where he purchased fifty acres of coal land. He later came to Hilliard and in competition with others obtained the contract for the Star Mail Route from Hilliard to Petrolia. When the rural free delivery was established he was given Route No. 52, over which he carried the mail for two years and three months. He then purchased the hotel at Hilliard, which he has since conducted with uninterrupted success.

Mr. Gallaway was united in marriage with Miss Caroline Hoffman, daughter of Walter Hoffman of Venango County, and they have four children: Thomas, who married Emma Syrena, daughter of Finley Syrena, and has three children—Ralph, Raymond and Leonard; Walter, who married Blanche Syrena, a daughter of John Syrena; Mary, who married John A. Blair, son of A. N. Blair, and has three children—Marie, John Freeman and Edna; and Ida, who married J. S. Kohlmyre, son of Marion Kohlmyre of Butler County, and has one child, Althica. Religiously, they are members of the M. E. Church. Politically, Mr. Gallaway is a Prohibitionist.

CHESTER A. EKAS, a progressive and enterprising young farmer of Buffalo Township, residing on his excellent farm of fifty acres, which is situated on the Butler Road, about a quarter of a mile from Ekastown, was born on the old Ekas homestead, in Butler County, Pennsylvania, May 28, 1887. His parents are Adam and Mary Jane (Kirk) Ekas, and he is a grandson of John Ekas.

John Ekas, the grandfather, was born in Germany and when he came to Buffalo Township, Butler County, he found himself one of the earliest settlers. The vil-

lage that subsequently came into being near his farm was named in his honor.

Adam Ekas, father of Chester A., succeeded his father and has been engaged in farming through the whole of his mature life. His children were Agnes, James, Clementine and Chester A.

Chester A. Ekas attended the schools near his father's farm, on which he has always resided. He was trained to agricultural pursuits in the most practical way, and, although he is one of the youngest independent farmers of the county, he is one of the most successful. His farm is a portion of the old Ekas homestead and its present owner takes a deep interest in its development and improvement. On February 12, 1908, he was married to Miss Carrie Ohl, who is a daughter of George E. and Mary (Higgins) Ohl. Mr. Ohl is a successful farmer of Butler County. His parents were Henry and Johanna (Kramer) Ohl. Grandfather Ohl came from Germany to America very many years ago and was an early settler in Butler County, where he has many descendants. The above marriage united two prominent families. Mr. and Mrs. Ekas are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They are very popular in the pleasant social life of the community.

FURMAN STEWART, a successful farmer of Washington Township, who is carrying on operations on an excellent tract of 120 acres, was born on his present property in Washington Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, January 27, 1876, and is a son of William C. and Mary (Stanley) Stewart.

William M. Stewart, the grandfather of Furman, married Rebecca Jane McCall, who was a daughter of Samuel McCall, of Donegal Township, and they had the following children: Samuel M., died in young manhood; John, died when young; Nancy Jane, deceased; William C.; Anna Eliza, married Reuben Heckathorn, of Venango

County; Wilson McCall married (first) Sarah Day, daughter of John Day, and (second) Mary Johnce, daughter of Hiram Johnce; and Louisa M., married Joseph Campbell, of Concord Township.

William C. Stewart was married to Mary Stanley, who was a daughter of Andrew Stanley, of Lawrence County. Mr. Stanley married Elizabeth Heckathorn, daughter of John Heckathorn, a cabinet-maker, and they had the following children: John, married Barbara C. Fox, daughter of Michael Fox; Sarah, married Peter Young, of Slippery Rock Township, Lawrence County; Elizabeth, married Mark Mencer, of Indiana County; Ann, married Milton L. McCormick, of Slippery Rock Township; Mary; Jane, who married George Smith of Slippery Rock Township, died in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania; Andrew, married Isabelle Wood, daughter of Gideon Wood of Lawrence County; Rachel; and Cephas, who married Elizabeth Hunt, daughter of James Hunt of Lawrence County. The children born to William C. and Mary (Stanley) Stewart were: Elizabeth Jane, residing on the homestead; William A., married Cora A. McCoy, daughter of Lewis McCoy, of Grove City, Mercer County; Lena, married A. M. Christy, of Washington Township; Mary Eva, married L. M. Dickey, of Butler; John S., married Lydia Ross, daughter of John Ross of Cherry Township, and resides at Butler; and Furman. Both William C. Stewart and Andrew Stanley offered their services in their country's defense during the Civil War, but the former was refused on account of defective teeth after having gone as far as Pittsburg. Mr. Stanley served in the struggle, however, and was never wounded, although he had a narrow escape from injury at Pittsburg Landing, his cap being shot from his head while he was eating breakfast.

Furman Stewart first attended the common schools of his native vicinity, and

later took a course at an academy, after leaving which he engaged in agricultural pursuits, in which he has been engaged ever since. He now owns a fine farm of 120 acres in Washington Township, on which he has erected a handsome residence, his father having built all of the other farm buildings. Although he has never tested for oil on his farm, there are believed to be three or four wells on the property, and it is considered one of the valuable tracts of farming land in Washington Township.

Mr. Stewart was married to Sarah Hummel, who died January 25, 1909. She was a daughter of Jeremiah Hummel of Cherry Township. Of this union there were born seven children, as follows: Ethel, Cora, Lois and Paul, who are students in the public schools; and Charles, Mary and William John, residing at home. In his political views, Mr. Stewart is a Republican. He attends the Presbyterian Church at Pleasant Valley.

REUBEN FRANKLIN RUCH, who has a comfortable home and six acres of land on the road between Petrolia and Karns City, has been a resident of Fairview Township, Butler County, Penna., since May, 1872. He followed oil well drilling and contracting with good success. He was born in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, May 14, 1844, and is a son of Charles and Sarah (Burkhalter) Ruch.

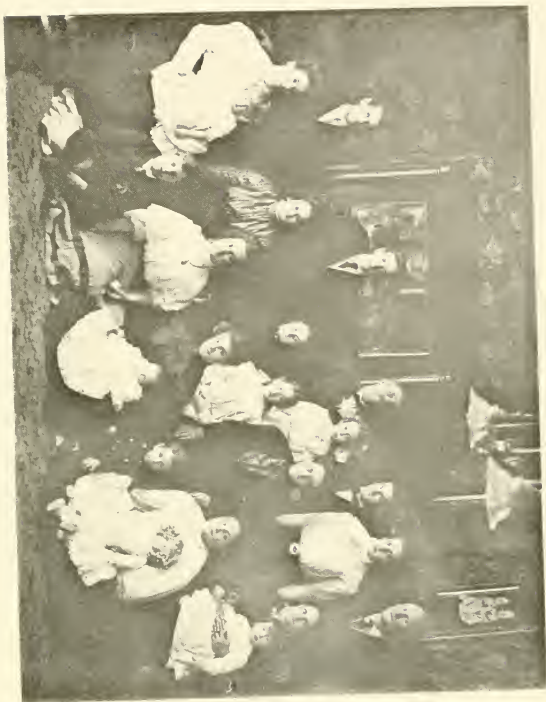
The Ruch family is an old and prominent one of Lehigh County. General Peter Ruch, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a soldier in the War of 1812, and afterward received his title of general in the State Militia. He was born in Lehigh County, February 28, 1779, and was a son of Lawrence Ruch, a soldier of the Revolutionary War, who was born on November 14, 1744. The father of Lawrence Ruch was George Ruch, who came to the United States from Alsace, Germany, and was buried in Lehigh County,

where he died at the remarkable age of one hundred and five years.

Charles Ruch, father of our subject, was born in Lehigh County, August 23, 1803, and there passed a long and useful life. He was married to Sarah Burkhalter, whose great-grandfather, John Peter Burkhalter, was a soldier in the American Army during the Revolutionary War. She is descended from one Ulrich Burkhalter, who came to this country on the "Samuel of Sweden," landing on August 11, 1732. He had a son, Peter, and a daughter, Elizabeth Barbara, the latter intermarrying with John Jacob Mickley. Charles and Sarah (Burkhalter) Ruch became parents of the following children: Henry, deceased; Allen P., who was a soldier in the Union Army during the Rebellion; Stephen, deceased, who was a physician; Solomon; Reuben Franklin; Edwin L., whose recent death at Karns City resulted from an accident; Susan, deceased; and Sarah, who married John J. Reel and lives at Scranton.

Reuben F. Ruch lived in Lehigh County until he was about twenty-one years of age, and there received his educational training and learned the trade of a shoemaker. With the Civil War in full swing, he was consumed by the fighting spirit and patriotism inherited from his ancestors, and on September 22, 1862, enlisted for nine months as a member of Company F, 153rd Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, at Easton, Northampton County, Pennsylvania. He served ten months, participating in two of the most important engagements of the war, Chambersville and Gettysburg. In the latter was wounded by a shot in the knee and was confined in the hospital at Harrisburg for one month. He was then taken in a carriage by his captain to Camp Curtin, where he was mustered out July 24, 1863. He returned to his home and spent six months in convalescing. He then taught school from November, 1864, to 1865, in

FAMILY GROUP OF WILLIAM WAHL.



which year he went to Oil City, arriving there on the night of the assassination of President Lincoln. He worked in the oil fields there at drilling and contracting, and then in 1872 moved to Petrolia, Butler County, during the oil excitement. Here he continued the business of drilling and contracting and met with great success. In March, 1887, he purchased his present place of Jesse L. Cole and has since resided here.

September 25, 1870, Mr. Ruch was joined in marriage with Miss Sarah Gross, a daughter of Jesse Gross, and she died March 21, 1902. They adopted a daughter, Miss Zella, who keeps house for Mr. Ruch. Fraternally, he is a member of Karns City Lodge, No. 931, I. O. O. F.; Karns City Dura, No. 498, K. P. of Petrolia; and Campbell Post, G. A. R. He has been representative to the Grand Lodge of each of these orders and passed through the various chairs. He is a Democrat in politics, and is at the present roadmaster.

WILLIAM WAHL, owner and proprietor of the Waldorf Hotel of Evans City, Pennsylvania, comes of one of the prominent old pioneer families of that section of Butler County. He was born on his father's farm in Forward Township, February 15, 1852, and is a son of Martin, Jr., and Christina (Kriess) Wahl.

Martin Wahl, Sr., grandfather of the subject of this sketch, with his wife, Lena, and their family emigrated from Alsace-Lorraine, France, about 1833, and took up their residence in Jackson Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania. He became the owner of a small farm there and lived to reach the advanced age of ninety-four years. He and his wife had three children, as follows: Martin; Lena (Burr); and Mrs. Jacob Hite. All are now deceased.

Martin Wahl, Jr., was born in Alsace-Lorraine, France, in 1823, and was ten years of age when he accompanied his parents to Butler County. He immediately

began work by caring for Mr. Zigler's stock at Harmony, and spent the remainder of his life in Butler County. He was a man of great energy and industry and accumulated a large property. His old home farm was the site of the town of Wahlville, which bears his name, and in later years he purchased the John Stewart farm in Evans City, which he laid out and sold in lots. He entered actively into the business life of Evans City, aiding materially in its development and growth, and was one of the town's most substantial citizens. His death occurred in 1905. His first marriage was with a Miss Hultery, by whom he had a son, Martin, deceased. His second union was with Miss Christina Kriess, whose death occurred in 1896. They were parents of twelve children, as follows: Christina, wife of Henry Basnecker; William; Henry; Andrew; Katherine, wife of Henry Mickley; Lena, wife of John Marburger; Matilda, wife of W. C. Laderer; Asmus; George; Anna, wife of Adam Dambach; and two who died in infancy.

William Wahl was reared on his father's farm and received a public school education. At the age of fifteen years he entered the grist mill at Evans City, conducted by his father in partnership with Robert Ash, and he continued at that work for eight years. About the year 1878, he opened a hotel at Middle Lancaster and received a license from Judge McJunkin, which he had granted him nine times and transferred once. He moved to Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, where he conducted a hotel for some time and also engaged in the oil business. He continued there some thirteen years, then moved to Evans City in 1899 and opened a hotel, in which business he has continued with uninterrupted success since. In 1904 he moved to his present location at the corner of Pittsburg and Washington Streets, a property owned by him. The Waldorf Hotel contains thirty rooms, equipped and furnished in up-to-date style, and enjoys a liberal pat-

ronage at the hands of the traveling public. Mr. Wahl is also the owner of considerable property in the town and is rated among the most substantial men of the place.

September 12, 1872, William Wahl was united in marriage with Miss Mary B. McKinney, a daughter of C. A. and Margaret D. McKinney, and they became parents of twelve children: Margaret and Christina, twins; Myrtle; Emma, deceased; William; Sarah; Edward; Bertha; Laura; Ida; Floyd; and Zelda. Politically, Mr. Wahl is a Democrat. In religious attachment, he and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

MATTHEW FALKNER, one of Buffalo Township's representative citizens, resides on his valuable farm of sixty-five acres, which is situated on the east side of the Bear Creek Road, about one mile from the village of Sarver, in Butler County, Pennsylvania, was born on this farm, September 23, 1868, and is a son of John and Eva (Strimstifer) Falkner.

The Falkner family is of German origin and John Falkner, father of Matthew, was the first of its members to come to America. He purchased the present homestead about 1858, from John Kreitzer. The land at that time was uncleared and during his life-time he developed it into a good farm. His children, seven in number, were named as follows: John W., Louis H., William L., Samuel, Matthew, Elizabeth and Annie, the latter of the daughters being deceased.

Matthew Falkner was reared on the farm on which he has spent all his life except during the time he was working as a blacksmith, at Sarver Station. He obtained his education in the public schools of Buffalo Township. He carries on general farming, in which he takes much interest. He has improved the property very considerably since it came into his posses-

sion and his residence and farm buildings indicate a large degree of prosperity.

On April 18, 1892, Mr. Falkner was married to Miss Mary Schweizer, who is a daughter of Martin and Mary (Nanstiel) Schweizer, who are prominent farming people of Butler County. Mrs. Falkner has a twin brother, Martin Schweizer. Mr. and Mrs. Falkner have seven children, namely: William Martin, Elmer L., Lillian Mary, Nellie P., Matthew J., Merl Jessie, and Elizabeth. Mr. Falkner and family belong to the Lutheran Church, in which he formerly was an elder. He takes no active part in politics, but is a good citizen, who pays his taxes, gives support to school and church and deals honestly with his fellow men.

SAMUEL PLUMMER CHRISTIE, a successful farmer and leading citizen of Washington Township, residing on his valuable farm of ninety-eight acres, was born June 27, 1863, in Washington Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Thomas T. and Catherine T. Christie.

The father of Mr. Christie was married twice and the children born to his first union were: Oscar L., who married Mira Loudon, a daughter of Captain Loudon, of West Sunbury; Cornelia, who married J. B. Campbell, of Washington Township; Eber L., who married Bessie McNamee, a native of New Jersey; Emma, who married Dr. J. A. Brison, of Creekside, Indiana; Effie, who married Walter Christley, of Denver, Colorado; and Samuel Plummer, of Washington Township. The second marriage of Thomas T. Christie was to Lydia Borland, of Butler, and they had three children: Thomas B., deceased; Victor, a resident of San Francisco; and William.

Samuel Plummer Christie has spent his life in Washington Township and has been engaged in farming and stock-raising for many years. His farm of ninety-eight

acres is a part of the old homestead, which originally contained 600 acres. His land is known to be rich in coal and probably also in oil. He carries on mixed farming and raises fine horses. Each year he has from three to eight colts, thorough-bred, and has made this a paying industry. His cattle are of registered stock and his herds show, in their sleek appearance and graceful shapes, that they have come from no common stock. Mr. Christie has made all the improvements on his place and has put up his present substantial buildings. He has what is probably the finest spring-house in the township, built of stone and cement.

Mr. Christie married Miss Jessie M. Bell, who is a daughter of Alexander Bell, of Washington Township, and they have five children, namely: Claire, residing at home, assisting her mother; Francis, Lee and Katherine, bright students in the public school; and Mildred, who is yet an infant. Mr. and Mrs. Christie attend the Presbyterian Church in Washington Township which is situated at North Hope. He is a Republican in politics and takes a hearty interest in public affairs, particularly in his own neighborhood, where he is serving as a school director. He is a stockholder and one of the board of directors of the North Washington Fair Association and each year has many exhibits to send from his own farm. For a number of years he has been an active member of Naomi Lodge No. 111, Odd Fellows, at Hilliards, and has served in all its official positions.

W. H. DAUGHERTY, a prominent citizen of Petrolia, Butler County, Penna., was the founder of the large refinery at that place which is operated under the name and style of W. H. Daugherty & Sons' Refining Company. The plant was established by him in 1880, and in 1901 his two sons were taken into partnership. In 1904 the business was incorporated under the name of W. H. Daugherty & Sons, in

the State of Delaware, and the following were chosen as its officers: Dr. F. Sonneborn, president; Sigmund B. Sonneborn, treasurer; and Carl R. Daugherty, vice-president and manager. It is one of the largest independent refineries in the country, and is the largest producer of petroleum jelly. It is affiliated with the firm of L. Sonneborn & Sons, of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore in this country, and with Oelwerke Stern-Sonneborn, Aktien Gesellschaft, of Hamburg, Paris, London, Genoa, Koln and Moscow, with some sixty European branches. The local output is 1,500 tons per annum, and they have their own pipe line service, transporting the crude oil from the wells to the refinery. They employ about fifteen men at the plant.

W. H. Daugherty was one of the earliest refiners in the country and is probably the oldest now living. He began in Titusville, Pennsylvania, in 1861, where he was in business with Burtis Brothers and others until 1868. He then became a producer and as early as 1873 began operating at Petrolia although it was not until 1876 that he took up his residence in that village. In connection with his two sons he acquired extensive oil producing properties, which are now carried under the firm name of W. H., M. G. and C. R. Daugherty and are under the management of Carl R. Daugherty.

W. H. Daugherty was born in Stark County, Ohio, near the city of Alliance, July 3, 1835, and lived there until eleven years of age when he moved with his parents to Meadville, Pennsylvania. He was married in 1857 to Miss Jane Nesbit, a daughter of John Nesbit of Erie County, Pennsylvania, and three children were born to them: H. Ward, who married Mary G. Davis, by whom he had four children—Eugene, deceased, Roy, Ward and Frances; Cora, who is the wife of A. W. Frey of Washington, Pennsylvania, and has three children—William, Carl and

Jane; and Carl R., who on June 24, 1908, was united in marriage with Miss Netta Black, a daughter of R. M. Black of Butler County. H. Ward Daugherty died at the age of thirty-seven years just as he was entering the prime of life. The subject of this sketch is a member of the Masonic Lodge at Titusville, and the Knights of the Maccabees at Petrolia. His son, Carl R., is a member of the Modern Woodmen and the Knights of the Maccabees. Religiously, the family is Presbyterian.

HON. JOHN MORGAN GREER, head of the well known law firm of John M. Greer & Sons, of Butler, is a citizen who has gained well earned recognition, not only as a leader in the ranks of his profession, but also as one who has ably upheld the dignity and honor of the Bench, and has proved his ability as a legislator, serving for eight years as a member of the State Senate.

Mr. Greer was born in Jefferson Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, August 3, 1844. His parents were Thomas and Margaret Jane (Morgan) Greer, and his grandparents, on the paternal side, were Matthew and Isabella (Boise) Greer, who were natives of County Tyrone, Ireland.

Mr. Greer's literary training was commenced in the common schools and continued at Connoquenessing Academy, at Zelienople, and, as has been the case with so many men of mark in State and National history, the knowledge thus gained was the more firmly impressed upon his memory by his being required to impart it to others. During the winter of 1861-2 he taught school in Winfield Township and in 1863-4 in Jefferson Township. This was an eventful period of his life, for the Civil War was now raging and he was eager to perform his patriotic duty to his country. In July, 1862, he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, with which he participated in the

momentous battles of South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, serving until the end of his term. In March, 1864, he reenlisted, entering Battery E, Second Pennsylvania Artillery, but as this regiment had more than its quota, a new regiment was organized by the War Department, and called the Second Provisional Artillery, in which Mr. Greer served as sergeant of Battery B, in Ledlie's Division, Ninth Army Corps, until the close of the war. With this battery he took part in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna River, Cold Harbor and Petersburg, including the Mine Explosion, where he was wounded in the thigh by a mine ball, while in command of his company. He remained in the hospital until January, 1865, when he rejoined his battery in time to be present at the eventful surrender of General Lee. He was mustered out with his regiment in February, 1866.

On his return from the army, Mr. Greer resumed teaching, but in a short time turned his whole attention to the study of law in the office of Judge Charles McCandless. In September, 1867, he was admitted to the bar and at once opened a law office. His legal ability soon attracted attention and in the following year he was elected to the office of district attorney, which he filled for three years. In 1873 he formed a partnership with Judge McCandless, which continued for five years. His public life, in a wider sense, may be said to have begun in 1876, when he was elected on the Republican ticket, senator of the Forty-first District, composed of Butler and Armstrong Counties. In 1880 he was reelected and was a member of the Senate of Pennsylvania for eight years, during all of which period he served on the Judiciary Committee. He was the author of several important bills relating to judiciary matters, one of them providing for an appeal to the Supreme Court, in case of the refusal of the lower court to

open a judgment entered on a power of attorney, on a note or bond. Another, equally important, was one providing that no deed, regular and absolute on its face, shall be treated as a mortgage, unless the defeasance is in writing, made at the time of the deed, and placed on record within sixty days. Another important bill introduced by Senator Greer was one providing that judgment by default, against one of several defendants, shall not bar a recovery against other defendants in the same suit.

In 1882, Senator Greer was honored by a nomination, on the first ballot for the office of Secretary of Internal Affairs, and, although his party suffered defeat that year, he led the ticket by a respectable majority. In 1884 he was nominated as one of two judicial candidates in the Seventeenth District, and failed of election by less than 200 votes, the people of Lawrence County supporting Judges Hazen and McMichael as a matter of local pride.

In 1887, Senator Greer formed a law partnership with Everett L. Ralston, which continued until 1893. Also in 1887, he was appointed by the Governor, inspector and examiner of Soldiers' Orphan Schools, which office he held for four years, when he resigned. On the death of Judge McMichael, in 1892, Mr. Greer was elected to succeed him, and in the following year, on the division by the Legislature of the Seventeenth District into two separate districts, Judge Greer became president judge of the Seventeenth District. In this position, the well balanced, judicial qualities of his mind were conspicuously manifested on every important occasion, and were enhanced by a courteous demeanor that rendered him very popular with the members of the bar, as well as with the general public. He has ever tempered justice with mercy, and no righteous cause has ever suffered at his hands, from a lack of wisdom of judgment or want of judicial fairness. Since his retirement

from the Bench, which took place in 1903, he has been engaged in the practice of law in association with his two sons, John B. and Thomas H., under the style of John M. Greer & Sons, the firm being known as one of the strongest law firms in Butler County.

Judge Greer was married March 24, 1864, to Miss Julia S. Butler, who was born in Clarion County, Pennsylvania, and is a daughter of John B. and Harriet N. (Stebbins) Butler. To this marriage were born four children, namely: Hattie, who died in 1876, at the age of nine years; Thomas H. and John B., both of whom are associated with their father in the practice of law; and Robert B., who is a physician.

The religious affiliations of Judge Greer and his family are with the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has taken a hearty interest at all times in educational matters, having been one of those Butler County citizens who were instrumental in establishing Slippery Rock State Normal School, of which he has since been one of the State trustees. For six years he has also been one of the trustees of the State College. In many other public matters his counsel and encouragement have proved of value, and the people of Butler County are proud to denominate him one of their best and most representative citizens.

(CHARLES F. HOSFORD), residing at 450 North Main Street, Butler, came to the Pennsylvania oil fields in the early days of Titusville, Pleasantville, Pithole, and Tidiout, moving to Butler County when Petrolia first began to develop into an oil town. He later resided at Greece City for a time and in 1874 located in Butler, going to West Virginia when the oil fields were being developed in that state, and returning to Butler in 1903. Mr. Hosford has been engaged in the hotel business nearly all his life, also in the production of oil. In the year 1885 he was married to Miss Emma Reiber of Butler. They

have one son, Charles F., Jr., a Princeton man and now a student at the law department of Harvard University. The family are members of the First English Lutheran Church.

W. CLARK CULBERSON, oil producer and manufacturer, treasurer of the Butler Torpedo Company, is one of the representative men of this city. He was born August 18, 1865, in Clarion County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of William Culber-son, who was one of the early oil men of this section.

Almost since leaving school, Mr. Culber-son has been in the oil business and his operations have been carried on in the oil fields of New York, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois. In 1884 he came to Butler County and was much interested in the developments on Thorn Creek. Mr. Culber-son has been an extensive but judicious operator. He is a stockholder in the Pittsburgh Oil & Gas Company, the Clarion Gas Company, the Southern Oil Company and the Butler Torpedo Company, the works of the latter being located at Callery. He is interested also in real estate at Butler.

On September 14, 1887, Mr. Culber-son was married to Frances Fidelia Cheers, who was born in Chautauqua County, New York, and they have one daughter, Harriet S., residing at home. Mr. and Mrs. Culber-son are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and he belongs to the official board. His fraternal connections include the Elks, the Odd Fellows and the Maccabees.

THOMAS TUCKER STEWART, one of the best known pioneers and respected citizens of Center Township, resides on his farm of 120 acres, which is situated about five miles north of Butler. Mr. Stewart was born June 3, 1834, in Butler County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of John and Nancy (Scott) Stewart.

When Mr. Stewart was about one year old, his parents brought him to this farm, and with the exception of three years after he was married, he has spent his entire life on this place. When his parents settled here it was nothing but a wilderness and it required years of hard work for both father and son to put it into the shape it now is. With constant industry and prudent saving, Mr. Stewart gradually was enabled to put up the substantial buildings which make it a very comfortable home. The parents died here when full of years.

Mr. Stewart was married to his cousin, Nancy Stewart, who died in 1901. They had five children: Robert W., Emma C., Milton A. and two unnamed infants. Robert W. lives in Pittsburgh. Emma C. married (first) Christian Shaw and had two children: Russell C. and Bertha, the latter of whom married Harry Seigfried and they have a son, George. Mrs. Shaw became a widow and married Harry Wright and they have one son, Robert. Milton A. is deceased. He reached manhood and was married and settled at Butler, where he died leaving no children.

Until within four years, Mr. Stewart retained his health and strength but he then suffered from a fall which has left him crippled. Nevertheless he still looks largely after his affairs and lives alone in his house since the death of his wife, caring for his necessities himself in spite of his advanced age. Although well able to reside in any village or town and hire others to serve him, he is like many another one, devoted to the place where he has lived so long and determined to be independent as far as possible. All his life he has been provident and thus has accumulated property, more than could ever be used in making his declining years full of comfort. Almost all his life Mr. Stewart has been a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Stewart is a man of intelligence and general informa-

tion and a visit to him proves profitable and interesting.

HENRY MENKEN, who resides on his farm of fifty acres, which is situated in Winfield Township, on the Butler Turnpike road, about three miles from Cabot, is a well known and substantial citizen of Butler County. He was born in Butler County, Pennsylvania, November 3, 1862, and is a son of George and Elizabeth (Hoffman) Menken. The father of Mr. Menken is still living. Born in Holland, he came to America in 1840, and has resided in Butler County ever since.

Henry Menken learned the trades of stone-mason and bridge builder and has done a large amount of work in this line in Butler County, being the only contractor in this kind of work in Winfield Township. In addition, he carries on general farming and resides in a comfortable two-story farm house, which has an attractive appearance without, and within which the friendly visitor is sure of a hospitable welcome.

Mr. Menken was married (first) to Satia Elit, who was a daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Elit) Elit, and to this marriage four children were born—Bertha, Mary (deceased), Elizabeth and Willis. Mr. Menken was married (second) to Alice Lavery, who was born in Butler County, of which union there is one child—Mary Evelyn. They are members of the Buffalo Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Menken was married first to Clyde Gravatt, and they had two children—Emmett Raymond and Beatrice Iriene. Formerly Mr. Menken was a member of the Grange, but at present he belongs to no secret organization. He takes no active interest in politics, being a thoroughly practical business man and finding enough to occupy his time in attending to his own affairs.

PHILO L. KING, capitalist and representative citizen of Butler, is the man to

whom this city is indebted for the most beautiful, artistic and well cared for cemetery, in all Butler County, his services as superintendent having covered some nine years. Mr. King was born at Charles-town, Ohio, in 1838.

The parents of Mr. King moved, in the year of his birth, to Marion County, Illinois, but when he was ten years old they returned to Ohio and settled at Ravenna, where he was educated and lived until 1855. In that year he left home and spent eleven months at St. Paul, Minnesota, after which he hired out to the Northwestern Fur Company and worked for that concern for two years in Oregon, which then was indeed a wild section. Mr. King spent one summer on his way east, at Clayton, Iowa, and then went to work in the lumber woods near Saginaw and Vassar, Michigan. In the summer, following a hard winter in the logging camps, he located timber tracts and subsequently went into partnership in the lumber business with John Dasey, which continued for fourteen years. Mr. King then went into a mercantile business in Michigan and became so desirable a citizen there that both Kingstown town and township were both named in his honor. He cut down the first tree that ever fell by a white man's agency in Kingstown Township, section 32. After three years he sold his store and for eighteen months conducted a hotel, and then decided to return to the East, and located at Akron, in his native state. There he was connected with Mr. Schumaker in a mill business for two years, during this time being in charge of the oatmeal mill, and afterward, with his brother-in-law, bought a sawmill at Ravenna, where they subsequently added a planing mill and pail factory and prospered for three years, when they lost their plant by fire. For about one year Mr. King followed railroading, and then returned to Ravenna and accepted the position of superintendent of the Ravenna Cemetery. For twen-

ty years he remained there and was then induced to come to Butler and accept the same position for the North Side Cemetery. Mr. King owns valuable realty and has an interest in the fine structure here known as the Opera House Block.

In 1860, while residing in Michigan, Mr. King was married to Miss Caroline Harmon, who died in 1899, leaving one child, Nina D., who married George Burkhalter. Mr. King was married (second) in 1906, to Miss Phillis Mason, of Butler.

Mr. King is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, having been a loyal defender of his country, a soldier in the ranks and a fighter on many a battle field, having enlisted in 1861, in Company E, Seventh Regiment, Michigan Volunteer Infantry, which was attached to the Army of the Potomac. His service covered two years and four days when he received his honorable discharge. During his residence in Michigan he was active in politics and for seven years served as supervisor of Kingstown Township. In his religious belief, he is a Universalist. Fraternally he is a Mason and Odd Fellow, and belongs also to the Royal Arcanum.

ALPHEUS SITLER, who is engaged in the drug business at Zelenople, and also is a member of the well known firm of Sitler, Swain & Moyer, of Harmony, all representative men of this place. Mr. Sitler was born in Jackson Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, one mile east of Harmony, and is a son of Martin H. and Fannie (Zeigler) Sitler.

Solomon H. Sitler, grandfather of Alpheus, accompanied his father, Martin Sitler, a colonel in the War of 1812, to Columbiana County, Ohio, about 1805, and there he subsequently married Elizabeth Hoke, who died aged eighty-six years; he survived to be seventy-one years old. Six of their family of thirteen children still survive, the oldest of whom is eighty-three years of age and the youngest

sixty-three. They are: Samuel, residing in Columbiana County, Ohio; Melvina and Velina, twins, the former the widow of Simon Bricker, and the latter the widow of Samuel Nold; Catherine, who married (first) a Mr. Gilbert and (second) Price Van Fleet; Celinda, who is the widow of Jacob Mowery; and Martin H.

Martin H. Sitler was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, February 3, 1828, where he remained until the fall of 1850. He then moved to Butler County and settled on a farm in Jackson Township, where he resided until the fall of 1907, when he moved to Harmony.

His original farm contained 200 acres, but he has reduced it to 130 and for many years carried on general farming, taking an active part in it for fifty-seven years. On October 14, 1850, he married Fannie Zeigler, who was a daughter of Jacob H. and Elizabeth (Tinsman) Zeigler. Jacob H. Zeigler was born in 1800 and he became a man of substance in Jackson Township and the owner of the Eidenan Mills. He had one son and the following daughters: Fannie; Elizabeth, who married John Enslin; Annie, who married Frederick Haines; and Catherine, who married George Bame. Mrs. Sitler was born June 14, 1828, and died in August, 1908, aged eighty years. There were four children born to Martin H. Sitler and wife, namely: Alpheus; Loraine, residing in Jackson Township, who is the widow of James Gallagher; Jacob, residing at Zelenople, owns a farm in Jackson Township, married Mollie Thomas; and Elizabeth, who is the wife of Charles Goehring, a retired farmer residing at Harmony.

Alpheus Sitler obtained his education in the schools of Zelenople and at Heidelberg College, Seneca County, Ohio. He prepared for professional life at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, prior to which he had done considerable work in the line of surveying, both for railroads and private parties in Butler County. He



ALPHICUS STILLER



MARTIN H. STILLER

remained at home and assisted on the farm until he reached his majority and then turned his attention to the study of pharmacy, for this purpose buying a half interest, in 1875, in a drug store at Harmony. In 1879, after completing his professional course, he purchased the only drug store at Zelenople, which was the property of Dr. Amos Lusk. In 1882 he disposed of this store and again took up surveying, which he continued until 1887. In that year he went to Pittsburg with A. W. Zeigler and together they purchased a drug store on the south side of the city on the corner of Carson and Twenty-seventh Streets, and there Mr. Sitler continued in the drug business for ten years. He then disposed of his interest and on his return to Harmony, he entered into partnership with G. D. Swain, in the dry goods and grocery business, but four years later he sold his interest to his partner. He then bought his present business interest at Zelenople, and two years later established the firm of Sitler, Swain & Moyer, of Harmony.

Mr. Sitler married Miss Clara E. Swain, who is a daughter of Gellert and Sarah (Sechler) Swain, and a granddaughter of Samuel Swain, who was one of the early settlers of the county. The father of Mrs. Sitler died in 1894 but her mother survives. Four sons have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Sitler: Maxwell Swain, Leroy R., Stanley Alpheus and Carl William. They are all bright and satisfactory pupils in the public school, preparing for good American citizenship. Mr. and Mrs. Sitler, with the two oldest sons, are members of Grace Reformed Church of Harmony, with which congregation Mr. Sitler has been identified ever since 1868, except during his period of residence in Pittsburg. In politics, like his father, he is a Republican and after a service of six years in the town council, he declined renomination for election. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum and also of Harmony Lodge No.

429 F. & A. M. and is also a member of the Odd Fellows at Harmony.

W. C. WEBBER, who is engaged in a blacksmith business at Slippery Rock, of which place he has been a resident since November 4, 1880, was born on a farm in Franklin Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, one mile distant from Prospect, December 1, 1858. He is a son of John and Mary (Campbell) Webber.

The father of Mr. Webber was a brave soldier in the Civil War, who gave up his life in defense of his country, at the second battle of Fredericksburg. He was a member of the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

After the death of his father, when eight years old, W. C. Webber was placed in the Soldiers' Orphans' School at Mercer, Pennsylvania, where he remained until he was sixteen years of age, when his guardian and step-father, James Wilson, bound him out to Nicholas Weitzell, of West Liberty, to learn the blacksmith's trade. Mr. Webber served his full apprenticeship to Mr. Weitzell, remaining with him for three years and during this time received the sum of \$140. From West Liberty he went to Fairview, Butler County, and worked for three more years for Hughie Young and then came to Slippery Rock and for two years was in the employ of William Kauffman, after which he embarked in business for himself. He built the shop now occupied by Mr. S. A. Heyle, where he conducted his business for twenty years, then sold out and entered into partnership with his brother-in-law, David Morrison, and this partnership has existed for the past three years. The business is horse-shoeing and general repairing. First-class work is done and the firm enjoys a large amount of patronage.

Mr. Webber was married November 1, 1882, to Miss Emma Morrison, who is a daughter of Samuel and Isabella (Stephen-

son) Morrison. She was born and reared at Slippery Rock. Mr. and Mrs. Webber have had two children: Alma, who is the wife of Dr. S. S. Smith, of Derry, Pennsylvania; and Daisy May, who died when aged twenty-one months. Another member of the family is almost like a daughter. She is Alma Morrison, a daughter of John Morrison, Mrs. Webber's brother, and has resided with Mr. and Mrs. Webber for the past seven years, being now fourteen, and a bright student in the high school.

In politics, Mr. Webber is a Democrat. He is active in local affairs and has served as a member of the borough council. He belongs to the fraternal order of Odd Fellows.

JOSEPH BALL, proprietor of the City Transfer Company, at Butler, and a member of the City Council, representing the Fourth Ward, is one of Butler's representative men. He was born in June, 1864, on a farm in Butler County, Pennsylvania, about six miles northeast of the city, and is a son of the late John Ball.

John Ball was born in Germany and came to Butler County in 1859. For many years he was extensively engaged in the buying and shipping of stock and was well known all over this section. In politics he was a Democrat. His death took place at North Oakland, in 1896.

Joseph Ball obtained his education in the common schools of Butler County and he remained on the home farm until the fall of 1899, when he came to Butler and bought the business of Mr. Reisman, who then operated the City Transfer Company, an enterprise which has been conducted by Mr. Ball ever since. As the city has grown, this business has been expanded to meet all exigencies and Mr. Ball practically controls this industry. In politics, like his late father, he is a staunch Democrat. He has been an active citizen ever since locating here and is a useful and judicious member of the city council, his

own successful business experience making him a valuable advisor in that body.

In 1890 Mr. Ball was married to Miss Mary P. Oswald, formerly of Pittsburg, and they have six children: Minnie, Philip, Joseph, Cyril, Virginia and Valeria, all residing at home. Mr. Ball and family are members of St. Peter's Catholic Church and he belongs to the order of Knights of Columbus, the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, the Woodmen of the World, the Knights of Maccabees, and to Butler Lodge, No. 170, Elks.

HENRY JACOB MYERS, cashier of the Millerstown Deposit Bank, a private banking institution at Chicora, has been identified with banking since 1881 and is well and favorably known in financial circles all through this section. He was born in Butler, Pennsylvania, and is a son of John G. and Catherine (Fetzer) Myers.

Both parents of Mr. Myers were born in Germany. The father was three years old and the mother was fourteen years old when their parents brought them to America. They were married at Butler in 1858, and had the following children: Henry Jacob, Charles L. (deceased), Estelle D., Gustavus J., and two babes that died. The old Myers homestead in Oakland Township, a tract of sixty acres, is owned by John G. Myers. He was born November 16, 1828, and his wife was born September 12, 1832. In early manhood he worked at the plastering trade at Butler and at Brady's Bend. In 1868 he went into partnership with his brother-in-law, G. F. Fetzer, in a flour mill business, together with farm interests, which was continued until April, 1905, when Mr. Myers withdrew. When the Millerstown Savings Bank was organized, in 1873, he became one of the board of directors. Two years later it was reorganized under the name of the German National Bank and business was continued until 1884, when it went into voluntary liquidation. In 1887 they organ-

ized the Millerstown Deposit Bank, with the following officers: John G. Myers, president; Henry J. Myers, cashier; Gustavus J. Myers, assistant cashier; and Miss Estelle D. Myers, bookkeeper. Its affairs are conducted along careful, conservative lines and the institution does a large business with solid, responsible parties.

John G. Myers is a leading member of the German Lutheran Church at Chicora and is the senior elder. He is a man whose business standing and personal character are high.

Henry Jacob Myers together with his younger brother, Gustavus, graduated from the Chicora High School and both attended Capitol University at Columbus, Ohio, the former for two and the latter for five years. Banking has been the main interest of both Mr. Myers and his brother. They both are prominent in Free Masonry. They are not particularly active in politics, but father and sons have always been men of public spirit and honorable citizenship.

R. L. STACKPOLE, M. D., a member of the Butler County Medical Society and of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, is numbered with the leading medical practitioners at Butler, maintaining his office at No. 128 South Main Street. He was born in Crawford County, Pennsylvania.

After completing the common school course and graduating from the High School at Venango, Dr. Stackpole entered Allegheny College, where he remained for two years and then went to the Western Reserve University at Cleveland and was graduated there from the medical department in the class of 1901. Following his graduation he spent one and one-half years in St. Vincent's Hospital, at Cleveland, and then came to Butler where he has built up a very satisfactory practice and has become recognized as a useful citizen. He is the present nominee of the Re-

publican party for county coroner. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Butler. His fraternal connections are with the Eagles and the Odd Fellows. Through the medical organizations he keeps in touch with the wonderful progress being made in his profession and applies in his own practice the discoveries that he has proved to his own satisfaction are beneficial.

JOHN BALFOUR, a highly respected citizen and prominent general farmer residing on his valuable estate of ninety-one acres, which lies in Adams Township, one mile west of Mars, was born in Wigtonshire, Scotland, August 4, 1835, and is a son of David and Margaret (Stephenson) Balfour.

The parents of Mr. Balfour were born, reared and married in Scotland, and they came to America with their two children, Samuel and John. The former married, but both he and wife are deceased. When David Balfour brought his little family to the United States his younger son was about ten months old. The voyage in the old-fashioned sailing ship consumed many weeks, but in August, 1836, the weary travelers were landed at the port of Philadelphia. David Balfour secured a horse and wagon, and in this conveyance he was safely transported over the mountains, and then, by way of the canal, in the course of time, reached Pittsburg, the place he had in view when he left Scotland. He soon found remunerative work and then sent for his wife and boys, who joined him at Pittsburg, where they lived for one year. Tiring of city life, he concluded to engage in farming and first rented land in what is now McAnlis Township Allegheny County, not far from Perrysville. There the family lived for four years, and then settled on a rented farm in Franklin Township, Allegheny County, for the succeeding seven years. By this time Mr. Balfour had developed into an

excellent farmer and was able to purchase land for himself, and in February, 1851, he bought 185 acres in Adams Township, from Hon. John Braden, and moved on the place in the following April. David Balfour had worked hard to secure this home for his family, but he enjoyed it for a short time only, his death taking place on August 16, 1851, when aged fifty-three years. His widow survived until 1878, being seventy-eight years old at the time of her death.

There were buildings on the farm when the Balfour family came to it, but they were in a very dilapidated condition, and after the death of the father the mother and her two sons undertook to do a large amount of improving. The boys cleared the land and fenced it and the mother gave such assistance as pioneer mothers usually afforded, and they lived happily together and worked for the common good. In 1862 the elder son, Samuel, was married and then the land was divided, he taking the north farm and John taking the south farm, and then mother took up her residence with the younger son. At that time there was no indication how valuable this land would subsequently become, and had any one predicted to David Balfour when he settled here that his descendants would derive a more than ample income from the oil that lay concealed under the rough soil, he would have thought they were dealing in romance. But the fact is that on this farm was drilled the first 100-foot oil well in Pennsylvania, probably in the United States. The drilling was accomplished in 1885 and for three years it produced sixty barrels of oil a day. Mr. Balfour at the present writing (1908) has five producing wells. He also carries on a general agricultural line, raising grain, hay and stock.

In 1873, Mr. Balfour was married to Miss Mary Ann Cochran, of Allegheny County, who died in October of the same year, aged thirty-two years. On October 12, 1875, he was married (second) to Miss

Nevie Richardson, a daughter of G. W. Richardson, one of the early settlers of Butler County, and to that union eight children were born, namely: Amelia; Stewart, who died in 1897, aged nineteen years; Oliver, who died in 1885, aged six years; Frank; Isabella, who died in October, 1884, aged nine months; Chalmers and Myrtle, twins; and Dight. Myrtle was married October 25, 1906, to Leonard L. Besnaeker. Mr. Balfour and family are members of the United Presbyterian Church at Mt. Pleasant and he has been active in its various branches of work. In politics he is a Democrat and he has served as township auditor and in other offices.

WILLIAM WHITE HUNTER, who resides about ten miles south of Butler, in Forward Township, is the owner of a fine farm of 125 acres, well improved and all under a high state of cultivation. He was born on this farm, July 27, 1861, and is a son of Alexander and Elizabeth (Dixon) Hunter, and a grandson of William and Nancy (White) Hunter.

William Hunter, the grandfather, spent all his early life in Ireland, and was there married to Nancy White. In 1842, they came to America, the voyage consuming some six weeks, and were accompanied by the following children, all now deceased: Alexander, Joseph, Fannie, Jane, Mary, Ann, Rosa and Eliza. They first located in Pittsburg, where the family temporarily remained, while William and his son Alexander, who then was twenty-one years of age, came to the woods of Butler County. He purchased 250 acres of Alexander Boyd, who was the owner of 1000 acres in the vicinity. There were about fifty acres under cultivation, and a log house, a rude barn, and a building which Boyd had used for store purposes, stood on the place. It was quite a wild community at that time, fox, deer and other game being plentiful. They returned to Pittsburg for the rest of



RESIDENCE AND FAMILY GROUP OF WILLIAM W. HUNTER

the family, and here William and his wife spent the remaining years of life, dying in advanced age.

Alexander Hunter remained on the home place, which he cleared of its timber, and erected most of the buildings thereon. The brick house built by him was one of the first in this section, and was a modern structure in all its appointments. He was joined in marriage with Elizabeth Dixon, who was born in Pittsburg, whither her parents had come from Ireland. She was reared in Penn Township, Butler County, Penna., and died in the prime of life. Alexander Hunter died in October, 1888, at the age of seventy-one years. He was a Whig in politics, originally, and later an ardent Republican. He never aspired to political preferment, but in the early days served for a time as school director. He and his wife reared two sons, William White and Alexander Dixon, each of whom owns one-half of the old home farm.

William W. Hunter was a small child at his mother's death. He attended the district school during the winter months, about four months each year, and during the remainder of the time was engaged in hard work upon the farm. He has always lived on this place, which is one of the best improved in this locality. A fine brick house, surrounded by stately locust, spruce, pine and apple shade trees, presents a beautiful and attractive appearance. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and is meeting with the best of success.

On October 10, 1883, Mr. Hunter was married to Miss Susie P. Hutchman, a daughter of Jacob and Margaret (Plumer) Hutchman, and three children have been born to them: Margaret Elizabeth, Laura White, and William Hutchman. Politically, he is a Republican, has served as school director, and at the present is president of the township board of supervisors. Religiously, he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church at Middlesex.

APHES A. COOPER, one of Adams Township's well known men, resides on his finely improved farm of fifty-six acres, on which he has erected all the buildings, being a practical carpenter and builder. He was born March 18, 1860, in Forest County, Penna., and is a son of Robert and Martha (Johnson) Cooper.

James Cooper, the grandfather, came among the first settlers in the vicinity of Evans City, Butler County, where he cleared up a farm that remained in the possession of the family until recently, when it was purchased by James Ramsey. This farm is situated in Forward Township and there Robert Cooper, father of Aphas A., was born, December 6, 1827. He was one of the younger members of a family of eleven children and is one of the two survivors, his brother Uriah Cooper, being a resident of Ohio. Robert Cooper spent seven years in Forest County, where he was engaged in a lumber business, and gave ten months to the service of his country, during the Civil War. After the close of his army life, he bought a farm in Adams Township, Butler County, on which he resided from 1865 until 1882, when he purchased property in Penn Township on which he lived until 1902, when he retired and moved to Evans City. In that year occurred the death of his wife, formerly Martha Johnson, who lived to the age of seventy-four years. They had the following children: Alfred, Amos, Harvey, Samuel, Aphas, Perry, Anna, Ella, Minnie, Harry, and an unnamed infant. Anna is the wife of Robert Leslie, and Ella is the wife of Samuel Zeigler. Alfred, Samuel, and the infant are deceased.

Aphas A. Cooper was small when the family came to Butler from Forest County and he was able later to assist his father greatly in clearing up the farm in Adams Township. His education was obtained in the district schools in the neighborhood, and when he was fifteen years old he started out to take care of himself. He learned

the shoemaking trade with his cousin, John Cooper, and worked at it for three years. Although he soon turned his efforts in another direction, he never regretted the discipline of long months on the bench. In carpenter work, however, he was able to take a deeper interest and under R. T. McAnlis, became a good workman and continued with him for seven years. Mr. Cooper then went into general contracting which he continued until 1906, and during his active years in that line, put up many of the buildings through Butler County and also did a large amount of building in Allegheny County. In 1883 he bought thirty-five acres of his present farm, from William Sloan and subsequently added until his farm now contains fifty-six acres, where he carries on general farming.

On March 9, 1881, Mr. Cooper was married (first) to Hannah Gilkey, a daughter of John Gilkey. She died October 20, 1897, having been the mother of the following children: a babe that died in a short time following birth; Luella, who is the wife of Harry Eichenberg; Bessie, who is the wife of Roy McMillen, has one child, Clarence Leroy; Charles, who died aged nineteen years and ten days; John; and Olive, who died aged twelve years and four months. Mr. Cooper married (second) Ida Rennison, who is a daughter of John Rennison. Mr. Cooper is a man of recognized standing in his community and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, he is a Republican.

SAMUEL ALEXANDER LESLIE, a well known citizen of Middlesex Township, Butler County, Penna., has a fine farm of 106 acres and is engaged in general farming. He is now serving his fourth consecutive term as justice of the peace, the duties of which office he has discharged in an able and conscientious manner, and to the entire satisfaction of his fellow citizens. He was born in Plain Grove Township, Mercer County, Penna., January 21, 1842, and

is a son of Hon. Alexander and Sarah (Allen) Leslie, and a grandson of Alexander Leslie, Sr.

Alexander Leslie, the grandfather, was born in Allegheny County, Penna., and at an early date settled on the farm now owned by the subject of this sketch, which was then almost wholly uncleared and unimproved. This hardy old pioneer was a member of the State militia of that early period.

Alexander Leslie, Jr., was born in Allegheny County, Penna., and during his early years worked on the river. He later settled in Plain Grove Township, Mercer County, and engaged in agricultural pursuits until about 1847, when he located on the home farm in Middlesex Township, Butler County, where he passed the remainder of his days. He died in 1883, at the age of sixty-four years. He was an active Republican in politics, and served two terms in the State Legislature. Mr. Leslie was first united in marriage with Miss Sarah Allen, who died early in married life, and as a result of their union four children were born, two of whom grew to maturity: Samuel A.; and Eliza, deceased wife of Philip Snyder. Mr. Leslie formed a second marital union with Miss Aphia Ross, by whom he had six children: Cordella (Donahea) of Braddock; Harvey, of Columbus, Ohio; John of Pittsburg; William, a resident of California; George of Valencia, Penna.; and Susan, deceased. Religiously, Alexander Leslie was a member and trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and served as class leader and superintendent of the Sunday-school.

Samuel A. Leslie was about five years of age when his parents located on his present farm in Middlesex Township, and was nine years old at his mother's death. He was then taken to Bakerstown where he lived four years, after which he resided continuously on the home place except for that period spent in his country's service, during the War of the Rebellion. He

enlisted August 1, 1861, as a member of Company B, Sixty-first Regiment Penna. Volunteer Infantry, and participated in all the engagements of his regiment until September 7, 1864, and he was wounded at the Battle of Fair Oaks. He was in numerous hotly contested battles, and acquitted himself with honor and credit. He returned to the home farm upon leaving the service and has engaged in agricultural pursuits without interruption since. He follows general farming, but makes hay his principal crop. Located on his farm is a gas well with a strong flow, which has been producing for a period of fifteen years.

Mr. Leslie was united in marriage with Miss Rebecca E. McBride, a daughter of Samuel McBride of Middlesex Township, and they became parents of four children, namely: Samuel McBride, of Middlesex Township; Sarah, wife of Adam Kind, and they make their home with Mr. Leslie; Wilda, wife of S. Cunningham Trimble, of Butler; and Howard, deceased. Mrs. Leslie passed from this life in 1899, at the age of fifty-six years. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Mr. Leslie is also a member and a trustee. He was a member of Scott Post, No. 470, G. A. R. of West Deer Township, Allegheny County, now disbanded, and served as post commander four years, and is a member of Union Veterans' Legion of Butler. He is a staunch Republican in politics, and served as school director a period of eighteen years, is now serving his third year as road supervisor, and his fourth term as justice of the peace.

J. C. KISKADDON, a representative citizen of Butler County, now serving in the office of deputy county treasurer, was born in Armstrong County, Penna., in 1844, and is a son of James and Eleanor (Sloane) Kiskaddon.

The parents of Mr. Kiskaddon moved to Allegheny Township, Butler County, when

he was ten years old, and he grew to the age of eighteen on his father's farm, leaving its peaceful seclusion to enter Company G, One Hundred Thirty-seventh Regiment, Penna. Volunteer Infantry, as a soldier in the Civil War. He served through his first enlistment, a period of nine months, and was attached to the Army of the Potomac. He immediately reenlisted, his second choice being the cavalry and he served as a member of Company L, Fourteenth Regiment, until he was disabled by a gunshot wound and was honorably discharged in June, 1865. His wound proved a very serious one. It was received in October, 1864, from the band known as McNeil's guerrillas, while he was on duty in the Shenandoah Valley. He was in the hands of the enemy for four months thereafter and was confined in the prison hospital at Richmond, Virginia. All through his service, Mr. Kiskaddon was at his post of duty and he participated in notable battles, including Antietam, the protracted campaign under General Burnside, and Chancellorsville, all while in the infantry. During his second enlistment he was under the command of General Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley.

After Mr. Kiskaddon had recovered sufficiently from the wound he had received in his country defense to be able to perform any duty, he was appointed a deputy sheriff in Armstrong County, this being in 1866, but he retained the office for less than one year and then turned his attention to farming. Later he entered into the oil business and worked also as a carpenter. In December, 1890, having been elected a county commissioner in Butler County, he came to the city of Butler. After the close of his term of office of three years, he followed the carpenter trade for about the same period and then was called back to public life, being appointed clerk for the Board of County Commissioners and served in that capacity for nine years, and then served as deputy treasurer of the

county from July, 1906, to January, 1909. He has been a very active Republican and was the successful candidate of his party for the office of county commissioner at the election on November 3, 1908. He is very popular at his home and his friends may be found in all parts of the county.

In 1868, Mr. Kiskaddon was married to Miss Nancy J. Colgin, who was a native of Butler County. She died in 1894 and was survived by four children: James R., residing at New Castle; William, residing at Chicago; Alice, wife of H. B. Burns, of Southersland, Iowa; and Edith J., wife of Joseph Elliott, of Butler.

Mr. Kiskaddon is identified with the A. G. Reed Post, No. 105, Grand Army of the Republic, and he belongs to Connoquenessing Lodge, No. 278, Odd Fellows. For many years he has been a member of the Second Presbyterian Church at Butler.

GUSTAVE ORVILLE HAMMER, proprietor and sole owner of the Roebbling Hotel, at Saxonburg, is one of the prominent and forceful men of Butler County and for years has been identified with large enterprises in Western Pennsylvania. He was born in the city of Bremen, Germany, June 30, 1864, and accompanied his parents to America in 1868.

The parents of Mr. Hammer were William G. and Sophia L. (Von Rautenburg) Hammer, natives of Holland. Mrs. Sophia L. Hammer came from Friesland in the north of Holland. When they first reached the United States, they settled in New York but came later to Pennsylvania. He had conducted a furniture factory in Germany and began the manufacture of furniture at Pittsburg and was interested at other points. His children were as follows: Gustave O., John, Louis G., Henrietta, Wilhelmina, Ferdinand G., Carl and an infant.

Gustave O. Hammer attended school at various places where the father was in business for a more or less longer time,

this including Pittsburg, New Brighton, Zelenople and Butler. In the latter city he completed his school course and then went into business with his father. This city remained the family home for seventeen years. The death of the mother, in 1881, broke up the domestic circle and then Gustave O. started out in the world for himself. He visited a number of cities: Chicago, Illinois; Springfield and Cincinnati, Ohio, remaining in the latter city for two years; then back to Springfield; south then to Chattanooga, Tennessee; then back to Cincinnati and Pittsburg. Mr. Hammer during this time had invented several articles and while at Pittsburg had them patented and went into a manufacturing business on Water Street, in that city. On January 7, 1889, he embarked in a furniture business at Oakland and remained there for twelve years, after which he came to Saxonburg and bought the gas plant, in 1898, moving to this place in 1900 and remained in the business until the fall of 1906, when he sold out to the Saxonburg Heat and Light Company. In 1902 he built the Opera House and sold it in 1905. During that period of residence he was a leading citizen of the place, served in the town council and was town burgess for three years. At present he is president of the School Board. He was the first president and one of the organizers of the Saxonburg Telephone Company and was the organizer and vice president of the Bessemer Brick & Tile Company.

In 1906 Mr. Hammer returned to Pittsburg and engaged in a stock brokerage business and then became extensively interested in real estate, under the firm name of Hammer & Mandeville, and while there laid out the G. O. Hammer plat of lots in Saxonburg, which he sold, and also laid out the Norfolk Heights plat in McCandless Township, Allegheny County, in the Perryville District, on the car line between New Castle and Harmony. Mr.



HENRY D. WALLET

Hammer is connected with the Cottage Hill Land Company of Butler. He has been interested also in oil, gas and railroad enterprises and was one of the promoters of a traction line between Tarentum, Butler and Saxonburg. In May, 1907, Mr. Hammer sold out his various interests in Pittsburg and returned to Saxonburg and purchased the Roebeling Hotel. This was formerly called the Kohnfelter Hotel and was built in 1862, the first brick building erected at Saxonburg, the bricks being manufactured on the premises. It is widely known and under Mr. Hammer's management is the leading hotel in this section. He retains his interests in oil and gas production in the county and is one of the directors of the Scott Ridge Oil and Gas Company, at Zelienople. In all these various enterprises Mr. Hammer has prospered, his business foresight and judgment being remarkable.

Mr. Hammer was married in 1891, at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, to Miss Clara Pauline Pickel, who is a daughter of John S. Pickel, and they have eight children, namely: John M., Orville J., Henrietta, Charlotte, Freda, Mary, Bonita, and Jennings. The two older sons are students at college. Mr. Hammer and family are members of the Lutheran Church. He is connected with several of the leading fraternities, having passed all the chairs in Herder Lodge, No. 279, Knights of Pythias; is a charter member of the order of Moose and belongs to the order of Woodmen of the World at Saxonburg.

CARSON G. GRAY, postmaster at Petrolia, of which place he has been a resident for more than thirty years, was born in Washington Township, Erie County, Pennsylvania, November 10, 1836, and is a son of Lemuel and Diadema (Gardner) Gray.

The parents of Mr. Gray reared a family of six children, namely: George W., Otis N., A. E., Carson G., E. W., and

Leonard S., the only survivors being Carson G. and E. W. The father died in his eighty-fourth year and the mother when aged seventy-three years.

Carson G. Gray was reared in Erie County and there attended school and also learned the trade of paper hanging and painting. He served in the Federal army from April, 1865, until June of the same year, in Company E, Ninety-eighth Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry, and participated in a number of sharp skirmishes. He belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic, being a member of Campbell Post, Petrolia.

After the close of his military service, Mr. Gray returned to Erie, Pennsylvania, where he went to work in the car barns as a painter, and he remained there until 1877, when he came to Butler County and settled at Petrolia. For a number of years he conducted a shop of his own and did a large amount of business, especially before 1884, when he was very seriously injured by a railroad train, at Foxburg. In 1898 he was appointed postmaster and has continued to serve in this office ever since, giving the city a very efficient administration.

On December 25, 1862, Mr. Gray was married to Miss Agnes A. Ray, who is a daughter of John Ray, of Erie County. They have had two daughters, Mary and Maud. Mary married William Harrington, and they live in Delaware. Maud married William Kelley, of Ohio, and died in 1884, when only twenty years of age. Mr. Gray is a Republican in his political views, and on numerous occasions he has been elected to local offices at Petrolia. He belongs to the order known as the Protective Home Circle. With his family he is identified with the Presbyterian Church.

HENRY D. WALLET, postmaster at Great Belt, resides at Great Belt, and has lived in this section almost the whole of his life. He was born in 1857, in Pitts-

burg, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Daniel and Mary (Schmidt) Wallet, and a grandson of Philip and Catherine (Bleichner) Wallet, natives of Germany and early settlers in Allegheny County.

Daniel Wallet worked in a glass factory at Pittsburg before he moved on his farm of sixty acres in Jefferson Township, Butler County. He became a man of local prominence, serving in both township and county offices. He married Mary Schmidt, who still survives, and they had eleven children, the seven still living bearing respectively the following names: Henry D., Mary, John, Elizabeth, Benjamin, Maggie and Rosie.

Henry D. Wallet obtained his education in the country schools in North Jefferson Township and later in the Herman School, after which he spent about two years in the far West. When he returned he engaged in the grocery business but later sold out and went back to cultivating the farm. He has been postmaster at Great Belt for the past two years. In politics he is a Democrat and he has served in township offices, four years being supervisor. Mr. Wallet is a member of the Catholic Church at Herman. He belongs to the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association lodge at Herman and for twelve years has been recording secretary of this organization. He is a representative citizen of this part of Jefferson Township and is well and favorably known. He is one of the heirs of his father's estate.

HON. GEO. H. GRAHAM, justice of the peace and representative citizen of Fairview Township, owns twenty-five acres of valuable farm land in this township and forty-seven additional acres in Parker Township, Butler County. He was born in Venango County, Pennsylvania, March 1, 1833, and is a son of John and Mary (Hill) Graham.

Mr. Graham comes of Irish ancestry and of Revolutionary stock. His great-great-

grandfather was born on the Atlantic Ocean while his parents were on one of the slow old sailing ships between Ireland and the United States, then the British colonies, for it was as early as 1700. His parents settled in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, not far from the present site of the great Indian School at Carlisle, and that section presumably was the family home for many years. Richard Graham, the great-grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary War and when it was over he resided in Chester County until 1795, when he accompanied his son, Samuel Graham, to Allegheny Township, Butler County, where he died in 1806. Samuel Graham, grandfather of George H., was a veteran of the War of 1812 and he subsequently died in a hospital at Meadville, Pennsylvania.

John Graham, father of George H., was born in Allegheny Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, in 1800, and died in Parker Township in 1856. He was a farmer, carpenter and contractor and in 1845 he settled near Bruin, Butler County. He married Mary Hill, who lived to be eighty-six years of age. They had the following children: Nancy J., Phoebe Ann, George H., Florinda, Ruth, Mary, Adelaide, Maggie and William. Of these three now survive: George H., Florinda, and Adelaide.

George H. Graham lived in Venango County until he was about twelve years of age, attending school for a time at Emlenton, and later taking a university course at Allegheny College. After his parents moved to near Bruin, Butler County, he worked in both the ore and coal mines for a short time, when, through natural ability and study he fitted himself for other work. He has done a vast amount of surveying, has been a civil engineer, has done considerable farming and oil producing, and for many years he was considered the most successful public school teacher in the county. When the Civil War opened, Mr. Graham entered the army, enlisting as a



HON. GEORGE H. GRAHAM

member of Company G, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Regiment, Pa. Vol. Inf., under Colonel Bossart, and shortly afterward was commissioned quartermaster of the regiment and served on the staff of Gen. J. R. Paul. He was with his regiment at Antietam, South Mountain, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and was mustered out at Harrisburg, in June, 1863.

Mr. Graham returned to Bruin and during the winters of 1857-8 and 1859, he taught school in Parker and Washington Townships, and in the spring of 1867 became a teacher in the West Sumbury Academy, where he continued to teach until 1869. In the fall of 1874 he made Fairview his home and has continued here ever since. He has acceptably filled all the borough offices, has been school director for thirty years, has served as jury commissioner, for three years has been a justice of the peace, and in 1880, he was a member of the State Legislature, giving good service. Mr. Graham has lived a very busy and useful life and his acquaintance extends all over Butler County, while his friends are legion.

Mr. Graham was married in 1860 to Miss Elenor J. Wilson, who died November 9, 1892. To this marriage were born five children: Clara, Anna, Addie, John H. and William J. Clara married J. C. McKee and they have one child, which they have named after her mother, Elenor. Anna has been a successful teacher for fifteen years. Addie married William Shoefeld and they live at Bruin and have two sons, Wayne and Walter. John H. married Virginia Bollinger, who died two years later, leaving one son, Cland R. William J. married a Miss Idelle Gifford and they live at Homestead and have two children, Leslie and George. Mr. Graham takes much interest in the educating of his grandchildren. He is a valued member of the J. G. Campbell Post of the Grand Army of the Republic at Petrolia.

JAMES A. MILLIRON, engaged in the livery business at Karns City, Butler County, Pennsylvania, in partnership with Mr. George Adams, is an enterprising and progressive business man and conducts an establishment which is a credit to the village. He was born in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, April 26, 1877, and is a son of William and Rebecca (Reges) Milliron, old residents of Armstrong County, who now reside in Euclid, Clay Township, Butler County. They are parents of seven children, all living and all natives of Armstrong County, namely: George, John, James A., Gertrude, Maud, Mima and Elizabeth. William Milliron, the father of this family, was born in 1849.

James A. Milliron was about ten years of age when he accompanied his parents to West Winfield, and there he lived for twenty-two years. He received his intellectual training in the public schools, and thereafter engaged in the livery business at West Winfield for about five years. He moved to Karns City in the fall of 1908 and embarked in the livery business in partnership with Mr. Adams. He also is interested in the timber business in both Butler and Indiana Counties, Pennsylvania. Fraternally, he is a member of West Winfield Lodge No. 291, K. O. T. M.; and of the Order of Unity of Pittsburg. In religious attachment, he is a member of the German Reformed Church of Sugar Creek Township, in Armstrong County.

George Adams, who is in business with Mr. Milliron, is also a new arrival in Karns City, locating there in the fall of 1908. His life prior to that time was spent in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, where he was born November 16, 1869. His parents, John and Margaret (Moore) Adams, were early settlers of that county, where all of their five children were born. Their names are as follows: Charles, James, Edward, George, and John, and all are living but the last mentioned. John Adams,

the father, died in 1903, at the age of sixty-three years, and is survived by his widow. George Adams was married June 9, 1896, to Miss Maggie Steele, a daughter of Amos Steele of Armstrong County, and they have four children—Iva, Paul, Ruth and Gladys—all born in Armstrong County but Gladys, who is a native of West Winfield. Religiously, Mr. Adams and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church of Mt. Pleasant, Armstrong County. Fraternaly, he is a member of West Winfield Lodge No. 291, K. O. T. M.

LOREE L. OSTRANDER, one of Petrolia's substantial citizens and business men, is engaged in oil producing. He was born in Steuben County, New York, September 30, 1847, and is a son of Van Rensselaer and Mary Jane (Schanck) Ostrander. His father died at the age of forty-six years, and his mother at the age of sixty-four years. They were parents of the following children: Matilda, Eleanor, Louisa, William, Susanna, Mary, deceased; Carrie, Loree L. and John.

Loree L. Ostrander was reared in Steuben County, New York, until his sixteenth year, and there received a common school education. He then located at Brockwayville, Jefferson County, Pennsylvania, and one year later moved to Cameron County, Pennsylvania, where he remained two years. He next located in Venango County, Pennsylvania, where he embarked in the oil business, at which he has since continued. He moved to Butler County in 1876, settling at St. Joseph, Donegal Township, and later lived upon the Divener farm in that township. He next moved upon the Daugherty farm in Fairview Township, upon which he resided for twenty-four years. In 1906 he moved to the borough of Petrolia, where he owns property and here he has since resided. He has four producing oil wells, which are very remunerative, they now being in charge of his son, Clarence.

Mr. Ostrander was united in marriage with Miss Adeline Alford, a daughter of William and Catherine Alford, their marriage occurring March 18, 1873, at Sagerstown, Crawford County, Pennsylvania. Four children are the issue of this union: William, of Coyleville, Butler County, who married Flora Jones and has a daughter, Florence; Lula, wife of Clarence Yeager of Petrolia, by whom she has two children, Josephine and Allen; Edna, who is the wife of Arthur Starr of Butler; and Clarence, who married Mabel Snyder and lives on the Daugherty farm in Fairview Township. In religious attachment, Mr. Ostrander and his family are members of the Presbyterian Church of Petrolia.

ANDREW O. MILLER, who for many years has been prominently identified with the business interests of Eau Claire, is proprietor of a drugstore at the present time and is treasurer of the Eau Claire Telephone Company. He was born in Monroe County, West Virginia, June 25, 1839, and is a son of John and Selina S. (Neel) Miller, and a grandson of Andrew and Isabella Miller.

Andrew Miller was born in Scotland and when a young man, some time prior to his marriage, came to the United States. He and his wife became parents of the following: Margaret, who became the wife of Gibson Jarrell and had two children, Andrew and Eliza, was born in 1797; Thomas Miller, who was born in 1799, married Margaret Neel of Monroe County, West Virginia, and they had two children—William F. and Jane, the last named being deceased; Christina, who was born in 1805, and died May 7, 1851; John, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in 1807; Eleanor, born in 1811, became wife of Smith Watters of West Virginia; and James Y., who was born in 1814, married Sarah Burdette and four children were born to them,—Andrew, Mary, William and Yeman.

John Miller married Selina S. Neel, a daughter of Joseph Neel of Monroe County, West Virginia, and the following were the issue of their union: an infant son, who was born and died on March 5, 1838; Andrew O., whose name heads this sketch; Isabelle R., born May 14, 1846; Melvina J., born April 1, 1849; and James T. G., who was born July 26, 1853. Isabelle R. Miller married Robert Burdette of West Virginia, and their children are Rosa L. Burdette, born July 26, 1870; Ella S. S., born April 2, 1872; Mary Martha S., born July 10, 1874; Carrie Judson, born March 15, 1877; Emma B., born February 8, 1880; Robert O., born February 9, 1883; and Clara Elizabeth, born August 1, 1887. Melvina J. Miller married Andrew J. Burdette of Monroe County, West Virginia, and the following are their offspring: Cora A., born November 23, 1880; U. Grace, born July 8, 1885; Zella M., born April 17, 1887. James T. G. Miller was married to Dorothy Edds, and to them have been born four children—Vida, born August 21, 1885; C. Fay, born February 19, 1887; Myrtle M., born March 14, 1893; and Glenna H., born July 10, 1896.

Andrew O. Miller went to school in his home district, about nine miles west of the county seat in Monroe County, West Virginia. He taught school for one term in each of the following years, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, and in 1871, and in the meantime carried on agricultural pursuits. He was the owner of a farm of 400 acres, which he disposed of, and in 1872 he went west to Minnesota where he acquired a quarter section of land, located about eight miles west of Worthington, in Nobles County. He continued there until 1874, then sold out and after a time returned east, working at farming in every state through which he passed. He was for a time located in Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, and was able to see much of the country. He located in Butler County and engaged in house painting, in addition to farming, for

a time, then moved to Fulton County, Pennsylvania, where he continued his former occupations and also worked at carpentering. He next went to the old home farm in Monroe County, West Virginia, visiting his mother and assisting in the care of the place. He moved to Clarion County, Pennsylvania, and again took up carpentering and painting, in connection with farming, then in 1885 returned to Butler County, purchasing a drug-store at Eau Claire of Dr. R. J. Grossman. He has since carried on the drug business with uninterrupted success, but has also devoted much of his energy to other enterprises. He became active in the Butler County and Ohio oil fields, and later became one of the stockholders in the Eau Claire Telephone Company, of which he was made bookkeeper and treasurer. He is a man of exceptional ability in business affairs and has prospered. His drug-store and residence are located on the same lot, and in addition to these he owns the property in which the hardware store is located, and a house and lot in the south part of the borough. He is a stockholder in the Eau Claire Telephone Company. He is a Republican in politics, and for fourteen years was school director, and twelve years director and trustee of Eau Claire Academy.

Mr. Miller was a conscript in the Southern Army, serving from 1862 until September 19, 1864, when he was taken prisoner at the battle of Winchester. He was held prisoner at Point Lookout, Maryland, until March 24, 1865, and except for the fact that he did not always get full rations, fared very well, a rugged constitution enabling him to stand the confinement without ill results.

Mr. Miller was united in marriage with Mary Ann McGinnis, a daughter of Thompson McGinnis of Butler County, Pennsylvania, and they have had four children: John T., who was born June 30, 1889, and died October 2, 1890; Zethina A., who was born March 18, 1892; T. A. Owen, who

was born May 29, 1895, and is a student at Eau Claire Academy; and Rutherford B., who was born July 13, 1897, and is also in attendance at the academy. Religiously, Mr. Miller is a member of the Associate Presbyterian Church, of which he is a deacon, and has served twelve years as treasurer of the church board of publication, and the church organization.

OTHO J. GILLESPIE, an electrician by profession and a prominent business citizen of Ferris, Butler County, Pennsylvania, was born in Morgan County, Ohio, November 6, 1874. He is a son of Thomas B. and Sarah (Medley) Gillespie, and a grandson of David Gillespie.

David Gillespie and his wife, whose maiden name was Dumars, had the following children who grew to maturity: Alexander D., who married Nancy Lynn and had three children: E. P. (deceased), A. D., who is superintendent of the Greenville Electric Light Plant, and A. J. of Youngstown, Ohio; Sarah J., wife of J. L. Turner, by whom she has a son, John A., of Grove City, Pennsylvania; and Thomas B.

Thomas B. Gillespie married Sarah Medley, a daughter of Bazell Medley, and six children were born to them, namely: John T., who married Sarah Allen, daughter of James Allen of Mercer County, and has three children—Lea, May and William; Sarah J., wife of Grant Shuler of Washington Township, by whom she has five children—Sarah, Hannah, Arthur, Chloe and Thomas; Otho J.; Hannah L., wife of Robert Hovis of Washington Township, by whom she has two children, Eugene and Bessie; David, who is unmarried and lives at the home place; and Eugene B., who married Jessie Barber, a daughter of William Barber of Washington Township, and has a daughter, May.

Otho J. Gillespie first attended the public schools in Wayne County, Michigan, and afterward at Hilliard, Pennsylvania.

He then began working about the mines of this vicinity and was employed in various capacities at inside and outside work. Always ambitious for success, he zealously pursued a course of study in electricity through the International Correspondence School of Scranton as a means to that end. He installed a plant at the Keystone Mine, where he remained one and a half years, and in 1907 located at Ferris, which has since been his home. In 1909, he was employed by the Bessemer & Lake Erie Coal Mining Company to put in a plant in West Virginia. He purchased the Jerry Hilliard farm of sixty acres in Washington Township, from A. D. and T. B. Gillespie, and is the owner of three houses and lots in Hilliard. He also is a stockholder in the International School of Correspondence. His farm is an excellent property and is underlaid with coal, one of the banks having been opened. It has never been tested for oil or gas.

Fraternally, Mr. Gillespie is a member of Hilliard Lodge, No. 111, I. O. O. F.; and Hilliard Lodge, No. 92, K. P. He is a Democrat in politics and serves on the election board in Washington Township. In religious attachment, he attends the Methodist Episcopal Church. April 22, 1908, Mr. Gillespie began an enjoyable sojourn in England, which ended June 3, 1908, when he set sail from Liverpool.

CALEB B. MCFARLIN, a man well known to the people of Washington Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, has been a resident there since 1881, and has been prominently identified with its leading interests. He opened the first mine of what is now the Nellie Coal Company, an incorporated concern of which he is at the present time vice-president. It is capitalized at \$8,000, and in addition to the subject of this sketch, its officers are H. K. Wiek, of Youngstown, Ohio, president; and W. D. Ward, of Buffalo, New York, secretary and treasurer. Employment is



OTHO J. GILLESPIE



JOHN R. HELMBOLD



THEODORE HELMBOLD



MRS. MARY E. HELMBOLD

given to a force of 127 men, and 300 tons of coal are mined each day. The mines are located at a point known as Argentine, one-half mile from a railroad connection, but it is expected that railroad facilities will be provided in the near future. Before the organization of the company, Mr. McFarlin had 200 acres of land under lease; at the present time 750 acres are leased and 600 acres are owned by Mr. H. K. Wick. One well was drilled as a test on the Whitt property adjoining H. K. Wick property, and oil and gas were found in paying quantities.

Caleb B. McFarlin was born in West Middlesex, Mercer County, Pennsylvania, February 18, 1854, and is a son of Samuel and Mary (Kirkpatrick) McFarlin. He is of Scotch-Irish descent, but the family has been established in this country for some generations back. The maternal grandfather was Andrew Kirkpatrick, who saw service in the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War. Samuel and Mary McFarlin became parents of the following children: Harmon; Ralph, deceased; Mead, deceased; and Caleb B.

Mr. McFarlin is a Democrat in politics, but is inclined to be independent, giving his support to the man he deems best fitted for the office in issue. He is now serving a three years' term as road supervisor of Washington Township, and is game warden for Butler County. He is a sportsman of the highest, and as a marksman is unexcelled in the county. He is the owner of a valuable farm of 145 acres in Mercer County.

JOHN R. HELMBOLD, a prominent citizen, and postmaster at Saxonburg, was born at Saxonburg, Butler County, Pennsylvania, July 5, 1862, and is a son of Theodore and Mary E. (Graham) Helmbold.

The Helmbold family came to these parts about the same time as the Roebing

—the pioneer family—and has been an important one in the upbuilding of this section. The grandparents, John G. and Frederika (Speack) Helmbold settled in Jefferson Township, Butler County, in 1834. John G. Helmbold bought 800 acres when he settled in Jefferson Township, and there the late John G. Helmbold was born. He married Mary E. Graham and they had ten children born to them, namely; John R., Etta L., Charles R., Louis A., Clarence E., Elmer G., James A., and three deceased.

With the exception of four years, during which he was gaining mercantile experience in a store at Evans City, John R. Helmbold has spent his life in Butler County and identified himself with her interests. He assisted his father in his youth in his store, the latter conducting a large mercantile business here through many years, and also worked on the farm. Since March, 1906, he has been the popular postmaster of Saxonburg and, although not an active politician, has served on the School Board and Election Board. He is a man of public spirit and of progressive ideas and has recently installed a new telephone plant, which is a sub-license of the Bell Company, and which is a great convenience to the people of Saxonburg in general.

Mr. Helmbold is a member of the Woodmen of the World and the Maccabees, and was formerly active in the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias. He has been very prominent in the Knights of Maccabees and has served in official positions in the order for some twelve years.

DAVID S. CRISWELL*, a leading resident of Isle, has been identified with the oil industry for many years, and has large interests in Butler County, as well as in other sections. He was born in Clarion County, Penna., January 12, 1842, son of Robert and Sarah (Pickles) Criswell. Mr.

Criswell's paternal grandfather served in the Revolutionary War, and after its close settled as a pioneer in Indiana.

Robert Criswell, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Dearborn County, Ind. In early manhood he went to Armstrong County, where he was engaged for many years in the hotel business. In 1861 he went into the oil country and drilled the first well on Cherry Run, Venango County, but this well did not produce until after he had leased it to William Reed, who shot the well with a torpedo. It is said that this was the first time that this since common expedient was resorted to. He continued his experiments and operations in this field until he had secured an ample fortune, and then retired to Aurora, Indiana, where he spent the remainder of his life. A Democrat in politics, he served as justice of the peace at Oil City, Armstrong County. He married Sarah Pickles, who was born in England, and of their thirteen children eleven grew to maturity. The parents were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

David S. Criswell was reared near Monterey, Armstrong County, and from boyhood was associated more or less with his father's enterprises in the oil fields. After the elder Criswell sold out his interests, the subject of this sketch continued his operations, which he has since extended all over the Pennsylvania oil territory. In 1890 he began to operate his present lease and now has twelve wells that are producing. Since 1902 he has resided in the pleasant village of Isle.

Mr. Criswell's success has been largely due to his powers of close observation and to his original methods of thought. In the prosecution of his daily business he has been led to delve deeply into Nature's secrets and to inquire closely into the causes that have had to do with the laying down of the vast stores of petroleum contained within the earth's crust in order that he might have some tangible clue to

guide him in the selection of new localities for drilling and avoid the heavy financial losses that are the usual sequel of haphazard work in this direction. In his investigations he has not been content to accept the views laid down in the ordinary geologic text books, but has developed ideas and theories of his own which are in accord rather with the doctrine of special creation than with the modern geological theory that the present condition and arrangement of the earth's crust and surface is the result of a long series of natural processes operating successively through immense periods of time. His views he has elucidated in a number of articles which have been published at different times in leading journals devoted to the oil and gas industry. Certainly his success in locating profitable wells would indicate that he is possessed of knowledge, which for practical purposes is superior to any mere theories developed by college professors, however ingenious and attractive they may appear in the class-room.

Mr. Criswell married Miss Mary E. Widger, and they have five children, namely: Robert, Mrs. Mabel Cotterell, residing at home; Cecil, who married Robert K. Williams, of San Francisco; Byron G., who is a resident of Rawhide, Nevada; Minnie L. Nevins, who resides in New York City. In politics Mr. Criswell is a Republican. He takes an intelligent interest in both local and national governmental affairs, but has never sought office.

W. J. McDOWELL*, proprietor of the McDowell Laundry, which is situated on South McKean Street, Butler, is one of the city's progressive business men and substantial citizens. He was born in 1855, in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, where he was reared and educated.

Mr. McDowell's early life was devoted mainly to farming, but after he came to Butler, in 1890, he embarked in the laundry business and established the first steam

laundry in the place. He started his plant near the flats along the Bessemer Railroad, but when the tracks began to encroach, he bought his present site on McKean Street and on this land built a substantial building with dimensions of 30 by 100 feet, with boiler rooms in the rear. In 1896 he took possession of it and has done a large and satisfactory business ever since. He gives employment to twenty-one people, makes a specialty of fine work, the possibility of this being increased as Mr. McDowell continues to add superior equipments to his already very modern establishment. He has other business interests, being a stockholder in the People's Telephone Company; in the Butler Silk mill and in the American Mower works.

On March 28, 1877, Mr. McDowell was married to Miss Elizabeth Smith, and they have four children, namely: Lawrence H., who is associated with his father; John Q. A. and Paul F., both concerned in the laundry business; and James W. Mr. McDowell is an Odd Fellow, a member of Connoquenessing Lodge. He is not particularly active in politics, but cheerfully performs the duties of a citizen and is numbered with those who represent its best interests.

JOHN EDGAR THROWER, general farmer and stockholder, being particularly interested in developing fancy cattle and fast horses, resides on his valuable farm of eighty acres, which is situated in Clinton Township, about three miles from Saxonburg, on the Laidentown and Saxonburg Road. Mr. Thrower was born December 20, 1862, on the present farm, and is a son of Matthew and Mary (Alderson) Thrower.

The father of Mr. Thrower was born in Lincolnshire, England. He came to Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, in early manhood, and for a number of years was engaged in the charcoal industry and at one time was a river man, sailing on both the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. The

money with which he purchased the farm of his son, John Edgar, was made in charcoal. At the time of purchase it was not valuable as it now is, because its present owner has greatly improved it, but it has always been considered excellent land. Matthew Thrower married in America and both he and wife died in Butler County and their remains lie in the old Sarver cemetery. They had four children, as follows: Thomas; John Edgar; Nettie, who married John McCurdy, and had one son, Walter, since deceased; and Mary Jane. The last mentioned is deceased. She was married (first) to George Crout, who left one daughter, Sadie. She was married (second) to Richard Parker.

Since the death of his father, John Edgar Thrower has been at the head of the farm. He obtained his education in the public schools, attended the Love School when it was under the care of Professor Fulton, and he completed his education at the Saxonburg High School. Formerly Mr. Thrower raised Jersey cattle, but for several years has been more interested in Durhams, of which he has a fine herd. He raises horses for speed, mainly for his own use, but they command a very high price on account of the records many have made. Mr. Thrower believes it is as easy to raise live stock of good blood as of the commoner kind and assuredly it is more profitable. Mr. Thrower is unmarried. He is a consistent member of the Lutheran Church.

ELI VANDYKE is a prosperous farmer and well known citizen of Marion Township, Butler County, Penna., where he has a well improved farm of eighty-six acres. He was born on the old family homestead in that township, April 27, 1852, and is a son of Thomas and Mary (Monjar) Vandyke, and a grandson of Samuel Vandyke.

Samuel Vandyke was of Scotch descent and became one of the earliest settlers of

Marion Township, where he acquired 300 acres of land. This was in a wild and uncultivated state at the time of his arrival and it was necessary for him to make a small clearing before he built a log cabin, which served as the family home for some years. He later built a stone house which was one of the best in all the surrounding country at that time.

Thomas Vandyke, father of the subject of this record, was one of three sons and three daughters born to his parents, the date of his birth being 1805. He was born on the home place in Marion Township and died on the same farm in 1880, at the age of seventy-five years. He was united in marriage with Miss Mary Monjar, who was born in Venango County, Pennsylvania, in June, 1807, and is now living at the remarkable age of one hundred and one years, and in the enjoyment of good health and unimpaired faculties. Nine children were born of this union: Isabella, wife of J. C. Hutchison; Richard, deceased; Elizabeth, deceased; Mary Ann, wife of James Dugan; Julia, wife of Peter Ghost; Sarah, who was wife of John Dugan, both being now deceased; James McMillen of Marion Township; Frances, wife of R. M. Hover; Joseph, who lives on the old homestead; and Eli.

Eli Vandyke was the youngest of the family born to his parents, and spent his boyhood days on the old farm. He received but little schooling, his inclination being to get out and make his way in the world. He lived at home with his father and mother until he was thirty years old when he was married. He always engaged in farming in his younger days, and shortly after his second marriage moved upon his present farm which he purchased of Mrs. Vanderbilt. He has three good producing wells on this property and for a period of twenty years has been identified with the oil industry, leaving the care of the farm to his sons. He is at the

present time pumping for the Mechanicsville Oil Company.

Mr. Vandyke was first married to Miss Orsina Dunlap, who did not live many years after their union. They had four children: Clarence, Floyd, Joseph and Velma. Mr. Vandyke was subsequently married to Mrs. Laura Shields, widow of Samuel Shields and a daughter of Nicholas Yard. A daughter, Miss Ruth, was born to them. Religiously, they are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The subject of this sketch is a Republican in politics, and has consistently supported the principles advocated by that party. He is a member of the Knights and Ladies of Honor.

GEORGE and CHARLES WEIGAND* are prosperous and progressive farmers of Butler County, Pennsylvania, the former owning a farm in Winfield Township, and the latter in Buffalo Township, each consisting of fifty acres. They are brothers and are sons of Valentine and Henrietta (Miller) Weigand, and grandsons of Daniel Weigand, who emigrated to this country from Germany and settled on the farms now owned by his grandsons in Butler County, Pennsylvania. He cleared most of the land and was a successful man of his day.

Valentine and Henrietta (Miller) Weigand became parents of the following children: Sophia, deceased, married Christian Kimmer, by whom she had three children—Walter, Edna and Eugenia, the latter being now deceased; Louise married Nicholas Mangel and had the following children—Walter (deceased), Gertrude, George and Ernie; Conrad is single and lives in Butler; Anna is the wife of William Post, by whom she had three children—Chester (deceased), Henrietta and William Lee; George, the next in order; Charles; and Mary, who died unmarried.

George and Charles Weigand are both

engaged in general farming and have well improved farms; they are public spirited and always found in support of such measures and enterprises as tend to benefit the community. The former operates a threshing machine and does most of the work in that line in this part of the country. They belong to Saxonburg Lodge No. 72, K. P. Both are members of the Lutheran church, of which Charles is church librarian, and on Sundays takes the contributions.

JAMES M. HINES,* one of Slippery Rock Township's large land owners and representative farmers and stockraisers, resides on his estate of ninety-three acres, which is situated on the New Castle Road, about one mile west of Slippery Rock, and also owns fifty more acres in this township, lying along the Plain Grove Road. Mr. Hines was born July 17, 1848, in Slippery Rock Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of William and Margaret (Robison) Hines.

William Hines was born in Brady Township, Butler County, and was a son of Richard Hines, who was born in County Down, Ireland, and came to Butler County when eighteen years of age. He lived in Worth Township, near Brady, in Butler County, and there subsequently married a Miss Brandon. William Hines spent his life in Butler County and both he and wife died on their farm in Slippery Rock Township. Of their family of ten children, eight are living.

James M. Hines was reared and educated in Slippery Rock Township and like his father and grandfather has devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. His land, naturally fertile, has been made unusually productive by his methods of cultivation, and he has been equally successful in his management of stock, as his fine herds and flocks, scattered over his rich pastures, sufficiently prove.

Mr. Hines has been twice married, (first) to Miss Sarah Cornelius, who, at

death, left four children, namely: Margaret Lavina, who married Finley Taylor, and has four children; Lillie Rosella, who married Henry Taylor, and has four children; Vinnie Annetta, who married Perry Davis, and has one child, Ray; and Irona S. Muriel, who married Andrew Pounds, and has two children. Mr. Hines was married (second) to Miss Hannah Reed, and they have two children—William Reed, who is married and lives in Slippery Rock; and John Ross, who resides at home.

Mr. Hines and family have resided on the present farm since he purchased it in April, 1886, purchasing his second property in 1898. He cultivates both, and in 1901 he built his commodious modern residence on the former farm and made many other improvements. Mr. Hines and family are highly respected people of this section. Neither he nor his sons are very active in politics, but they are all numbered with the reliable and representative citizens of Slippery Rock Township.

HENRY GERNER,* general manager of the G. L. Cabot Gas and Carbon Company, in Winfield Township, owns a fine farm of 106 acres, which lies on the Sarsversville Road, three miles east of Cabot, a valuable property containing agricultural possibilities as well as reservoirs of gas. Mr. Gerner was born January 13, 1863, near East Brady Bend, Butler County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Anthony and Elizabeth (Boltz) Gerner.

The parents of Mr. Gerner were born in Germany. The father accompanied his father to America many years ago, was reared on the paternal farm and later settled on the farm in Winfield Township which is now the property of his son Henry, and there Anthony Gerner and wife died.

Henry Gerner has lived in several different States, but his native State and county have always been of most importance to him. During his school period

he was with a brother in Illinois and later he engaged in farming in Bremer County, Iowa; he also visited Fargo, North Dakota, then went back to Illinois and from there returned to Butler County. Since then Mr. Gerner has been engaged in farming and raising stock, on his present place, and also in developing his gas industry, this commodity being sold as produced to the G. L. Cabot Gas and Carbon Company. Mr. Gerner has been identified with this organization for some years. He began in a humble position but has always had the confidence of his employers and his promotion from one position to another has come about as the natural result of his fidelity and efficiency. He has been general manager for the past three years.

On April 5, 1889, Mr. Gerner was married to Catherine Roenigk who is a daughter of Henry and Catherine (Schrump) Roenigk. They have four interesting, intelligent children: Anna May, Margaret G., Herman, and Roy Arthur Henry. Mr. and Mrs. Gerner are members of the Lutheran Church at Little Germany. Mr. Gerner is an enterprising, progressive business man who stands very high throughout the whole extent of Winfield Township.

JOSIAH BYERS,* a well known general farmer of Concord Township, and owner of a tract of twenty-two acres of farm land, resides on a farm of seventy-three acres, on which he has a life lease. He was born December 11, 1852, in Clarion County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Simon and Christina (Byers) Byers, both natives of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania.

Simon and Christina Byers resided for about thirty years in Clarion County and reared a family of twelve children: Henry, Simon, George, John, Samuel, and Reuben, all deceased; Thomas, Isaac, Mary, Josiah; David, deceased; and Esther, deceased.

Josiah Byers was about twelve years old when his parents moved from Clarion to Armstrong County, Pennsylvania. Owing to ill health and the distance of the school from his home, he received but a limited amount of schooling. He became a farmer by occupation and remained in Armstrong County, engaged in agricultural pursuits, until 1887, when he came to Butler County and located on his present farm in Concord Township. He has always followed general farming and in 1902 purchased his tract of twenty-two acres at a sheriff's sale.

In June, 1884, Mr. Byers was united in marriage with Anna L. King, who died in 1898, leaving four children: Mary, Ollie, John and Samuel. Mr. Byers formed a second union January 22, 1903, with Esther (Miller) Day, a widow, and by this marriage has two children: Isaac and Hazel. Mr. Byers is one of the progressive farmers of the township and is regarded as one of the leading and valued citizens of his community.

MRS. ELLSWORTH EWING,* one of the well known and very highly esteemed residents of Winfield Township, prominent in church and social life in her community, resides on the old Blaine homestead, a farm of ninety acres, which is situated three miles from Cabot, on the south side of the Bricker Road. Mrs. Ewing was born on this farm, January 15, 1867, and is a daughter of John P. and Nancy (Blaine) Bricker.

The father of Mrs. Ewing died in 1887 and was one of Winfield Township's well known citizens. He married Nancy Blaine, who is a daughter of James and Margaret (Morrison) Blaine, the eldest of their seven children. Mr. and Mrs. Bricker had two children: James B. and Anna E. After the death of the father the homestead was divided between the two children and James B. carries on the work on the farm.

Anna E. Bricker was educated in the country schools and grew into an intelligent, well poised young woman, with a sunny disposition which brought many friends. On June 4, 1889, she was married to Ellsworth Ewing, who is a son of John L. Ewing, the latter of whom is engaged in the oil business in Armstrong County. Ellsworth Ewing has visited many sections in his business of drilling for oil and has met with much success. He also carries on farming. Mr. and Mrs. Ewing have five children, namely: Mabel, born in 1889, is a student at the Cabot Institute; John W., born in 1891, attends school and also works on the farm; Estella, born in 1893, has musical talent which she is preparing to cultivate; Ralph, born in 1895, and Ruth, born in 1897, attend the local school. Mrs. Ewing and family belong to the Buffalo Presbyterian Church. She is very active in its work and is a leader in the missionary and benevolent societies. The family residence is a very comfortable two-story house set amid pleasant surroundings.

JAMES ANDREW GILLGRIST,* who is the owner of 100 acres of land in Marion Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, is engaged in general farming and is also a dealer in live stock. He was born on the old home farm in Marion Township, September 2, 1868, and is a son of Thomas and Maria (Hoffman) Gillgrist, and a grandson of John Gillgrist.

John Gillgrist, the grandfather, came to this country from Ireland, and at the time he settled in Marion Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, it was in a wild uncultivated state. He made a clearing and followed farming here the remainder of his long and useful life. He was the father of three children—John, Thomas and Harvey, of whom Thomas is the only one now living.

Thomas Gillgrist was born and reared on the farm which is now his home, and

aided in its clearing. He has always followed farming. His first marriage was with Miss Isabella Donaldson, whose death occurred a few months afterward. He was later married to Miss Maria Hoffman, who was reared in Venango County, Pennsylvania, and who died in February, 1908, at the age of sixty-four years. Three children were the offspring of their union: John, who lives on the home farm; James Andrew, subject of this biography; and George, who married Zella Thompson and lives on a part of the home farm. John Gillgrist married Minerva VanDyke and they have three children—Richard, Delbert and Thomas.

James A. Gillgrist was reared in Marion Township and attended the public school during his boyhood days. He learned and followed the trade of a carpenter when a young man, then turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, at which he has been so successful. He purchased the old Marshall farm of 100 acres in Marion Township, on which he erected all of the present modern and substantial buildings, having a highly improved property.

Mr. Gillgrist was married in May, 1892, to Miss Abbie VanDyke, a daughter of Jackson VanDyke of Marion Township, a sketch of whom appears on another page of this work. Five children are the issue of this union: Ralph, Hazel, Pearl, Myrtle and Dalas. Religiously they are members of the Church of God. Mr. Gillgrist is a Democrat in politics, and is serving his second term as tax collector. He is a man of high character and sterling qualities, and stands high in public esteem.

HENRY PFABE*, who owns a fine farm of thirty acres, which is situated in Jefferson Township, on the north side of the Jefferson Center Road, about one and one-half miles from Saxonburg, was born February 12, 1854, in Jefferson Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Henry and Amena (Hoffman) Pfabe.

The father of Mr. Pfabe came to Jefferson Township from Germany and was one of the first settlers of Saxonburg. He was of that class of men denominated jack of all trades, that is he was able to work well at various industries and kept himself usefully employed, at the time of his death being engaged in farming. His father also came from Germany to America and died at Red Bank, Pennsylvania.

The second Henry Pfabe, now of Jefferson Township, has mainly devoted his attention to farming, but has also been somewhat interested in gas production and owns a certain percentage in one producing well. On his farm he raises the usual grains that do best in this locality and also plenty of stock for his own use. He married Caroline Cooper, who is a daughter of John and Anna Martha (Reiger) Cooper, the former of whom is a well known farmer of Jefferson Township, where he still resides with his wife and five children. Mr. and Mrs. Pfabe have two children: Anna Martha, who is the wife of William Jackson, an employe of the Plate Glass Factory at Butler, and has three children, Leroy, Theresa and Clifford; and Clifford, who married Mary Kirkpatrick, and has one daughter, Evelyn. Clifford Pfabe and family reside at Cabot, where he follows the carpenter's trade. Mr. Pfabe is a member of the Lutheran Church. He takes some interest in local politics and has served two terms as township supervisor.

JOSEPH C. THOMPSON*, general farmer and substantial citizen, residing on his well improved estate of sixty acres, situated in Franklin Township, was born in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, October 11, 1856, and is a son of Joseph W. and Cordelia (Caldwell) Thompson.

Joseph W. Thompson was a son of Joseph Thompson and was born in Beaver County, about 1829 and died in 1890. He engaged in farming, took a mild interest in public matters, voted with the Democratic

party and held minor township offices. He was one of the liberal supporters of Mt. Zion Baptist Church. He married a daughter of Samuel Caldwell, of Beaver County, and of their children the following grew to maturity: Elizabeth, wife of Robert McKissick, of Homewood, Beaver County; Samuel, a resident of Beaver Falls; Joseph C.; Rosanna, wife of George Sarver, of Franklin Township; Margaret, wife of Martin McAnallen, of Center Township; John E., of Beaver County; and Mary, wife of Frank Thompson, of Freedom, Pennsylvania.

Joseph C. Thompson was six years old when his parents settled on his present farm. His education was secured in the public schools and he has made use of it intelligently and successfully managing his land, giving attention to raising corn, oats, wheat, potatoes and hay and some excellent stock. His surroundings present an appearance of care and thrift and when the residence he has in course of construction is completed, it will be one of the handsomest and most modern in type in the township.

Mr. Thompson was married (first) to Dillie Ruby, a daughter of Harrison Ruby, of Franklin Township. She died in 1884, aged twenty-eight years, leaving three children, namely: Cora, who is the wife of Dr. Ross W. Thompson, of McKean, Pennsylvania; Pearl, residing at home; and Jessie, now deceased, who was the wife of Robert Moore. Mr. Thompson was married (second) to Miss Martha Long, who is the daughter of J. B. Long, of Franklin Township. Mrs. Thompson is a member of the Lutheran Church at Prospect, while Mr. Thompson belongs to the Mt. Zion Baptist Church. In politics he is a Democrat and has served as township auditor.

JOHN GEORGE SELL*, who is among the most successful of the younger generation of farmers of Winfield Township, But-

ler County, Pennsylvania, is the owner of a fine farm of sixty-one acres, all under a high state of cultivation. He was born in Winfield Township, is a son of Conrad and Catherine (Zier) Sell, and grandson of Nunk and Mary (Harding) Sell, the family being an old and prominent one in this part of the county.

Conrad Sell was a prosperous farmer of Winfield Township where he spent nearly all the days of his life, dying on March 11, 1906. He was the father of six children: John G., August, who married Valley Hesselgesser and has three children—Clarence, Gladys, and Lionel; Herman, a stone mason by trade, who also follows threshing and sawing in the county; Bart married Rickie Fernia and has a daughter, Mary; William works on the old home farm; and Harrison also is at the old home. Mrs. Sell, the mother of this family, lives on the old home place, where she has lived for the past thirty-six years and is surrounded by many old friends.

John G. Sell received his educational training in the public schools of his native county, and has always engaged in agricultural pursuits, at which he has made an unqualified success. He has a comfortable home of seven rooms, located on a part of the old home place, and has sixty-one acres of good tillable land. He was married on June 6, 1899, and is the father of four children: Catherine, deceased, Velma V., Ella, and Howard. Religiously, he is a member of the Lutheran Church of Little Germany, and is very active in church work.

P. W. LEEDOM*, second vice president of the Leedom & Worrall Wholesale Grocery Company, at Butler, one of the largest enterprises of its kind in Western Pennsylvania, was born in Warren County, Pennsylvania, in 1879, but was brought to this city by his parents, when four years old.

Mr. Leedom secured his education in the Butler public schools. His first mercantile

experience was gained as a clerk in the clothing store of D. A. Heck, of Butler, and later with J. N. Patterson, in the same line, with whom he continued for eleven years. Mr. Leedom then went into the wholesale grocery business at Marietta, under the firm style of the Worrall Grocery Company, and while the business remained in Ohio, he served for four years as vice president of the concern. Finding a wider commercial field at Butler, the business was transferred to this city where it has been conducted ever since under the present style of the Leedom & Worrall Wholesale Grocery Company, and Mr. Leedom has served as second vice president ever since its organization. He is an active citizen, but in taking a stand in public affairs he is deliberate and cautious, as he is in the management of his own business.

In 1893 Mr. Leedom was married to Miss Ivarine Wilson, who was born in the State of New York. They have two daughters, Janet and Helen. Mr. Leedom and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a very popular citizen and is a member of the exclusive Country Club.

THOMAS D. McFARLAND*, general farmer and respected citizen of Clinton Township, resides on his valuable estate of eighty-five acres, which is situated on the Tarentum and Saxonburg Road, two miles southeast of the latter place. He was born March 31, 1844, in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of William and Rebecca (Davis) McFarland, the former of whom was a son of an early settler, who came to Allegheny County from Washington County.

Thomas D. McFarland obtained his education in Allegheny County and as soon as old enough, he learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked until he enlisted for service in the Civil War. He was a member of the Fiftieth Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry, under Colonel Swank, and was attached to the Army of the Potomac.

He took part in a number of the serious battles toward the close of the long struggle, and was one of that victorious army that compelled the surrender of General Lee. In 1882, Mr. McFarland came to Butler County and engaged in farming, and in 1900 he purchased his present place in Clinton Township, on which he carries on farming and stockraising. He has made many improvements and has a very attractive residence and large and substantial farm buildings.

Mr. McFarland was married (first) in 1877, to Miss Emma Neely, a daughter of George Neely. He was married (second) to Miss Martha Baker, a daughter of Thomas and Rebecca (Boone) Baker, farming people living near Bakerstown, in Allegheny County. Mr. and Mrs. McFarland are members of the Presbyterian Church. He has long been active in politics and has frequently been elected to responsible offices, serving both in Penn and Clinton Townships as township treasurer, and three terms as township supervisor.

SAMUEL RENWICK WIER*, whose farm of twenty-five acres is situated in Adams Township, has spent a large portion of his life in the different oil fields and is an experienced worker in the various branches of the oil industry. He was born on his father's farm in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, August 19, 1862, and is a son of John and Jane (Pyle) Wier.

Grandfather Wier came to America from Germany, with two brothers but they became separated shortly afterward. Grandfather Wier came to Butler County and married but disappeared shortly after the birth of his son John. It is supposed by the family that he was accidentally drowned. At a later date his widow moved to Lawrence County, where she married a Mr. Stewart and they had two sons, Thomas and James Stewart.

John Wier, father of Samuel R., grew to manhood in Lawrence County and in early

manhood married Margaret Moffett, who died very soon after the birth of their only child, Thomas, who was a soldier in the Civil War and is now a resident of Missouri. For his second wife, John Wier married Jane Pyle, a daughter of Caleb Pyle, of Lawrence County, and they had the following children: John C.; Caleb E.; Johanna, who married James Randerpoole; Rosetta, deceased; Samuel R., Letitia Jane, who married John Stewart; Mary A., who married Harry Ewing; and Amos L. The father of the above family died at the age of forty-three years. His widow survived him until the age of sixty years.

Samuel R. Wier was reared in Beaver County, to which his father moved when he was small, buying two farms there. After the death of his father, Samuel R. remained with his mother until he was twenty years old, on the farm at Camp Run, and then went to Butler County and rented a farm of Dr. Urvine, who was an uncle of his wife. He remained on that farm for five years but when the sensational discovery of oil was made in Butler County, he decided to enter into the oil business. He engaged in pumping, tool-dressing and drilling all through the oil territory of Pennsylvania and West Virginia and for ten years was foreman for Walker Kirk. In 1904 Mr. Wier resumed farming, at that time purchasing his present property from the Richardson estate. It had been badly neglected but Mr. Wier's previous experience had given him the necessary knowledge required for fertilizing the land and he has developed it into a productive farm. He has done a great deal of improving and probably has doubled the value of the place.

On November 18, 1884, Mr. Wier was married to Margaret J. McAnlis, who is a daughter of David and Elizabeth McAnlis, of Adams Township. They have five children, as follows: Alva Seward, Joseph Howard, Bessie May, Angeline E. and

Cecil Quillen. Mr. Wier is a member of the United Presbyterian Church. In his political views he is a strong Republican. He is considered a reliable citizen and at various times offices of responsibility, in the township, have been entrusted to his management and the duties of these have been efficiently performed.

JOHN S. SPARGO*, who, for the past eight years has been the accommodating and popular agent of the Winfield Railroad Company, at West Winfield, has been identified with railroad affairs ever since he entered into business. He was born on his father's farm two miles from Freeport, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Peter and Margaret (Bremer) Spargo.

The parents of Mr. Spargo have lived retired for some years. The grandfather was a well known river man at one time and operated a steamboat between Pittsburg and New Orleans. The children of Peter Spargo and wife were Mary, Sarah, Amelia, Elizabeth, James and John S.

John S. Spargo was educated in the schools of Armstrong County and later learned telegraphing and the first details of railroad business, at Butler Junction, and has devoted his life to this line of work. His duties at West Winfield are numerous but are so carefully looked after that the safety of the public is ensured and the company's full confidence is placed in him.

Mr. Spargo was married in 1897, to Miss Emma Krise, who is a daughter of Dr. Krise, of Altoona, Pennsylvania, and they have six children, namely: Margaret, Cecil, Audley, Severinus, Bremer and Enos. With his family, Mr. Spargo belongs to the Roman Catholic Church. The family home is a commodious residence situated on Walnut Street, West Winfield. Mr. Spargo is a Maccabee and is affiliated with the order at West Winfield.

PETER W. ALBERT*, one of Allegheny Township's prominent and most substantial citizens, who has resided on his valuable farm of 172 acres, since 1896, was born in Franklin Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, January 28, 1854, and is a son of Peter and Rachel (Miller) Albert.

Among the earliest settlers of Franklin Township, Butler County, was Adam Albert, who was born in Virginia. His family accompanied him into what was then a wilderness, and there both he and wife died. Peter Albert, son of Adam and father of Peter W., was a child when his parents came to Franklin Township and there his whole subsequent life was spent, his death taking place December 17, 1895. He married Rachel Miller, who has spent her entire life of eighty-seven years in Butler County. Of their children, the six survivors are: John D., residing at Prospect, Pennsylvania; Peter W.; Oren M., living in Franklin Township; Mary A., wife of J. G. McCullough, residing at Kittanning; Annie Z., wife of Everett Campbell, of Franklin Township; and Rachel C., also a resident of Franklin Township. The venerable mother, now one of the oldest pioneer women of that section, is a daughter of Richard Miller, one of the earliest settlers. Mrs. Albert retains her faculties to a remarkable degree and her recollections of the early times in Franklin Township are very interesting. Both she and her late husband were among the founders of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in their neighborhood.

Peter W. Albert obtained his education in the public schools of Franklin Township. He learned the shoemaking trade and worked at it for eighteen years, during the larger part of this time having his own business. Later he engaged for some years in the oil industry, in Clarion, Allegheny and Butler Counties, but in the spring of 1893, turned his attention to agricultural

pursuits in Franklin Township, and three years later took possession of his present valuable property in Allegheny Township. During a period of residence in Mercer Township, he served for three years as constable, but has accepted no political office since locating in Allegheny Township. In politics he is a Republican, as was his father.

On October 14, 1876, Mr. Albert was married to Miss Elizabeth Youkers, who was born in Center Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, a daughter of the late Jacob Youkers. They have four children, namely: Edward R., who lives in Allegheny Township; Caroline C., who is the wife of J. A. Albert, of Avalon, Pennsylvania; Anna L., who is the wife of Austin Ritter, of Allegheny Township; and Carl W., who lives at Westview, Pennsylvania. Mr. Albert and family belong to the Allegheny Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the order of Maccabees at Foxburg, Pennsylvania.

PHILIP P. KRAUSE*, who conducts a general store at Saxonburg, operating under the firm name of A. Krause & Son, is a successful business man and one of the youngest merchants in the county. He was reared to the business, working in his father's store at Marwood during his school days, and was about twenty-seven years old when he embarked in his present business at Saxonburg. His store is one of the largest and most complete to be found in any village in Butler County, and its trade is an extensive one.

Mr. Krause was born in Marwood, Pennsylvania, June 25, 1877, and is a son of Alphonse and Amelia (Leighthold) Krause. Alphonse Krause has for many years been a prosperous merchant at Marwood, and also engages in agricultural pursuits. He and his wife are parents of the following children: Emma, who is the widow of Henry Paul and has two children, Edna and Chester; Albert, who married Ger-

trude Miller and has three children,— Gladys, Verna and Kenneth; Lydia, who married Rev. Philip Willehm and has five children; Josephine, who is wife of Harry H. Goetz; Hattie; Philip; and Clara, deceased.

Philip P. Krause received his educational training in the public schools of his native county, and in boyhood his business education began in his father's establishment in Marwood. At Saxonburg they own the property on which his store and residence are located, the land, which consists of two acres, extending from Main Street back to Water Street. The building is a two-story structure of modern arrangement, is substantially built and equipped with a slate roof. He has taken a forward position among the progressive men of the community, and has been most active in the furtherance of its best interests.

Mr. Krause was married February 21, 1905, to Miss Clara E. Hartenstein, a daughter of Lewis and Caroline (Beck) Hartenstein, her father being a merchant in Great Belt. Religiously, they are members of the English Lutheran Church, in the affairs of which he is very active. He is a member of Lodge No. 279, Knights of Pythias, and is past chancellor commander. Mr. Krause is at the present time a member of the Saxonburg town council.

W. D. McCUNE, M. D.,* one of the best known physicians in North Butler County, with which he has been identified for the past twenty-eight years, has been established at Branchton since 1898, coming to this flourishing town from Bovard, where he had been engaged in medical practice for eighteen years. He was born near Grove City, Mercer County, Pennsylvania, October 5, 1847, and is a son of Robert and Jane (Devin) McCune.

Dr. McCune's boyhood was passed on his father's farm, his educational advantages being covered by the few winter months when farm work was at a stand-

still. He was ambitious, however, and made much of his limited opportunities and later entered Grove City College. From boyhood his study and observation had been in the direction of medical science and after leaving college he persevered until he became a student in the medical department of the Miami University at Cincinnati, Ohio, from which institution he was graduated in 1879. He immediately settled at Bovard, which village offered a promising field at that time, and from there he came to his new home followed by the appreciation and good will of those to whom he had ministered so long. He has been most cordially received at Branchton and has a large and lucrative practice. His handsome residence he erected since coming to this place.

Dr. McCune married Miss Mary Cosgrove and they have one son, Harry B. He is engaged as freight agent at Grove City for the Bessemer Railroad and is a highly esteemed young business man. He married Miss May Bovard, a daughter of W. H. Bovard, Esq., and to them were born three children: Velma, and Henry and Harriet, twins. The young mother died when her twin babies were six weeks old and they are being reared by Dr. and Mrs. McCune. The older daughter lives with her maternal grandparents.

In all that concerns the public welfare, Dr. McCune has shown a continued interest, but his professional duties have more or less prevented his accepting public office. He is a member of the Odd Fellows, having been identified with that organization since he was twenty-one years of age.

WILLIAM MCINTYRE, of Danville, Butler County, Penna., is engaged in agricultural pursuits and makes his home with his sister, Mrs. Martha Iman. He is a veteran of the Union Army, having served from the first year of the Civil War until

its close, and took part in many of its most important engagements.

Mr. McIntyre was born in Indiana County, Pennsylvania, October 30, 1844, and is a son of Hugh and Alice McIntyre. His father also served in the Union Army during the Civil War and lived to the age of sixty-eight years. The mother of the subject of this sketch died at the age of seventy-six years. They were parents of the following children: Nancy J., deceased; James, deceased; John; Hugh; Rebecca; Anna, deceased; William; Levina; Martha (Iman); Harry; Tillie; and Margaret.

William McIntyre resided in Indiana County, Pennsylvania, until he entered the army. He enlisted in 1861 at Greensburg, Pennsylvania, as a private in Company D, Forty-sixth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served until 1865, being mustered out at Harrisburg. Among the battles in which he took part may be mentioned Tunnel Hill, Pine Knob, Resaca, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Savannah, Chattanooga and Bentonville, the last named engagement being the last fought during the war.

In 1865 Mr. McIntyre was united in marriage with Miss Maggie J. Ingram, and five children were born to them: Mary K., deceased; Agnes, deceased; Matilda, deceased; David E.; and Mary J., deceased. David E. McIntyre, the only one of the family living, is a resident of Scottdale, Westmoreland County; he married Lottie Donahue and they have four children.

William McIntyre was for some years a resident of Scottdale, where he served as chief of police, and of Livermore, where he faithfully discharges the duties of the offices of street commissioner, tax collector and constable, at different times. He is a member of Ellsworth Post, No. 209, G. A. R., of Livermore, and a member of the Royal Arcanum, Knights

of Labor, and Junior Order United American Mechanics at Scottdale. Religiously, he is a member of the Methodist Church at Livermore, and served a number of years as steward and trustee of the church organization.

GODFREY WILKEWITZ,* one of Buffalo Township's substantial citizens, resides on his farm of fifty-three acres and owns a second farm of thirty acres, the two valuable pieces of property being divided by the Bear Creek road and both lie about one-half mile south of Sarver. Mr. Wilkewitz was born in Dantzig, Germany, February 20, 1852, and is a son of Frederick and Mary (Memberg) Wilkewitz.

Jacob Wilkewitz, the grandfather, was a soldier under Napoleon in Russia, being one of the 22,000 men that the King of Prussia turned over to Bonaparte to assist him in his proposed conquest of Russia. Veteran Wilkewitz returned safely to Germany after the disastrous defeat of the French army, and, unlike many of his unfortunate comrades, was able to die in his own land. In October, 1880, Godfrey Wilkewitz started for America and he was accompanied by his father, Frederick, who still survives and enjoys excellent health, although he is eighty-six years old. His wife died in Germany in 1871.

Godfrey Wilkewitz displayed excellent judgment when he purchased his land in Buffalo Township, its situation ensuring its increase in value. He has devoted much attention to improving and increasing the fertility of the soil and in this work has used old German methods, which have had their benefits shown by time. He was the first farmer in Buffalo Township to use lime as a fertilizer. He has worked hard ever since he came to Buffalo Township, but has his reward in now owning one of the best farms in this section. In addition to the property mentioned, Mr. Wilkewitz owns a lot in Sarver, on which

he has a tenant, and which he is holding as an investment.

Mr. Wilkewitz was married in Germany, on November 5, 1876, to Mary Dumske, who was a daughter of Godfrey and Louise (Stender) Dumske, who died before Mr. and Mrs. Wilkewitz left their native land. Mrs. Wilkewitz died October 11, 1905, the mother of eight children, namely: Frederick, born in Germany, who married Mary Herselgesser; Elizabeth, who married John Freeling; and Robert, Annie, Lena, Maggie, Willis and Harry, the two last named being deceased. Mrs. Wilkewitz was a consistent member of the Lutheran Church and was a woman who was loved by all who knew her. For a year prior to her death she had been in poor health, but she bore her afflictions with Christian fortitude. Her burial was at Sarversville. Mr. Wilkewitz and his children also belong to the Lutheran Church, in which he was a member of the council for two years. He devotes his attention to general farming and to stock-raising and makes these industries profitable. His residence is a large two-story house and his farm buildings present an excellent appearance. He is a highly respected citizen and a useful member of the community, giving liberal support to schools and church.

MILTON CRESS,* a general farmer and building contractor, whose home is on his own valuable property consisting of 115 acres of improved land in Connoquenessing Township, was born on this farm, in Butler County, Pennsylvania, April 15, 1848, and is a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Riefler) Cress.

The parents of Mr. Cress were born in Hesse, Germany. The father learned the shoemaking trade in his own country and after coming to America, settled in Connoquenessing Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania. He lived on the present farm for about twenty years and then

went to Missouri, where he subsequently died. He was the father of the following children: John, who lives at Colesville, Pennsylvania; Nicholas, who lives in Beaver County; Henry, deceased; Elizabeth, who married Caspar Foust, of Macon County, Missouri; William, deceased; Milton; Katherine, who married James Mollenx, of Missouri; Jacob, who lives in Missouri; Mary, who married John Jones, of Missouri; and Daniel, who resides in Missouri. The parents were members of the Lutheran Church at Butler.

Milton Cress was reared in Connoquenessing Township and attended the public schools. He accompanied the family to Missouri, but after three months there concluded to return to Butler County. He is a natural mechanic and without serving an apprenticeship to the carpenters' trade has become an expert workman, is engaged in contracting and has built many houses and barns all through the county, having the name of building more barns than any other builder in this section. They are thoroughly constructed and his work has always given the best satisfaction. For the past thirty years he has occupied his present farm and divides his time between his building work, having a portable saw mill also, and its cultivation.

Mr. Cress married Miss Louisa Burchert, who was born in Germany, but was brought to America and was reared in Jefferson Township, Butler County. They are leading members of the Lutheran Church at Petersville, in which he has served as deacon and elder. He does his own political thinking and casts his vote independently.

PETER KING LAWRENCE* is a prominent agriculturist of Muddy Creek Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, and resides on a fine farm of 158 acres, located about three miles northeast of Portersville, about midway between Butler and New Castle. In addition to this

property, he owns a well improved farm of 200 acres in Worth Township, making a total of 358 acres. He was born in Butler County, April 19, 1859, and is a son of Robert and Catherine (Keister) Lawrence, and a grandson of Samuel Lawrence, who came from County Down, Ireland, and was a pioneer settler of Butler County.

Robert Lawrence was a stone mason by trade and worked as a foreman in the construction of the canal. In this employment he managed to accumulate a sufficient sum to purchase 200 acres of land, on which he farmed during the remainder of his life. He and his wife became parents of six children, as follows: Martha, deceased; Sarah; Sammel, deceased; Susan; Robert, deceased; and Peter King.

King Lawrence was reared in his native township and received a common school training, in the meantime working on the home farm. He has always engaged in general farming, raising enough stock for his own use, and has been more than ordinarily successful. He is a man of strong personality and a progressive citizen, who enjoys the highest esteem and confidence of his fellow men.

Mr. Lawrence was married September 9, 1880, to Miss Margaret A. Fisher, a daughter of Isaac and Hannah (Wimer) Fisher of Worth Township, and they have two children: Robert J. and Cora. Robert J. Lawrence was married to Mary S. Snyder, who died six months later, and he formed a second union with Miss Mary A. Wilson, by whom he has a son, Albert J. Miss Cora Lawrence was joined in marriage with J. W. McCandless, and they have two children, Flora Leota and Carl. Fraternally, the subject of this sketch is a member of Portersville Lodge No. 909, I. O. O. F. In religious attachment, the family is Baptist.

WILLIAM H. RADER,* owner of a farm of 165 acres in Forward Township,

Butler County, Pennsylvania, comes of an old and well known family of that community. He was born on the farm on which he now lives, in March, 1868, and is a son of Peter and Caroline (Sheaver) Rader.

Peter Rader, father of the subject of this sketch, was born and reared in Germany. Shortly after his first marriage he emigrated to America and located on a farm near Middle Lancaster, in Butler County, Pennsylvania. While a resident there, his first wife died and he formed a second union with Caroline Sheaver. She, too, was a native of Germany and was but eight years of age, when her father, Henry Sheaver, moved with his family to the United States. In the spring of 1858, Mr. Rader moved to Forward Township and purchased what has since been known as the Rader home farm of a Mr. Deitch. He and his wife became parents of six children, as follows: Mary, wife of George Briggles; Margaret, wife of Ferd Feigel; Lewis; Elizabeth, wife of William May; Emma, wife of James Steen, is deceased; and William Henry, whose name heads this sketch. The parents of this family moved to Petersville in 1894, and Mrs. Rader there passed away in 1900, at the age of sixty-eight years. He died in Butler in 1905, at the age of seventy-four years.

William Henry Rader has always lived on the home farm, which he inherited at his father's death. At the age of twenty years he began working in the oil fields, teaming and drilling for some years, but farming has been his main occupation in life. Twenty-seven wells have been drilled on the farm, without a dry hole, and he now has six producing oil wells on this farm; he also has an interest in various other wells in this vicinity. He and his brother Lewis are owners of the Rader Gas Company at Petersville, and together they own a tract of 640 acres in Lawrence

County, mostly coal, limestone and timberland, which they purchased in 1902.

William H. Rader was married in 1880 to Miss Nina Hays, a daughter of Robert Hays, and their union has been blessed with five children: Stella, Bessie, Clara, Hazel, and Clarence. Mr. Rader is a man of ability, and a progressive citizen, who stands high in the esteem of his fellow men.

SHERMAN CLYMORE HUMPHREY*, one of Butler County's substantial and representative men, resides on his farm of 100 acres, which lies in Worth Township, on the Portersville and North Liberty road, about six miles north of the former village, and together with his brother, William H., owns a second farm of 100 acres, also in Butler County. Mr. Humphrey was born in Worth Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, September 21, 1866, and is a son of John and Lydia (Studebaker) Humphrey.

John Humphrey, father of Sherman C., was one of Butler county's prominent citizens. He was born in Butler County and was a son of William and Elizabeth (Vogan) Humphrey. William Humphrey was one of the earliest settlers in Worth Township and helped to clear the land on which his grandson now lives. John Humphrey served in township offices and then was appointed deputy sheriff and filled that office under W. H. Hoffman for thirty years. Later he was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of County Commissioner John L. Kelley and at the expiration of the term was elected to the office with the largest vote ever given to a commissioner, in the county. He died June 28, 1895.

Sherman C. Humphrey completed his education at Edinboro and when he returned home his father retired and moved to Butler, and then the young man took charge of the farm and since his father's

death has been the actual head. He is a man with practical ideas and in the main follows modern methods in managing his land and finds them satisfactory. The stock he raises he keeps for his own use.

On September 16, 1890, Mr. Humphrey was married to Miss Clara Studebaker, who is a daughter of John and Jane (Rutter) Studebaker. The Studebakers were very early settlers in Worth Township, the grandfather, Joseph Studebaker, coming as a pioneer. The father of Mrs. Humphrey is still actively and successfully engaged in farming although he has reached his seventy-third year. Mr. and Mrs. Humphrey have three children, Thelma, Glenn and Grace. The family belong to the Zion Baptist Church, being among its most active and interested members.

DR. DANIEL W. FIEDLER*, a prominent physician of Harmony, Pennsylvania, is a representative of one of the pioneer families of Butler County and is of German descent. He was born August 9, 1855, in Harmony and is a son of Daniel and Lena (Zeigler) Fiedler, and a grandson of Jacob Fiedler, who came to this country from Germany and located in Baltimore, Maryland.

Daniel Fiedler, father of our subject, was born in Jackson Township, Butler County, in 1828, and was the eldest of a family of seven children, namely: Daniel; Jacob, a resident of Harmony, now seventy-seven years of age; George, a resident of Hubbard, Ohio; Harrison, who is engaged in farming near Middlesex, Mercer County Pennsylvania; Caroline, residing in Harmony, the wife of Abraham Zeigler; Melissa, deceased wife of Eli Zeigler; and Louisa, deceased wife of Gottlieb Pfeiffer. The maternal grandfather of our subject was Jones Zeigler, a son of Abraham Zeigler, who purchased all of the holdings, consisting of 1,500 acres of land, from Jones Zeigler. Jones Zeigler, grandfather of our subject, married Elizabeth Shontz and

reared a family of three sons and five daughters, namely: Mary, widow of Peter Nesbitt, resides one mile east of Harmony in Jackson Township; Lena, mother of Dr. Daniel and wife of Daniel Fiedler; Elizabeth, is the wife of Jacob Hobering of Buena Vista, Ohio; Annie, married Robert Crooks of Pittsburg, and both are deceased; Barbara, wife of Leslie P. Hazlett, president of the Butler County National Bank of Butler; Jones, deceased; Aaron, a resident of Harmony Junction; and Moses, a resident of Zelienople.

The late Daniel Fiedler was a farmer by occupation and for many years conducted the Harmony Flouring Mill. He married Lena Zeigler and to them were born the following offspring: Jacob, who married Susanna Wise, died leaving four children, two of whom are now deceased; Jonas, who resides in Butler, married Lydia Stouffer and has four children; Daniel W., is the subject of this sketch; Benton, who married Louisa Schaffer, died leaving two sons, one now deceased; Louisa, widow of George Walker, resides at Harmony, but was for many years a resident of Neshannock. Mr. Fiedler died in 1901 and is survived by his widow, who is now in her seventy-sixth year.

Dr. Daniel W. Fiedler was reared in Harmony and attended the public schools after which he became a student at Heidelberg College of Tiffin, Ohio, for three years. He then read medicine with Dr. Lyman of Butler, after which he studied at Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, graduating with the class of 1880. Subsequent to his graduation he practiced several years in Pittsburg, but since 1886 has been located in Harmony, where he has been eminently successful, his capability having gained for him the support and confidence of the community in which he lives.

Dr. Fiedler is a member of the Jefferson Alumni; the State Board, and also the Medical Board. He is a Republican in poli-

tics and has served as a member of the school board some years. He is fraternally a member of the I. O. O. F. No. 648, Harmony, and his religious connection is with the Grace Reformed Church of Harmony.

C. I. GOERMAN*, a general contractor doing business at Butler, of which city he has been a resident since 1902, was born in 1874, in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, and grew to the age of thirteen years on the home farm.

About 1887 Mr. Goerman went to Murinsville, Butler County, and his first work was done in the Glass Works at Ford City. In that city he later learned the carpenter's trade, at which he has worked ever since and for the past five years has engaged in a general contracting business. There are many older contractors in Butler than Mr. Goerman but a mention of all the work he has done in his line would show that in spite of close competition, he has had his full share of public patronage.

In 1896 Mr. Goerman was married to Miss Bertha Kopp, who is a daughter of the late John Kopp, a well known citizen of Butler. Mr. and Mrs. Goerman have four children: Helen, John, Gertrude and an infant. Mr. and Mrs. Goerman are members of the First English Lutheran Church. He belongs to the order of A. L. U., of Columbus, Ohio. He takes no very active interest in politics, but is a fair-minded, intelligent citizen who does his full duty, as he sees it, to his country, community, church and family.

PETER MILLER*, general farmer and representative citizen of Muddy Creek Township, whose estate of 112 acres is situated about one and one-half miles south of Portersville, on the west side of the Mercer road, the highway passing through a portion of his land, was born June 8, 1838, in France. His parents were Peter and Catherine (Lights) Miller.

The parents of Mr. Miller emigrated to

America in 1847, landing at New Orleans, Louisiana, on Christmas Day, and came right on to Pittsburg and later to Allegheny, where the father worked for a time as a blacksmith. He then bought a farm of 114 acres, in Lancaster Township, which is now owned by the present Peter Miller. The latter was only nine years old when his parents brought him from his native land, but he had already been at school and understands both the French and German languages and later obtained a good knowledge of the English tongue. As both father and grandfather had been blacksmiths, he learned the trade and worked for a time as a smith, but has devoted his main attention to agricultural pursuits, including general farming and the raising of sufficient good stock for his own use.

Mr. Miller was married (first) to Miss Mary Flinger, a daughter of John and Barbara (Rader) Flinger. At her death two children survived her: Emma L., who married John Bauder and has two children—Mary and Walter; and Margaret M., who married William Heberling and has two children—Florence and Esther. Mr. Miller was married (second) to Miss Mary Mowery, a daughter of John and Mary (Bauder) Mowery, and they have two daughters: Mary C., who married Louis Rutter and has one child, Helen D.; and Anna L., who married W. C. Neer, of Steubenville, Ohio, and has four children—Bonnie Lee, Dale, June and Blanche. Mr. Miller and family belong to the Lutheran Church, he being a member of the council. He takes no very active interest in politics but on one occasion consented to serve as road supervisor, declining a second election.

HON. NELSON H. THOMPSON*, formerly a member of the Pennsylvania State Legislature and a representative citizen of Brady Township, of which he is auditor, resides on his valuable farm of 130 acres, which lies on the turnpike road run-

ning through the eastern part of the township, north and south, between Euclid and West Liberty. He was born on his present farm in Brady Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, March 21, 1848, and is a son of Robert W. and Frances (Craig) Thompson.

Robert W. Thompson was born in what is now Brady but was then Center Township, Butler County, in 1803, and was a son of John Thompson, who came from Ireland, after his marriage. He settled first in Washington County, Pennsylvania, where two of his children were born, and in 1798 settled in what is now Brady Township on a farm adjoining the one that is occupied by his grandson. That farm is now owned by the heirs of Rev. William Thompson. John Thompson had about 1,000 acres of land. He died May 15, 1844. On the maternal side, the ancestors of Mr. Thompson came also from Ireland. His maternal grandfather, Andrew Craig, came to America late in life but never visited Butler County. The mother of Mr. Thompson was brought to Philadelphia from Ireland, a motherless little girl of seven years, by her uncle, John McKinney, and in early womanhood she accompanied the McKinney family when it came to Butler County and settled in Concord Township.

Robert W. Thompson inherited lands and stock and always engaged in farming although he turned his attention also to other enterprises. In 1833 he put up a building and rented it out for hotel purposes, until 1845, after which he conducted it as the Forest House, which was situated on the site of his son's present handsome dwelling, for six years. He also was postmaster for years of the Forest Post Office, which was later changed to the Memphis Post Office. At that time, the turnpike road was the main thoroughfare between Pittsburgh and Erie, there being then no railroad communication. Robert W. Thompson lived to be forty-four years old before he married and then brought his wife to the

present farm and they went to housekeeping in a little red house which their son has preserved and utilizes as a summer house. Robert W. Thompson died September 9, 1863, but his aged consort still survives, having passed her ninety-third birthday on December 24, 1908. They had five children, namely: Nelson H.; Martha V., wife of Benjamin Scott; Jennie, deceased; Maggie, wife of Frank Critchlow; and Robert C., residing in Clay Township.

Nelson H. Thompson was fifteen years old when his father died and he has managed the farm ever since, adopting many new methods and making many improvements. The larger number of the old buildings he tore down and in 1903 he erected his present tasteful residence and built his substantial silo. He makes a specialty of pure milk, selling wholesale and shipping from Claytonia to Butler.

Mr. Thompson married Miss Jessie A. Kerr, who was reared in Slippery Rock Township and is a daughter of Thomas Kerr, and they have four children, namely: Robert W., Elsie P., Nelson Kerr and James Eugene. Robert W., who is a graduate of the Slippery Rock State Normal School, is a student of engineering at Ursinn College, near Philadelphia. Elsie P., who is also a graduate of the Slippery Rock State Normal School, is a successful teacher in Allegheny County. Nelson Kerr, also a graduate of the Slippery Rock Normal School, is a student at Ursinn College. Mr. Thompson and family belong to the Muddy Creek Presbyterian Church. He has long been active in public affairs, has frequently served in township offices and ably represented his district in the State Legislature, serving through 1901, elected on the Republican ticket.

MILTON HOWARD KELLY,* who has resided at his present home in Fairview Township, Butler County, Penna., for a period of thirty years, has been successfully engaged as an oil producer for many

years and is also in the ice business, supplying the residents of Chicora. He was born in Clarion County, Pennsylvania, March 22, 1854, and is a son of William D. and Julia Ann (Kelly) Kelly, coming of old Clarion County families on both sides. His paternal grandfather, John Kelly, came from east of the mountains of Pennsylvania and located in that county in the pioneer days.

William D. Kelly was reared in Clarion County and was there married. He engaged in farming there until about the year 1866, then moved to Callaway County, Missouri, where he purchased a farm and lived for five years. At the end of that time he returned to Pennsylvania and for one year resided at Martinsburg, Butler County. He then lived a like period at Angelica, Fairview Township, after which he lived the remainder of his days in Millerstown, dying at the age of sixty-eight years. He was survived some years by his widow, who passed away at the age of seventy-eight years. They were parents of the following: Nancy, widow of Jacob Callender; Prethina, wife of C. J. Loge; Minerva, deceased; Darilla, deceased; Milton H.; Torsa, deceased; Joseph L.; Samuel G.; Anna, who became the wife of James Stewart; and William P.

Milton H. Kelly was twelve years of age when his parents moved west to Missouri and was about seventeen when they returned to Pennsylvania. He remained with his parents in their various moves in Butler County, and was given a good common school education. He engaged in farming until he located in the oil regions, since which time his energies have been devoted to the oil industry. He is a man of exceptional business ability, and has prospered beyond the average. His ice business has also been a source of considerable income to him.

April 8, 1881, Mr. Kelly was joined in marriage with Miss Emma Duffort, who

was one of the following children born to Jacob and Mary (Hepler) Duffort of Fairview: W. S. Duffort, Emma (Kelly), Amelia, Anna, James, Charles, Minnie, Grace, Edward, and David, who is deceased. Mr. Duffort passed away at the age of fifty-eight years, ten months and fourteen days, and is survived by his widow who is living in the enjoyment of good health at the age of sixty-nine years. Mr. and Mrs. Kelly have three children, as follows: Luella, who is the wife of C. A. Fleeger of Armstrong County, and has two children, Victor and Ethel; Beryl, who is the wife of C. W. McCollough of Fairview Township, and has a daughter, Velma; and Loyal H., who was born September 8, 1885, and lives with his parents. Fraternally, the subject of this sketch is a member of Chicora Lodge No. 947, I. O. O. F., and has passed through the various chairs of that lodge.

ELDRIDGE HARVEY,* who is among the most prominent of the younger generation of farmers of Clinton Township, is the owner of a valuable farm of 109 acres, located about five miles south of Saxonburg, on the Tarentum road. He was born June 12, 1879, and is a son of Newton and Agnes (Riddle) Harvey.

Newton Harvey, a son of William and Betsy Harvey, was for many years a resident of Clinton Township, and was a man of wide acquaintance. He was a farmer by occupation and highly successful in business affairs. His death occurred July 7, 1893, and the community regarded his death as an irreparable loss.

Eldridge Harvey was reared to maturity in his native township and received a superior education in the public schools. He has always followed farming and at the time he took the management of the home place was probably the youngest agriculturist in this part of the county. His place is well improved and he has been highly successful.

December 23, 1903, Mr. Harvey was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Smith, a daughter of Joseph and Jane (Slagle) Smith, and they have three children—Wilma, Lester and Joseph. Religiously, they are members of the United Presbyterian church.

ORENZO WAYNE EAGAL,* proprietor of Eagal's mill, in Connoquenessing Township, is a man whose milling experience covers many years, it having been his main interest since he was fourteen years of age. He was born July 22, 1866, in Center Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Eli D. and Mary (McCandless) Eagal.

The father of Mr. Eagal has been a resident of Center Township for a long period but he was born in Venango County, Pennsylvania. He is a veteran of the Civil War, in which he served for three years, and was wounded at the battle of the Wilderness. His occupation has been farming and he has also given time and attention to the duties of public office. He is identified with the Republican party. He married a daughter of Robert McCandless, of Center Township, and three of their four children grew to maturity, namely: Nora, who is the wife of William Bortmas, of Center Township; Hetty, who is the wife of Harry Thompson, of Butler; and Orenzo Wayne, who is the eldest.

Orenzo W. Eagal attended school until he was fourteen years of age and then entered his father's mill and learned the business in the mill that he now owns. It is one of the landmarks of this section, the first mill on the site having been erected by William Bryson in 1828. When Eli D. Eagal purchased the mill it was operated with but three burrs and not many improvements were introduced until its present owner took charge. He has installed modern machinery and a 35 horse-power engine, and his capacity is about twenty-five barrels of wheat flour and the same

of buckwheat flour a day. He also does a large amount of business in grinding feed.

Mr. Eagal was married to Miss Dora Campbell, a daughter of R. D. Campbell, of Connoquenessing Township, and they have the following children: Belle, Robert, Wayne, Gladys, Rose and Grace. The eldest daughter is the wife of David Burry. Mr. Eagal and family belong to St. John's Reformed Church. In politics he is a Republican but the only township office he has ever accepted has been that of school director. He is one of the reliable, substantial men of his section.

LAWRENCE M. WHITE,* contractor and builder, is a representative citizen of Butler, of which city he has been a resident for eighteen years. He was born in 1868, in Muddy Creek Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Milton J. White.

The White family has lived in Butler County for generations, the grandfather, Joseph White, establishing his home in Muddy Creek Township, in early manhood. There he reared his family and spent his remaining days. Milton J. White, father of Lawrence M., was born in the old home in Muddy Creek Township, in 1840, and his life was devoted entirely to agricultural pursuits, after a few years in the huckster business at Pittsburg.

Lawrence M. White attended school through boyhood in Muddy Creek Township and then learned the carpenter's trade at Butler, to which city he came when twenty-two years of age. For four years he worked at Cleveland, Ohio, and two at Pittsburg, but with the exception of that period he has been a resident of Butler, returning to this city in 1902. He has been engaged in building and contracting since that date and has done a large amount of the city's excellent work, some of which may be seen on the Eberle Block, the fine brick residences on North Street and a number of other handsome and substantial

buildings. He has invested in city real estate and is engaged in its improvement.

In 1882 Mr. White was married to Miss Myrtle McGinnis, who was born in Armstrong County, and they have one son, Floyd Carlisle. Mr. and Mrs. White are members of the United Presbyterian Church. He is affiliated with the fraternal order of the Woodmen of the World and belongs to the Builders' Exchange.

AMOS M. HALL,* residing on his well improved farm of 100 acres, which is situated in Slippery Rock Township, about one mile south of Keister Station, belongs to one of the old pioneer families of Butler County. He was born in Clay Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, June 14, 1859, and is a son of Jesse R. and Catherine (Dunbar) Hall.

The parents of Mr. Hall are now aged people, but they retain their faculties and live in comfortable retirement on their farm of eighty acres, situated in Brady Township. They were born in Clay Township and have been residents of Butler County all their lives.

Amos M. Hall was reared in Brady Township and there followed farming and teaming until 1888, when he came to his present property. This land was unimproved and in poor condition at that time, but now ranks well with other farms in this township and few of these have better residences or more substantial farm buildings. Mr. Hall has his farm well stocked and owns a large amount of valuable farm machinery.

Mr. Hall married Miss Maggie Renick, a daughter of William Renick, and they have a very pleasant family of seven children: Reed, Caroline, Alma, Charles, Donna, Wilda and Paul. The eldest son married Amanda Grove and they have one son, Stanley. Mr. Hall is an intelligent, progressive man, takes considerable interest in township affairs and votes according

to his judgment. He belongs to the Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

SAMUEL N. TAGGART,* one of Worth Township's representative men and successful agriculturists, lives on his valuable farm of 100 acres, which is situated on the highway between Butler and New Castle road and about three and one-quarter miles southwest of Slippery Rock. Mr. Taggart was born on his present farm in Worth Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, April 15, 1857, and is a son of John W. and Martha (Hoge) Taggart.

The father of Mr. Taggart was born on the Worth Township farm and died here in September, 1899. His parents were John and Mary (McDonald) Taggart, who settled in Western Pennsylvania in 1800, and his grandparents were James and Elizabeth (Hines) Taggart. The latter couple probably came to America from Ireland about 1795 and in 1800 came to Butler County and made the first settlement on the land now owned by Samuel N. Taggart, who was born in the second log house built on the place. The father of Mr. Taggart, John W. Taggart, was both a farmer and carpenter and was one of the best known men of this section. He married Martha Hoge, who died about 1899 and both she and her husband were buried in the cemetery at West Liberty. They had two children: Mary J., who is the wife of C. J. McLaughlin; and Samuel N.

Samuel N. Taggart was reared on the home farm and from boyhood has taken an interest in all kinds of farm work. As soon as he finished school he began to materially assist his father and later assumed about all the responsibility, being the only son. He carries on general agriculture and raises stock and Percheron horses, having annually some to sell. Since coming into the home property, Mr. Taggart has done a large amount of improving and his farm buildings are of substantial construction and of commodious size.

On December 29, 1881, Mr. Taggart was married to Miss Mary E. Dennison, who is a daughter of Alexander and Margaret (Wright) Dennison. The Dennisons were of old Mercer County stock, while the Wrights were pioneers in Washington County. Mr. and Mrs. Taggart have had five children, namely: Ida May, who married W. M. McDeavitt, and has two children, Ora L. and Berenice M.; Clyde, Emma C. and William J., who live at home; and Harry E., who is deceased. Mr. Taggart has the satisfaction of knowing that all his family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church with himself and all are active Christian workers.

GIDEON R. ALLEN,* a prominent citizen of Clay Township and one of the large landowners of this section, resides on one farm of 139 acres, which lies on the road between Hallston near to the Muddy Creek Church, and owns also a second farm, containing 117 acres, situated north of the one on which he lives. Mr. Allen was born in 1840, on a farm in Clarion County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Robert and Caroline (Richardson) Allen.

The mother of Mr. Allen died when he was three years old and when he was fourteen, his father returned to the homestead farm on which he was born, in Clay Township, Butler County, which had been settled by the grandfather, Stephen L. Allen, in 1800. Gideon R. Allen has lived continuously in Clay Township from that time until the present, with the exception of his long period of service in the Civil War, and one year spent in Missouri.

Mr. Allen had just reached his majority when the country became convulsed by Civil War. He immediately decided to offer his services in defense of the flag he had been taught to reverence, and by October 12, 1861, had so arranged his affairs that he felt at liberty to leave everything behind and enter the army. He then enlisted in Company H, Seventy-eighth Regi-

ment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, which was commanded by Capt. William S. Jaek and Col. W. G. Sirwell, and entered upon a long and dangerous service which covered three years and two months. During all this period Mr. Allen was ever at the post of duty and his remarkable record shows that he was a soldier who not even once was off duty for a single day, never missed a roll call, never fell sick and suffered neither imprisonment nor injury in battle. Further than this the record proves that he participated in a large number of the most serious battles of the whole war and looking back over his experiences, he can scarcely understand how he could have escaped the misfortunes which left many of his comrades to fill unknown graves or to pass through life as disabled pensioners of the Government. He took part in the following engagements in 1861-2: Wildcat Gap, October 21; Mill Springs, Kentucky, January 19; Shiloh, Tennessee, April 6-7; Murfreesboro, Tennessee, July 13; Richmond, Kentucky, August 30; Mumfordsville, Kentucky, September 14-16; Perryville, Kentucky, October 8, and Stone River, Tennessee, December 31. In 1863 he participated in the following battles, again, as his record discloses, being ever at the post of duty: Fort Donelson, Tennessee, February 3; Thompson's Station, March 4-5; Hoover's Gap, Tennessee, June 24; Liberty Gap, Tennessee, June 25; Shelbyville, Tennessee, June 27; Morgan's Raid, Kentucky, July 2-26; Chickamauga, Georgia, September 19-20; Wauhatchie, Tennessee, October 27; Missionary Ridge, Tennessee, November 23-25; and Ringold Station, Georgia, November 27. In 1864 the battles were no less important, February 27 chronicled by Buzzard's Roost, Georgia; and on the way to Atlanta, beginning May 1 and terminating May 31, Mr. Allen took part in the engagements at Red Clay, Rocky Face Ridge, Tunnel Hill, Mill Creek or Dug Gap, Buzzard's Roost Gap, Varnell's Station,

Resaca, Tilton, Tanner's Bridge, Adairsville, Rome, Kingston, Dallas, New Hope Church, Burned Hickory, Pumpkin Vine Creek, Allatoona Hills, Cassville Station, Burned Church and Moulton. In addition, daily and even hourly there were skirmishes and attacks that only constant vigilance could prevent being dangerous to the Federal troops and these demanded courage and endurance that sadly tried the already over wearied soldiers. Mr. Allen's term of enlistment expired October 14, 1864, and at that time he was with that portion of his regiment that had been mounted and, under the command of General Thomas, was guarding the rear of General Sherman's army which was on its way to the sea. Mr. Allen was mustered out of the service at Kittanning, Pennsylvania, and reached his home on Hallow Eve, 1864.

For some years Mr. Allen worked as a driller and tool dresser in the Butler oil fields and spent one year, 1867, in Missouri, and then engaged in farming on the homestead, in 1870 purchasing his present property, where he carries on general farming and stock-raising.

In 1892 Mr. Allen was married to Miss Leah Christley, who is a daughter of William Christley, and they have two children: Gideon R. and Manila Bay. He takes no very active part in politics but has always proved himself a worthy citizen. He is identified with the order of Odd Fellows.

B. M. HOCKENBERRY,* who resides on his valuable farm of 180 acres, which is situated in Cherry Township, is one of the extremely well educated and progressive citizens of this section. He was born in Cherry Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, October 12, 1875, on a farm adjoining the one he owns, and is a son of William and Frances (Cowan) Hockenberry.

The Hockenberry family is an old pioneer one of this section. The late Will-

iam Hockenberry was born in Cherry Township, where he spent his life, mainly engaged in agricultural pursuits. He died March 14, 1883, his widow still surviving.

B. M. Hockenberry attended the Pipe Stem country school and later the West Sunbury Academy, going from there to the Slippery Rock Normal School and still later to Grove City College. Mr. Hockenberry has divided his attention, giving a part of his time to operating his large farm, which was formerly known as the old John Smith farm, and a part to teaching school. He has taught the Coaltown School, formerly known as the Pigeon Wing School, the old buildings having been destroyed by the cyclone of 1880, for some five terms and is a capable and popular educator.

Mr. Hockenberry was married to Miss Della Campbell, who is a daughter of John Sheppard Campbell, Esq., one of the most prominent citizens of Cherry Township, and they have three children: Margaret, Benj. and Alice. Mr. Hockenberry is a member of the fraternal order of the Woodmen of the World.

WILLIAM FRANKLIN BOOK* is a well known citizen and agriculturist of Worth Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, and owner of a farm of 225 acres, located about four miles north of Portersville, just off the Pittsburg and Mercer Pike. He was born on the old Book homestead about two miles north of his present home, February 3, 1856, and is a son of Thomas and Sarah (Bennett) Book, being an only child. His grandfather, George Book, Jr., and great-grandfather, Captain George Book, came from across the mountains and settled in Worth Township during the pioneer days. Captain George Book was captain of a military company which marched from Butler County to Erie, Pennsylvania, where they joined Colonel Prescott's command for service during the War of 1812.

William F. Book attended the public schools of his home vicinity and being the only child in the family, much of the work on the farm devolved upon him at an early age. He has always followed general farming with a high degree of success, and is endowed with exceptional business qualifications. He has 225 acres of good tillable land, on which he has a fine modern home and the other necessary and substantial farm buildings.

Mr. Book was married in May, 1884, to Miss Lizzie Humphrey, a daughter of John

and Lydia (Studebaker) Humphrey, and they are parents of four children: Mabel, who is a graduate of the local schools and resides with her parents; Walter, who attended Rose Point High School and is now practically in charge of the farming operations at home; Alta, who is in attendance at the Slippery Rock State Normal School; and Fred, who is in the public schools. Fraternally, the subject of this sketch is a member of Portersville Lodge, No. 909, I. O. O. F., and takes a very prominent part in the work of the order.

B D 181



LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 014 209 560 9