



PAST MASTER'S JEWEL,  
LODGE 61.

(See page 637, *post.*)

# A HISTORY

OF

## LODGE No. 61, F. AND A.M.,

WILKESBARRÉ, PA.;



TOGETHER WITH A COLLECTION OF MASONIC ADDRESSES, AN ACCOUNT OF THE  
ANTI-MASONIC CRUSADE, AND EXTENDED BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES  
OF PROMINENT MEMBERS OF THE LODGE, WITH PORTRAITS.

BY

OSCAR JEWELL HARVEY,

W. Master of the Lodge in 1879.

WILKESBARRÉ, PA.,

1897.

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TO  
ABRAM NESBITT, ESQ.,  
OF KINGSTON, PENN'A,  
THE AUTHOR'S KINSMAN AND KIND FRIEND,  
AND GREAT-GRANDSON OF ONE OF THE EARLIEST IMMIGRANTS  
AND FREE MASONS FROM NEW ENGLAND  
TO ESTABLISH A HOME IN THE WYOMING VALLEY,  
THIS BOOK IS  
REGARDFULLY DEDICATED.

*“ The best safeguard of every Institution is an enlightened membership !”*

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## PREFACE.

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Time was when an important part of every book was the preface, for in it the author set forth his ideals, and gave the *raison d'être* of his book. But the day of prefaces is past, I believe. In this present instance, however, a preface became a necessity, in order that the writer might have an opportunity to direct the attention of the reader to the opening paragraphs of Chapter VIII., on page 620, and to request that they be read before any other portion of the work.

A very eminent Mason of ancient times once said, “He who collects materials for a history of this Society [of Free Masons] acts a more important part than all the monkish chroniclers put together, who have left so many journals of the pious inactivity of their brethren.” A belief that there was much of truth in this saying, impelled the writer to embark a long time ago in an undertaking, the results of which he now presents.

The antiquity and utility of Free Masonry being generally acknowledged in most parts of the habitable globe, it would be as absurd to conceive it required new aids for its support, as for him who has the use of sight to demand a proof of the rising and setting of the sun. The writer has borne



this in mind in the preparation of the following pages, and has, therefore, attempted neither to enter on any advocacy of the principles of Free Masonry, nor to discuss the subject with any who do, or ever did, object to the Fraternity.

LODGE No. 61 has a history, interesting not only to its members, but to all Free Masons. It is the oldest Masonic Body in North-eastern Pennsylvania, and stands, in point of age, fourteenth on the list of Lodges in this jurisdiction. Its history, up to 1840, is very nearly the history of Free Masonry in North-eastern Pennsylvania for the same period. Many of the best and most eminent men of the Wyoming Valley have been Masons, and it is doubtful if any other Masonic Lodge in Pennsylvania bears on its roll of members the names of as many leading and well-known men of these, and earlier days, as does LODGE 61. But the recollection of the deeds and virtues of many of our departed Brethren is rapidly fading away. Even now, in the cases of some, their good qualities and praiseworthy acts are merely traditional. "The life of the dead is placed in the memory of the living!" Their good deeds, their kindnesses, their charities, their moralities, will amount to nothing to those who survive, if they shall be permitted to vanish as the smoke flieth upward, and leave no impression upon our minds and hearts.

Reverence for the past is one of our virtues, for the past, when it was the then present, bestowed upon us its blessings. Therefore we disentomb the past for the information of the present, and the benefit of the future. The Lodge, remembering its historic past, should be able to point to its illustrious men—their achievements and their virtues—and, like the mother of the Gracchi, say, "These are my jewels!"

Of the sixty-one masters who have presided in "61" since 1794, twenty-five are still living; but "the places that now know them, must soon know them no more forever," for Time and Nature are surely though silently doing their work.

How far this book will stand the test of criticism it is not for the writer to determine. To know is one thing, to do is another; and it may be observed of good writing as of good blood, that it is much easier to say what it is composed of than to compose it. It has cost the writer more time and pains to abridge these pages than to write them, and he submits them on the firm basis of being the best he could do under the circumstances. He would say that the MS. of Chapters I.—IV. and VII. was read and approved some years ago by the following Brethren: Conrad B. Day, the then R. W. Grand Master of Pennsylvania; Clifford P. MacCalla, the then R. W. J. G. Warden of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and editor of *The Keystone*; Richard Vaux, Past Grand Master; Sidney Hayden, 33°.

In conclusion, the writer formally, but sincerely, thanks all who aided and assisted him in any way during the progress of his work—especially mentioning Bro. the Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden of Lodge No. 60, and Bro. Frederick C. Johnson of Lodge No. 61.

O. J. H.

*Wilkesbarré, Penn'a, March 26th, 1897.*



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## CHAPTER I.

### INTRODUCTION OF FREEMASONRY INTO PENNSYLVANIA.—TITLE OF GRAND LODGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

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“Before the Pyramids were built; before architecture and sculpture had crowned with their trophies the Acropolis of Athens; before the wolf-nursed twins had marked the earliest limits of imperial Rome; whilst Druidical rites were celebrated in the oaken groves of Britain, and the primeval inhabitants roamed over this undiscovered Western World, MASONRY existed and taught its perpetual lessons of *Virtue, Charity and Fraternity.*”

“In every clime, from age to age,  
Masons performed their mystic rite;  
Craftsmen, scholar, poet, sage,  
Met, and beheld Masonic light.”

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Much has been written concerning the history, science, and antiquities of Free Masonry. The origin of the Society is lost in the remote past, and the obscurity of its early history has given occasion to various hypotheses.

I make no effort in this brief introduction to clear away the complications, or disperse the darkness, with which the very early history of our Ancient Fraternity is encompassed and enveloped. All that I attempt is a distinct and concise

enumeration of the steps leading up to the introduction of Free Masonry into America, and its establishment in Pennsylvania—the mother-State of Masonry in America.

KING ATHELSTAN (grandson of ALFRED THE GREAT) who translated the Bible into the Saxon tongue, erected many buildings and encouraged many Masons from France, who were appointed his overseers, and who brought with them the ancient charges and regulations preserved since the Roman times. He appointed his brother Edwin—who was initiated into the mysteries—Grand Master of the Fraternity. In the year of our Lord 926, the year of Light 4926, Prince Edwin summoned a grand communication of Masons at York, who, bringing with them all the writings and records extant in Greek, Latin, French, and other languages, framed the Constitution and Charges of the English Lodges, and enacted statutes for their preservation. From this assembly at York, the true rise of Masonry in England is generally dated.

For a long time the York Assembly exercised Masonic jurisdiction over all England; but in 1567 the Masons in the southern part of the island elected a Grand Master. There were now two grand bodies in England,—one in the North at the old city of York, the other in the South at London; the former known as the *Grand Lodge of All England*, the latter denominated the *Grand Lodge of England*. The supremacy of the Grand Lodge at York was never challenged; on the contrary, every Mason in the Kingdom held it in the highest veneration. To be ranked as descendants of the original York Masons was the glory and boast of the Brethren in almost every country where Masonry was established.

For a series of years the most perfect harmony subsisted between the two Grand Lodges, and subordinate Lodges flourished in both parts of the Kingdom under their separate jurisdictions; but this harmony was at length interrupted

by the officious interference of the Grand Lodge at London, in granting warrants to Lodges within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge at York. Soon after this, the Grand Lodge of England (London), on account of its situation, being encouraged by some of the principal nobility, acquired consequence and reputation; while the Grand Lodge at York, restricted to fewer, though not less respectable members, gradually declined.

About the year 1738, several Brethren, dissatisfied with the conduct of the Grand Lodge of England (London), seceded from it, and assumed the title of *York* Masons. Up to this time the universal name by which the whole mystic family was known was that of "Free and Accepted Masons."

The next year the secessions continuing, a new Grand Lodge was organized at London, called "The Grand Lodge of England, According to the Old Institutions, or Grand Lodge of Ancient York Masons," the authority for which was claimed to be derived from the old body at York. The appellation "*Ancient*" was assumed by the organizers of the new body because they claimed that the ancient landmarks *were alone preserved by them*.\* The Brethren

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\* BRO. WILLIAM JAMES HUGHAN, of England, in his "Masonic Memorials," referring to the schism in the Craft in the last century created by the "Ancients," says: "The precise origin of the secession of 1730-52 has not yet been exactly ascertained, but we may safely assume that the disagreement which arose was mainly fostered by the operatives, in whose practical minds the institution of the Society of Free and Accepted Masons on a cosmopolitan basis was evidently regarded as directly opposed to their ancient customs and privileges. The struggle for supremacy commenced in earnest on the Festival of St. John the Baptist, 1723, when the election of the learned natural philosopher, Dr. Desaguliers, as Deputy Grand Master, met with opposition, forty-two adverse votes being registered out of a total of eighty-five. In 1730 Anthony Sayer, the premier Grand Master, was publicly admonished and well nigh expelled, for taking part in illegal assemblies of dissatisfied Masons, who were seeking to undermine the authority of the Society they and others had so recently constructed. The birth of the Stewards' Lodge, with its unique privileges,



who still adhered to the Grand Lodge of England continued to style themselves "Free and Accepted Masons," but were stigmatized by their opponents with the name of "*Moderns.*" The Grand Lodge of Ancient York Masons was soon recognized by the Masons of Scotland and Ireland, and subordinate Lodges were constituted in England and in other countries. The rites and ceremonies of the "Ancients" and "Moderns" were essentially the same, and the Landmarks of Free Masonry were equally preserved by them; but they continued to exist apart, and to act in opposition to each other, until the year 1813, when they were happily united, and discord banished from English Masonry.

The early history of the Fraternity in Pennsylvania is obscure. It is known, however, that members of the Craft dwelt within the present jurisdiction, and held Lodges, at the beginning of the eighteenth century. [The early minutes and records of these Lodges were either mislaid or carried away during the occupation of Philadelphia by the British troops in 1777.]

In 1730, application having been made to the Grand Lodge of England (subsequently known as "Moderns") by a number of Brethren residing in the Provinces of New York, New

in 1735, and the appointment in 1736 of Brethren to office by the Earl of Loudoun, G. M., who were most unpopular with the malcontents, were in all probability the immediate causes of the rupture; and soon after certain members were charged with working a 'different master's part.' \* \* Expulsions and secessions rapidly succeeded one another. \* \* The more effectually to debar the expelled Brethren from visiting the regular Lodges, a transposition was effected in some esoteric portions of the first two degrees, which was an exhibition of weakness on the part of the regular Masons, gave point and apparent justification to the attacks of the schismatics, and strengthened them in their opposition. The actual outburst of hostilities was doubtless due to an alteration in conferring the 'third degree' being persisted in by certain Brethren, who refused admission to regularly raised Master Masons. On such being reported to the Grand Lodge, and, the offense being repeated, the innovators were expelled. The chief feature in the new ritual consisted in a division of the third degree into two sections."

Jersey, and Pennsylvania, for the appointment of a Provincial Grand Master, the Duke of Norfolk, Grand Master, on the 5th of June constituted and appointed "Bro. Daniel Coxe Provincial Grand Master of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, with full power and authority to nominate and appoint his Deputy Grand Master and Grand Wardens for the space of two years." Authority was also given to the Provincial Grand Master to constitute Lodges.

In the fall of 1730, Provincial Grand Master Coxe chartered the first Lodge in America, at Philadelphia. It is noted on the register of the Grand Lodge of England as No. 79. The meetings of this Lodge, and also those of the first Provincial Grand Lodge in Philadelphia, were held at the "Tun Tavern." This tavern, which had at its door three tuns or barrels on top of each other, as a business sign, stood at the corner of Tun, or Wilcox's, alley, the first alley south of Chestnut street, leading from Water street to the wharf.

Bro. Coxe's authority as Provincial Grand Master expired on St. John's Day (Saturday, June 24th) 1732, and on that day the Brethren of Pennsylvania assembled in Grand Lodge, and elected WILLIAM ALLEN their Grand Master, and BENJAMIN FRANKLIN and THOMAS BOUDE, Wardens. Grand Masters were thenceforward chosen annually until 1741 (Bro. Benjamin Franklin was chosen in 1734), when the Fraternity languished, and no Grand Masters were thereafter elected under the Daniel Coxe deputation.

In 1743, Thomas Oxnard, Esq., was appointed by the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England ("Moderns") Provincial Grand Master of all North America. On July 10th, 1749, Grand Master Oxnard appointed Benjamin Franklin Provincial Grand Master of Pennsylvania, with authority to appoint the other Grand Officers, hold a Grand Lodge, issue Warrants, etc. Under this authority, on the 5th of September, 1749, a Grand Lodge was organized and

held at the "Royal Standard" in Market street, Philadelphia, Grand Master Franklin having appointed

BRO. DR. THOMAS BOUDE, D. G. M.

BRO. JOSEPH SHIPPEN, Sr. G. W.

BRO. PHILIP SYNG, Jr. G. W.

BRO. WILLIAM PLUMSTEAD, G. Treas.

BRO. DANIEL BYLES, G. Sec'y.

From this time they proceeded in their work, granting new Warrants for Lodges in Philadelphia and elsewhere, until 1776, when the Grand Lodge became practically extinct; "its members being divided in political sentiment at the era of the Revolution, and their Grand Master, William Allen, having left America for England on account of his loyalty to the Crown."

About 1757, a number of citizens of Philadelphia were made Masons by the "Ancients," or Ancient York Masons, and soon after they made application to the Grand Lodge of England, According to the Old Institutions, or Grand Lodge of A. Y. M., for a Warrant for a Provincial Grand Lodge. A Warrant was issued, dated June 20th, 1764, and numbered 89 on the Register of the Grand Lodge of England and 1 in Pennsylvania, and under authority of it a Grand Lodge for the Province of Pennsylvania was organized, with William Ball as G. M.; Captain Blaitwait Jones, D. G. M.; David Hall, Sr. G. W.; and Hugh Lenox, Jr. G. W. The Grand Lodge thus organized remained as a Provincial Grand Lodge, under the authority of the Grand Lodge of England, known as the "Ancients," or A. Y. M., until the American Revolution had established the independence of the United States; when, on September 25th, 1786, at a special communication of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, thirteen Lodges being represented, it was unanimously "*Resolved*: That it is improper that the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania should remain any longer under the authority of any foreign Grand Lodge."

The Provincial Grand Lodge, or Lodge No. 1, of Pennsylvania, then by its own action ceased to exist, whereupon the representatives of all the existing Lodges forthwith met and unanimously "*Resolved*: That the Lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, lately holden as a Provincial Grand Lodge under the authority of the Grand Lodge of England, shall and do form themselves into a Grand Lodge, to be called The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and Masonic Jurisdiction thereunto belonging."

About this time all that was left of the "Moderns" in Pennsylvania was absorbed by the "Ancients," and no trace of the former can now be found. "The act of independence of our Grand Lodge was gracefully acknowledged and fraternally recognized by the Mother Grand Lodge of England." In their congratulatory letter, they said: "We reflect with pleasure that the Grand Lodge of England has given birth to a Grand Lodge in the Western World, whose strict adherence to the ancient and inimitable landmarks of our Order, reflects honor on its original founders. \* \* We conceive that in constituting your Grand Lodge we necessarily communicated to it the same independent Masonic authority within your jurisdiction which we ourselves possessed within ours; amenable to no superior jurisdiction under heaven, and subject only to the immutable landmarks of the Order."

As will be seen by the foregoing resolution the title assumed by the new Grand Lodge was that of The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and Masonic Jurisdiction thereunto belonging. "This official title, somewhat quaint—and differing from that of any of our sister Grand Lodges—sufficiently indicates that the Grand Lodge claimed and exercised Masonic jurisdiction outside the Province and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania." This jurisdiction was exercised by the Grand Lodge in warranting subordinate lodges in New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, South

Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, Missouri, Illinois, Ohio, Mexico, South America, St. Domingo, Trinidad, and Hayti.

The title of the Grand Lodge remained as above until 1797, when it was changed to The Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, According to the Old Institutions. In 1800, the words "and Masonic Jurisdiction thereunto belonging" were re-inserted; and in 1825, sometime after the union of the "Ancients" and "Moderns" in England and elsewhere, the words "According to the Old Institutions" were eliminated, and from that time on the title has been as it now is, "The Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of Pennsylvania and Masonic Jurisdiction thereunto belonging." Although this has been the title of our Grand Lodge so many years, yet, until the year 1878, all subordinate Lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania were spoken of and referred to as Lodges of Ancient York Masons; as for example (I copy from an original official document in my possession): "*General Return* from Lodge No. 61, *Ancient York Masons*, held under the authority of the *Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania*: I, ——— Worshipful Master of Lodge No. 61, *Ancient York Masons*, do hereby certify to the *Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania*, that, etc." Since the adoption in December, 1877, of our present Ahiman Rezon, our subordinate Lodges have been designated as Lodges of Free and Accepted Masons, and the use of the words "Ancient York" has been discontinued, except in certain portions of the ritual.

"Many may remember the feeling of indignation with which this change was at first met. The term 'Ancient York Masons' had come down to us as a part of our Masonic inheritance. It was originally the Shibboleth of

the Ancients in London, from whom we derived our Masonic system. Around the city of York, in England, cluster many Masonic memories, and to the minds of many Craftsmen the term "York Masonry" is suggestive of all that is good, and pure, and true in the Fraternity.

"The 'Ancients' claimed to work 'according to the Old Institutions;' that is, according to the Constitutions which were said to have been revised by Prince Edwin at York, in the year 926, and for a time they adopted the term 'Ancient York.' It soon permeated their entire system, and became, as it were, a part of the unwritten law of the Fraternity, and it was doubtless brought to Pennsylvania by English Brethren who desired to emphasize the primitive character and purity of their work. Our proper title is 'Free and Accepted Masons,' and in Pennsylvania we work the 'York rite.'" [From P. M. Samuel Harper's *History of St. John's Lodge, No. 219, Pittsburgh, Pa.*]

[Since the foregoing pages were printed there has been brought to light by Bro. Clifford P. MacCalla, R. W. Junior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, a most important original Masonic record, to wit: The Ledger account-book of the first Lodge in Philadelphia (St. John's Lodge), with its members, from June 24th, 1731, to June 24th, 1738. This book is now in the possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and is by far the *oldest Masonic Lodge book* in America. In it are official Lodge details concerning the Masonic lives of such Masons as William Allen, Benjamin Franklin, Joseph Shippen, Philip Syng, and William Plumstead, all Provincial Grand Masters of Pennsylvania from 1731 to 1741.—O. J. H.]



(First seal of Lodge No. 61.)

## CHAPTER II.

### INTRODUCTION OF FREE MASONRY INTO NORTH-EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA.—FIRST PERIOD (1794—1837) OF THE HISTORY OF LODGE NO. 61.

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“Who can rehearse the praise  
In soft poetic lays,  
Or solid prose, of Masons true,  
Whose art transcends the common view?  
Their secrets, ne'er to strangers yet expos'd,  
Preserved shall be  
By Masons Free,  
And only to the Ancient Lodge disclos'd.”

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So far as known the first operations of Free Masonry in North-eastern Pennsylvania occurred in the Wyoming Valley in June, 1779. At that time very few white men dwelt in this immediate region. Their first settlements in the Valley had been made but little more than twelve years before; while the terrible massacre of the settlers by the Indians and Tories had taken place near Forty Fort not quite a twelvemonth previous.

Early in the year 1779 an expedition for the extermination of the Indians was planned by General Washington, approved by Congress, and placed under the command

of General John Sullivan,—to proceed from the Delaware river at Easton, Pa., across the mountains to the Susquehanna, at Wilkesbarré, and thence up the river to Tioga Point, there forming a junction with General Clinton's troops. Accompanying this expedition was the First Regiment of Pennsylvania Artillery in the United States service, under command of Colonel Thomas Procter, of Philadelphia. He was of Irish descent, was an ardent Free Mason, and had been Worshipful Master of Lodge No. 2, the oldest Lodge of Ancient York Masons in Philadelphia.

During the War of the Revolution Military or Army Masonic Lodges existed in the American army—Charters or Warrants being granted for such Lodges by the Provincial Grand Lodges of Pennsylvania, New York, and Massachusetts. These traveling Lodges were organized at various times, and accompanied the regiments to which they were attached in all their expeditions and encampments. One of these Lodges was organized by Colonel Procter in his regiment,—he having received on the 18th of May, 1779, from the Provincial Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania a Warrant “to form and hold a traveling military Lodge” in his regiment. It was the first military Lodge Warrant granted by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania for the American army, and was numbered “19” on the Grand Lodge Register.

The military stores for Sullivan's expedition were being collected at Easton in April and May, 1779, and about the 20th of April General Sullivan sent an advance detachment of two hundred men, under Major Powell, to scour the country between Easton and Wyoming, and re-inforce the garrison of the old fort at the latter place. On the evening of the 22nd of April they arrived at Bear Creek, about ten miles from the fort at Wyoming. Here they encamped for the night, deeming themselves out of danger from an attack by the Indians.



Early the next morning orders were given that officers and men should dress in their best apparel, their arms be newly burnished, and everything put in order to appear respectably on entering the Valley. The line of march was soon taken up, the musicians playing their liveliest strains. But when near the summit of the second, or Wilkesbarré mountain, by "the Laurel Run," the vanguard was fired upon by some Indians in ambush and six of the party were slain,—two of them being Captain Joseph Davis, of the 11th Pennsylvania Regiment, and Lieutenant William Jones, of a Delaware regiment, both of whom were Free Masons.

The bodies of the slain were hastily buried where they fell,\* and the spot marked, and the same day Major Powell and his command reached the fort at Wilkesbarré.

Two months later, on the 23rd of June, General Sullivan arrived at Wyoming with the main body of his army,—Colonel Procter's regiment of artillery with its Military Lodge accompanying it; and as they passed the place where Captain Davis and Lieutenant Jones were buried the Regimental Band played "*Roslin Castle*"† in honor of their fallen Brothers. The following day was the anniversary of St. John the Baptist. It was the first festival-day in the Masonic calendar that had occurred since the formation of Colonel Procter's Lodge, and the Brethren met in conformity with the usual custom of Masons and held their festival

\* By a small spring on the right side of the road, about one hundred feet below the present porter's lodge of Charles Parrish's mountain villa.

† A song written by Richard Hewitt and first published in Herd's Collection, 1776.

"Of Nannie's charms the shepherd sung;  
The hills and dales with Nannie rung;  
While *Roslin Castle* heard the swain,  
And echoed back his cheerful strain."

"*Roslin Castle*" was always played by the military bands when a dead soldier was borne to his grave. After the reading of Washington's Farewell Address to the army in 1783 the bands struck up

in Wyoming. The place of meeting was the tent of Colonel Procter, and there was read a sermon—patriotic and Masonic in sentiment—written by Rev. Bro. William Smith, D. D., Provost of the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, and Grand Secretary of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. This, then, was the first Masonic Lodge held in the Wyoming Valley, and these the first Masonic services.

General Sullivan remained with his troops at Wyoming more than a month. General Sullivan was a distinguished Mason; and General Hand as well as Colonel Procter, and probably many others of the officers under Sullivan's command, were Masons.

Before leaving the Valley it was resolved to bring the remains of Captain Davis and Lieutenant Jones from their rude graves on the mountain and re-inter them in Wilkesbarré, with appropriate military and Masonic ceremonies. On the 28th of July Brethren of Colonel Procter's Lodge, accompanied by the Regimental Band, proceeded to the mountain brow, where the graves of the slain were opened, their bodies raised thence with untold ceremonies and conveyed down into the Valley. Here they were received by the Military Lodge and the regiments of Colonel Procter and Lieutenant-Colonel Adam Hubley, and by them were buried with military honors and the peculiar rites of Masonry in the

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"*Roslin Castle*," and as the mournful strains lingered on the air the soldiers broke ranks for the last time.

The castle of Roslin is an ancient ruin near Edinburgh, Scotland. It was the seat of the St. Clair family, Lords of Roslin. Sir Walter Scott refers to it in one of his poems:

"O'er *Roslin* all that dreary night  
 A wondrous blaze was seen to gleam;  
 'Twas broader than the watch-fire's light,  
 And redder than the bright moonbeam.  
 It glared on *Roslin's* castled rock,  
 It ruddied all the copse-wood glen;  
 'Twas seen from Deyden's groves of oak,  
 And seen from caverned Hawthornden."

public burying-ground, near the Wilkesbarré Fort, which latter stood near where now stands the Luzerne County Court House. A rude stone, the best that could then be had, was subsequently placed over their remains, bearing this inscription:

“In memory of Capt. J. Davis, of the 11th Pennsylvania Regt., also of Lieut. William Jones, who were murdered by the savages on their march to the relief of the distressed inhabitants of Wyoming, on the 23rd of April, 1779. Erected by a friend.”

The following account of this, the first Masonic funeral held in the Wyoming Valley, was prepared at the time by a Brother, and forwarded to John Carter, Esq., of Providence, R. I., who published it on Saturday, *September 18th, 1779*, in his *Providence Gazette and County Journal*: “Wyoming, July 31st, 1779. On Thursday last, the 28th inst., agreeable to previous determination, the bodies of our Brethren Capt. Joseph Davis and Lieut. William Jones, who were massacred by the savages near this Post on the 23rd of April last, were re-interred. This mark of respect we thought necessary for the following reasons: It being expressive of our esteem, and their not being buried in the proper grave-yard. The form of procession, being fixed on by LODGE No. 19, was as follows:

- 24 musketeers with reversed arms.
- 2 Tylers bearing their swords.
- A band of music.
- 2 Deacons with wands.
- 2 Brethren bearing Orders.
- The Holy Bible and Book of Constitutions supported by two Brethren.
- The Reverend Brethren.
- The Worshipful Master, with the Hon. Maj. Gen'l Sullivan.
- Senior and Junior Wardens bearing their Columns.
- The Treasurer and Secretary.
- Past Master.
- The Brethren, two and two.
- Brothers of the army, two and two.
- 2 corps of drums muffled, and fifes playing a solemn dirge.

“The Brethren were neatly clothed, with jewels, etc., and were in numbers odds of one hundred and fifty. Just as we arrived at the grave, an exceedingly heavy gust of rain coming up prevented the delivery of a discourse which had been prepared for the occasion by Brother Rogers. A short prayer being by him offered up, we then committed their bodies in Masonic form to the dust; afterwards three volleys of small arms were discharged. The Brotherhood were attended by the Pennsylvania Infantry, commanded by Colonel Hubley, as likewise by a great concourse of people,—both inhabitants and soldiery. The melancholy scene was closed with that decorum usual among the Brethren, and the satisfaction of all the bystanders. A stone being prepared by our Brethren, Forest and Story, with a suitable inscription, was fixed at the head of their grave.”

Two days after these burial ceremonies General Sullivan and his army left Wyoming. “As they passed the fort amid the firing of salutes, with their arms gleaming in the sun, and their hundred and twenty boats arranged in regular order on the river, and their two thousand pack-horses in single file, they formed a military display surpassing any yet seen on the Susquehanna.”\* On the 18th of August the army was at Tioga Plains, and from the journal of Lieutenant-Colonel Hubley we learn that on “This day, by

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\* Major WATERMAN BALDWIN was one of Sullivan's scouts in the expedition. He was born in Norwich, Conn., January 8th, 1758. January 7th, 1777, he enlisted in the independent company of Captain Robert Durkee, from Wyoming, attached to the Connecticut regiment of Colonel John Durkee. His brother, Thomas Baldwin, was Third Sergeant of the company.

Waterman Baldwin was a leading merchant in Pittston, Wyoming Valley, for ten or twelve years, and was a member of LODGE NO. 61, F. and A. M., having been initiated therein January 13th, 1796. He sold out his store in 1798 to Robert Falkner, and his dwelling house and land to William Slocum, and in 1799 removed to Elmira, N. Y. Being appointed Indian Agent by the United States Government, he took up his residence at Starkie, N. Y., and built a saw mill and established a store there. He was a remarkable shot and a great

particular request of several gentlemen, a discourse was delivered *in the Masonic form*, by Dr. Rogers, on the death of Captain Davis and Lieutenant Jones, who were most cruelly and inhumanly massacred and scalped by the savages, on the 23rd of April last. Those gentlemen were both members of that honorable and ancient Society of Freemen. A number of Brethren attended on this occasion in proper form, and the whole was conducted with propriety and harmony. The text of the preacher was '*Remember that my life is wind,*' from the 7th verse of the 7th chapter of Job."

Colonel Procter served as W. M. of his Lodge until the year 1781, when he was succeeded by General Hand. During the first year of the existence of his Lodge Colonel Procter paid from its fees to the charity fund of the Grand Lodge £150 sterling, which shows that its work and membership must have been considerable.

In 1784 the Charter of the Lodge was surrendered, and its *number* given to a Lodge organized in Philadelphia by Colonel Procter and other Brethren, and which exists to-day as MONTGOMERY LODGE No. 19.

After the war, Procter, then a General, resided until his death in 1806, in the city of Philadelphia. He was High Sheriff of that city for many years. He held the office of

hunter. Twenty-five years after the battle of Newtown (fought near Elmira, N. Y., August 29th, 1779) he and a nephew, his namesake, made frequent hunting expeditions over the still uncleared hills of that region, for the uncle was desirous that his nephew should inherit his skill with the gun, as well as his name. It happened one day that they were going over the scene of the battle. Baldwin's quick woodman's eye recognized the place, and stopping, he looked keenly about him as though recalling the excitement of the struggle. Presently he touched the lad on the shoulder, and pointing to a fallen tree or log one hundred yards or so away, he said: "Hush, Watty, boy! twenty-five years ago Uncle Wat shot an Indian between the eyes, who was behind that log yonder. Shot him between the eyes, my boy!" He raised his rifle as though taking aim again at the same object, and then added, "Let's go and see if we can find him." Followed by the

Grand Marshal in the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania for several years, and upon the death of General Washington he acted as "Master of Ceremonies" at the Masonic funeral ceremonies and procession held in Philadelphia. About the year 1800 General Procter owned certain large tracts of land in Luzerne county, and he made a business visit to Wilkesbarré. The records of LODGE 61 show that at the meeting of the Lodge held March 3rd, 1800, "Bro. Gen'l Thos. Procter, a visiting Brother," was present.

General Sullivan, who was an officer of signal ability and fidelity, was only thirty-seven years of age when at Wyoming. After the war he was elected to the United States Congress, then became Governor of New Hampshire, and subsequently a United States District Judge. He was the first Grand Master of Masons in New Hampshire. He died in 1795.

Previous to the War of the Revolution no Masonic Lodges existed in Pennsylvania north of Lancaster. After the close of the war many Lodges were established in the interior of the State, and in the Western part, but none in the North or North-east until the year 1794. In that year the Lodge at Wilkesbarré was organized.\* Nearly fifteen years had then passed since the sound of the Masonic gavel

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lad, and cocking his gun, he crept along toward the log precisely as he would have done if he had expected an enemy to spring out upon him. Arrived at the log he looked over it, but saw only a heap of leaves. He looked disappointed, until the lad suggested that they should try under these. They did so, and after a time came upon a skeleton. Right in the forehead of the skull, between the eyes, was a bullet hole. Young Baldwin carried the trophy home in triumph.

About the year 1809, on account of ill health, Mr. Baldwin resigned his Indian Agency, sold out his business, and returned to Elmira, where he died April 21st, 1810.

\* Lodge No. 65 was constituted at Great Bend, Susquehanna county, April 11th, 1795; Warrant vacated October 16th, 1809. Lodge No. 70, constituted at Tyoga Point, Luzerne county (now Athens, Bradford county), May 21st, 1798; Lodge still at work as Rural Amity No. 70. Lodge No. 82, constituted at Milford, Wayne county, April

had been heard in "fair Wyoming," and during that period war had ceased, and peace and smiling plenty had made Wilkesbarré a fitting place in which to erect the first permanent Masonic altar in old Luzerne. At this time Wilkesbarré was a small village (there being only about one hundred taxable inhabitants in the whole township of Wilkesbarré), and it was the only regularly established post-town in Luzerne county. The territory of the county embraced about 5,000 square miles, and it had in the neighborhood of 9,000 inhabitants.

A petition from the Brethren at Wilkesbarré, "duly recommended agreeably to the rules and regulations," was presented to the Grand Lodge, convened in special session at Philadelphia, on February 18th, 1794; the prayer of the petitioners was unanimously granted and the Grand Secretary directed to make out a Warrant,\* the said Lodge to be called "LODGE NUMBER SIXTY-ONE."† By virtue of this

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20th, 1800; ceased work in 1845. St. Tamany's Lodge No. 83, constituted at Upper Smithfield, Wayne county, June, 1800; ceased work in 1829. Rising Sun Lodge No. 100, constituted at Bloomsburg, Columbia county, in 1803; ceased work October, 1823. Lodge No. 106, constituted at Williamsport, Lycoming county, March, 1806; still at work. Union Lodge No. 108, constituted at Wysox and Orwell, Bradford county, March, 1807; afterwards removed to Towanda, and now at work there. North Star Lodge No. 119, constituted at Clifford, Luzerne county (now Harford, Susquehanna county), in 1810; ceased work during the anti-Masonic crusade.

\* The original Warrant is still in the possession of the Lodge. See chapter VII., *post*, for copy.

† It was not the custom before the latter end of the last century, either in England or America, to give Lodges any distinctive names. The four Lodges which were found in practice in the south of England at the revival of Masonry were designated by the signs of the taverns where they were respectively held. In 1764 a list of the Lodges in England was printed by order of the Grand Lodge, and the Lodges were nearly all designated by a pictorial representation of the sign of the tavern where the Brethren met. When LODGE 61 was constituted, of all the Lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, only four had distinctive names; and one of those four—No. 50—was known as "the sign of the White Horse," Chester county, and was so designated in the printed register of the Grand Lodge.

Warrant GEORGE SYTEZ, W. M., JOHN PAUL SCHOTT, S. W., PETER GRUBB, J. W., (the persons named in the Warrant), ARNOLD COLT, and ARCHIBALD WHITE, who were all Master Masons, and SAMUEL BOWMAN, a Fellow Craft Mason, assembled at the house or inn of Jesse Fell, at the corner of Northampton and Washington streets, Wilkesbarré, on the 27th day of February, A. D. 1794, A. L. 5794, "to take into consideration the business of the institution and the interests of the Lodge." A committee, consisting of the Master and Wardens, was appointed to form Rules and Regulations for the government of the Lodge; and at a meeting held March 6th, the By-Laws recommended by the committee were adopted.\*

At the meeting held April 21st a committee was appointed to contract with Brother Schott for a room in his house for one year, for the use of the Lodge. At this same meeting the sum of "two dollars was voted to aid a worthy but indigent Brother."

On the 8th of May it was voted that Bro. Samuel Bowman (who had been raised to the degree of a Master Mason) "be, and is hereby appointed Treasurer of this Lodge, to act as such till the first annual election;" and Bro. Arnold Colt, who was acting as Secretary, was appointed to continue as such for the same period.

On the first Monday in June the Worshipful Master installed into office, according to ancient ceremonies, the Senior and Junior Wardens, the Secretary and Treasurer, and appointed Senior and Junior Deacons.

The first accession to the membership of the Lodge was by initiation on the 10th of March, 1794. However, the Brother at that time initiated does not appear to have been very faithful to his vows and obligations, nor of much benefit to the Lodge, for we find that in May following his initiation

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\* See chapter VII., *post*, for copy.

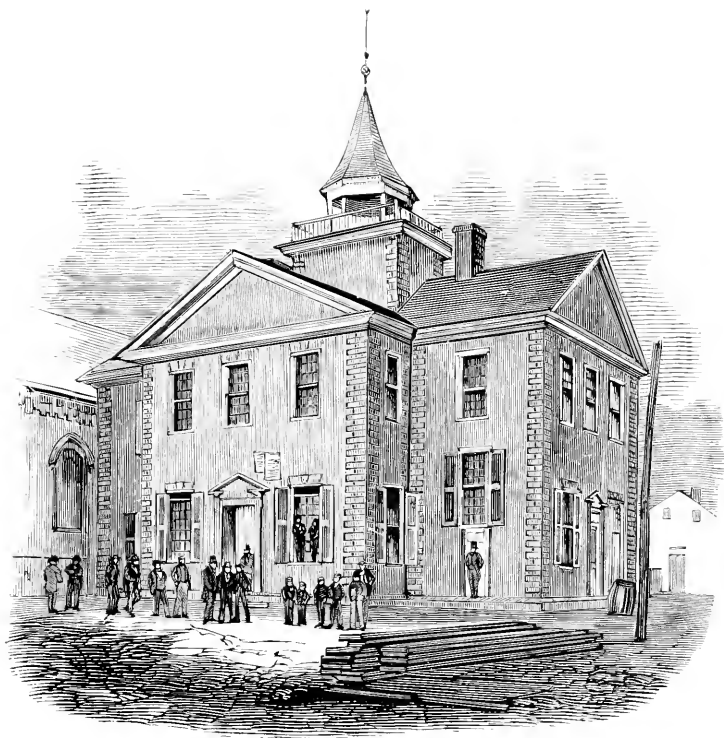


he was suspended from the Lodge, and charges were preferred against him for unmasonic conduct. The charges were referred to a committee, who, in December, reported to the Lodge that they had "made inquiry into the Brother's conduct since his suspension, and find it has altered much for the better." The Brother "most humbly" begged the forgiveness of the Lodge and asked "to be admitted to his seat again as a member." The Lodge, "convinced that he would in the future behave himself as a Mason," unanimously agreed to restore him.

The first election for officers of the Lodge was held December 18th, 1794, when John Paul Schott was elected W. M. for the ensuing Masonic year, Arnold Colt, S. W., Joseph Duncan, J. W., Jesse Fell, Secretary, and Samuel Bowman, Treasurer. At this meeting it was voted to have a sermon delivered before the Lodge on St. John the Evangelist's Day, "and that Rev. Mr. Drake, of Wilkesbarré, be requested to preach the same, and that the Secretary inform him of the wishes of the Lodge and present him the Book of Constitutions." It was also voted "that Brother Fell be requested to provide a dinner for the Lodge on St. John's Day." On that day (December 27th) the Lodge met at ten o'clock A. M. at the Lodge room, where the officers were duly installed, and then walked in procession (ten members) to the Court House,\* where a sermon was preached by

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\* The first Luzerne Court House was built of hewn logs, was two stories high, and about 25x50 feet in size. It was erected on the Public Square—on the site of the old fort which had been erected shortly before the Wyoming massacre—and was finished in 1791. The first story was used as a jail and jailor's residence. This building was moved to one side in the year 1801 to make way for the building of a new Court House. The old one was used, however, during the construction of the new, and on the completion and occupation of the latter was converted into the Wilkesbarré Academy. The new structure, in the form of a cross, with a low tower and belfry, was modeled after the Frederick City, Md., Court House, and was declared to be "most elegant and convenient." Including furniture and fixtures it cost a little over \$9,000. At the raising of the building thirty-two and



LUZERNE COUNTY COURT HOUSE (1802-'56),  
Public Square, Wilkesbarré.



Mr. Drake.† This was the first public demonstration by LODGE 61. From the Court House the Brethren proceeded to the house of Bro. Jesse Fell, where they dined together.

In February, 1795, steps were taken towards the establishing of a Masonic Library.

The Lodge was first represented in the sessions of the Grand Lodge at the Quarterly Communication held at Philadelphia, March 2nd, 1795. It was also represented at a special Communication held March 17th, 1795.

In May, 1795, the Lodge purchased from Samuel Pancoast, Jr., [of Philadelphia?] at an expense of \$25, the necessary *Jewels* for the use of the Lodge.

November 2nd, 1795, Bro. Arnold Colt withdrew from the Lodge on account of his intended removal to a distance.

According to the returns of the Lodge now on file in the office of the Grand Secretary there were, or had been, in the Lodge from its beginning up to December 27th, 1795, twenty members,—including those named in the Charter or Warrant.

one-half gallons of whisky were consumed. This building, in its early days, served not merely as a hall for the courts of justice and court business. It was of a far wider and more varied utility. It was utilized as a dancing academy and as a church; for the meetings of debating societies and political parties; and at one time the basement was used for a meat market. For nearly fifty-two years the building stood in use as a Court House, and then it was torn down to make room for the present Court House, the corner-stone of which was laid with Masonic ceremonies on the 12th of August, 1856. (See chapter IV., *post*).

The old fort, referred to in the foregoing note, embraced about one-half an acre. It was square, built by setting yellow pine logs upright in the earth, close together, fifteen feet high, and surrounded by a trench. The corners were so rounded as to flank all sides of the fort. The gate opened towards the river, and they had one "double fortified" four-pounder gun for defense, and as an alarm-gun to the settlement. The Court House and jail of Westmoreland were within the limits of the fortification.

† Rev. Jacob Drake, a Baptist minister, located in "the Luzerne District."

In January, 1796, it was resolved to hold "Lecturing Lodges," to meet once each month for instruction in the work and landmarks of the Fraternity; and it was further resolved that every member living within three miles of the Lodge should "pay seven cents monthly to the Steward's fund, for the purpose of defraying the expense of refreshments for said Lecturing Lodges." These Lodges were kept up for many years.

June 6th, 1796, Bro. Capt. George Sytez, P. M., withdraws from the Lodge, being about to remove out of the State. The Lodge was this year represented at the Quarterly Communications of the Grand Lodge, held at Philadelphia on March 7th and on St. John the Baptist's Day. By the Fall of 1796 the Lodge had secured a decent footing as to membership, and nearly all its members were zealous and active in upholding and advancing the principles and interests of Free Masonry. There were, however, two or three of the Brethren who were negligent and inattentive, and the Lodge passed a resolution directing a certain Brother to be informed that "his name will be erased from the list of members unless he attends more frequently, or gives satisfactory reasons for absence." In December, 1796, we find that the Lodge was troubled and worried concerning another wayward and derelict Brother, there being "divers complaints against the conduct" of the said Brother; "inasmuch as he very often intoxicates himself with strong drink, and useth much illiberal swearing and profane language, which is an injury to himself and family, a reproach to his profession as a Mason, and a great discredit to this Lodge;" whereupon a committee was appointed to treat with the Brother "in brotherly love, and also inform him that unless he makes an acknowledgment of his faults to the Lodge, and shows an amendment of his life and conversation, the Lodge will be under the necessity of denying him the benefits of the Lodge!"

In June, 1797, the following communication was received from the Secretary of the Grand Lodge: "At a Quarterly Communication held March 6th, 1797, Bro. Israel Israel\* communicated that a Lodge was said to be held in this city [Philadelphia] by a number of people of black color; that in consequence of an invitation he, together with several other Brethren, went to visit them last week at a house in Front street, where they were then holding a Lodge, as they called it, but that he found they were not acquainted with the mysteries of the Craft. *On motion*, the Masters of the different Lodges in this jurisdiction to be informed that it is the order of the Grand Lodge that none of the members of our Lodges visit the said pretended Masons of black color on pain of expulsion."

In October, 1797, the Lodge lost nine members (leaving about six or seven) owing to internal dissensions, and suspensions for non-attendance and non-payment of dues.

From April, 1794, to October, 1797, the meetings of the Lodge had been regularly held in an upper room of the house of Bro. John Paul Schott, which was on North Main street, near the Public Square, almost opposite the present "Luzerne House." In October, 1795, the Lodge had agreed to give Brother Schott twenty dollars for the use of this Lodge-room, fire, and candles, from April, 1794, to that time; and "twelve dollars per year for the same thenceforth so long as the Lodge continues to enjoy them." On October 30th, 1797, the Lodge vacated the room, having been notified by Brother Schott to give up possession; and thereafter the meetings were held at Bro. Jesse Fell's inn until early in

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\* Bro. ISRAEL ISRAEL, a Hebrew, was for many years a very active and prominent member of the Craft in Pennsylvania. From 1802 to 1805 he was R. W. Grand Master of Pennsylvania. At one time he was High Sheriff of the county of Philadelphia. An interesting incident concerning the capture of Brother Israel by the British, during the War of the Revolution, is well authenticated by Lossing, the historian, Mrs. Ellet, and other writers.

the year 1800, when a return was made to Schott's house, and he was appointed "Steward and Purveyor of the Lodge."

The following is an extract from the minutes of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania: "February 1st, 1798, A. L. 5798, special Grand Lodge convened (at Philadelphia) for the purpose of installing the Master\* of Lodge No. 70, Tyoga Point, which installation, by reason of sickness and other intervening circumstances, had not yet taken place. \* \* Bro. Jesse Fell, a member of LODGE 61, Wilkesbarré, then appeared and produced the election returns of the said LODGE 61, whereby it appeared that he had been duly elected Master of the same for the term of twelve months from St. John's Day last. Brother Fell stated that he had not yet been installed, owing to the want of a sufficient number of Past Masters in said Lodge,† and requested that his installation might then take place; which being done, he was placed in the Chair and recognized as Master of LODGE 61, and saluted accordingly."

At a special meeting of the Lodge held December 23d, 1799, the W. M. "communicated to the Lodge that such information was received, that left the truth thereof beyond a doubt, of the lamented death of our illustrious friend and Brother, General GEORGE WASHINGTON, late President of the United States, on the 14th day of December instant" (nine days previous). It was resolved, "that the Lodge wear mourning for three months in memory thereof." Four days thereafter—St. John the Evangelist's Day—was made a mourning day by LODGE 61, "as well as most other American Lodges, for the loss our country and Masonry had sustained. WASHINGTON had been the friend, the patron, the

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\* Bro. ARNOLD COLT, previously of LODGE No. 61.

† Bros. SCHOTT and SAMUEL BOWMAN were the only Past Masters at this time, Past Master Bro. Sytez having withdrawn from the Lodge June 6th, 1796.

pride and the ornament of Free Masonry, and in his death the Fraternity felt that the most beautiful column in the Temple of Columbian Masonry had fallen." On that day the Lodge proceeded in procession to the Court House, "where an eulogium on Genl. Geo. Washington, our illustrious Brother, and Masonry in general," was delivered by Bro. the Hon. Rosewell Welles.\* The Brethren subsequently "dined together in company with a number of invited neighbors, and spent the day in harmony."

In July, 1801, a letter from Bro. Robert Pickering, Secretary of Athol Lodge No. 7, Lucia, Jamaica, was re-

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\* ROSEWELL WELLES was the son of Captain Jonathan Welles, of Glastonbury, Conn., who was of the fifth generation from Thomas Welles, who came from the county of Kent, England, with Haynes and Hooker, and settled in Newtown, now Cambridge, in 1633. Thomas Welles was Treasurer of the Colony from 1641 to '53; Deputy Governor, 1655; Governor, 1656, '57 and '59. Captain Jonathan Welles was born in Glastonbury, Conn., in 1699. He graduated at Yale College in 1751, and then was tutor there for six years. He married Katharine, daughter of Captain Rosewell Saltonstall, of Brandford, Conn., the eldest son of Governor Saltonstall. Their son, Rosewell Welles, was born at Glastonbury, August 20th, 1761. He graduated at Yale College in 1784, and then taught school and studied law at West Hartford, Conn. He immigrated to Wilkesbarré, Penn'a, in the latter part of 1786, becoming the earliest resident practitioner of the law in the county of Luzerne, and was one of the four attorneys admitted to the Bar of Luzerne at the organization of the courts of the county in 1787.

At the time he commenced his professional career this country was poor, and agitated by the conflicting interests of Pennsylvania and Connecticut claimants. This contest not only impoverished the country but retarded its improvement; and the field opened to professional enterprise was little calculated to excite the ambition of aspiring genius. Yet a few men of literary and intellectual endowments embarked their hopes and fortunes upon the discouraging waters of the Susquehanna. Among these Rosewell Welles stood pre-eminent. Possessing an intellect of the highest order, cultivated and embellished by collegiate studies, he was qualified to enrich and adorn any society, and to attain an elevated rank as a counsellor and advocate. At one period he stood foremost as a lawyer in this and the adjoining counties.

On the 26th of April, 1793, he was commissioned by Governor Thomas Mifflin, of Pennsylvania, one of the Judges (to rank as the third) of the courts of Luzerne county. He took the oath of office August 10th, 1793, and performed the duties of his position until February, 1798, when he resigned, and was succeeded by Hon. Jesse Fell.



ceived by the Lodge. It communicated that "Moses Levy, a Jew, near six feet, well proportioned and a good-looking man; Cuthbert Potts, a squat, well-proportioned man, by trade a saddler, about five feet eight inches high; and Alexander McCallum, an officer in the Excise Office there, a thin man and much pox-pitted in the face, about five feet seven or eight inches high, should be guarded against in case of their making their appearance amongst us, they being *impostors!*"

In 1802 the Lodge was in a flourishing condition. From the date of its organization up to June, 1802, the Lodge had

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Possessing kindness of heart and conciliating manners, added to his intellectual strength, he became popular in his district, and was elected a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives in 1797, '98, 1802, '04, '05 and '06; and without disparagement to others, it may be said that no man in the House possessed more influence, or was listened to with more respectful attention. His merits as a prudent and skillful legislator were justly appreciated by those whose titles were secured by the "Compromising Law," which finally buried the tomahawk under the tree of peace.

In December, 1820, Governor Findley appointed him a Justice of the Peace for Wilkesbarré, to hold office during good behavior.

About the year 1800 he commanded a regiment of Pennsylvania militia.

In the private walks of life, no man ever made fewer enemies. The emoluments of his profession were liberally bestowed upon the indigent, and the benevolence of his disposition deprived him of the usual avails of successful practice. He has been described as "a tall, erect, strong old man, as with grave and solemn face and measured step he walked, the oracle of the law, whose fame was wide as the land;" and as "the old man eloquent, and ever courteous, whose musical voice and fertile imagination so often enchained attention in the old Court House."

He was a Free Mason, but not a member of LODGE NO. 61.

He lived in Wilkesbarré at the north-east corner of River and South streets, where he died, March 19th, 1830.

Colonel Welles married Hannah, eldest daughter of Colonel Zebulon Butler, in 1788. They had three children—two daughters and one son. The eldest, Harriet, married in 1808 Colonel Martin Cowles, of Farmington, Conn., to whom she bore eleven children. Mrs. Cowles was a woman of great excellence, attractive manners and appearance; occupied a high social position, and was greatly beloved and honored. She died at Farmington, March 4th, 1868. Most of her descendants reside in or near Farmington. Colonel Welles' other children never married.

had fifty members, by initiations, admissions, etc. At this time the fees and dues were: Initiation fee, \$10; passing fee, \$2; raising fee, \$2; monthly dues, twenty-five cents; and Grand Lodge dues, eighty-four cents per annum. The meetings were of frequent occurrence, averaging two or three a month, and were known as monthly and quarterly communications, and special and lecturing Lodges,—the quarterly communications being the most largely attended.

In the year 1859, our venerable Brother, Charles Miner,\* speaking of the Lodge as it was in 1802–05, when he was a young and active member, said: “It was constituted of gentlemen, a majority of whom had passed the middle age; soldiers of the Revolution; men from other States, familiar with their history and legislation, several of high legal attainments; natives of England, France and Ireland,—all intelligent. From extensive and widely-varied experience, their conversation, flowing freely and unaffectedly, was always instructive and of ever-living interest. It would be an error to imagine these merely meetings of form, or for luxurious indulgence. Politics being excluded, there were no party bickerings. A meeting of the young members with such and so many elderly gentlemen could nowhere else be attained. In a remarkable degree they were ‘the feast of reason and the flow of soul,’ and as such are endeared to memory.”

The Lodge continued to be held at the house of Brother Schott until February, 1804, when the Brother, having sold his property to George Griffin, Esq., arrangements were made with the Luzerne County Commissioners for the use of a room in the western wing of the new Court House,† at a rental of ten dollars per annum. In September, 1805, the Lodge was still meeting in the Court House, and at the

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\* See Chapter V., *post*, for his biography.

† See note, page 30, *ante*.

meeting held that month a committee was appointed to represent to the County Commissioners "the situation of the Lodge-room being injured by people being permitted to pass through it."

The first funeral at which the Lodge was in attendance and performed the rites of Masonry, was that of Bro. Ezekiel Hyde, Post Master of Wilkesbarré, who was buried February 12, 1805. Bro. Charles Miner acted as W. M., and nineteen Brethren were present. By resolution of the Lodge the members were to wear mourning for the deceased during fourteen days.

It was the custom of the Lodge, from the date of its organization, to have refreshments served at each regular meeting. This was in conformity with an ancient custom of the Craft, the following ceremonies being in vogue among our Brethren of the last century: At a certain hour of the evening, and by certain ceremonies, the Lodge was called from labor to refreshment, when the Brethren "enjoyed themselves with decent merriment," and the song and the toast prevailed for a brief period. All was peace, harmony and brotherly love. The song appeared to have more zest than in a private company; the toast thrilled more vividly upon the recollection; and the small modicum of punch, with which it was honored, retained a higher flavor than the same potation if produced at a private board.

The following song, published in *The Wilkesbarré Gazette* of 16th April, 1799, was a favorite with the Brethren of LODGE 61 in early days:

"FAVORITE MASON SONG."

"TUNE—'The Flowing Can.'"

"A Mason's life's the life for me,  
With joy we meet each other;  
We pass our time with mirth and glee,  
And hail each friendly Brother.

In Lodge no party feuds are seen,  
 But careful we in this agree,  
 To banish care or spleen.  
 The Master's call we one and all  
 With pleasure soon obey ;  
 With heart in hand we ready stand  
 Our duty still to pay.  
 But when the glass goes round,  
 Then mirth and glee abound,  
 We're all happy to a man.  
*Chorus :* We laugh a little, we drink a little,  
 We work a little, we play a little,  
 We sing a little, are merry a little,  
 And swig the flowing can.

" See in the *East* the *Master* stands,  
 The *Wardens South* and *West*, sir,  
 Both ready to obey command,  
 Find work or give us rest, sir.  
 The signal given, we all prepare,  
 With one accord obey the word  
 To work by *Rule* or *Square* ;  
 Or if they please the ladder raise,  
 Or *plumb* the *level* line ;—  
 Thus we employ our time with joy,  
 Attending every sign.  
 But when the glass goes round, etc., *ut supra*.

" Th' Almighty said, ' Let there be light !'  
 Effulgent rays appearing  
 Dispelled the gloom, the glory bright  
 To this new world as cheering ;—  
 But unto Masonry alone  
 Another light, so clear and bright,  
 In mystic rays then shone ;  
 From East to West it spread so fast,  
 And *Faith* and *Hope* unfurl'd,  
 And brought us thee, sweet *Charity*,  
 Thou darling of the world !  
 But when the glass goes round, etc., *ut supra*."

The refreshments served at the meetings of LODGE 61 were of a simple and inexpensive kind, and were generally—

in fact almost always—spiritual in their nature! An examination of the old Steward's book discloses some interesting facts concerning these matters. In February, 1808, it was resolved "that suppers in the future be dispensed with, unless at our quarterly communications." This, however, seemed to be drawing the lines too close, for at the same meeting it was resolved that the Tyler be instructed "to furnish the Lodge with crackers and cheese at each and every monthly communication, in lieu of suppers!" But evidently this did not work well, for in about six weeks thereafter the Tyler, by unanimous vote of the Lodge, was directed "to supply the Lodge with liquors and with glasses, and to have a reasonable compensation therefor, to be paid out of the funds of the Lodge." That these resolutions were well carried out is evidenced by the fact that when, three months after the adoption of the last resolution, the Steward of the Lodge rendered his account, the sum of \$48.48½ was found to be due him, and \$12.21 due Bro. Allen Jack, who was a shop-keeper. These amounts were due from the Lodge for eatables and drinkables, and were paid by orders drawn on the Treasurer. In February, 1809, it was voted that "crackers and cheese be dispensed with for the present year,—the other refreshments to be continued as last year;" but in September it was resolved that the Lodge be furnished with suppers on each regular Lodge night.

On the 7th of March, 1808, a communication was received from the Grand Lodge, directing the Lodge to pay its Grand Lodge dues "within six months." It seems that no dues had been paid to the Grand Lodge for a number of years, and a large amount was owing. No reply was made by the Lodge to this communication, until just four months after its receipt, when the Secretary was directed to "write an apology to the Grand Lodge for the deficiency of LODGE 61 in the payment of dues; and assure the Secretary of the Grand Lodge that they (LODGE 61) will exert themselves to

make payment of arrearages at the quarterly communication in September."

March 31st, 1808, a committee was appointed to call on one Wm. A. George, and "treat with him for the injury done to the Lodge and the Lodge-room. Whereupon the said George expressed his acknowledgments for his conduct, and promised not to meddle with the Lodge-room again." Evidently Mr. George was not a member of the Fraternity.\* At this same meeting Brother Yarrington was appointed "to procure bolts, etc., to secure the Lodge-room."

In the minutes of December 2d, 1811—containing the account of the election of Lodge officers—the "worldly" avocations or professions of the officers are for the first time indicated in the Lodge records, thus:

- "Bro. Allen Jack, Shop-keeper, W. M.
- "Bro. Charles Miner, Esq., Printer, S. W.
- "Bro. Captain Isaac Bowman, Tanner and Currier, J. W.
- "Bro. Jesse Fell, Esq., Associate Judge, † Secretary.
- "Bro. Enoch Ogden, Cordwainer, Treasurer."

This was a custom that was then, and had been for some time, in vogue in the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and in other Lodges under its jurisdiction.

December 28th, 1812, the members of the Lodge and visiting Brethren listened to an address delivered in the Court House, by Rev. George Lane, of the Methodist Church, and then they dined together at Arndt's tavern.‡

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\* He was High Constable of Wilkesbarré from 1809 to '12, Court-crier, and janitor of the Court House. He was an Englishman, and came to Wilkesbarré in 1786, with Colonel Timothy Pickering, as his servant. He was one of the men who helped arrest and secure Colonel John Franklin, near Colonel Pickering's house, in September, 1787.

† He was also at this time an Innkeeper.

‡ This tavern stood on Bank (now River) street, where stands the residence of E. P. Darling, Esq. It was an old house of entertainment, and was kept by John P. Arndt, who came to Wilkesbarré from Easton, Penn'a. He was a member of LODGE 61. It was at this old inn that the Duke of Orleans—afterwards King Louis Philippe, of France—and his two younger brothers, the Duke de Montpensier and

February 15th, 1813, the Lodge received a petition from Bro. Colonel Abiel Fellows and other Brothers of Huntington township, "praying the approbation of this Lodge to a petition to the Grand Lodge for a new Lodge to be called Huntington Lodge; and that they have leave to withdraw from this Lodge when the prayer of the petition to the Grand Lodge shall be granted."

March 15th, 1813, Brothers Blackman and I. Bowman were appointed to procure a seal for the Lodge.

The Lodge was now in a most excellent condition. Its membership, numbering about forty-five, was composed of some of the most prominent citizens of Wilkesbarré and of Luzerne county, nearly every township from Wyalusing to Huntington being represented. Every effort was made by the Lodge to have the Brethren within its jurisdiction live up to and practice the principles and tenets of Free Masonry. If there were disputes and misunderstandings between Brethren, efforts were always made by the Lodge for an amicable and fraternal settlement. In December, 1813, the Lodge resolved that "notice be given Brother ——, a visiting Brother, that this Lodge is dissatisfied with his conduct as a man, and much more so as a Mason, and therefore wish him not to attend the Lodge until he makes satisfaction as the rules of the Lodge require."

In the minutes of the same meeting at which the foregoing was adopted we find this record: "Whereas, certain unfriendly expressions and sensations have been uttered and felt between the different members of this Lodge, and the same more particularly point to the conduct of our Brother C. M., in his written opinions concerning the character and

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Count de Beaujolais, sojourned in 1797, when, exiles from France, they were on their way to Northern Luzerne, now Bradford, county, where they owned a large tract of land. The Duke of Orleans was at that time a Free Mason, having been admitted to a Lodge in Paris, in the year 1792, his father—Philippe Egalité—being then Grand Master of Masons in France.

standing of Brother A. C., therefore *Resolved*, That our Brother C. M. be requested and notified to explain his conduct in the premises before this Lodge at our next monthly communication, and that Brother A. C. be also requested to attend, that harmony may be restored and justice done between the Brethren." The matter was subsequently referred to a committee, to hear the charges and endeavor to restore harmony. The committee later on reported that they were unable to accomplish the object of their appointment. Thereupon they were discharged, and the matter was referred to Bro. the Hon. John B. Gibson, President Judge of the courts of Luzerne county. Brother Gibson\* had only recently moved to Wilkesbarré, and had not yet affiliated with LODGE 61. The first meeting of the Lodge that he attended was on March 7th, 1814. He was admitted to membership on the 24th of March, and at the same meeting reported that the matter referred to him had been "amicably adjusted, and the Brethren concerned were united in fellowship, and they and the Lodge restored to harmony and brotherly love."

It will be remembered that in 1808 the Lodge was in arrears to the Grand Lodge for several years' dues. In 1814 there was still a large indebtedness, and the Lodge was delinquent in the matter of making to the Grand Lodge the annual returns of members. Other Lodges in the jurisdiction were in like manner delinquent, and finally, after frequent and timely admonitions and warnings to all, the Grand Lodge, on April 4th, 1814, vacated the Warrants of seven of these delinquent Lodges, including LODGE 61. The following letter was very shortly thereafter received by the W. M. of "61:"

"PHILADELPHIA, *April 16, 1814.*

"SIR,—In compliance with the Resolution of the Grand Lodge of the 4th inst., I have to request that you will surrender, or cause to be

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\* See Chapter V., *post*, for his biography.



surrendered to me, within three months from this time, the Warrant, Books, Papers, Jewels, Furniture, and Funds, of Lodge No. 61, the Warrant thereof having been vacated by the Grand Lodge, as you will observe by the aforesaid Resolution.

“I remain, Sir,

“Your obedient servant,

“GEORGE A. BAKER,

“*Grand Secretary.*”

“To ISAAC BOWMAN, ESQ., W. M. of Lodge 61.”

On the 2d of the following month “a regular monthly communication” of the Lodge was held in the Lodge-room, Brother Bowman, W. M., in the East, and a large number of the best members of the Lodge present. So far as the minutes of this meeting indicate, no mention was made of the foregoing letter from the Grand Secretary, nor was it reported to the Lodge that the Warrant had been vacated. The fact that it had been vacated seems to have been entirely ignored, for we find that business was transacted and “work” done as usual. A candidate was balloted for, accepted and initiated. The Secretary reported that he had given Brother C. C. notice “to appear before the Lodge and answer the charges against him, or he would be expelled. The Lodge being informed that he was in prison, and therefore not likely to attend, thereupon, on motion, Brother C. C. was expelled.” Another meeting was held on the 5th of May, and work was done in the Third degree; and meetings, well attended by the Brethren, were held in the early part of June. Nowhere, however, in the minutes of all these meetings, can there be found any reference to, or mention of, the unfortunate condition of affairs affecting the Lodge and its members. Nevertheless we know that the Brethren of “61” were very much exercised about their difficulties, and were doing all in their power to gain reinstatement and restoration to their former rights and benefits.

The minutes of the Grand Lodge inform us that on the 6th of June a petition was received “from the late officers of

the late LODGE No. 61, lately held at Wilkesbarré, praying for the restoration of their Warrant, and promising to pay up their Grand Lodge dues." Accompanying this petition was the sum of \$150, to apply on account of the indebtedness. Whereupon the Grand Lodge

*"Resolved*, That the Warrant of LODGE 61 be restored, and that said Lodge, and all its late members which were at the time of its vacation, be and they are hereby reinstated in all their Masonic rights and privileges; and that time be allowed them for paying the balance of their Grand Lodge dues, in two equal payments, at six and twelve months from this time."

At a quarterly communication of LODGE 61, held June 24th, a letter from the Grand Secretary, enclosing a copy of the foregoing resolution, was read, and noted in the minutes. The account against the Lodge had been rendered up to November, 1813, and the amount due was \$371.27. The payment of \$150 left \$221.27 to be paid under the resolution of the Grand Lodge. On the 14th of November, 1814, the Secretary of "61" was instructed to pay the first installment. The second installment was not paid at the time fixed, for on February 24th, 1816, the Grand Secretary wrote to the Lodge reminding them that the amount due had "not yet been paid."

In June, 1814, charges were preferred against four of the members "for intoxication, vice, and immorality, and for non-payment of Lodge dues." On the 1st of August following, twenty-three members of the Lodge (nearly the whole number) being present, the committee to whom the charges had been referred made their report, and the accused were severally suspended from their rights and privileges for one month. In September their suspension was continued for another month, and on October 3d for three months longer, and the Secretary was directed to inform the "Brethren of their probation, and the desire of the Lodge that they may so conduct themselves in the meantime as to claim the

affection of the Lodge." Three of these Brethren evidently did not "so conduct themselves as to claim the affection of the Lodge," for on January 2d, 1815, they were expelled from the Lodge "for habitual intoxication."

On the 9th of November, 1814, Noah Wadhams and Joseph Wright, of Plymouth, Entered Apprentice Masons, were passed to the degree of Fellow Craft; and on motion they were raised to the degree of a Master Mason, inasmuch as they were "about to march in the militia."

On this same evening admission to the Lodge was refused Brother M. R., a visiting Brother several times theretofore, on the ground of improper conduct, "for that whereas in the night time he put his horse in his neighbor's pasture without first obtaining permission." Admission to the Lodge was refused for that evening, and until the accused should clear up "the aforementioned charges." At the next Lodge the Secretary reported that he had received from the said M. R. a letter addressed to the Lodge, but he entertained doubts of its fitness to be read in the Lodge. It was referred to Bro. Judge Gibson for examination, and "he reported that the letter contained abusive, insulting and improper language towards the Lodge, and unfit to be read." A committee was then appointed to investigate the charges against M. R.

The following letter, which speaks for itself, was received early in 1815 by Brother Gibson, W. M. of the Lodge:

"**WORSHIPFUL SIR AND BROTHER:** When the Warrant of LODGE NO. 61 was restored by the Grand Lodge, it was fully expected that the Returns of members would be immediately made out and transmitted to the Grand Lodge, but it has not yet been done! Let me entreat you not to let them be delayed any longer, but rendered as soon as possible. They ought to be made annually, and they have not been made since 1800! If they are delayed much longer the Grand Lodge will most certainly not pass over the delinquency. Receive this as a friendly intimation from me.

"Yours fraternally,

"GEO. A. BAKER, *Gd. Secy.*"

The Wilkesbarré *Gleaner* of June 30th, 1815, contained the following :

“The 24th of June inst. was celebrated by LODGE No. 61 in this place according to Rule and Square. An address was delivered by Col. Eliphalet Bulkeley, P. C. G. K. T., in the Meeting House to a numerous assembly. The *Carpet* was also explained by him in a very clear and impressive manner, much to the general satisfaction. An excellent dinner was prepared by A. Colt, Esq., and the day closed in harmony.”

On January 13, 1816, Bro. Colonel Eliphalet Bulkeley,\* referred to above, who had been a Mason for over twenty-six years, and a member of LODGE 61 for nine years, was buried at Wilkesbarré with Masonic ceremonies, nearly every Mason in the vicinity attending the funeral.

The following account of the celebration by LODGE 61 of St. John the Baptist's Day, appeared in the Wilkesbarré *Gleaner* of June 30th, 1816 :

“The Anniversary of St. John was celebrated by the Masonic Society in Wilkesbarré with more than usual *eclat*. A procession was formed, and proceeded from the Court House to the Church, where a very appropriate and eloquent discourse was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Finney, who was assisted in the service of the day by the Rev. Messrs. Hoyt and York. After the service ended the procession returned to the Court House, where an elegant dinner was prepared by Brother Hancock. The respectability of the company, the beauty of the weather, the universal demonstrations of friendship and good-will, and the order and harmony which prevailed throughout the day, all contributed to render the occasion truly interesting.”

On June 26th, 1818, the members of the Lodge and visiting Brethren, to the number of forty and upwards, met to inter with Masonic rites “their esteemed Brother, Captain Samuel Bowman, who was gored to death by a ferocious bull on June 25th.” Captain Bowman,† it will be remembered, was one of the original members of LODGE 61, and

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\* See Chapter V. for biography.

† See Chapter V. for his biography.

he continued a member up till the day of his death, a period of over twenty-four years.

The following notice, in pursuance of a resolution of the Lodge, appeared in *The Wyoming Herald*, Wilkesbarré, December 25th, 1818:

“MASONIC.”

“The anniversary of St. John the Evangelist will be celebrated by the members of LODGE No. 61 in Wilkesbarré, on Sunday, the 27th inst. A public discourse will be delivered at the Court House. The members of the Lodge, and other Brethren who can make it convenient, are invited to attend. The Brethren of the Lodge will meet at the Lodge-room at 10 o'clock A. M. Public service will commence at 12 o'clock at noon, *at the ringing of the bell.*

“E. BLACKMAN,	}	Committee
“EZRA HOYT,		of
“AND. BEAUMONT,		Arrangements.”

In accordance with the above announcement, the Brethren assembled on Sunday at the Lodge-room, and marched thence to the “Meeting House,” where an address was delivered by Rev. Mr. Baker. Returning to the Lodge-room, the Lodge was closed, the installation of the officers elect being postponed.

On November 1st, 1819, a donation of twenty-five dollars from the Lodge funds was made to “the Auxiliary Bible Society of Luzerne County,” (now “the Luzerne Bible Society.”) This gift can probably be accounted for by the fact that on that very day the Society had been organized, and one of its Vice-Presidents, its Secretary, and its Treasurer, were members of LODGE 61.

St. John the Baptist's Day, 1820, was celebrated by the Lodge in the usual manner. A public address was delivered in the “Meeting House” by Rev. Bro. Marmaduke Pearce, and then the Brethren partook of a dinner provided by the Steward at the Lodge-room.

The minutes of the Lodge give the following information relative to the celebration of St. John the Evangelist's Day (27th December), 1820:

“Agreeably to a resolution of last Lodge, a number of the members of this Lodge and visiting Brothers met at the house of Bro. Harris Jenkins, in Kingston [township], to celebrate the day, and adjourned to a neighboring school-house, where Bro. Hon. David Scott\* delivered an excellent charge to the attending Brothers, well adapted to the occasion, and then returned to the House of Brother Jenkins, and dined together on a well-provided dinner, prepared for the occasion by Brother Jenkins in Harmony and Brotherly Love.”

The minutes of January 13th, 1821, contain the following report :

“TO W. M., OFFICERS AND BROTHERS OF LODGE: We, your Committee appointed to enquire in the character of Garrick Mallery, Esq.,† an applicant to become a member of the Masonic Society, do report that from a long acquaintance with the applicant, his known worth and high standing in society, we would most cheerfully recommend him to the Brethren as one who will add weight and respectability to the Institution, and be an honor and ornament to the Fraternity. Respectfully, etc.,

“JESSE FELL,  
“ISAAC BOWMAN, } Committee.”  
“SAMUEL THOMAS, }

It is of course needless to remark that the applicant was forthwith balloted for, accepted, and initiated; and at a special Lodge held March 12th, 1821, he was raised to the degree of a Master Mason.

The foregoing is the only instance, from the time of the institution of the Lodge up to the above date, and in fact until many years thereafter, where a committee of investigation made its report to the Lodge in writing; and down to the present time this is the only report of the sort recorded and written out in the minutes.

At a lecturing Lodge held December 18th, 1820, it was resolved “that Brothers Hoyt, Welles and Fell be a committee to make search for a Masonick Constitution said to

\* See Chapter V. for biography.

† See Chapter V. for his biography.

belong to President Boyer, and to make report at next monthly communication." At a lecturing Lodge held February 19th, 1821, "The committee appointed to enquire for President Boyer's Charter report that they understand that the Charter has lately been found, and is now in possession of Brother David Scott, who has furnished a communication on that subject—which was read—and on motion, *Resolved*, That Brothers Judge David Scott, Hon. Andw. Beaumont, Genl. Isaac Bowman, Judge Jesse Fell, and Hon. Garrick Mallery, be a committee to collect such information on the subject of that Charter as they may be able to obtain, and pursue such course as to them shall appear to be advisable for the honor of the Lodge and Masonry generally, on the subject referred to them."\*

In May, 1821, the evening dues were reduced from twenty-five to twelve and a-half cents; and in order to keep the income of the Lodge equal to what it then was, the following amendment to the By-Laws was made: "No spirituous liquors shall hereafter be introduced into the Lodge, unless by the special direction of the Worshipful Master."

Sunday, June 17th, 1821, the members of the Lodge and visiting Brethren attended a special Lodge at 8 o'clock, A. M., "with their horses and carriages, prepared to go in procession from the Lodge-room to the late residence [Hanover] of our worthy Bro. Capt. Andrew Lee, to inter him in Masonick Order."†

In December, 1821, the following officers were elected to serve the Lodge for the ensuing Masonic year:

Bro. Garrick Mallery, Esq., attorney at law, W. M.

Bro. Colonel Harris Jenkins, innkeeper, S. W.

Bro. Ranslaer Wells, blacksmith, J. W.

Bro. Jesse Fell, Esq., Associate Judge, Secretary.

Bro. Hezekiah Parsons, clothier, Treasurer.

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\* See sketch of Brother Jonathan Bulkeley, Chapter V., *post*, for account of "Boyer's" Charter.

† For sketch of Bro. Captain Lee see Chapter V., *post*.

On St. John's Day the Lodge met, and the officers elect, with the exception of the W. M., were duly installed. "The Treasurer was directed to send to the Grand Lodge all the money collected and remaining in his hands. After enjoying a good dinner, the Lodge closed in harmony and brotherly love, after voting that the dues be dispensed with."

In January there came a communication from the Grand Master, stating objections to Brother Mallery serving as W. M., inasmuch as he had not previously served as Jr. or Sr. W., or W. M. The Lodge appointed a committee to memorialize the Grand Lodge on the subject, and subsequently the Grand Master authorized Brother Mallery to act as W. M. until the matter should be laid before the Grand Lodge at the March communication.

Brother Mallery acted as Master during the Masonic year, and was re-elected for a second year; and on St. John the Evangelist's Day (1822) was installed in due and ancient form. On that day the Brethren proceeded to "the new Episcopal church, and listened to a discourse by Rev. Bro. J. D. Gilbert. Afterwards they dined together at Brother Parrish's." A committee was appointed "to present Brother Gilbert ten dollars, with the thanks of the Lodge for his attendance and discourse; also thanks of the Lodge to Mr. Lane and Mr. Hodge for their attendance with the Lodge; and also the thanks of the Lodge to the singers for their attention, and to Miss Catherine Welles, for her performance, five dollars and the thanks of the Lodge; also to Michael Kienzlee for his attention at the church, and ringing the bell, two dollars."

St. John the Baptist's Day, 1822, was celebrated in the usual manner. The Lodge met at 9 o'clock, A. M., when an address was delivered by Past Master Bro. Andrew Beaumont (see Chapter VI., *post.*) The Brethren then proceeded to Bro. Archippus Parrish's "White Swan" hotel, and dined together.



In March, 1822, the report of the auditing committee showed that there was due to LODGE 61 from members, for Grand Lodge dues, the sum of \$348.80! The committee stated their inability to report the amount of the debt owing by LODGE 61 to the Grand Lodge ("the only debt of any consequence owing"), because no copy of the yearly returns of Grand Lodge dues was on file in the Lodge. It will be remembered that in 1814 the Lodge had had trouble with the Grand Lodge concerning Grand Lodge dues, and that in June of that year a compromise was made with the Grand Lodge in reference to those dues. Eight years had nearly rolled by, and the Lodge was again in similar trouble. But at a meeting held on St. John's Day (24th June), 1822, which nearly every member attended, the matter was disposed of in the following manner: A committee appointed at a previous meeting reported, (1) That some members of the Lodge resided at a distance from Wilkesbarré, and were unable to attend the meetings of the Lodge; (2) that others were unable to make regular payments of Grand Lodge dues "without injury to themselves or their families;" (3) that the sum of \$85.37 was due from seven Brethren deceased; (4) that the sum of \$58.19 was due from nine Brethren who had been suspended and expelled. The committee recommended that twenty members of the Lodge (whose names were given), who owed in the aggregate \$162.39 as dues, "be at liberty to give their notes to the Treasurer of the Lodge for the several sums annexed to their names, \* \* \* and that *they have leave to withdraw from the Lodge!*" In conclusion, the committee recommended that "a memorial be forwarded to the Grand Lodge requesting an exoneration of the sums due from all who have been expelled and suspended, and also from deceased Brothers, and those who shall give their notes in pursuance of this report, and shall be judged unable to pay the amount."

The recommendations of the committee were adopted and

carried out, and Past Masters George Denison and Andrew Beaumont, and Pierce Butler, M. M., were appointed "to draft the memorial to the Grand Lodge." This memorial was drafted and forwarded to the Grand Lodge, and some correspondence between the two bodies ensued. At a communication of the Grand Lodge, March 1st, 1824, a resolution was introduced directing "that the Warrant of LODGE 61 be vacated for delinquency of dues." The matter was laid on the table till the June communication, and at that time the following was adopted:

"*Whereas*, LODGE 61 has not accepted the liberal terms offered by the Grand Secretary for the payment of arrears due to this Grand Lodge; and *Whereas* the Grand Lodge cannot accede to the terms offered by LODGE 61; therefore *Resolved*, That the Grand Secretary be directed to send LODGE 61 the same kind of notice which he has sent to all other Lodges who are two years in arrears to this Grand Lodge."

The minutes of LODGE 61 make no mention whatever of anything relating to the subject, from July, 1822, until October 4th, 1824. Then we learn that the report of the committee, consisting of Brothers Mallery, Denison, Beaumont, Fell and Parsons, "appointed to take into consideration the several late communications from the Grand Lodge," was called up, considered, and agreed to, and a copy ordered to be transmitted to the Grand Lodge. The report was as follows:

"Your committee have examined with much attention and anxiety the embarrassed situation of LODGE No. 61, as connected with the Grand Lodge. It will be recollected that the Warrant of LODGE 61 bears date the 19th of February, 1794, and it is the oldest Lodge in this part of the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge; and it has at all times maintained a respectable Masonic character from the commencement of its labors; and, without boasting, the present members may pay a just tribute to departed merit by saying that this Lodge has been the point of Masonry and the instructor of the Art in this part of the Commonwealth. Our departed Brethren long struggled for the benefit of the Order and the happiness of mankind in the interior of a new country, involved in more than the attendant difficulties of similar situa-

tions. At many times they have labored under embarrassments which called for all the means of each one, aided by all the charity of his Brethren. The Grand Lodge dealt leniently with them, and did not require and *enforce* annual payment of their dues. The penalty of forfeiting their Charter of Masonic rights was not made the consequence of neglect of payment. The clemency of the Grand Lodge, and the situation of this Lodge with regard to its ability to pay in full, have no doubt been the origin of the present evil.

"LODGE 61 has evidently felt a reluctance to expel worthy and indigent members for non-payment of dues, and in that manner treat and punish their misfortunes as crimes and misconduct. This Lodge has considered *relief* and *charity* as the highest ornaments of the Order. It has never been convinced that it is the duty of Masons to exclude worthy objects of relief from the blessings of the Craft. It has been difficult, also, to convince such Brothers that they ought to withdraw from the intimate and immediate association with the Lodge, and be reduced to the cold characters of 'visitors and strangers.'

" '*To soothe the unhappy, to compassionate their miseries, and to restore peace to their troubled minds,*' has evidently been more the object of this Lodge than the rigorous exaction of Grand Lodge dues. By this course of conduct a balance in favor of the Grand Lodge has been gradually accumulating for years.

"It should also be remembered that some have for diverse causes been expelled; and others have died, leaving considerable sums due to the Grand Lodge without any Masonic means remaining to enforce payment; for Masonry holds no control over the estate or the representatives of a deceased Brother.

"It must be admitted that in the hands of the present members of the Lodge great exertions have been made to discharge the debt of the Grand Lodge; but the accomplishment of this desirable object has been found to be beyond their reach. There has been recently paid to the Grand Lodge the sum of \$450.

"It is not a legal but a moral obligation that binds this vast community of Masons together; and the strength and effect of this moral obligation has long been the wonder of the Craft and the admiration of the world at large. The Institution of Masonry is as much unknown to the law as its sacred mysteries are unknown to the world. It has no power to compel payment of debts beyond its present members—it has not the extensive power of legal associations in that particular. The force of law may regulate the affairs of society and compel the advance of its mandates, while Masonry acts only upon the heart and feelings of the man while a member of the Lodge. But

even in legal societies provisions are made to relieve the unfortunate, to liberate the insolvent, and even to pardon the guilty, and always to place to the account of each man the merits or demerits of his own deeds; and your committee long hoped that some relieving power could be found wisely lodged in this moral community. In legal associations and corporations individuals and their property are not liable to the corporate burthens, and the funds of the legal person can only be reached by demands against it.

“Your committee are fully aware of the obligation of every Mason to the Grand Lodge, but they have not been instructed in any direct obligation, rule or by-law of the Grand Lodge requiring one member to pay to the Grand Lodge the dues of an expelled, insolvent, or deceased Brother; nor are they able to find any joint undertaking on the part of the Lodge to pay beyond its funds; or that the present members, without funds of the Lodge, should pay the deficiencies of past years before they became Masons. No such obligation has been made known in the work of this Lodge, nor in any instruction from the Grand Lodge.

“It is true that this Lodge has been reminded from the Grand Lodge that ‘*it must be just before it is generous.*’ The duty of every subordinate Lodge to receive admonition with a submissive temper and a desire to improve, is most readily acknowledged; but its application in this instance to this Lodge is not very easily discovered. It is a requirement of justice that *every one should receive his due, and from him from whom it is due*, but at this time is there due to the Grand Lodge any more than the funds of this Lodge, whether collectible or not? Can Justice require that the present punctual members should discharge the deficiencies of those who have been expelled, are dead, or unable to pay, and from whom this Lodge has neither the moral or legal means of compelling payment? Did Justice ever require of one the payment of another’s debts? And to be generous, this Lodge has no pretensions or desires; and indeed it has very little ability to exercise relief and charity, without which our Order would ‘be as sounding brass or tinkling cymbal’—a useless parade of unmeaning ceremonies.

“Your committee therefore cannot find cause to reproach the present members of this Lodge for the arrears of past ages; and since there are no means within reach of the Lodge to satisfy the demands of the Grand Lodge, and no power exists in this moral body of granting relief and making those exonerations which have been by this Lodge considered just and reasonable—and which it is believed would conduce to the benefit of the Grand Lodge, to the

increase of Masonry, and to the harmony of the Fraternity—they are reluctantly brought to the conclusion that this Lodge must, if the requisitions of the Grand Lodge are persisted in, surrender its Warrant, and with it all that the Lodge has, to the Grand Lodge; at the same time reminding the Grand Lodge that it is done with extreme regret, and with those feelings which attend a final separation from old and long-tried friends. It has been the chart of our labors and travels, the bond of our union, and with it we had hoped to finish our work here below. But its blessings have become too dear for us to purchase, and the requirements beyond our power to perform."

On the receipt of this document by the Grand Lodge, at a communication held January 17th, 1825, it was referred to a committee, who recommended "that forty dollars per year be accepted in settlement of the debt due from LODGE 61." This was communicated to the Lodge, and, at a meeting held February 21st, 1825, Bro. Andrew Beaumont, P. M., offered the following resolution:

"Whereas, The members of LODGE No. 61, at Wilkesbarré, convinced of their inability to comply with the requisitions of the Grand Lodge as contained in the communications of the Grand Secretary of the 18th ultimo, feel the painful necessity of surrendering a Warrant consecrated by the lapse of thirty-one years, and to which they have cherished a sincere and affectionate attachment; therefore, *Resolved*, That from and after the . . . . . day of . . . . . next this Lodge do surrender its Warrant, with its funds, jewels, and furniture into the hands of the Grand Lodge."

The consideration of the resolution was postponed till the next monthly communication. At that time—Brother Beaumont being absent—Bro. Garrick Mallery, who was then District Deputy Grand Master, offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

"*First*, That this Lodge adopt a system of strict economy, and that no use shall be made of the funds of the Lodge for any purpose until their debts shall be paid. *Second*, That this Lodge do accept of the terms offered by the Grand Lodge to pay the balance due the Grand Lodge in installments of forty dollars per year until the sum due them shall be paid."

(The records of the Grand Lodge show that LODGE 61 was not at this time entitled to representation in the Grand Lodge—in consequence, of course, of the non-payment of Grand Lodge dues).

Ten months thereafter, at a regular meeting of the Lodge, viz., January 2d, 1826, Rev. Bro. Enoch Huntington (at the time Rector of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, Wilkesbarré) was appointed to inquire into the causes of discontent existing between the members of the Lodge and the Grand Lodge. The Rev. Brother took his own time in which to make up his report on the "causes of uneasiness," for it was not until July 3, 1826, that he presented to the Lodge the following report, which was adopted:

"REPORT."

"The committee, to whom was referred the subject of the state of our concerns with the Grand Lodge, beg leave to report to the Worshipful and Brethren that they have, according to the best of their abilities, endeavored to ascertain how our affairs stood at the present time, and now present the result of their investigation. The Charter of LODGE No. 61 is dated A. L. 5794, February 18th. It was obtained from the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania by a number of our worthy Brethren (most of whom have now finished their work on earth), at a time when the country was laboring under peculiar disadvantages—not only from the usual embarrassments which attend a new-settled country, but was depressed by disastrous events which had occurred under the Providence of God. Yet highly estimating Masonic privileges they determined to make an effort to have a brotherhood established in this place. With this view they exerted themselves to obtain a duly authenticated Instrument, from the proper source, to constitute themselves a Lodge. They succeeded in this attempt, and for some time kept up by their praiseworthy exertions the Society of which we are members.

"It has had, however, to struggle with poverty from its first institution. The very Charter under which we act was for a long time unpaid for. The Grand Lodge dues were not paid, and Charity, the bright star in the Masonic character, was limited by necessity when the full heart was ready to supply every want.

"Under these circumstances our debt to the Grand Lodge has accumulated from the very date of our Charter. It has originated

principally from the non-payment of those who were unable to pay, while their characters were those of true and worthy Brothers. They were treated by the Lodge with the lenity of brotherly affection, and were not excluded from it—the Lodge—(except so far as an occasional visit as strangers is allowed to persons of this class, if we pursue the strictness of the Grand Lodge regulations), because, from a tenderness which we believe is not inconsistent with Masonic integrity, they were unwilling to punish them for their poverty (which in no code is considered as a crime) by debarring them from the enjoyment of privileges which they so highly prized. This we believe has been the principal source from which our indebtedness has sprung.

“We will not undertake to decide whether all the exactions of the Grand Lodge are reasonable. It is not the object for which we were appointed. We present to you the actual state of things arising from such regulations as our superiors have thought proper to adopt.

“By the account current with the Grand Lodge, it seems that the tribute which this small Society has to pay for thirty-two years—the time since its foundation—amounts to about \$1600. Towards this we have paid \$610, and the balance has been reduced by different ways—the precise history of which we are unacquainted with, not having been able, in consequence of want of information, to ascertain it—to about \$600, which is the amount of our present debt. The committee is authorized to state that the Grand Lodge is willing to compromise with us for this sum by the payment of \$200 in addition to the Grand Lodge dues of last year.

“We would conclude by reminding our Brethren that Masonry is a moral tie, binding us to the performance of a duty beyond the reach of human labors. Masonry, like every other institution, must have a presiding power. From the head benefits should flow to the members, and a suitable return be made for this guardianship and assistance. Our ties bind us to none but reasonable obligations, and a just return for benefits received, and a due subordination founded on the nature and circumstances of such a Society as the Masonic.

“Trusting that you are willing to render, and our Brethren of the Grand Lodge are willing to accept, a reasonable return founded on our mutual rights and relations, we recommend an early adjustment of these affairs in such a manner as prudence and integrity may dictate to you.”

On November 6th, 1826, Bro. John N. Conyngham\* reported to the Lodge, that when in Philadelphia a few days

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\* See chapter V., *post*, for his biography.

before he had had an interview with the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge, who stated that he had every reason to believe that the Grand Lodge would accept two hundred dollars in lieu of the dues and demands against LODGE 61 to St. John's Day then next; and that if the money were placed in his hands he would use every effort to effect such an arrangement.

It seemed at last as though this vexing and troublesome burden was in a fair way to be removed, and the Lodge immediately appointed a committee to assist the treasurer in collecting two hundred dollars to be forwarded to Philadelphia.

On St. John's Day (December 27th), 1826, the following communication was received by the Lodge:

"GRAND LODGE OF PENNSYLVANIA,  
*Adjourned Quarterly Communication,*  
PHILAD'A, Dec'r 18, 1826.

"On motion of the Committee of Finance, *Resolved*, That the offer now made in behalf of LODGE 61, to purchase with \$200 the annuity of \$40 which that Lodge is bound by special agreement to pay to the Grand Lodge until the debt thereto shall be wholly liquidated, be, and the same is, hereby accepted; and that the Grand Secretary be directed to close the account of LODGE 61 on the books of the Grand Lodge to the 27th inst. inclusive; *provided*, however, that the sum of \$200 shall be paid forthwith." "Extract from the minutes."

"SAMUEL H. THOMAS, *G. Sec'y.*"

Accompanying this was a receipt from the Grand Secretary, for two hundred dollars.

During the year 1822, and the early portion of 1823, there was considerable agitation among the Lodges throughout Pennsylvania jurisdiction in regard to the Grand Lodge dues, which had been lately increased. There was also a very general complaint because of the failure of Grand Lodge officers to visit the various country Lodges. The Brethren of Lodge No. 43, at Lancaster, were the most active in stirring up matters, and in October, 1822, they



sent to the various subordinate Lodges in the jurisdiction a circular letter setting forth the grievances in question.

This circular was signed by five of the Brethren of Lodge 43—one of them being James Buchanan, afterwards President of the United States, and another, George B. Porter, afterwards Governor of Michigan, both of them Past Masters of the Lodge.

On November 4th, 1822, the Grand Lodge

*“Resolved, That the Warrant of Lodge 43, Lancaster, be called in; and that until Lodge 43 shall return to its Masonic faith and allegiance, the different Lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania are prohibited from holding with said Lodge any Masonic fellowship or communion.”*

The Warrants of other Lodges which had approved the course of Lodge 43 were subsequently called in.

Very general and earnest interest in the questions involved in the controversy was aroused among the Brethren of the Craft, and matters finally reached a climax at an adjourned quarterly communication of the Grand Lodge held at Philadelphia, December 16th, 1822, when the Grand Lodge resolved that “a Grand Committee,” composed of three members from each subordinate Lodge, should meet in Philadelphia on February 25th, 1823, “to take into consideration the alleged grievances of the subordinate Lodges.”

In pursuance of this resolution, LODGE 61 appointed Bros. Gen. Isaac Bowman, Judge David Scott, and Gould Phinney, Esq., a committee to represent the Lodge in the Grand Committee. “SIXTY-ONE” had probably as much cause for complaint as any other Lodge in the jurisdiction, for we learn from a resolution offered at a Lodge meeting, December 16th, 1822, that “since the organization of the Lodge, in 1794, it has never been visited by any officer of the Grand Lodge, nor by any Brother duly authorized by the Grand Lodge for the purpose of giving Masonic light and instruction.”

At this time there were one hundred and two subordinate

Lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. From the 25th to the 28th of February, 1823, the representatives of eighty-nine of these Lodges were convened at Philadelphia, "in Grand Committee."

A sub-committee, with R. W. Grand Master Josiah Randall as chairman, was appointed "to inquire what grievances exist relating to Masonry under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania." Bro. David Scott\* of "61" was a member of this committee.

The report of the committee, which was adopted by the Grand Committee, set forth among other things:

1. "That the Grand Lodge has not taken efficient measures to instruct and enlighten the subordinate Lodges, and therefore considerable difference exists in the mode of work practiced by the Lodges in the jurisdiction. It does not appear that any systematic plan has been adopted to communicate to the Lodges one uniform system of work, and a complete knowledge of the rites and ceremonies of our ancient and venerable Order.

2. "That an entire and complete exhibit of the present state of the funds of the Grand Lodge should be communicated to the subordinate Lodges.

3. "That there is a want of a just and equitable representation in the Grand Lodge."

At a grand quarterly communication of the Grand Lodge, held March 3d, 1823, the report of the Grand Committee was read and adopted.

On the 21st, 22d and 24th of November, 1823, special meetings of LODGE 61 were held, and Bro. James W. Murray, "Grand Visiting Lecturer from the Grand Lodge," instructed the Lodge in the landmarks and work of the Royal Craft. This was the first official visitation made to LODGE 61 by any one representing the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

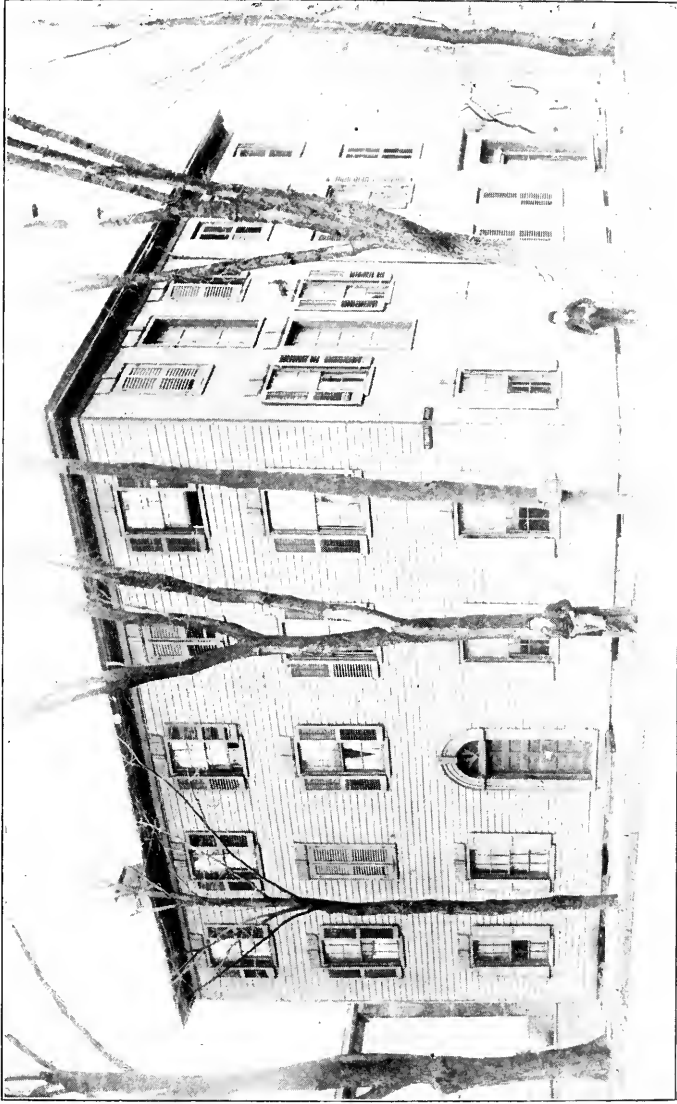
On January 6th, 1823, a committee was appointed to raise funds for the erection of "a suitable hall in the Boro. of

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\* See chapter V., *post*, for his biography.

Wilkesbarré for the accommodation of the Lodge." This committee never made any report, so far as the Lodge records indicate.

At a meeting on St. John the Evangelist's Day, in 1826—the same meeting in fact at which was read the report announcing the settlement of the Grand Lodge dues controversy—Bros. Andrew Beaumont, David Scott, George Denison, George M. Hollenback, Pierce Butler, and Benjamin Reynolds were appointed a committee to devise ways and means to build a suitable house for the accommodation of the Lodge. The committee reported to the Lodge on the 5th of February, 1827, and committees were appointed to obtain subscriptions,—one to work in Wilkesbarré and one in Philadelphia. On April 2d, 1827, Brother Beaumont, the chairman of the committee, reported that "forty-three shares at ten dollars each had been subscribed toward building a Lodge." The committees were continued, but there is no record of any further report from them. The project of erecting a Lodge building was evidently abandoned, for we find in December, 1830, and January, 1831, that a committee was appointed to examine, as to the suitability for a Lodge-room, an upper room in the hotel (the "Phœnix") then being erected by Bro. G. M. Hollenback, on River street; and also a room on the third floor of the house belonging to Brothers Beaumont and Colt, and occupied by the former as a residence, at the south-west corner of Union and Franklin streets. The Lodge had been regularly held in the west wing of the Court House, from 1804 up to this time, when, on account of the opposition of the anti-Masons it became necessary to secure a new Lodge-room. The room in the Beaumont building was selected, and having been appropriately fitted up, the Lodge early in 1831 moved into it. Here, during the next fourteen years, the Brethren of Wilkesbarré held their regular and their *informal* meetings.



THE OLD BEAUMONT HOUSE (1829-'92),  
South-west corner of Union and Franklin streets, Wilkesbarré.



In May, 1823, Bro. Samuel D. Bettle reported that he had provided a seal for the Lodge, at a cost of five dollars.

September 24th, 1823, the Lodge adopted the following resolution :

“ *Whereas*, Information has been furnished to this Lodge that a certain resolution has been passed by the General Methodist Conference prohibiting young clergymen of the Methodist Order from joining the Masonic Society; and

“ *Whereas*, It does not appear to the Lodge that there has been any sufficient cause for such novel proceeding; and

“ *Whereas*, The character of a respectable clergyman and member of the Masonic Society has been implicated and assailed, and that a spirit of persecution seems to have been excited against him; therefore,

“ *Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to investigate the subject and make report to the Lodge setting forth the facts in such manner as they may deem expedient.”

Under this resolution the following Brothers were appointed a committee: Isaac Bowman, Andrew Beaumont, Gould Phinney, Joseph Wright, Jonathan Bulkeley, Garrick Mallery, and Pierce Butler.

The investigations of the committee called forth the following letter from Rev. George Lane, of Wilkesbarré, at that time Presiding Elder of the Wyoming District of the M. E. Church, and subsequently Manager of the Methodist “Book Concern,” New York City :

“TO THE MEMBERS OF THE FREE MASON LODGE IN WILKESBARRÉ: *Gentlemen*—It has been my aim for many years so to conduct myself as to merit the esteem of all good men, and not willingly offend any one. But from what has lately come to my ears, I understand that the Members of the Masonic Lodge in this place, or at least some of them, are highly displeased with certain resolutions which were passed some time ago in one of the Annual Conferences, which resolutions are ascribed to me as the author.

“As these things go to affect my character and standing among men, I beg the privilege of an explanation.

“Permit me in the first place to assure you, and that most solemnly, that I feel in no wise opposed to Free Masonry, nor to Free Masons as such. To the system, so far as I understand it from the books which

they have published to the world, I have no objections, and have, I think, uniformly expressed a favorable opinion of it. That there are unworthy members in this as well as other societies, cannot be disputed, and if I have censured these at any time, I have censured the unworthy members of the Society to which I belong with still greater severity, and in this all good Masons, as well as all other good men, must unite with me, in order to be consistent with themselves.

“With respect to the resolutions alluded to, permit me to say : that in conference with the Presiding Elders our worthy Bishop expressed a fear that the preachers in Genesee Conference were not as devoted and useful as they had been, and besought them to search out the cause, that the evil might be remedied. In this conference many things were mentioned as probable hindrances to usefulness among us, and it was stated among other things that a number of our preachers had joined, and were in the habit of attending, Free Mason Lodges. That this, in the first place, occupied time which it was thought might be better improved, especially as most of our preachers have had but small opportunities for literary acquirements ; and in the second place it has greatly grieved and offended many of the members of our Church, insomuch that from a number of circuits petitions had been forwarded to the Presiding Elders and the Bishop that they might have no more Free Masons sent to labor with them.

“We did not, it is true, consider that these objections among our people had, in all respects, the most solid foundation ; yet, being abundantly taught in the Gospel of our Saviour, as well as in the Epistles of His Apostles, to respect the infirmities of the weak, and not to please ourselves—and if that which is lawful in itself is a cause of offence to others, we ought to abstain from it—we considered their complaints not altogether unworthy of notice. Therefore, not with a view to oppose Free Masonry, or Free Masons, but to prevent our preachers from engaging in studies which we thought were not of equal importance to others which were sufficient to occupy all their time and talents at least for a season, and to restore harmony between preachers and people where it had been impaired, and to preserve it where it remained entire, we passed resolutions declaring it *imprudent* for our preachers to join, or attend, Free Mason Lodges.

“The part which I as an individual acted in this business, I will now state. I was one of the Presiding Elders with whom the Bishop conferred, as before stated. The Presiding Elders appointed a committee of three to draft resolutions to be offered to the Conference, embracing the subject of preachers joining and attending Free Mason Lodges, and other things, and I was one of the committee. The res-

olutions being drafted and presented to the Presiding Elders were accepted, and I was requested to introduce them into the Conference, which I did with very few words. Others advocated the resolutions at considerable length, and they were passed by a large majority.

“Here I beg leave to state, that to all this we were encouraged by a number of our brethren—both ministers and members—who were themselves Masons; who, from a conviction of the impropriety of preachers uniting with the Lodge under existing circumstances, either directly or indirectly discouraged the practice among us. That the above statements are substantially correct, I pledge myself to prove, if necessary, by the most indubitable evidence.

“As great surprise has been expressed by some, that, after manifesting so much opposition to Masonry, I should consent to meet with the Masons,\* walk in procession with them, and dine with them, I will here take the liberty again to assert that I never intentionally opposed Masonry. My reasons for dining with the members were as follows: first, my regard for the preacher who was to address them; secondly, my respect for a great number of the members of the Lodge; and thirdly, that I might, if possible, do away with the prejudice which had crept into the minds of some, from a report which had gotten into circulation, that I was an enemy to Masonry. These were the principal reasons why I attended and dined with the Free Masons in this place. Whether they are sufficient to justify my conduct, perhaps I am not the best judge.

“Here I close; and if, after all, it is thought I am worthy of censure, let me be censured! for I ask nothing further than the award of common justice.

“With sentiments of due respect, I remain, gentlemen,

“Yours, &c.,

[Signed.]

“GEO. LANE.”†

\* See pages 41 and 51, *ante*.

† GEORGE LANE was born in Ulster county, New York, April 13th, 1783. He began to preach the gospel, as a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in 1805, and soon became conspicuous among the pioneer preachers as a man of superior Christian virtues and mental powers. In 1809 he was assigned to the Wyoming (Penn'a) circuit. From 1812 to 1818 he was engaged in the mercantile business in Plymouth and Wilkesbarré; part of the time in partnership with his brother-in-law, Benjamin Harvey. Their store in Wilkesbarré stood



The officers elected to serve the Lodge for the year 1827 were:

BRO. GENERAL ISAAC BOWMAN, W. M.

BRO. JOHN N. CONYNGHAM, Att'y at Law, S. W.

BRO. CHAS. D. SHOEMAKER, Prothonotary, J. W.

BRO. JESSE FELL, Associate Judge, Sec'y.

BRO. GEO. M. HOLLENBACK, Merchant, Treas'r.

In October, 1828, the Lodge received an invitation from Danville Lodge, No. 159, to attend at the laying of the corner-stone of Christ Episcopal Church, Danville, Penn'a, on the 24th October. On that day LODGE 61 was represented by a number of its members. In the year 1881, on St. John the Baptist's Day, the same church—remodeled and renewed—was rededicated with Masonic ceremonies, and LODGE 61 was again represented by a number of its members.

In July, 1829, the Grand Lecturer of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania reported the condition of LODGE 61 as very flourishing. The membership of the Lodge was rather large, but there were only three accessions to it during this year.

on the north side of the Public Square, where now is the restaurant of J. R. Kennedy.

Mr. Lane was twice married. His first wife, whom he married in May, 1810, was Sarah, eldest child of Elisha and Rosanna (Jameson) Harvey, of Plymouth township, Wyoming Valley, Penn'a. She died in 1832, and several years afterwards Mr. Lane married Miss Lydia Bunting, of New York city.

He died at Wilkesbarré May 6th, 1859.

The only child of Mr. Lane now living is Prof. Harvey Bradburn Lane, who was born at Plymouth, Penn'a, January 10th, 1813. He was one of the first students to matriculate at the Wesleyan University, organized at Middletown, Conn., in September, 1831, and he graduated therefrom in 1835. In 1839 he was made a member of the University Faculty, and for many years thereafter taught in the institution, being for most of the time Professor of Greek language and literature.

Prof. Lane now resides in New York city, where he is well-known among literary men and book buyers.

During the year 1830 there were no accessions, and no matters of interest occurring.

At this period the evil spirit of anti-Masonry, which had been abroad in the country since 1826, was almost at the zenith of its power and strength, and its influence was beginning to be felt in North-eastern Pennsylvania, and especially in the Wyoming Valley, where, for thirty-six years, Free Masonry had been so highly esteemed and its honors and benefits gladly sought and enjoyed by the best citizens living in that portion of the Commonwealth.

During the year 1831 meetings were held quite regularly, although not largely attended, and there were three initiations.

Only four meetings were held in 1832 (all previous to October 1st) and then—so far as can be learned now—no “labor” was done until April 3d, 1834. On that day a special meeting was held at the Lodge-room—twelve Brethren being present. The only business transacted was the appointing of a committee to settle with the Treasurer and report at the Lodge-room on April 19th at 4 P. M. “*The Lodge then closed in Harmony and Love.*” There is no minute of the meeting held April 19th, if, indeed, one was held.

The Warrant, Jewels, and other Lodge property, remained in the possession of the Brethren, and the Lodge was considered by the Grand Lodge as still alive (although no regular stated meetings were held, and no minutes or records kept) until early in the year 1837. In that year, at an extra grand communication of the Grand Lodge, held at Philadelphia, February 6th, eighteen subordinate Lodges were represented. The subject of “delinquent Lodges,” laid over from September 5th, 1836, was taken up, and the Warrants of fifty-five Lodges (including No. 61) were vacated.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Warrant was delivered over to the Grand Lodge, the Brethren at Wilkesbarré continued, for a number of years after 1834, to hold informal Masonic meetings—of course doing no “work,” and keeping no records of their gatherings. When, during this period, any of the old members of the Lodge died—who, in life, had expressed a desire to be buried with Masonic rites—the Brethren of Wilkesbarré always came together in goodly numbers, and performed these rites in due and ancient form. October 27th, 1836, the Brethren, in large numbers, attended the funeral of their late Bro. Jean François Dupuy,\* who, for a period of thirty-seven and a-half years, had been Tyler of LODGE 61. Among those who

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\* JEAN FRANÇOIS DUPUY was born in Bordeaux, France, September 30th, 1750. For many years he lived in the island of St. Domingo, but in 1791, at the time of the negro insurrection in that unhappy country, he escaped and came to the United States. Most of his valuables, hastily shipped on a vessel that landed at Baltimore, were either lost overboard, as claimed by the ship's officers, or stolen by them; so that he was left with only those means he carried upon his person in his retreat. The bulk of his large estate had been necessarily left in St. Domingo, for which he and his family received some compensation through the French government, after the independence of Hayti was established.

Leaving Baltimore Mr. Dupuy went to Philadelphia, and from thence into what is now Nicholson township, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania. There he resided until 1795, when he removed to Wilkesbarré and settled at the north-east corner of Franklin and Northampton streets, where he continued to reside until his death, October 25th, 1836.

In June, 1795, Mr. Dupuy purchased for fifteen shillings, of Wm. Moore Smith, of Philadelphia, three tracts of land in Luzerne county, Penn'a: “Plymouth,” 317 acres; “Brookfield,” 406 acres; “Hemfield,” 406 acres. These tracts had been “warranted” to Mr. Smith by the Commonwealth.

Mr. Dupuy had four children: (1) Amelia M., born in St. Domingo. Married, in 1811, to Anthony Lacoë, a native of France, to

were present was Rev. Bro. Marmaduke Pearce,\* who had come up from Berwick, Columbia county. It had been the uniform custom, previous to 1830, for the Brethren, when attending the funeral of one of their number, to wear their Lodge aprons and jewels; but during the anti-Masonic crusade this custom was omitted.

Upon the occasion of Bro. Dupuy's funeral Bro. Pearce was the only Mason present who wore an apron.

One of the Brethren suggested that he should remove it. "No, sir," he replied, "I shall wear it though I die for it."

During the ceremony of interment the following address was delivered by the officiating Worshipful Master:

"It having been the custom among Masons, at the request of a Brother made upon his death-bed, to consign his remains to the grave according to Masonic usages, we have considered it our bounden duty in the present instance not to neglect the wishes of our late worthy and respectable Brother.

JOHN FRANCIS DUPUY, whose body now lies in the grave before us, was born in France, but in early life became domiciled in the West Indies, and there resided, a man in affluent circumstances, and of honorable standing in society. Of mild, amiable, and unobtrusive

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whom she bore one daughter and four sons—the youngest being Ralph D. Lacoë, Esq., of Pittston, Luzerne county, Penn'a.

(2) Palmyra E., born at Nicholson, Penn.; died at Wilkesbarré in March, 1880.

(3) Louisa Catharine, and (4) John Francis, born and died at Wilkesbarré.

Mr. Dupuy was made a Mason in LODGE No. 61 June 10th, 1796. From March, 1799, until his death he served as Tyler of the Lodge.

[See biography of Bro. Chas. Miner, Chapter V., *post*, for further notice of J. F. Dupuy.]

\* Rev. MARMADUKE PEARCE was the seventh child of Captain Cromwell and Margaret (Boggs) Pearce, both of whom were natives of Ireland, but who, when quite young, had emigrated to Chester county, Penn., with their respective parents. Cromwell Pearce was an officer in the French and English War of 1756. In 1758 he was commissioned by Gov. Duane a Lieutenant, and with his company assisted in the erection of Fort Augusta at Shamokin (now Sunbury),

habits, he was pursuing the even tenor of his way, in the midst of domestic comforts and enjoyments, when the storm of destruction burst over his country, and he fled to save himself and family from the bloody scenes of the St. Domingo massacre.

With a mere trifle of his former fortune, accompanied by his family, he found an asylum in the United States, and soon after removed to this Valley, where he has since lived for a period of upwards of thirty-five years, gaining a support by his own exertions, and enjoying the undivided respect of the whole community.

Penn'a. He served through the Revolutionary War as a Captain. He died at Willistown, Chester county, Penn'a, August 4th, 1794.

Marmaduke Pearce was born at Willistown, August 18th, 1776. His opportunities for acquiring a complete education were very limited. He possessed a natural taste for books and study, and by improving himself became qualified to teach a country school. In 1807 he removed from Chester county to Bellefonte, Penn'a, where he continued to reside for several years. Having determined to preach the gospel, he was, in 1811, licensed to preach by Rev. Gideon Draper, Presiding Elder of the Susquehanna District of the M. E. Church. Mr. Pearce labored most faithfully and successfully as a minister of the Methodist society during twenty-six years; for several years of which period he was stationed on the Wyoming circuit. In 1837 he became superannuated, and remained so until his death, which occurred September 11th, 1852, at Berwick, Columbia county, Penn'a. The writer of this has not been able to ascertain when and where Bro. Pearce was made a Mason. Without doubt it was in one of the Lodges held in Chester county. He took great interest in the affairs of Free Masonry, and when living in or near Wilkesbarré frequently attended the meetings of LODGE 61.

The late Hon. Stewart Pearce, of Wilkesbarré—author of "The Annals of Luzerne County"—was the oldest son of Rev. Marmaduke Pearce. He was born in Kingston, Luzerne county, Penn'a, Nov. 26th, 1820, and was educated at Cazenovia Seminary, N. Y., and at Franklin Academy, Harford, Penn'a. He studied law with S. F. Headley, Esq., at Berwick, Penn'a, and in the Fall of 1846 was elected from Columbia county to the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, and was re-elected in 1847 and 1848. From 1850 to 1852 he was Collector of tolls on the Pennsylvania Canal and Railroad, at Columbia.

In 1855 he removed to Wilkesbarré, having purchased a house on Franklin street, above Market. Here he resided until his death, which occurred October 13th, 1882. He was Post Master of Wilkesbarré

When he first came to this vicinity he felt that he was a stranger from a foreign land, with blasted hopes and broken fortunes, and, though receiving the sympathies of the people around him, yet he felt that between him and them there was no common subject of interest. It soon, however, became known that he was a Mason, and he discovered that several of his neighbors were Masons, acknowledging the same ties and duties with himself. He then found—though a stranger in a strange land—the friends of his youth and early manhood scattered and destroyed by the convulsions of their common country, and scarcely an individual with whom he could converse in his beloved and native language—yet that there were many around him, and those, too, among the worthy and respectable, who were ready to extend to him the right hand of fellowship, and hail him by the appellation of “Brother.” He found that even in this distant region, to which his wandering steps had led him, there was still an existing bond that bound him to society, and gave him a right to ask for consolation, kindness and friendship. He recognized with heartfelt satisfaction the means of union with his fellows, joined the Lodge at this place, and subsequently continued until his infirmities prevented active exertions, a member and an officer—squaring his conduct and ruling his behavior by the principles of honesty and integrity. All persons, Masons as well as others, have ever awarded to him respect for his blameless life.

No one will wonder, then, that under these circumstances Masonry was to him a comfort and enjoyment, a healing balm to a wounded spirit; that its principles received his warmest affections, and had become interwoven almost in his very existence. He acknowledged it as the tie that had returned him to society, when its former connection had been so rudely broken.

Our deceased Brother, several years since, caused a request to be entered on the minutes of the Lodge that when death should release

from 1869 to 1877. From 1855 to the date of his death he was unable to read on account of disease of the eyes.

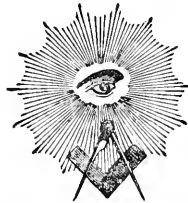
Two editions of his “Annals” were published—in 1860 and 1865. He was a member of LODGE 61, having been initiated January 28th, 1856.

Rev. Marmaduke Pearce's youngest son is Rev. John J. Pearce (born February 28th, 1826), who became a Methodist minister in 1845, and is now a member of the Central Pennsylvania Conference, and is located at Lewistown. In 1854 he was elected a member of Congress.

him from his worldly troubles, he should be buried according to ancient Masonic usages. And again lately, upon his death-bed, among the last wishes that, as a mortal, he ever expressed to his fellow man, he reiterated this demand upon the love and kindness of his Brethren.

We then, acknowledging the force of the request, would have been cravens in spirit and recreant to faith and duty, if we had refused to gratify the dying wishes of our departed friend and Brother."

Following is the copy of a notice published in the Wilkesbarré newspapers on the 19th of June, 1837 :



#### NOTICE.

THE MEMBERS OF LODGE 61, in Wilkesbarré, and other *Ancient York Masons*, in good standing, are requested to meet at the house of A. PARISH, in Wilkesbarré, the 24th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., to partake of a DINNER, in commemoration of St. John the Baptist.

E. BLACKMAN,  
H. PARSONS,  
PIERCE BUTLER,  
HENRY COLT,  
*Committee.*

The Brethren above-named, with about a dozen others, were the "WELL-TRIED, TRUE AND TRUSTY MASONS" who, during the vacation of LODGE 61, kept alive in Wilkesbarré the fires of Free Masonry, and enkindled them anew on the ancient altar when the "appointed time" had arrived.



### CHAPTER III.

#### HISTORY OF THE ANTI-MASONIC ERA.

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“ On you, who Masonry despise,  
This counsel I bestow ;  
Don't ridicule, if you are wise,  
A secret you don't know ;  
Yourselves you banter, but not it ;  
You show your spleen, but not your wit.”

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“ Masonic links compose a sacred chain  
Of holy brightness and unmeasured length ;  
The world, with selfish rust and reckless stain,  
May mar its beauty but not touch its strength.”

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The troubles and annoyances that encompassed and oppressed our forefathers in Masonry fifty years ago, are almost wholly unknown to this generation, and little understood. That period—so rife with anti-Masonic stratagems and discoveries—may now well be called by us the Dark Age of Free Masonry—when the fell monster of anti-Masonry spread its wings over our country, veiled the lights of Reason and of Sense, and permitted a large political party to make the grand discovery that Free Masonry is an Institution established in opposition to all laws, human and divine !



Masonry was, in very truth, under a cloud, and so strong was the storm of prejudice against the Institution that for a time it was feared the flood would sweep it away.

Whence the storm started, by what it was originated, none could tell. What wonder in that? What wisdom has traced the cholera to its source? What quarantine was ever efficient to wall out the plague? There was a Judas among the Twelve, an Arnold among the patriots—and that was enough! But in whatever source it originated its course was rapid and violent, and the cry "*Down with all secret societies!*" soon became popular.

In the year 1826—year of light 5826, year of darkness 1—an event occurred in the State of New York that was seized upon by the enemies of Free Masonry, and the "place-hunter" in politics, to excite public prejudice against our Fraternity, and inaugurate what is known in the history of our country as "the anti-Masonic Era" (1826-'37).

William Morgan, a native of Culpepper county, Virginia, was residing in the year 1826 in Batavia, Genesee county, N. Y. Of his previous history little or nothing was known, although it was frequently asserted that he had belonged in early life to a band of pirates, and once was sentenced to be hanged. During his residence in Batavia he was very intemperate. He had only a limited education, but being possessed of a good share of common sense and suavity of manner, he appeared intelligent and respectable—when uninfluenced by ardent spirits. He was by trade a stonemason, and he claimed to be a Free Mason, but when or where he received his degrees no one ever knew.

At this same time there resided in Batavia one Col. D. C. Miller, the proprietor of a newspaper. He was endowed by nature with a great deal of cunning, possessed of respectable talents, and familiar with the arts to which designing men frequently resort for the acquisition of power in cases of doubtful policy. Having become intemperate in his

habits, inattentive to business, and embarrassed in his circumstances, the publication of his paper ceased to be an object. He and Morgan becoming boon companions, and both being in need of money, entered into arrangements "for creating a stir among Masons" by publishing what purported to be an exposition of the secrets of Free Masonry. That the object to be attained was money, is evident from the fact that when the book was published it was sold at first for one dollar per copy, when the expense of publication could not have exceeded seven or eight cents. The announcement was duly made, in bar-rooms and elsewhere, of the intended publication. Some of the Masons took alarm, but why or wherefore no one can satisfactorily tell. At all events nothing could have been more indiscreet, and at the same time more unnecessary. Shortly after this (in September, 1826,) Morgan was arrested in Canandaigua for a debt due a tavern-keeper, and in default of payment was committed to jail.

The next morning he was released, some one having paid the debt for which he was imprisoned. At the time of his release a carriage was waiting at the door of the jail, into which he was thrust notwithstanding his resistance, and driven to the town of Rochester. There positive traces of him ended, so far as the world at large was concerned. It was never known who rode in the carriage with him; but the man who hired the carriage, and the men by whose aid Morgan was released from jail, were, together with two other men, indicted for participating in the transaction. Three of them plead guilty to their indictments, while the fourth was tried and convicted, and all suffered imprisonment.

It was not believed at the time that these four men had had anything to do with Morgan except to deliver him over to other parties who were to spirit him away—thus producing a separation between him and Colonel Miller and preventing

the publication of the contemplated book. Where Morgan went, and what he did, directly after reaching Rochester in charge of his four mysterious and unknown companions, will probably never be certainly known. It was claimed during "the Crusade" that he had been conveyed from Rochester to Fort Niagara (near the mouth of the Niagara river), there confined in the magazine for several days, and then bound and thrown alive into the river by a party of Masons. Affidavits to that effect were made and published. Still other affidavits were published which set forth in the most positive manner that Morgan on his arrival at Fort Niagara was tried by a sort of Masonic Council, sentenced to death, and afterwards executed.\*

The authority for saying that Morgan was confined in the fort was derived principally from the declaration of Edward Giddings, the anti-Masonic almanac-maker. Giddings claimed that he had had charge of Morgan during a portion of the time he was confined in the fort, and he offered to swear to this on the trial of Sheriff Eli Bruce for participation in the alleged abduction of Morgan; but on account of his atheism he was not permitted by the Court to testify.

The mystery attending Morgan's departure, and the circumstance of his not having been heard from after the 12th of September, excited public curiosity; and the inquiry "Where is Morgan?" was in the mouth of every man, woman, and child in and about Batavia. Finally the citi-

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\* The following paragraph appeared in the *Rochester Democrat* a few years ago :

"William Morgan, of Masonic fame a great many years ago, \* \* has a second cousin now residing in Clyde, and from him it is learned that the said Morgan was not murdered (as believed by many), but that to this cousin's personal knowledge he left the country of his own free will, going directly to Australia, and receiving therefor his passage money and \$200. Morgan published a newspaper in Australia until his death. His son is now there, and in the same business."

zens of Genesee county were invited to attend a mass-meeting at the Court House in Batavia on October 4th, 1826, "for the purpose of making arrangements to ascertain Morgan's fate."

The meeting was numerously attended, and a committee of ten citizens was appointed to investigate the facts and circumstances of the case.\* A request was sent to De-Witt Clinton, Governor of New York, for his aid, and he promptly issued a proclamation calling upon the citizens of the State "to co-operate with the civil authorities in maintaining the ascendancy of law and good order." It was boldly charged by the Genesee committee that the Free Masons were concerned in Morgan's abduction, and that "it behooved the Fraternity, whose good name was suffering, to take the laboring oar in restoring the lost man to his liberty." It was also frequently asserted that the Grand Lodge of Masons of New York was deeply implicated, and that Governor Clinton—then, and until his death in 1828, M. E. Grand High Priest of the Grand H. R. A. Chapter of New York—had issued a Masonic edict for suppressing "the Exposition," *even at the expense of human life!* These charges and assertions caused great excitement among the Masons, and the Grand Chapter of New York, at its first meeting thereafter, in February, 1827, having appointed a "committee on the affair of Wm. Morgan," and heard its report, adopted the following: "*Resolved*, by this Grand Chapter, that we, its members, individually and as a body, do disclaim all knowledge and approbation of the said proceedings in relation to the abduction of the said Wm. Morgan; and that we disapprove of the same, as a violation of the

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\* In the spring of 1827, anti-Masonry having assumed a political character, several of the members of this committee—who were anti-Masons from principle—declined participating in the acts of the committee, and never met with it afterwards.

majesty of the laws, and an infringement of the rights of personal liberty secured to every citizen of our free and happy Republic.

*Resolved*, That the foregoing report, preamble, and resolution be published.”

Similar resolutions were adopted by the different Lodges and Chapters in various parts of the State.

In March, 1827, Governor Clinton issued a proclamation in which he offered, as Chief Executive of the State, “a reward of \$1000 for the discovery of the perpetrators of the violent outrage supposed to have been committed on Wm. Morgan.”

While several committees were pursuing their inquiries with great assiduity, and those suspected of guilt were preparing for the impending storm, the contemplated book—“Morgan’s Illustrations of Masonry”—appeared. It was found to be a verbatim copy of a book entitled “Jachin and Boaz,” published in Albany, N. Y., in 1797. Even this book, the compiler of it said, was but a reprint, with slight variations, of a book by the same name published in England in 1750. Goodall, the author of this alleged exposition of the secrets of Free Masonry, was a tallow-chandler by trade. Being reduced in circumstances he thereby became desperate, and in order to re-establish himself in business wrote and published “Jachin and Boaz,” and then mysteriously disappeared. That one fact in the whole matter gave the book a large sale, at a guinea a copy. After an absence of two years Goodall returned to his family, and a fortune of several thousand pounds sterling accumulated from the sale of his book.

Shortly after the publication of Morgan’s “Illustrations” political organizations were formed and conventions were called to protest against and resist the election of Masons to office. The contagion spread from town to town. All the disappointed and the revengeful; all who had ever pro-

voked a black-ball from a Mason's hands; all who knew their own unworthiness too well to run the risk of rejection; the remnants of defeated parties, and sections of parties—all united, with one accord, under the pirate's flag, whose motto was "Extermination! Death to Masonry!" Their standard-bearers were the defeated politicians of old; their heroes were the seekers of spoils.

Every man of eminence, known to be a Mason, was called upon to renounce his connection with the Fraternity, or stand branded as a traitor to the laws of his country.

The Judge on the Bench, the Representative in the Legislative Hall, and the juror in his seat, were all accused of being prejured and oath-bound. No means were neglected to bring the Fraternity into disgrace and ruin, right or wrong. At a meeting held in Poughkeepsie, Steuben county, N. Y., it was resolved by those present that they would not hear any Free Mason preach unless he should refuse to meet with any Lodge of Free Masons, and should openly and boldly declare that the Institution of Masonry was a bad Institution.\* Similar resolutions were adopted elsewhere, and clergymen were dismissed; the relations which had existed for years between pastor and flock were destroyed, and Churches formerly as harmonious as the Christmas angels now became like unto heathen temples dedicated to the Goddess of Discord. "The groans of Calvary were lost, and the precepts of the Redeemer forgotten, amidst the universal cry of 'Where is Morgan?'"

It was not until the Fall of 1827 that the anti-Masonic party as such took the field. In 1828 they placed Solomon Southwick in nomination as their candidate for Governor of New York. He received 33,345 votes in a poll of over 276,000. As the oracle of his party he delivered himself of the following blasphemous effusion of fanaticism: "Anti-

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\* See letter of Rev. George Lane to LODGE 61, page 63, *ante*.

Masonry sprung from the throne of God, and under His Almighty wings it will conquer hell's master-piece, and redeem our country from vile slavery and galling chains, from eternal disgrace, from everlasting ruin and degradation. The man who hesitates to support such a cause, stabs his country and dishonors his Creator. Let no such man be trusted—let him live neglected, and die unpitied and despised, and let no monument tell his name or point to the spot where his recreant ashes pollute the soil that gave him birth!”

One of the boldest and most prominent leaders in the New York anti-Masonic party was Thurlow Weed, a shrewd and unscrupulous newspaper writer and politician, who managed the Morgan business entirely for political effect. At the time of Morgan's disappearance Weed was connected with the Rochester *Telegraph*, but a paragraph concerning “the disappearance,” written by him and published in the *Telegraph*, caused him to break his connection with the paper, in order to save the financial standing of his partner. The majority of the subscribers withdrew their names from the books of the concern, claiming that Weed had been “too busy in getting up an excitement about Morgan.” Weed soon became very active and prominent in “working up” the anti-Masonic business.

About thirteen months after Morgan's disappearance the dead and putrid body of a man was found at Carlton, N. Y., on the shore of Lake Ontario. A Coroner's inquest was held and the verdict of the jury pronounced the body that of “some person unknown to them, who had perished by drowning.” One week after this the body was disinterred and a second inquest held, conducted in a manner entirely without fairness and candor. It was the verdict of the jury this time that the body was that of William Morgan, and that he had come to his death by suffocation by drowning! Thurlow Weed was one of the witnesses ex-

amined before the jury at this inquest. After the inquest it was boldly and distinctly charged in some of the newspapers of New York State that "Thurlow Weed had taken an active, efficient, and responsible part in smothering the truth with regard to the disappearance of Wm. Morgan; and that he had, preparatory to the second inquest, shaved or stripped off the hair and whiskers on the body found at Carlton, in order that it might resemble Morgan's."\* Two weeks after the second inquest a third was held, and, being conducted fairly and impartially, the body buried as Morgan's was declared to be that of Timothy Monroe, who had been drowned in Lake Ontario one month previous.

In 1831 a libel suit was commenced against Mr. Weed by General Gould, of Rochester. The libel charged General Gould with giving money he received from the Grand Chapter of Masons to enable certain men, charged with Morgan's abduction, to escape from justice. Judge Vanderpoel, in charging the jury, dwelt at length upon the licentiousness of the press and called upon the jury to give exemplary damages to the innocent and injured plaintiff, Gould. The jury found a verdict of \$400 against Mr. Weed.

The crusade against Masonry was not confined to the State of New York. It was extended into all the States of the Union, particularly into Massachusetts, Vermont, Ohio, and Pennsylvania.

The first important organization or body that endeavored to exert an influence against the Masonic Institution in Pennsylvania was the Presbyterian Synod of Pittsburgh, which met in January, 1821.†

\* When some one at the time suggested to Mr. Weed that the body which had been discovered was not Morgan's at all, he replied: "Well, at any rate it's a good enough Morgan till after election."

† See also page 63, *ante*.



This Synod—having as a precedent the Associate Synod of Scotland in 1757, and being actuated by the same feelings which pervaded the breast of Clement XII., Pope of Rome, who in 1738 issued a Bull against Masonry—went so far as to appoint a committee to inquire whether it was right for them to hold intercourse with persons who visited and belonged to Masonic Lodges. The same question was agitated at the ensuing General Assembly of the Church; but it was indefinitely postponed, on the ground that they did not possess sufficient information on the subject, and that many of their own pious and excellent members belonged to the Fraternity.

In 1828 Andrew Jackson and John Quincy Adams were candidates for the Presidency of the United States—Adams being at the time President. Jackson was a Mason, Adams was not. In order, therefore, to enlist anti-Masons in favor of Mr. Adams a variety of expedients was resorted to. Among others, a dismissed postmaster residing in Canandaigua, N. Y., wrote to President Adams inquiring whether or not he was a Free Mason. Mr. Adams without delay replied: "I am not, never was, and never shall be a Free Mason!" This letter was published, and at the election in November all anti-Masons voted for Adams for President, —but of course he was not elected.

In March of that year memorials from sundry citizens of the Commonwealth were presented to the Pennsylvania State Legislature, setting forth that the Society of Free Masons had become dangerous to the free institutions of the Commonwealth, and praying for relief.

The next year (1829) the storm of anti-Masonry began to rage in earnest in Pennsylvania.

In June a convention was held, and Joseph Ritner was nominated for Governor, in opposition to George Wolf, the Democratic candidate. In October Ritner received a large vote, but Wolf was elected Governor.

September 11th, 1830, the first anti-Masonic convention which assumed the name and character of *National*, assembled in Philadelphia, in the District court-room. Ninety-nine delegates were present, representing ten States and one Territory. Fourteen committees were appointed upon as many topics appropriate to the purposes of the convention. Their reports were collected and published, with the entire proceedings, in a volume which was disseminated broadcast in enormous quantities. Among the more active members of this "self-constituted Congress, convoked together for the purpose of sealing the doom of Free Masonry," were William H. Seward, of New York, Thaddeus Stevens and Joseph Ritner, of Pennsylvania, and Henry Dana Ward. One of the resolutions adopted by the convention was as follows: "It is the right and duty of the people to abate the evils of Free Masonry in the same manner as under our free institutions other great moral and political evils are abated,—by the exercise of the right of suffrage."

In September, 1831, a National anti-Masonic convention was held at Baltimore, Md., and William Wirt, of Baltimore, who had been for twelve years Attorney General of the United States, was nominated for the Presidency, and Amos Ellmaker, of Pennsylvania, was nominated for the Vice Presidency. The method of nominating Presidents by conventions dates from this time. The first Democratic National convention was held at Baltimore in 1832.

The following resolutions were passed by the National anti-Masonic convention of 1831:

1. "That the existence of secret and affiliated societies is hostile to one of the principal defences of liberty—free discussion, and can subserve no purpose of utility in a free government.

2. "That the organization of the anti-Masonic party is founded on the most satisfactory and undeniable evidence that the Masonic Institution is dangerous to the liberties and subversive of the laws of the country.

3. "That discussion, persuasion, and argument, in connection with

the exercise of the rights of suffrage, is a correct and speedy method of dispensing information upon the subject of Free Masonry, and is the best method to insure the entire destruction of the Institution."

It was now perceived that the crusade was of the most determined character, and that the complete annihilation of the Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons was the object. The Institution at that time had arrayed against it some of the best talent in the country, whose best energies were employed in attempting to controvert our history. And no revolution in any country, at any time, was the means of bringing to light so many facts, where there was such a searching investigation, and which elicited so much philosophical research into the history of the past, as this persecution of Free Masonry.

Anti-Masonic newspapers, reviews, magazines, and almanacs found eager and ready purchasers. The press groaned with publications of every grade, from the broadside to the thick octavo. Orators of all ranks, from a Wirt to a Bumpkin, rode circuit through city, town, and village, scattering their arrows of pestilence on every side as they passed. Pulpits were not free from the infection. Ministers of several sects and denominations made the awful avowal from their pulpits that they had sworn to conceal the secret practices of the Fraternity, and in the same breath, in the presence of their Maker, publicly revealed (?) them to their wondering congregations. One miserable Universalist preacher—who had been converted into a most stupid and superstitious fanatic by the anti-Masonic excitement, publicly said of Masonry: "I believe it had its origin in heathenish darkness. It has for its object the destruction of religion and civil government, and it has been supported by *blood and murder* from its commencement up to the present time!"

During the years 1829-31 there came forth from the press various "Expositions," "Lights," "Letters," *et id genus*

*omne, ad nauseam*; all pretending to throw some light on the mystery and landmarks of Free Masonry!

In April, 1829, "Elder" David Bernard published his "Light on Masonry," a book full of errors and misrepresentations. In November, 1830, "Major" Avery Allyn published his "Ritual," a book illustrated with hideous cuts of men "neither naked nor clothed, barefoot nor shod," with the tops of their heads chopped off, their throats cut across from ear to ear, and their breasts and abdomens slit open so as to expose their internal economies! Of course this book was very attractive to "the seekers after light." The "Major" styled himself "K. R. C.," "K. T.," "K. M.," &c., of high rank and standing in the Brotherhood, and becoming an itinerant lecturer he not only renounced (?) but denounced Free Masonry. He spent many months in delivering lectures before crowded audiences in New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania, but his barefaced impositions were at length detected, and he was pelted off the stage in disgrace.

Col. Wm. L. Stone wrote and published in 1831 "Letters on Masonry and Anti-Masonry." Col. Stone was a gentleman of culture and education, was the editor of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, author of "The Poetry and History of Wyoming," and of other works, and had been a Mason. He pretended to have great respect for the Fraternity, but contended that after the abduction of Morgan it ought to have been abandoned. The reasons he assigned for coming to that conclusion were: (1) The Society has no pretensions to antiquity. (2) It is puerile and frivolous. (3) It is useless. (4) It is symbolical. (5) It is illegal. (6) It involves a great waste of time. (7) The people are jealous of its secret influence. (8) The Institution has been abused, and therefore it may be abused again! Stone doubtless wrote under a high state of anti-Masonic excitement, and he afterwards regretted the part he took. He

made no attempt to divulge any of the secrets of Free Masonry.

In 1832 the anti-Masonic party of Pennsylvania again put Joseph Ritner in nomination for the Governorship, but, while he made a great gain over his former vote, he was again defeated by George Wolf. In this year General Jackson was re-elected President of the United States, despite the candidacy of Henry Clay and William Wirt, and the strenuous opposition of the anti-Masons.

Vermont was the only State in the Union which gave her electoral votes (seven) to the anti-Masonic candidates.

In 1834, a number of Representatives and Senators having been sent to the Pennsylvania Legislature by the anti-Masonic party, an attempt was made to legislate Free Masonry out of the Commonwealth and out of existence.

Thaddeus Stevens, who made his first appearance in the Legislature in January, 1834, as a Whig representative from Adams county, became the acknowledged political leader of the fanatics, and was styled the "High Priest of anti-Masonry." Stevens was an unscrupulous and cunning politician, who saw in the anti-Masonic excitement the means to break up the domination of the Democratic party, in Pennsylvania and the United States. In addition to this he was a rejected candidate for Masonry. At this period he was to Pennsylvania what Thurlow Weed was to New York. He boldly wielded the patronage of the State administration during Governor Ritner's term, and carried things with a high hand. He was strictly a revolutionary leader; reckless, unsparing, vehement, vindictive, loud for the rights of conquerors intolerant of opposition, and as absolutely incapable of fine discrimination and generous judgment as a locomotive of singing. He was very illogical, as well as intolerant, in his war upon secret societies, as he afterward proved in 1854 when he joined the "Know-Nothing" party. He had no single quality of a statesman, ex-

cept strong conviction and fidelity to principle. His name has been saved from oblivion only because of his vigorous efforts in behalf of the common or free school system of Pennsylvania, and his fierce battles against slavery.

Plutarch, in speaking of the Greek Lysander, said :

“ That where the Lion's skin fell short,  
He eked it out with the fox's.”

This might be said of Thaddeus Stevens.

In February, 1834, Representative Stevens offered in the House a resolution “ That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for making Free Masonry a good cause of peremptory challenge to jurors in all cases where one of the parties is a Free Mason and the other is not; and that the said committee have power to send for persons and papers.” There were 31 votes for the resolution, and 45 against it.

In March, 1834, Mr. Stevens, from the committee appointed to investigate Masonry, read a long report setting forth :

“ That numerous petitions, signed by a large number of highly respectable citizens of this Commonwealth, have been presented to the Legislature, stating their belief that the Masonic Fraternity is associated for purposes inconsistent with the equal rights and privileges which are the birthright of every freeman; that they are bound together by secret obligations and oaths, illegal, immoral and blasphemous, subversive of all public law, and hostile to the pure administration of justice. They ask for a legislative investigation into the truth of these charges, and if supported, a legislative remedy. \* \* In pursuance of what was supposed to be the prayer of the petitioners, a committee was appointed and the petitions referred to them. The committee met and organized, and supposing it to be their duty to proceed to investigate the charges made against the Masonic Institution, and thus referred to them, they gave a precipe for a subpœna for witnesses to the Clerk of the House, to be by him issued, and in the usual way, signed by the Speaker. \* \* The Clerk and Speaker of the House declined issuing the subpœna. The committee appealed to the House to grant explicitly the questioned power. But the House, by a vote of every member except two, of all parties not politi-

cally opposed to Masonry, refused the request. The committee were thus prohibited from ascertaining, by legal testimony, the true character of Free Masonry as practiced in Pennsylvania. \* \* \*

“To show the necessity of the power asked for, and to justify their failure to make a more extended report on the subject confided to them, the committee will briefly state the nature and quality of the testimony which they had intended to submit to this House.

“That the evidence might be above suspicion, they had determined to call before them none but adhering Masons, who could not be suspected of testifying out of hostility to the Institution. To leave no doubt as to the character of the witnesses it was proposed to examine the Masonic members of this House and of the Cabinet. It was particularly desirable and intended that the Governor of this Commonwealth should become a witness, and have a full opportunity of explaining under oath, the principles and practices of the Order, of which he is so conspicuous a member.

“It was thought that the papers in his possession might throw much light on the question, how far Masonry secures political and executive favor. Their inspection would have shown whether it be true that applications for offices have been founded on Masonic merit, and claimed as Masonic rights; whether, in such applications, the significant symbols and mystic watchwords of Masonry have been used; and in how many cases such applications have been successful in securing Executive patronage. It might not have been unprofitable, also, to inquire how many convicted felons, who have been pardoned by the present Governor, were Brethren of the ‘mystic tie,’ or connected by blood or politics with members of that Institution, and how few of those who could boast of no such connexion, have been successful in similar applications.

“The committee might possibly have deemed it necessary, in the faithful discharge of their duty, to have called before them some of the Judges who are Masons, to ascertain whether, in their official character, the ‘grand hailing sign’ has ever been handed, sent, or thrown to them by either of the parties litigant; and if so, what had been the result of the trial. This would have been obviously proper, as one of the charges against Masonry is, its partial and corrupt influence in courts of justice.

“Who the witnesses were to be, was distinctly announced to this House, by the chairman of the committee, on the discussion of his resolution. The House decided that no evidence should be taken—every member of the Masonic Institution voting in the negative.

“The committee have deemed this brief history of legislative proceedings necessary, to justify them for failing to make a report which is anxiously looked for by the people. The committee are aware that most of those who opposed the power to send for ‘persons and papers’ did it on the avowed grounds that it was unnecessary, as the principles of Masonry were fully disclosed and known. For themselves, the committee have no hesitancy in saying, that Masonry is no longer a secret to any but those who wilfully make it so; and that its principles and practices are as dangerous and atrocious as its most violent opponents have ever declared. \* \* \* It is the duty of government, while it looks with charity and forbearance on the past, to take care that in future none of our respectable citizens should be entrapped into such degrading and painful thralldom. To effect this object, and to give those who profess to be morally opposed to Masonry an opportunity to record such opposition, the committee report ‘A Bill to prohibit in future the administration of Masonic, Odd Fellows, and all other secret extrajudicial oaths, obligations, and promises in the nature of oaths.’”

Two thousand copies of this report were printed in English, and one thousand copies in German, and they were distributed over the Commonwealth. On April 1st, following the report of Mr. Stevens’ committee, Mr. Patterson, from the committee appointed to inquire into “the political motives and evils of anti-Masonry,” made a report, from which the following extracts have been made :

“ \* \* \* The questions between Masonry and anti-Masonry are of a nature better fitted for discussion in the columns of the press, the halls of moral science, and the sacred desk or pulpit, than in the Capitol of legislation. Your committee think it equally dignified to inquire and legislate on the fantastic fashions of the bonnets and frocks of our ‘last and best gift’ as on the vanities of Masonry and anti-Masonry. If we admire one for the sake of the being and beauty it envelopes, we must tolerate the other for the sake of that liberty which allows it. \* \* \* Your committee does not wish to be understood as recommending Masonry. We are not Masons, and have no peculiar motive or inclination to support the Institution, except those to which we are driven by that unjust principle of anti-Masonry, which includes all in the general proscription who will not join in the chase, and assist in running down their prey.

“Anti-Masonry owes its origin to the same latitudes which produced



the celebrated blue-lights and blue-laws, and Golden Bibles, and Mormon religion, and seems akin to the similar infatuation instituted against the fairer sex at Salem for witchcraft, who were tied by their legs and arms and thrown into deep water—to swim if witches, and be burnt; if innocent, simply to drown. The ordeal and justice of anti-Masonry seems equally equitable and wise. The annals of our country have condemned such past folly, and your committee cannot sanction the present.

“Anti-Masonry comes from the land of notions, and is quite unadapted to the climate, common sense, and sober feelings of Pennsylvania. It aspires to public honors, without the stamp of merit. It envies the possession of office, and influences that power and respectability which it feels not to be its own. \* \* \* Anti-Masonry absurdly denounces, as a mysterious Institution, full of guilt and blood, a Society of which your committee suppose 10,000 or 15,000 of our most useful, intelligent and eminent citizens, of all parties, are members; and to which, we understand, any and every citizen may be admitted upon payment of certain dues, and compliance with certain rules. It ascribes to the Masonic Society as a crime, that political influence which merely results from the habits of association, friendship, and confidence, thus proclaiming itself an enemy to the social ties which bind mankind together.

“\* \* \* No facts have come to our knowledge which impute or establish guilt on any Mason in Pennsylvania. Certain books, romances, pamphlets, and almanacs have been sold and circulated with regard to Masonic crimes in New York, where society has been in a measure disorganized, and even the venerable deceased father of their prosperity, the late DeWitt Clinton, did not escape the arrows of anti-Masonic slander.”

Four days after the reading of the foregoing report in the House, a very lengthy minority report was presented by Mr. Cromwell. The closing words of this report, or *vindication* of the anti-Masons, were as follows:

“Henceforth there can be but two effective parties in this Commonwealth—the Masonic and anti-Masonic. The votaries of the Order, who love Masonry better than their country, will adhere to the former; all others, no matter by what name they are now known, will join the thickening ranks of anti-Masonry, and aid in rescuing the country from the fangs of secret societies and the grasp of a tyrant.

“Anti-Masonry may for awhile be misrepresented by faction, and

misunderstood by the people, but it will finally triumph. It is a temple reared by a 'blessed spirit,' in which truth, and virtue, and patriotism worship. Founded on the rock of eternal justice, the winds of folly may blow against it, and the storms of party descend upon it, and it will not fall."

In 1835 the anti-Masons were at the zenith of their power. In Pennsylvania this year there was a split in the Democratic party, and its vote for Governor was divided between George Wolf and H. A. Muhlenberg. Ritner had the full support of the anti-Masons, and of the German element of Pennsylvania, and receiving a plurality of the votes polled was inaugurated Governor. In his inaugural address he used the following language: "The supremacy of the laws, and the equal rights of the people, whether threatened or assailed by individuals or by secret sworn associations, I shall, so far as may be compatible with the constitutional power of the Executive, endeavor to maintain, as well in compliance with the known will of the people, as from obligations of duty to the Commonwealth. In these endeavors I shall entertain no doubt of zealous co-operation by the enlightened and patriotic Legislature of the State. The people have willed the destruction of all secret societies, and that will cannot be disregarded."

Joseph Ritner was a native of Berks county, Penn'a. He served six years as a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives from Washington county, previous to his election as Governor. He was graced with less school education than any other Governor who ever occupied the chair of State. He was an easy-going man, and had behind him the wire-pullers who used the Morgan business to advance themselves. "The influence of Ritner's administration upon all the interests of Pennsylvania was evil in an inexpressible degree." He did good service for the people of the Commonwealth in his firm and steady support of the common school system, of which his prede-

cessor—Governor Wolf—was the projector and father. For this Governor Ritner is remembered.

During the session of the Legislature in 1835 petitions and memorials for the suppression of the evils of Free Masonry poured in from every county in the State. On December 7th Thaddeus Stevens reported in the House a bill entitled, "An Act to suppress secret societies, bound together by secret and unlawful oaths;" and on December 19th a committee of five, with Stevens as chairman and "chief inquisitor-general," was appointed to investigate the evils of Free Masonry, "with power to send for persons and papers."

These five criminal judges—for such they were—were invested by the House of Representatives with full power to try all the crimes charged against Masons! Had this power been expressed in appropriate terms it would have been regarded with abhorrence by every man at all acquainted with the government of Pennsylvania. The insidious terms used to cloak the high power claimed by the committee, marked its character. Instead of a criminal court—its appropriate name—it was called a committee; instead of a trial, the proceeding was called an investigation; and instead of charging the crimes against individuals, they were charged against Free Masonry.

The committee vainly endeavored to make Masonry convict itself. Thirty-four of the most prominent Masons and eminent citizens of the State were summoned to appear and answer before this inquisitorial committee.

Among those thus summoned were: Ex-Gov. GEORGE WOLF; GEORGE M. DALLAS, Grand Master of Masons of Pennsylvania in 1835, Vice President of the United States, 1845-49; JOHN M. READ, Grand Master in 1837 and 1838, and afterwards Chief Justice of Pennsylvania; JOSEPH R. CHANDLER, editor of the *United States Gazette*, Philadelphia, Grand Master of Pennsylvania in 1841 and 1842, and United

States Minister to Naples in 1858; FRANCIS R. SHUNK, Governor of Pennsylvania, 1845-48; SAMUEL H. PERKINS, a well-known lawyer of Philadelphia, and Grand Master of Pennsylvania in 1839 and 1840; JOSIAH RANDALL, an eminent lawyer of Philadelphia, and Grand Master of Pennsylvania in 1822 and 1823; Judge GARRICK MALLERY, Judge EPHRAIM PENTLAND, Rev. WILLIAM T. SPROUL, and Col. JAMES PAGE.

To prepare for the inquisition the committee procured Allyn's and Bernard's "Expositions" of Free Masonry, casting aside as unworthy of notice Morgan's "Illustrations," the very work upon which the anti-Masonic edifice had been erected! A form of oath, and a series of eight questions, were prepared to be administered and read to the witnesses summoned. On January 11th, 1836, ex-Governor Wolf responded by a written protest to the subpœna served on him. He denied the authority of the House to compel his attendance before the committee to testify, and declined to appear. He said further: "I am constrained, by principles coeval with liberty itself, to question the power claimed, as in direct contravention of constitutional rights, and an infringement of principles on which rests the foundation of American liberty. \* \* \* I feel myself bound by considerations of duty which I owe, not more to myself individually than to the freeman of Pennsylvania generally, to resist by all lawful means every encroachment upon the rights of conscience; every attempt, however specious, to abridge the privilege of the citizen, or to infringe in any degree upon the liberties and immunities of the people, as secured to them individually and collectively by the constitution."

On January 13th an attachment was issued against Governor Wolf, and other non-attending witnesses, and on the 18th they were brought before the committee. Bro. Joseph R. Chandler was the first one called to testify. He de-

clined to be sworn, since he denied the right of the committee to make the investigation; and he read a noble protest and declaration in defence of the Fraternity of Free Masons from the unjust and unholy charges preferred against it. Bros. Samuel M. Stewart, Charles Schneider, Samuel H. Perkins, and Josiah Randall were then severally called before the committee, and each, following the example of Brother Chandler, refused to be sworn, and read a written protest. Bro. George M. Dallas was next called, and answered from near the door,

“ I am here.”

Chairman—“ George M. Dallas! ”

G. M. D.—“ I am near enough; I can hear very well where I am.”

Chairman—“ Mr. Dallas is requested to come before the committee.”

G. M. D.—“ Is that call by resolution of the committee?”

The chairman put the question to the committee, “ Shall Mr. Dallas come before the committee?” It was agreed to, and then Mr. Dallas came forward.

Chairman—“ Will you take the book?”

G. M. D.—“ What is the form of the oath?”

Chairman—“ The form always administered to witnesses in courts of justice.”

G. M. D.—“ I am not in court.”

Chairman—“ Will you take the oath?”

G. M. D.—“ No, I will read a paper!”

Chairman—“ Mr. Dallas will do so in a respectful manner.”

Brother Dallas then read a lengthy, manly and dignified protest.

When the name of Rev. Brother Sproul was called he advanced a step or two into the room, and complaining of the harsh treatment of the committee, exclaimed, “ If you intend to become political oppressors, roll on your car of Juggernaut!” At this point, and as quick as lightning,

chairman Stevens' hand came down on the table like a clap of thunder, and at the same time he cried out, "Silence!" Brother Sproul wanted to explain, but Stevens replied, "Not a word! you have insulted the Legislature already," and did not allow him to say another word.

Eleven other witnesses were severally called before the committee, refused to testify, and handed in separate protests.

January 20th a resolution was adopted in the House directing the Sergeant-at-arms to take into custody twenty-five witnesses named in the resolution, and bring them to the Bar of the House to answer for contempt committed against the House. The next day the Speaker informed the House that the Sergeant-at-arms had taken the witnesses named into custody, and had them at the Bar. Mr. Stevens then made a motion that the Speaker severally call the witnesses and require them to be sworn or affirmed that "the evidence they shall give before the House, touching the evils of Free Masonry, and other secret societies, shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." The resolution was passed by a vote of 52 yeas to 40 nays, and the twenty-five witnesses were one by one called, but all refused to be sworn, for the reasons stated in their protests. Thereupon, on motion, they were remanded to the custody of the Sergeant-at-arms. Later in the day Bro. George M. Dallas, permission being granted by the House, gave, in a forcible and eloquent manner, the reasons of himself and the other witnesses for refusing to be sworn or affirmed. He said, among other things:

"I am a citizen of Pennsylvania by birth and constant residence.

\* \* \* I will not consent to consider as idle and nugatory the emphatic precaution, that 'the people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and possessions, from unreasonable searches and seizures.' I will not consent to the validity of any *ex post facto* law. In a word, I will not consent to hold my rights and liberties of private intercourse, private sentiment, and private business, subject to the

domiciliary visitations; the changeable majority, or the ideal policy of any body of men whatever. \* \* \* I am a member of the Society of Free Masons. It is more than twenty years since I became so. \* \* \* I was received by this Association into its own confidence, upon my own application. I have been allowed a knowledge of the modes in which its members identify each other, and avoid deceptions upon their benevolence. At a time when neither law, nor public opinion, nor my own conscience, suggested a doubt of its correctness, I engaged myself to secrecy, and I cannot, without a sense of treachery and degradation which would embitter all my future life, prove false to my promise. Better, by far, endure the penalties of alleged contumacy, be they what they may."

After this speech the recalcitrant witnesses were again remanded to the custody of the Sergeant-at-arms. And so, day by day, the whole number of Masonic prisoners, from all parts of the State, were paraded before the House, and made to hear all the silly diatribes of a parcel of weak-headed or bad-hearted men, and to be denounced as incipient traitors.

"Astounded at the manifestation of moral heroism and personal integrity on the part of the witnesses whom they expected to frighten into a revelation of the secrets of Free Masonry, the inquisitorial committee began to quail in view of their violation of the supreme law of the Commonwealth; and the investigation, from which great results were expected, was prosecuted no further, and soon after the witnesses were permitted to return to their homes." Thus the miserable faction, which for a single election had obtained political power, and for a single year disgraced the State, was triumphed over by the recusant Masons.

Theirs was a glorious triumph of principle over prejudice, of freedom over bigotry and oppression. Tried by the fires of persecution, they came forth like gold, doubly refined. Well may Pennsylvania boast of producing such incorruptible Masons, and long may she continue to rear such dauntless defenders of our time-honored Fraternity.

On January 27th, 1836, all of the Brethren who had been summoned before the Legislature issued a sworn statement to the public, justifying their action in refusing to take the oath tendered them, and denying that Free Masonry was an engine of political or religious sectarianism.

Governor Ritner, still laboring under the hallucination that Free Masonry was an Institution dangerous to the liberties of the country, in his Message to the Legislature on December 6th, 1836, (inspired possibly by the power behind the throne) called attention to the dangerous character of the oath-bound, secret-working, wide-spread and powerful Societies, "of which the Society of Free Masons is the fruitful mother." In addition to this he wrote and issued a pamphlet entitled, "A Vindication of General Washington from the Stigma of Adherence to Secret Societies." This he sent to the House of Representatives, and on May 13th, 1837, the House ordered "the usual number of copies to be printed for distribution."

In 1838 Joseph Ritner was again nominated for Governor by the anti-Masonic party, but he was defeated by David R. Porter by over 5000 votes. This was the last effort of anti-Masonry in Pennsylvania, and thus ended the grand finale of the anti-Masonic tragedy—"a tragedy in which were involved the civil liberty, the constitution, the rights of the people, and the free institutions not only of Pennsylvania, but of the whole country!"

The strongest anti-Masonic counties in Pennsylvania during "the Era" were Lancaster, Union, Somerset, and Huntingdon. The excitement reached Luzerne, but not until 1829; and that year Ritner received in the county 129 votes for Governor, and Wolf 1994. By 1832 the organization of the party in Luzerne was completed and perfected, and Ritner received 1586 votes for Governor against Wolf's 2064. James Nesbitt, Jr., was elected Sheriff of the county



and Chester Butler, Esq., was elected to the Assembly, as the nominees of the anti-Masons.

This year Elijah Worthington established at Wilkesbarré *The Anti-Masonic Advocate*, with the motto :

“ Pledged but to truth, to liberty and law,  
No favor sways us, and no fear shall awe.”

In 1838 the paper passed into the hands of Amos Sisty, Esq., who changed the name to *The Wilkesbarré Advocate*, and ultimately it became the property of William P. Miner, Esq., who published it for many years under the name of *The Record of the Times*.

In 1835 Governor Ritner received in Luzerne county 1488 votes for Governor, and Sheriff Nesbitt was elected to the Assembly on the anti-Masonic ticket. In 1837 Thomas Dyer, Esq., the anti-Masonic candidate for State Senator, was defeated by Ebenezer Kingsbury, Jr. At the election for Governor in 1838 David R. Porter received 3132 votes, and Joseph Ritner 2592 votes in Luzerne.

During the anti-Masonic Era Luzerne county was represented in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives by the following gentlemen, members of LODGE 61: Garrick Mallery, 1826-29; George Denison, 1827-30; Benjamin Dorrance, 1830; B. A. Bidlack, 1834-35; Henry Stark, 1836-37; William C. Reynolds, 1836-37.

Among the prominent leaders of the anti-Masons in Luzerne were Hon. Oristus Collins, George C. Drake, Esq., Col. H. B. Wright, Thomas Dyer, Esq., Hon. Chester Butler, James McClintock, Esq., and Sharp D. Lewis, Esq. Others who were active in the councils of the party were Dr. Lathan Jones, Benjamin Harvey, Dr. John Smith, Dr. Thomas W. Miner, and Nathan Beach. Years afterwards Messrs. Wright and Lewis became members of LODGE No. 61, and were both, until death, active and zealous Free Masons!

During the anti-Masonic agitation the Masons appear to have taken few steps to counteract it, in the certainty that the excitement would expire of itself. It is astonishing to see what open, careless lies the anti-Masonic party availed itself of to overthrow Free Masonry. The whole Masonic Fraternity was charged with guilt, and the whole social system of the country was thereby for a long time uprooted and dismembered. "Not content to make out the Institution a dangerous one, the anti-Masons insisted that the Masons were not merely bloody, depraved, and wicked, but devils incarnate!"

Those were, in very truth, the dark days of the Fraternity's history. Those were the days when it was something to claim affinity to and stand by the Institution, and save it from the bankruptcy and ruin with which it was threatened. There were foes without, and there was despondency within. Writers of that period said: "The character, the usefulness and the respectability of the Order are now gone; its officers and members would act wisely to bury all their tools and implements, and inscribe *Ichabod* upon their copingstones!" "*Its torpid body can never be reanimated!*" As well might they think of establishing Mahometanism in this enlightened land, as to cherish the idea of re-establishing Free Masonry. Public opinion is against it, and it is the height of folly to court disfranchisement and proscription, when no possible benefit can arise from the sacrifice."

A great many of the Brethren withdrew from the Lodges, the greater part excusing themselves by an honest desire to avoid strife. The dishonest and recreant Masons covered at the storm, and many such pretended to renounce the Fraternity. An honest man cannot renounce Masonry, though a hypocrite may! Lodges, by scores and hundreds, went down before the torrent, and were swept away. In the State of New York alone upward of 400 Lodges, or two-thirds of the entire strength of the Craft, became ex-

ting. In Pennsylvania the troubles had a curious effect, as they made the Grand Lodge *a body of Democrats*—the crusade driving out all members of the Fraternity holding contrary political beliefs.

At a grand quarterly communication of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania in March, 1835, a Grand Committee of twenty-one, with Grand Master Dallas at the head, was appointed to inquire into and report the most feasible course to be pursued by the Grand Lodge in the then state of its pecuniary concerns, for its strength had fallen off and its means were greatly diminished. From 1820 to 1830, covering the period of the rise of the anti-Masonic crusade, thirty-nine Warrants were granted by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. The next decade added but two subordinate Lodges to the Pennsylvania Register, while the Warrants of over seventy were vacated or surrendered. In June, 1838, there were only forty-six Lodges at work in Pennsylvania.

One advantage grew out of all the persecution and opposition to Masonry. It brought back into the Lodge many of the decaying Lights of the previous generation. It called back many retired Masons, and placed them around the old altar once more. Henceforth they were punctual to every meeting, nor neglected a single opportunity of expressing in public places, as well as in the tyled chambers of the Temple, their indebtedness to Free Masonry. The worst evil that can befall Masonry is in the house of its friends—it is the neglect of its votaries!

Where is the great anti-Masonic party now? The hollowness of its principles became apparent, and it suddenly disappeared, leaving behind it nothing but public shame and contempt. Many of the persecutors of Masonry relented as the storm abated, admired the Institution, knocked for admission, and were received.

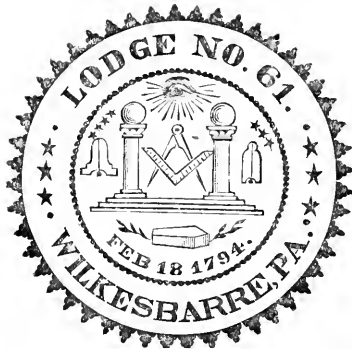
The wall which the anti-Masons raised, crushed them at

last! But the fair fabric of Masonic splendor was planned, and reared, and finished for durability, and having passed safely through the "Dark Age" of superstition and opposition, is now, under one Constitution and another, spread over the whole habitable globe. Lodges exist where formerly Masonry was a by-word, and a reproach; the number of the Brethren has doubled and trebled; the charities of the Fraternity are abundant, and never was there a time in the annals of Masonry when it was such a blessing to the Brethren at large, and in such general estimation among those who have not been admitted into communion.

Statistics show that there are now (March, 1885,) nearly 600,000 Masons in North America. In 1829 there were about 3000 Lodges and between 175,000 and 200,000 members in the United States. In 1859 there were 4854 Lodges and 211,538 members. Of these the largest numbers—412 Lodges and 26,192 members—were in New York. In Georgia there were 13,256 members; in Ohio, 12,106; in Pennsylvania, 161 Lodges and 11,590 members. In Pennsylvania there are now (March, 1885,) 380 Lodges, with a membership of nearly 37,000.

Unbroken peace and prosperity reign throughout all our borders! Hereafter the Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, like fabled Atlas,

"When storms and tempests thunder on its brow,  
And ocean breaks her billows at its feet,  
Will stand unmoved, and glory in its height!"



(Present Seal of Lodge No. 61.)

## CHAPTER IV.

SECOND PERIOD (1844-1884) OF THE HISTORY OF LODGE  
61.—HISTORY OF MARK LODGE, WORKING UNDER THE  
WARRANT OF LODGE 61 FROM 1822 TO 1824.

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“ Hail, Masonry ! to thee we raise  
The song of triumph, and of praise.  
The Sun which shines supreme on high,  
The Stars that glisten in the sky,  
The Moon that yields her silver light,  
And vivifies the lonely night,  
Must by the course of Nature fade away,  
And all the Earth alike in time decay ;  
But while they last shall Masonry endure,  
Built on such Pillars solid and secure ;  
And at the last triumphantly shall rise  
In Brotherly affection to the skies.”

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On the 18th of September, 1843, A. L. 5843, the following letter was sent from Wilkesbarré to the Grand Master at Philadelphia :

“At an informal meeting of the Brethren of the late LODGE 61 at

Wilkesbarré, on the occasion of the death of an aged and worthy member of that Lodge,\* the undersigned were appointed a committee to correspond with the Grand Lodge on the subject of a renewal of our Masonic franchises, unhappily interrupted by an unfortunate misunderstanding in reference to arrearages of Grand Lodge dues—which interruption has been prolonged through the influence of the fell spirit of anti-Masonry!

“We are instructed to ask if the Grand Lodge will renew our franchises and authorize the members of the late LODGE NO. 61, without a recurrence to past difficulties, to work under their ancient Charter, which is looked upon by them with a kind of sacred regard from its having been the Warrant of their Masonic privileges for nearly half a century.”

[Signed.]

“ANDREW BEAUMONT.”

“GEO. M. HOLLENBACK.”

“HENRY PETTEBONE.”

\* Major ELEAZER BLACKMAN, son of Elisha Blackman who died at Wilkesbarré in September, 1804, aged 87 years. The Blackman family immigrated to the Wyoming Valley from Lebanon, Conn., in 1773. They were firm and true in the hour of danger; prompt at the call of duty; and deep sufferers when the overwhelming calamity fell on the people of Wyoming. During the troubles incident to the Indian incursion of 1778 Eleazer was of course too young (13 years of age) to go forth with the fighting men, so he was employed with other boys and the old men in strengthening the fort at Wilkesbarré, for the protection of the women and children. He drove oxen to haul in timber, dug in the trenches, and labored constantly until the fort was finished. His brothers Elisha and Ichabod—both under 18 years of age—were in the field, and were of the few who escaped with their lives at the time of the massacre.

After the capitulation, Eleazer, with his mother and two sisters, accompanied the women in their flight to the Delaware river, through the wild swamp and the dreadful “Shades of Death.” After the Valley was restored to quiet he returned and grew up to manhood among the hardy frontiersmen.

In the progress of the settlement and opening up of the country he mingled actively in the business of life, held public stations—both civil and military—and during his entire life enjoyed the respect and esteem of all who knew him.

In September, 1800, he was elected and commissioned Captain of the “First Troop of Horse,” 2d Brigade, 8th Division, Pennsylvania

September 22d, 1843, the Grand Secretary replied to the communication of the committee, and instructed them how to proceed.

October 3d, 1843, "the members of LODGE 61 convened at the Lodge-room, and in pursuance of directions from Grand Lodge proceeded to elect

BRO. ANDREW BEAUMONT, W. M.

BRO. HENRY PETTEBONE, S. W.

BRO. JOHN TURNER, J. W.

BRO. HEZEKIAH PARSONS, Treasurer.

BRO. HENRY COLT, Secretary,

and framed a petition to the Grand Lodge, which was signed by the members present."

January 16th, 1844, Grand Master William Barger issued his dispensation to Past Master Gen. Isaac Bowman, authorizing him to call to his assistance a sufficient number of Past Masters and "re-open and re-constitute LODGE No. 61 at Wilkesbarré under its old Warrant," and to install as of-

Militia. This position he held for a number of years, and in 1812 he attained the rank of Major in the militia. From 1801 to 1803 he was one of the Commissioners of Luzerne county; and from 1808 to 1810 Treasurer of the county.

He was made a Mason in LODGE 61 November 2d, 1795, and was Secretary of the Lodge in 1797, Senior Warden in '98, '99, 1800, '01, '02, '03, '13, '14, '15, '16, Treasurer in 1806, and Worshipful Master in 1804 and '09.

He died at his residence in Wilkesbarré township (on the tract of land near Ashley, on which the Franklin mine is now located) September 10th, 1843, in the 78th year of his age. He was buried September 12th with the honors of Masonry, a large number of the Brethren being in attendance.

Elisha Blackman, 2d, son of Ichabod and nephew of Eleazer Blackman, was made a Mason in LODGE 61 March 5th, 1821. He was one of the Charter members, and the first Secretary, of St. John's Lodge No. 233, constituted at Pittston, Luzerne county, May 17th, 1848. He died at Pittston October 7th, 1881, aged nearly 90 years, and was buried with Masonic ceremonies.

ficers thereof those Brethren chosen on the 3d of October.

In pursuance of the foregoing, on the 27th of January, A. L. 5844, at 6 o'clock P. M., the Brethren convened at the Lodge-room in the residence of Bro. Andrew Beaumont, corner of Union and Franklin streets, Wilkesbarré, "when the officers were installed and the Lodge re-opened and re-constituted in due form." (This was, to a day, within one month of fifty years after the original institution of the Lodge.)

The following-named were present: Bros. Gen. Isaac Bowman, James Barnes, Henry Pettebone, Andrew Beaumont, and Lyman C. Kidder, Past Masters; Bros. John Turner, Hezekiah Parsons, Thomas Davidge, Oliver Helme, Henry Colt, and William S. Reddin, Master Masons. The following Brethren had joined in the petition to the Grand Lodge, and were counted among the "re-organizers," but for various reasons they were unable to attend the meeting on this occasion: Benjamin A. Bidlack, Freeman Thomas, Pierce Butler, Jonathan Bulkeley, Daniel Collings, Archippus Parrish, John L. Butler, and Ezra Hoyt—all Master Masons. Fourteen of these nineteen Brethren were members of "61" in 1834.

Brothers Beaumont, Pettebone and Davidge were appointed to "revise" (?) the By-Laws of the Lodge. They made their report in October, and it was adopted. Some of the more striking paragraphs of the By-Laws thus adopted were as follows:

"\* \* \* No person shall be admitted a member of the Lodge unless he be of good report, free born, of mature age, hale and sound, capable of gaining a livelihood for himself and family, and to perform the work of a member of the Lodge. He should have some *visible means of an honest livelihood.*"

"\* \* \* The hours of labor shall not extend *after 10 o'clock P. M.*, at which time the business of the Lodge shall close, and the members return quietly and peaceably to their homes."

"\* \* \* The ordinary dues payable by each member at the



regular monthly or quarterly communications shall be 12½ cents; and each member shall pay annually the further sum of one dollar as Grand Lodge dues."

"\* \* \* The Secretary shall receive one dollar for each initiation, in full for his compensation."

"\* \* \* The Tyler shall receive for the performance of his duty, and for delivering summonses, one dollar for each initiation."

The first new member admitted to the Lodge was Elijah W. Reynolds (a son of Benjamin Reynolds, who was made a Mason in LODGE 61 in January, 1819), who was initiated February 12th, 1844. In October, 1844, a committee was appointed to interview Brother Reynolds with reference to procuring for a Lodge-room a room in his store building on South Main street, near the Public Square. The room was secured at a rental of \$30 per annum, and the sum of \$198.07½ was expended by the Lodge in fitting up and furnishing it; and early in 1845 the Lodge moved into it from the room in the Beaumont building, which they had been occupying since their reorganization.

On St. John the Baptist's Day (June 24th), 1845, the members of the Lodge and sojourning Brethren met at the Presbyterian Church in Kingston, where a very admirable address on Free Masonry was delivered to them, and the invited citizens present, by Bro. Henry Pettebone, Worshipful Master of the Lodge, and District Deputy Grand Master. This was the first public demonstration of the revived Lodge. After the address the Brethren adjourned to the hotel of Bro. Oliver Helme, in Kingston, where they dined together.

At the regular stated meeting of the Lodge held February 9th, 1846, the following communication was received:

"Worshipful Master, Officers, and Brethren of LODGE No. 61, Wilkesbarré. Brethren: I have been a member of your Lodge about forty years. When it suspended business in consequence of anti-Masonry, I lamented its suspension, and had a strong desire to live to see the Ancient Order revived. Through the forbearance of all-wise Providence I have lived to see it accomplished, and I rejoice

to see the Lodge in so prosperous a condition. But as I am old, it is not convenient at all times to attend the regular meetings of the Lodge, therefore I request permission to withdraw my membership from the Lodge. And may the all-wise Creator and Upholder of all things direct and keep you in the path of virtue, which leads to happiness, is the prayer of

“Your aged Brother,

“OLIVER HELME.”\*

“Feb’y 9th, 1846, A. L. 5846.

\* OLIVER HELME was born in Kingston, Rhode Island, October 12th, 1769. When a young man he removed to Balston, New York, where he married. He immigrated to Wilkesbarré in March, 1798, and, erecting a shop, engaged in “the making of Windsor chairs, and painting in all its branches.” About the year 1803 he removed to Kingston township, Luzerne county, where he resided for a number of years—for several years previous to 1819 (when the Wilkesbarré bridge was opened for travelers) keeping the old Wilkesbarré and Kingston ferry. [See sketch of Abel Yarrington, *post.*] The following advertisement appeared in the Wilkesbarré *Gleaner* of March 6th, 1818:

“PAY THE FERRY-MAN!”

“All persons indebted to the subscriber for ferriages are informed that an immediate settlement of their accounts is indispensably necessary. Would such as are indebted to him manifest the same anxiety to pay they generally have to “*go over*,” the subscriber would be enabled to put his flats and skiffs in complete repair, on the breaking up of the ice to accommodate his *customers*—and *himself*. Delays are dangerous!

“OLIVER HELME.”

“Kingston, 20th Feb’y, 1818.

In 1824 Brother Helme succeeded Bro. Archippus Parrish as proprietor of the “White Swan” hotel, Wilkesbarré, which he kept until April, 1829.

From 1828 to 1831 he was Sheriff of Luzerne county. From 1832 to 1836 he lived in the village of Kingston, Luzerne county, and kept hotel in the building now called the “Exchange” hotel. From 1836 to 1839 he lived in Susquehanna county, Penn’a. In 1839 he returned to the Wyoming Valley, and from 1840 to 1847 again kept “open house” in the village of Kingston.

In 1814 Mr. Helme was commissioned Major in the Pennsylvania

Early in 1846 monthly or evening dues were dispensed with, and were superseded by annual dues of \$1.50, payable quarterly. The initiation, passing and raising fees were in the aggregate \$14. The fees and dues remained at these figures until 1865, when the initiation fee was made \$30 (including passing and raising) and the annual and Grand Lodge dues fixed at \$3.

The first public demonstration in Wilkesbarré by the "revived" Lodge was on St. John the Baptist's Day, 1846, when the Craft in very goodly numbers marched in procession to the Methodist Church (the old church on the Public Square) where an address was delivered by Past Master

militia, and thereafter was addressed, and spoken of, as "Major" Helme.

He was made a Mason in LODGE 61 March 3d, 1806, and served as Junior Warden in 1814 and 1816.

He died April 17th, 1851, at the residence of his son Frank, in Kingston, and was buried in the old grave-yard, Wilkesbarré, with Masonic ceremonies, Sunday, April 21st, 1851. Bros. John L. Butler, Daniel Collings, Jonathan Bulkeley, and W. S. Reddin acted as pall bearers; Bro. E. L. Dana, Marshal; Bro. Warren J. Woodward, W. M. Bros. Andrew Beaumont, Jon. Bulkeley, and John L. Butler were appointed to address a letter of condolence to the family of the deceased, and the members of the Lodge resolved to wear crape on the left arm for thirty days.

"Whether in public or private life, Brother Helme ever held the confidence of all who knew him—and to that a whole life of honesty and integrity gave him the right. He was a humane and a generous man."

Brother Helme was twice married. His first wife died October 11th, 1806, in the 28th year of her age. His second wife died November 17th, 1843, aged 59 years. He had eighteen children, only five of whom are now living—three sons and two daughters. The sons are: Frank Helme, a farmer, residing in the borough of Kingston, Luzerne county, Penn'a; Rev. Samuel Helme, a Presbyterian clergyman, Shreveport, Louisiana; George W. Helme, formerly an attorney at law in New Orleans, but now in business in New York city.

Bro. Andrew Beaumont.\* Following this the Brethren dined together at the "Pennsylvania Arms" hotel (formerly "The Free Masons' Arms") kept by Bro. C. W. Potter on the spot where the "Luzerne House" now stands.

December 1st, 1846, "by dispensation from the proper Masonic authorities," Edmund Lovell Dana, Eleazer Blackman Collings and Ammorven H. Goff, all of Wilkesbarré, were entered, passed and raised, but were not admitted to membership, in the Lodge. Brother Dana † was Captain of the "Wyoming Artillerists" of Wilkesbarré, Brother Collings §

\* See Chapter VI., *post*, for address.

† See Chapter V., *post*, for his biography.

‡ ELEAZER BLACKMAN COLLINGS was the fourth child of Daniel and Melinda (Blackman) Collings, and was born at Wilkesbarré in July, 1820. When the "Wyoming Artillerists" were organized in 1842 he was made Second Sergeant of the company, and subsequently—as above noted—he became First Lieutenant.

After the surrender of Vera Cruz, in March, 1847, Lieutenant Collings being in ill health resigned his commission, and returned to Wilkesbarré. Subsequent to 1850 he became Captain of the "Artillerists." He was Post Master of Wilkesbarré from 1845 to 1849, and from 1858 to 1861, and Clerk of the Courts of Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer, and of the Orphans' Court, of Luzerne county, from December, 1861, to December, 1867.

He died at Wilkesbarré October 7th, 1870, leaving a wife, but no children.

DANIEL COLLINGS, the father of Bro. E. B. Collings, was born, of English parentage, at Easton, Penn'a, in March, 1787. He learned the trade of clockmaker, and early removed to Wilkesbarré, where he carried on his trade, and engaged in other business pursuits, for many years. An old clock, now preserved in the rooms of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, is a specimen of his handiwork, and for many years did service as the "town clock" of Wilkesbarré. Mr. Collings, on the 7th of October, 1813, married Melinda, daughter of Bro. Maj. Eleazer Blackman—a brief sketch of whose life is given on page 103, *ante*. From 1835 to 1841 he was Post Master of Wilkesbarré.

He was initiated a member of LODGE 61 March 11th, 1823, and remained a faithful and zealous Brother until his death, which occurred

was First Lieutenant, and Brother Goff \* Brevet Second Lieutenant, and their company was to start from Wilkesbarré on December 7th for Pittsburgh, Penn'a, to be mustered into the United States service and take part in the war then being waged with Mexico.

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.at Wilkesbarré October 11th, 1854. He was highly respected by all who knew him. [For a sketch of Samuel P. Collings, Esq., second child of Daniel Collings, *vide* biography of Andrew Beaumont, Esq., Chapter V., *post.*]

\* ANIMORVEN H. GOFF was born in Cooperstown, N. Y., April 25th, 1825. In 1844 he became, with his father, a resident of Wilkesbarré. As mentioned above he went into the Mexican War as Brevet Second Lieutenant of the "Artillerists," he being at the time not quite twenty-two years of age. He served with his company until after the capture of Peroté, Mexico, when he was appointed Post Quartermaster of that town. He was a fine looking man, of an extremely social disposition. One of his intimate friends was Capt. James H. Foster, of Co. "E," Georgia Battalion of Infantry. Unfortunately both men fell in love with the beautiful daughter of Senora Martinez, who kept the principal inn at Peroté. The Senorita showed her preference for Lieutenant Goff, whereupon Captain Foster became very angry, and attempted to provoke a quarrel with his successful rival. Subsequently the two officers met at the door of the inn, when Foster exclaimed, "Goff, are you armed?" "Sufficiently armed for such a man as you are, at any time!" was the indignant reply. Foster thereupon threw himself on Goff and stabbed him several times with a bowie-knife, before resistance could be offered or the bystanders interfere. Goff fell upon the door-step weltering in his blood, and, although every care was bestowed upon him, he lived but a few days. Foster was arrested and placed in confinement, but before he could be tried escaped from the castle and country. Brother Goff's remains were brought to Wilkesbarré, where they were interred by LODGE 61 with the honors of Masonry, July 30th, 1848.

JAMES W. GOFF, the father of Bro. Lieutenant Goff, was born in Washington county, N. Y., in 1791. He served in the War of 1812 as a private. He removed to Carbondale, Penn'a, in 1828. In 1836 he began lumbering on the Lehigh, at White Haven. Having been elected Sheriff of Luzerne county in 1844, he removed to Wilkesbarré. Serving as Sheriff for three years, he was then elected from Luzerne county to the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, where he

December 26th, 1846, the following Lodge officers were installed by Brother Pettebone, D. D. G. M.:

- BRO. EZRA HOYT, Farmer, W. M.
- BRO. ELIJAH W. REYNOLDS, Merchant, S. W.
- BRO. JAMES W. GOFF, Sheriff of Luzerne county, J. W.
- BRO. MINER S. BLACKMAN, Deputy Att'y Gen'l, Treas'r.
- BRO. WARREN J. WOODWARD, Att'y at Law, Sec'y.
- BRO. SAMUEL McCARRAGHER, Att'y at Law, S. D.
- BRO. MARTIN LONG, Merchant, J. D.
- BRO. CONRAD KLIPPLE, Shoemaker, Tyler.

From 1848 to 1850 the Lodge was in a very weak and poor condition. This was owing to the fact that private piques and quarrels had caused dissensions in the Lodge, and hard feeling among some of the members. Two or three unworthy men had been admitted to membership, and through and by them much trouble was fomented.

In April, 1848, the question of surrendering the Charter was raised and discussed, but at the next meeting there was a goodly attendance of old and loyal members and this question was effectually disposed of. The financial affairs of the Lodge were greatly neglected, and in February, 1849, it was found that the sum of \$199 was due to the Grand Lodge for dues for 1846, 1847 and 1848.

During the year 1849 there were no admissions to the Lodge. In 1850 there were no meetings held from August 2d to December 16th, and the other meetings of the year were very poorly attended. In this year there were only three admissions to membership.

served for one year. He was initiated a member of LODGE 61 February 9th, 1846. His death occurred at Providence, Luzerne (now Lackawanna) county, Penn'a, November 10th, 1871. Brother Goff's second daughter, Mary, married in 1847 Bro. H. Hollister, M. D., of Providence, Penn'a, the Historian of Lackawanna Valley.

In 1851 the affairs of the Lodge began to assume better shape; there were a good many admissions to membership, and new life and vigor seemed to have been infused into the Brethren. Energetic efforts had to be made, however, to lift the Lodge out of the depths into which it had fallen, and it was not until 1853 that the Brethren who had zealously labored to that end began to feel encouraged.

In December, 1853, twenty-five members were suspended for non-payment of dues. This was nearly one-half the membership of the Lodge, but the cutting off of these dead limbs very materially helped the Lodge, and caused it to put forth efforts tending towards a new and more vigorous life.

The year 1854 was a prosperous year; the Lodge meetings were well attended by all the best members; twenty-four new members were admitted (the largest number in any one year up to that time), and the work of the year was ended "in peace and harmony" on St. John's Day by a very enjoyable banquet, served at an expense to the Lodge of \$153, and attended by nearly all of the members. About this time the officers of the Grand Lodge found much fault with the "work" done by "61," inasmuch as it was not "Pennsylvania work." R. W. Grand Master Hutchinson, in an address to the Grand Lodge on St. John's Day, 1854, speaking of an official visit made to the Lodges in Luzerne county, said: "I have found in that district a very large number of intelligent and worthy Brethren, among the most respectable of our citizens, anxious and willing to conform to the Landmarks, Rules and Regulations of the Order, but who in consequence, I must say, of the neglect of the Grand Lodge, have been left to grope their way very much in the dark, obliged for instruction in the work to persons working entirely different from that laid down for the Brethren of this jurisdiction."

In January, 1855, Bros. E. B. Harvey, G. B. Nicholson, and James P. Dennis were appointed a committee to take into consideration the subject of procuring another Lodge-room—"either to rent, buy, or build one." In March it was decided to rent "Odd Fellows' Hall," located on the third floor of the brick block on Franklin below Market street, the same being offered—furnished—at a rental of \$40 per annum. The first meeting of the Lodge was held in the new room March 30th, 1855.

April 26th, 1855, Bro. E. B. Harvey, Secretary of the Lodge, presented the Lodge with seven officer's aprons and a Masonic chart, valued at \$60. During this year thirty-eight new members were admitted into the Lodge—the largest number admitted in any one year during the existence of the Lodge.

In April, 1856, SHEKINAH R. A. CHAPTER NO. 182 having just been instituted, and having rented and furnished the old Lodge-room in the Reynolds building on Main street, the Lodge left Odd Fellows' Hall and became the tenant of Shekinah Chapter, at a rental of \$50 per annum.

In July, 1856, the Lodge received from the Commissioners of Luzerne county an invitation to lay the corner-stone of the new Court House with Masonic ceremonies. The invitation was accepted and the Lodge selected Bro. the Hon. John N. Conyngham, President Judge of the Courts of Luzerne county, orator for the occasion, and Bro. the Hon. Henry M. Fuller, alternate. The committee of arrangements, appointed by the Lodge, tendered invitations to the clergymen of the borough, to the officers of the county, to the several Masonic Lodges in the county, to the members of the Bench and Bar of Luzerne, and to other organizations. August 12th was selected as the day on which to perform the ceremony, and on that day ninety-one members of the Fraternity attended as a Lodge—Bro. Elisha B. Har-



vey acting as W. M., Bro. Sharp D. Lewis, S. W., Bro. G. Byron Nicholson, J. W., and Bro. Hon. Henry Pettebone, D. D. G. M.

The Lodge and the various other bodies and organizations formed a procession on the river bank, and, preceded by the German band, marched to the site of the building. The proceedings were begun with prayer by the Rev. Bro. George Peck, D. D., after which the ceremony of laying the stone was gone through with. Among the various articles deposited in the stone were lists of the members of the several Masonic Lodges in the county.

After the stone was laid, an excellent and pertinent address, fraught with highly interesting local historical facts, was delivered by Brother Conyngham to a large gathering of citizens. The following extracts from the address will be of interest to Masons :

“The present duty has been undertaken, and the corner-stone of this new building has been laid, by the Society of Free and Accepted Masons, according to the rules and regulations of their Order. We are here clothed with the garments and marked with the badges of this Association, simply because such is the ancient custom. By the exercise of this right no especial privileges are claimed for ourselves. We meet with you all as citizens of our common county, claiming to stand upon the holy and universal principles of law, justice and order. As *speculative* Masons we have now placed this corner-stone,—the *operative* Masons will erect the building to be constructed thereon.

“From an early day the Society to which we profess to belong has existed, formed originally by the union of practical workmen in various callings—and especially in the business of graving, working and cutting of stone—with the more speculative and theoretical in the arts and sciences, thus combining the wisdom and propriety of design with the highest skill of execution. In the darker ages, when science was not always permitted to show an open front, the doors of the Lodges with which we are connected were gladly opened to its entrance, and its coming hailed with pleasure.

“In the erection of this building the operative Mason will use the *plumb line*, the *square* and the *level*, and indeed these working tools have been now used by us in the laying of this corner-stone. To us,

however, as Free Masons, these instruments have a figurative as well as an operative sense and meaning. Masons 'are taught to use them for more noble and glorious purposes.' \* \* \* \* In ancient form used at laying the corner-stones of public buildings we have poured upon this present stone corn, and wine, and oil. To Masons these symbols are emblematic of the hope, the wish, and the prayer, that for all of our community there may ever be a supply of the corn of nourishment, the wine of refreshment, and the oil of joy.

"Charity, aid, and assistance to a Brother, are inculcated upon us, and we are called upon in our dealings with a fellow-member to do justice, but in so doing never to act unjustly to any other person or to the community at large. The figure of Justice, with her nicely balanced scales, is one of our emblems. The scale is to be even among Brethren, even among all. It would destroy the level of the beam, disarrange the proportions of the square, bend the plumb line erectness of the figure, pervert the moral of the emblem, and violate one of the first and universal lessons of our Society, to seek to render what might be falsely called justice to a Brother, at the cost of injustice to any member of the human family. The general obligations which we owe to society are strengthened by the bonds of our Union, and we are constantly taught that submission to, and respect for, the law of the land, is an ever abiding duty of a worthy Brother.

"As Masons, then, we here declare our earnest wish, and offer our solemn prayer to the great Architect of the Universe, that upon this corner-stone we here have laid, a temple may be erected in which the great and eternal principles of everlasting justice may ever be proclaimed; where the law of the land in its universality, uninfluenced by clique, party, faction or society, knowing no individual, but looking only to the principles of right and wrong, may be pronounced and executed 'without fear, favor or affection;' where all may be regarded as members of the same great human family, desiring to mete out to each other the measure of justice which, in like circumstances, they would feel should be dealt out to themselves. No one in this audience will dissent from this supplication. Every Mason here I know will most cordially and heartily unite in it, and without hesitation give the Masonic token of assent, 'So mote it be!'"

June 24th, 1858, the Lodge assisted at the laying of the corner-stone of St. James' church, Pittston, Penn'a.

In 1859 the Lodge was in good condition, and the membership large. The Lodge-room was still in the Reynolds

building, and it had been occupied for nearly fourteen years; but early in 1860 arrangements were made to lease from Bro. George M. Hollenback, at a rental of \$86 per annum, the third floor of the new building on West Market street known as "the Iron Front." The new room was fitted up at the following expense:

96 feet of oak settees, 3 officer's chairs and pedestals, altar, and 2 desks . . . . .	\$316 00.
Tapestry carpet, oil cloth, etc. . . . .	251 00.
Gas fixtures, fitting, etc. . . . .	62 75.
	<hr/>
Total . . . . .	\$629 75.

The first meeting was held in the new room April 2d, 1860, and sixty-four members and visiting Brethren were present. Wednesday evening, April 11th, was set apart for the reception of visitors. On that evening a large party of ladies and gentlemen of Wilkesbarré and vicinity assembled at the new Lodge-room, and after inspecting, admiring and *approving* the various appointments of the room, were entertained by Past Master Bro. Caleb E. Wright, who delivered an address in which he gave a brief history of the Fraternity from its origin. At the conclusion of Brother Wright's remarks a collation was served to the company, which broke up at 10 o'clock, all seeming highly gratified with the visit. In one of the Wilkesbarré newspapers of the day, mention of the Lodge-room was thus made: "It is, perhaps, as magnificent a Lodge-room as can be found in the State. It is appropriately and handsomely furnished, and arranged with much taste. The furniture was made by Stephen Y. Kittle, a member of LODGE 61, and is a credit to Wilkesbarré mechanics."

From 1860 to 1867 the members of "61" worked along in peace and harmony, and the affairs of the Lodge and the interests of Free Masonry prospered. Of the occurrences of this period, however, there is nothing of interest to record here.

In February, 1867, a committee was appointed to report on the propriety of removing, from the old grave-yard at the corner of Washington and Market streets, Wilkesbarré, the remains of Captain Davis and Lieutenant Jones, which had been interred there with Masonic ceremonies July 29th, 1779.\* The committee—consisting of Bros. E. L. Dana, S. D. Lewis, E. B. Harvey, H. B. Wright, George Urquhart, A. M. Bailey, and W. L. Stewart—subsequently reported in favor of the proposition, and submitted for the consideration of the Lodge a program of ceremonies. The committee's suggestions were approved, and they were instructed to make the necessary arrangements for carrying out the program.

St. John the Baptist's Day (June 24th) was fixed for the ceremonies, and invitations to unite and take part in the same were extended to all the Masonic Lodges in Luzerne county, and to some others in neighboring counties. Bro. Sidney Hayden, Past Master of Rural Amity Lodge No. 70, Athens, Penn'a, was invited to deliver the address on the occasion. In accordance with a resolution of the Lodge a lot (No. 330) in the Hollenback Cemetery was purchased, and a deed for the same taken in the names of Bros. H. B. Wright, S. D. Lewis and E. L. Dana, in trust for the Lodge.

The day selected proved a most favorable one, and Wilkesbarré was filled with strangers drawn thither to witness the solemn and peculiar ceremonies that were to take place. At two o'clock P. M. a procession was formed on Market street, the right resting on River street. Bro. Capt. C. C. Plotz acted as Chief Marshal, assisted by Capt. O. K. Moore and Bro. W. G. Sterling, of Wilkesbarré, Bro. Bryce R. Blair, Plymouth, Bro. Captain Gordon, Shickshinny, Bros. George Parton and Julius Josephson, Scranton. The formation of the procession was as follows:

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\* "July 28th," the date given on pages 23 and 24, *ante*, is an error

1. Veteran Zouaves and drum corps of Wilkesbarré—  
Capt. W. W. Ellis.
2. Officers and soldiers of the War of 1861, in full uniform.
3. Officers and soldiers of the Mexican War.
4. Officers and soldiers of the War of 1812.
5. Scranton Cornet Band.
6. Masonic Lodges in the following order :  
Sylvania No. 354, Shickshinny.  
Schiller No. 345, Scranton.  
Hyde Park No. 339, Hyde Park.  
Plymouth No. 332, Plymouth.  
Peter Williamson No. 323, Scranton.  
Waverly No. 301, Waverly.  
Union No. 291, Scranton.  
Carbondale No. 249, Carbondale.  
St. John's No. 233, Pittston.  
LODGE No. 61, Wilkesbarré.
7. The clergy.
8. Hearse.
9. Pall bearers : Bros. Gen. H. M. Hoyt, Col. S. H. Sturdevant, Col. William Brisbane, Lt. Cols. E. S. Osborne, T. C. Harkness, George N. Reichard, Majors C. M. Conyngham, O. Parsons, and George Smith, in full uniform.

The procession moved down River street, and thence through several other streets to the old grave-yard. Here the remains of the long-buried Brethren (previously disinterred and laid in a new coffin) were placed in the hearse, and the procession moved on to the Hollenback Cemetery, the band and the drum corps playing "*Roslin Castle*." \* Arriving at the cemetery, where a large concourse of citizens had gathered, the following program was carried out :

1. Prayer, by the Rev. Bro. Thomas P. Hunt.
2. Dirge, by the band.

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\* See page 22, *ante*.

3. Masonic burial services, conducted by Bro. E. H. Chase,  
W. M. of LODGE 61.
4. Music.
5. Introduction of the orator, by Bro. Gen. E. L. Dana.
6. Oration, by Bro. Sidney Hayden.\*
7. Music.
8. Remarks, by Bros. H. B. Wright and E. L. Dana.
9. Benediction, by the Rev. Bro. J. G. Eckman.
10. Firing, by the military escort.

The procession then returned to Masonic Hall, where it was dismissed.

The number of Masons who took part in the ceremonies was estimated at 500—LODGE 61 turning out in great strength. The expenses incident to the re-interment, and the ceremonies of the day, amounted to \$169.41, which were paid by LODGE 61.

The report of the finance committee for the year ending St. John's Day, 1867, shows, that at the beginning of the year the membership of the Lodge was 115. During the year 19 members were admitted, 2 died, and 2 withdrew, leaving at the close of the year 130 members. The dues at this time were \$2.50 per annum. During the year the Lodge paid out in charity and gratuities the sum of \$119—about 16 per cent. of the amount paid into the treasury by the members.

At the meeting of the Lodge held July 13th, 1868, a communication was received from the Luzerne County Commissioners requesting the Lodge to lay the corner-stone of the County Prison about to be erected. The invitation was accepted, and Bros. Past Masters S. D. Lewis, G. B. Nicholson, E. B. Harvey, T. S. Hillard and H. M. Hoyt were appointed a committee to make arrangements for the occasion. Past Master Bro. John N. Conyngham was selected to de-

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\* See Chapter VI., *post*, for the oration.

liver the address, and September 9th, 1868, was fixed for the ceremonies.

At 12:30 o'clock P. M. on that day LODGE 61 assembled in their Lodge-room, together with many members of other Lodges, and forming a procession marched to the Public Square, where the general procession was formed by Bro. Edward H. Chase, Marshal, and Bros. C. C. Plotz and E. S. Osborne, Assistants. The following was the order :

1. Waverly Lodge No. 301, A. Y. M.
2. LODGE No. 61, and members of visiting Lodges, formed as follows :

Two Tylers with drawn swords.

Two Stewards with white rods.

Entered Apprentice Masons.

Fellow Craft Masons.

Master Masons.

Past Master Masons.

Past Master S. D. Lewis bearing a golden vessel of corn.

Past Masters H. M. Hoyt and T. S. Hillard bearing silver vessels of wine and oil.

Architect, Bro. John McArthur, of Philadelphia, with the jewels.

Bro. George Urquhart, Secretary, and Bro. W. G. Sterling, Treasurer, of LODGE 61.

Bible, Square, and Compasses, supported by two Stewards with white rods.

Chaplains, the Rev. Bros. T. P. Hunt and J. G. Eckman.

Past Master Bro. John N. Conyngham, orator of the day.

Bro. D. L. Patrick, Burgess of the borough of Wilkesbarré.

Bro. C. M. Conyngham, Junior Warden, and Bro. I. M. Leach, Senior Warden, of LODGE 61.

Two Deacons with black rods.

Bro. Gen. E. L. Dana, W. M. of LODGE 61.

Two Stewards with white rods.

3. Members of the Bench and Bar of Luzerne county.
4. County officers.
5. Citizens.

The members of the Craft were all clothed in Masonic dress, with white gloves and aprons—the officers with the emblems of their office suspended by blue ribbons around their necks. The procession, headed by a band of music, marched down Market street, and on reaching River street was met by Kingston Lodge No. 395, A. Y. M., formed in usual Lodge order, which was placed at the head of the column, and the procession marched up River street to the site of the new Prison.

Arriving near the main entrance the column halted, and the Masons reversing their order of march, were conducted to their proper position surrounding the corner-stone. The officers having taken their respective places and stations, and order being obtained, prayer was offered by the Rev. Brother Eckman. After the singing of a Masonic ode, and the proclamation "Silence! Silence! Silence!" by the Chief Marshal, the committee of arrangements, through Past Master Lewis, made the following announcement: "Worshipful Master, the committee charged with the duty of making arrangements for the laying of the corner-stone of the Luzerne County Prison, with appropriate Masonic ceremonies, have completed their labors. The arrangements are made, and the stone is now ready for the hands of the Craftsmen." There was then deposited in a cavity cut in the stone, a tin box containing the following articles, records, etc:

Holy Bible.

Copy of silver coins of the United States for 1868.

Copy of Rules of Court of Luzerne county, and list of attorneys.

Luzerne county newspapers, and New York *Herald* and Philadelphia *Age*.



Copy of specifications of Prison, &c.

Copy of Masonic ode.

Copy of Brother Conyngham's address delivered at the laying of the corner-stone of the Court House in 1856.

Copy of the address delivered at the laying of this corner-stone.

Book containing autographs of Judges of the Court, county officers, and members of the Bar.

List of the corporate officers of Wilkesbarré borough.

List of the Past Masters of LODGE No. 61, A. Y. M.

Copy of the *Aliman Rzson*.

Copy of the By-Laws of LODGE No. 61.

Copy of the Masonic Register of Pennsylvania for 1868.

Copy of the Masonic Register of Luzerne county for 1868.

A Masonic apron.

The aperture in the stone being closed with cement, the stone was then laid according to the ancient usages, customs, and landmarks of Free Masonry. Bro. Judge Conyngham then delivered an exceedingly interesting address to the large audience assembled.

November 9th, 1868, the Lodge was assembled to receive a visitation from Right Worshipful Grand Master Richard Vaux, and his associate officers, of the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. Fifty-one members of LODGE 61, and seventy-six members of other Lodges, were present.

In the Fall of 1869 the Lodge decided that a new Lodge-room, more commodious than the one then occupied, was not only desirable, but necessary. At the regular meeting of the Lodge in November, at which a large number of members was present, Bro. H. B. Wright offered to rent the Lodge appropriate rooms in his new building then in course of erection on Market street near Franklin. His offer was accepted by the Lodge, but on January 3d, 1869, at a special meeting—attended by only twelve members of

the Lodge—the question was reconsidered, the offer of Brother Wright was declined, and it was voted to secure accommodations in the First National Bank building then being built on the south side of the Public Square.

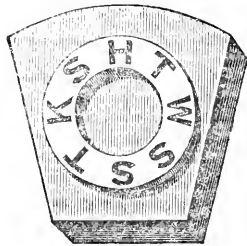
In November, 1870, Bros. E. B. Harvey, E. H. Chase and T. S. Hillard were appointed a committee, to work in conjunction with a committee from Landmark Lodge No. 442, to furnish the new Lodge-room. The expense for carpets, platforms, desks, chandeliers, frescoing the walls, etc., amounted to \$2443.67. Of this amount \$100 was paid by Shekinah R. A. Chapter, and the balance was equally divided between LODGE No. 61 and Landmark No. 442. LODGE 61 met for the first time in the new rooms March 6th, 1871. On March 17th, from 7:30 to 11 o'clock P. M., the rooms were thrown open for the inspection of the members of the Fraternity and their friends.

During the years from 1869 to 1871 the Lodge paid out considerable money in charity, to destitute Brethren, widows of former members, and for the burial of deceased members of the Lodge. The sum of one hundred dollars was contributed to the Free Masons of Chicago, who had suffered by the great fire in that city.

In September, 1873, the new Masonic Temple at Philadelphia was dedicated with splendid and imposing ceremonies. LODGE 61 was represented by a number of members, who took part in all the demonstrations of "dedication week."

During the decade of years just ended, very few matters of interest in the life of the Lodge transpired. We have added largely to our membership,—gathering into our fold many who are Free Masons not in name only, who will increase our strength and advance our power to do good. The Lodge is now in excellent condition, better in fact than it has been in for a dozen years past.

A HISTORY  
OF  
"MARK MASTER LODGE No. 61," HELD AT WILKESBARRÉ,  
PENN'A, UNDER THE SANCTION OF THE WARRANT OF  
LODGE 61 FROM 1822 TO 1824;—INTRODUCTORY  
TO WHICH IS A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE ESTAB-  
LISHMENT AND GROWTH OF ROYAL ARCH  
MASONRY IN PENNSYLVANIA.



"Those who have passed the Square,  
For your rewards prepare,  
Join heart in hand ;  
Each with his Mark in view,  
March with the just and true,  
Wages to you are due,  
At your command."

The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania formally declared in the year 1798, and again in 1812 and subsequent years, that Ancient Masonry consisted of four degrees—"Apprentice," "Fellow Craft," "Master," and "Holy Royal Arch." For admission to the last-named (or fourth) degree, it was requisite that a Brother should be well versed in the first three

degrees, should have "filled and performed the office of Worshipful Master in his Lodge to the satisfaction of his Brethren, or passed the chair by a dispensation of the R. W. Grand Master upon the recommendation of his said Lodge," and lastly, should be found, "on due trial and examination, worthy of being exalted." A Lodge working in the fourth degree, was denominated a Chapter.

The Holy Royal Arch degree was, as the records show, worked in Pennsylvania as early as 1758, and for many years previous to 1795 there was established in Philadelphia, according to ancient forms, a Royal Arch Chapter under the sanction of the Warrant of Lodge No. 3, whose work met with the approbation of visiting Royal Arch Masons from different parts of the world.

It was the acknowledged right of all regular warranted Lodges, so far as they had ability and numbers, to exalt to the degree of the Royal Arch; and this right was never questioned till the year 1798, when a Convocation of Royal Arch Masons, from six States of the Union, was held at Hartford, Conn., and a Grand Chapter formed. In 1806 the General Grand Chapter of the United States was formed at Middletown, Conn., four State Grand Chapters only being present, namely: Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont and New York. No Royal Arch Masons from the Pennsylvania jurisdiction were present at, or took part in, the organization of the Grand Chapter at Hartford, or of the General Grand Chapter, for a Grand Royal Arch Chapter had been organized in Philadelphia in December, 1795, under the sanction of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

The Pennsylvania Grand Chapter was, therefore, the first one organized and held in the United States. A copy of the "Rules and Regulations for the Government of the Grand H. R. A. Chapter, supported by the Ancient Grand Lodge of England," having been received in May, 1796, "Rules and Regulations for the Government of the Grand

H. R. A. Chapter of Pennsylvania" were adopted February 24th, 1798, and confirmed by the Grand Lodge March 5th, 1798. The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania continued, however, to be the supreme Masonic authority in this jurisdiction—the Grand Chapter being held under the protection of, and supported by, the Grand Lodge.

Among the regulations adopted by the Grand Chapter at Hartford in 1798, and by the General Grand Chapter in 1806, was one which forbade the recognition of any person as a Royal Arch Mason unless he had "been exalted under the authority of some Warrant granted by a Grand Chapter." This rule was still in force in 1823, and caused much dissatisfaction among the Companions of the Royal Arch degree in Pennsylvania, for the Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania did not, and could not, grant Warrants for subordinate Chapters.

At the meeting of the "Grand Committee" at Philadelphia in February, 1823,\* a sub-committee was appointed "to inquire if any and what grievances exist in Arch Masonry, and that they report a remedy for those grievances or errors." This committee made a long report, wherein they stated their belief that the Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania, as then organized and conducted, stood "too much isolated from the Grand Lodge," and they recommended the adoption of certain measures—detailed in the report—calculated to unite the Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter "more closely, and therefore give increased life and vigor to the drooping state of Arch Masonry." Subsequently to the meeting of the "Grand Committee" committees were appointed by the Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter to consider and report on the expediency of changing "the system of government of H. R. A. Masonry." Finally, after considerable discussion and examination of the subject, the

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\* See page 61, *ante*.

Grand Chapter was reorganized as an independent body, and a constitution adopted, at Philadelphia, May 17th, 1824.

The title of the new body was "The Most Excellent Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter of Pennsylvania," and it was constituted of all the members of the Grand Lodge for the time being, who were R. A. Masons, and had received *the honorary degree of Mark Master*, had passed the chair of a Lodge by *election*, and been accepted and received Most Excellent Masters; also, of all Past High Priests, High Priests, Kings and Scribes of subordinate Chapters, possessing certain qualifications. The Grand Chapter was to have power to make its own By-Laws, Rules and Regulations; to regulate and control the Rules and Regulations of subordinate Chapters, Mark Masters' and Most Excellent Masters' Lodges, within its jurisdiction; *to grant Warrants* for holding H. R. A. Chapters, Mark Masters' and M. E. Masters' Lodges. It was also declared, that, from and after the adoption of the Constitution of the Grand Chapter, no Chapter under its jurisdiction should "exalt any Brother to the degree of H. R. A. without his having *previously become a Mark Master, Past Master, and M. E. Master.*" In issuing Warrants for the institution of new Chapters, power was to be therein granted to open and hold Mark Masters' and M. E. Masters' Lodges.

December 23d, 1828, new Rules and Regulations were adopted by the Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania, which, with few changes, have been continued in force to the present time. The requisite qualifications for an applicant for degrees within the jurisdiction of the Grand Chapter, were declared to be as follows: "For the Mark Masters' degree, that he shall have some visible means of an honest livelihood, and be a Master Mason in good standing. For the M. E. Masters' degree, he shall be a Mark Master in good standing, and shall have duly passed the chair in some regular

Lodge.\* For the Royal Arch degree, he shall be a M. E. Master Mason in good standing.”

Previous to 1824 the Mark Masters' degree was not recognized by the Grand Lodge or Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania, but was worked as a “side,” or “honorary,” degree. How early the degree was worked in Pennsylvania, I have not been able to ascertain. The first reference to the degree that I have been able to discover in the existing records of the Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter, is under date of April 7th, 1806. On that day, at a meeting of the Grand Lodge, “a letter was received and read from the W. M. of Lodge No. 70, at Tioga Point, Luzerne county [now Athens, Bradford county], dated November 19th, 1805, requesting certain information respecting the opening of a Mark Lodge and making Mark Masons.” The records of Rural Amity Lodge No. 70 show that there was organized, in connection with that Lodge, a Mark Masters' Lodge in April, 1804, and that it continued to work at Athens for a number of years.

The next reference to the degree is in the report of a committee made to the Grand Lodge September 7th, 1812. The report contains the information that

“A number of Brethren belonging to different Lodges in this city [Philadelphia] have been in the habit of attending a Mark Lodge, held in Apple Tree alley, between Fourth and Fifth streets, which Lodge professes to work under a Warrant issued by the General Grand Chapter of the United States. \* \* \* This Lodge professes to give

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\* In Pennsylvania, up to the present time, the Grand Chapter has never recognized as one of its series of degrees the Past Masters' degree, so called.

For the past thirty years this degree has been a pre-requisite to that of Mark Master, in this jurisdiction at least; and thus the order of the degrees, as fixed by the Regulations of December, 1828, has been changed to the following: Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, Master Mason, Past Master, Mark Master, Most Excellent Master, Royal Arch.

the Mark in a different manner from the Lodges in this city, and declares it to be a degree beyond that of Master Mason, and as preparatory to an exaltation to the Holy Royal Arch."

The minutes of the Grand Lodge of December 16th, 1816, show that the Mark Lodge above referred to was established in Philadelphia in December, 1811, under letters of dispensation from the General Grand Scribe of the General Grand Chapter. Never having been ratified by that body, the letters were revoked in November, 1816, and the Mark Lodge ceased to exist.

The next reference, in point of time, to the Mark degree, is found in the minutes of the meeting of the Grand Chapter held May 20th, 1822, when the following resolution was offered, and referred to a committee :

"No person shall be admitted to this degree [Royal Arch] but he who hath been regularly initiated into the first degree of Masonry, passed to the degree of a Fellow Craft, and solemnly raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason, and obtained the honorary degree of Mark Master Mason, passed the chair by election or dispensation, and received and accepted a Most Excellent Master."

At a meeting of the Grand Chapter held June 23d, 1823, it was

*Resolved*, That it be recommended to all Brethren who now are, or hereafter may become, Royal Arch Masons, to make themselves acquainted with the honorary degrees of Mark Master and Most Excellent Master, as the means of enabling them to meet and act with their Brethren in Arch Masonry throughout the United States."

From the date of the reorganization of the Grand Chapter in 1824, until May 15th, 1854, numerous Warrants for Mark Lodges were granted by the Grand Chapter. Nevertheless, in December, 1859, there were but three Mark Lodges in existence in Pennsylvania, and their membership was 713. Those same three Lodges are the only ones now working in Pennsylvania. They are located in Philadelphia, and are: Columbia Mark Lodge No. 91, Warranted



March 11th, 1825 ; Girard Mark Lodge No. 214, Warranted January 16th, 1847 ; Excelsior Mark Lodge No. 216, Warranted May 15th, 1854.

While gathering together materials for the history of LODGE 61, I came across—in various places—“remains” of the Mark Lodge held at Wilkesbarré under the sanction of the Warrant of LODGE 61. Those “remains” are herewith printed. This Mark Lodge was evidently organized in September, or early in October, 1822, and the Rules for its government were adopted in February, or March, 1823.

“RULES AND REGULATIONS OF MARK MASTER LODGE NO.  
61, HELD AT WILKESBARRÉ:”

“Whereas the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania granted a Warrant No 61 to a subordinate Lodge to be held at Wilkesbarré, or within five miles thereof, dated on the 18th day of February, A. D. 1794, with the rights and privileges therein mentioned ; and we the subscribers being members of the said subordinate LODGE No. 61, and Mark Masters, being desirous of establishing a Mark Lodge under said Warrant No. 61, do agree to the following rules and regulations for the government thereof, viz. :

“Rule 1.—The officers of the Mark Masters’ Lodge shall consist of a Master Overseer, Senior and Junior Overseers, Secretary, Treasurer, and such other officers as the Master Overseer shall from time to time appoint.

“Rule 2.—The Master Overseer, Senior and Junior Overseers, Secretary, and Treasurer, shall be chosen annually on St. John the Baptist’s Day ; but officers may be elected to serve until others are elected at the annual election.

“Rule 3.—The regular times for the meetings of the Mark Masters’ Lodge shall be on the Tuesday following the first Monday in January, April, August and November,

at the Lodge-room of LODGE No. 61, at the hour of six o'clock in the evening ; and at such other times as the Master Overseer may direct.

“ Rule 4.—Each applicant who shall be passed to the degree of Mark Master shall pay to the Treasurer the sum of four dollars, which shall constitute the fund of the Mark Masters' Lodge.

“ Rule 5.—It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep a regular account of the proceedings of the Mark Masters' Lodge, receive the evening dues, and pay them to the Treasurer.

“ Rule 6.—It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive the monies payable to the Mark Masters' Lodge, pay the orders of the Master Overseer when attested by the Secretary, and annually render a just account to the Lodge, and pay over the balance in his hands, if any, to his successor in office.

“ Rule 7.—The evening dues shall be twenty-five cents, but a special Lodge called by request of any applying Brother shall be at his expense.

“ Rule 8.—The Secretary and Tyler shall receive each fifty cents on the passing of each applicant to the Mark Master's degree ; to be paid by the Treasurer out of the funds of the Lodge.”

[Signed.]

“ JESSE FELL,	ELISHA BLACKMAN, 2d,
ANDREW BEAUMONT,	ELEAZER BLACKMAN,
GOULD PHINNY,	H. GAYLORD,
JAMES STARK,	GEO. DENISON,
A. PARRISH,	HEZ. PARSONS,
EZRA HOYT,	ZIBA DEVENPORT,
HENRY COLT,”	

“ At a special Lodge held at the Lodge-room December 19th, A. D. 1822, A. L. 5822. Present, Bros. David Scott,

W. M. *pro tem.*; E. Hoyt, S. W. *pro tem.*; I. Bowman, J. W. *pro tem.*; J. Fell, Sec'y; H. Parsons, Treas'r; G. Phinny, S. D.; A. Parrish, J. D.; J. F. Dupuy, Tyler. Entered Apprentice Lodge opened and closed, Fellow Craft Lodge opened and closed, Masters' Lodge opened and closed, Mark Lodge opened." Bros. James Stark and Elisha Blackman "received the benefit" of the Mark degree.

"At a special Lodge held at the Lodge-room December 29th, 1822. Present, Bros. David Scott, W. M. *pro tem.*, Master Overseer; I. Bowman, S. W. *pro tem.*, Senior Overseer; E. Hoyt, J. W. *pro tem.*, Junior Overseer; Jesse Fell, Sec'y; H. Parsons, Treas'r; and E. Blackman, O. Helme, J. F. Dupuy, G. Phinny, Arnold Colt, Doctor Whitney. A Mark Master's Lodge opened in due form." Bro. Wm. Carlisle, Jr., "having served faithfully as a Master Mason," received the degree of Mark Master. It was moved and seconded "that Bro. James Warner, a Master Mason, but not a member of this Lodge, be permitted to receive the Mark Masters' degree in this Lodge." The consideration of the question was postponed till the next Mark Lodge.

"At a Mark Master's Lodge held at the Lodge-room June 24th, A. D. 1823, A. L. 5823—St. John the Baptist's Day. Present, Bros. Geo. Denison, Esq., Master Overseer; Jon. Bulkeley, Senior Overseer; Ezra Hoyt, Junior Overseer; Jesse Fell, Sec'y; Hez'h Parsons, Treasurer; and Brothers Dupuy, Helme, Parrish, Fisher Gay, Eleazer Blackman, Elisha Blackman, 2d, Gould Phinney and Doctor Whitney. A Mark Masters' Lodge was opened in due form. On motion the Lodge proceeded to elect their officers for the ensuing year, agreeably to the second rule of their regulations, whereupon the following named Brothers were declared duly elected, viz.: Geo. Denison, Master Overseer; Jon. Bulkeley, Senior Overseer; Ezra Hoyt, Junior Overseer; Jesse Fell, Secretary; Hez'h Parsons,

Treasurer. On motion, *Resolved*, That the Treasurer be instructed to receive of the Brothers who have been passed to Mark Master in this Lodge, before the foregoing rules and regulations were adopted, and paid nothing, the sum of two dollars and fifty cents, to be placed in the funds of this Lodge."

"At a Mark Masters' Lodge held at the Lodge-room in Wilkesbarré, August 5th, A. D. 1823, A. L. 5823. Present, Bros. Ethan Baldwin, Esq., Master Overseer; Joseph Keeney, Esq., Senior Overseer; Ezra Hoyt, Junior Overseer; J. Fell, Secretary; H. Parsons, Treasurer; and Brothers Freeman, Wm. Carlisle, G. Phinny, A. Parrish, and others." Bros. Samuel Maffet and James Warner "were Marked."

"Mark Masters' Lodge held at the Lodge-room in Wilkesbarré August 6th, A. D. 1823, A. L. 5823. Present, Bros. Ethan Baldwin, Esq., M. O.; Jon. Bulkeley, S. O.; Ezra Hoyt, J. O.; J. Fell, Sec'y; H. Parsons, Treas'r; and Brothers Blackman, Dupuy, and others." Bros. John W. Robinson, Samuel D. Bettle, and Arthur Smith proposed, balloted for, accepted, and "Marked." "On motion, *Resolved*, That this Lodge present Bro. Ethan Baldwin, Esq.,"\*

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\* "ETHAN BALDWIN, a lawyer and a physician, came from Washington county, Penn'a, to Towanda, Bradford county, Penn'a, about the year 1813. His residence was on his farm in North Towanda. As an advocate at the Bar he was famed for metaphysical comparisons and illustrations, and his imagery was often sublime. He had a taste for mechanics, with a fertile inventive genius. Among other things he invented a dirt-excavator for work on canals, which was said to have operated satisfactorily. He was badly disfigured by an explosion of steam in one of his experiments."

He was initiated a member of Rural Amity Lodge No. 70, F. and A. M., Athens, Penn'a, December 23d, 1817. He withdrew his membership August 3d, 1819, and became one of the organizers of Evergreen Lodge No. 163, chartered March 1st, 1819, and consti-

with the sum of five dollars as a small acknowledgement for his favors in this Lodge, and with the thanks of the Lodge." Brothers Fell, Bulkeley, and Phinny were appointed a committee to take into consideration the reduction of the fee for Marking.

"Mark Lodge held at the Lodge-room January 6th, A. D., 1824. Present, Bros. Geo. Denison, M. O.; Jon. Bulkeley, S. O.; Ezra Hoyt, J. O.; S. D. Bettle, Treas'r; James Warner, Sec'y; and other Brothers. Bro. Ezra Hoyt presented his account\* against the Lodge for \$9.72½, and on motion an order was drawn on the Treasurer for that sum."

"Mark Masters' Lodge held at the Lodge-room January 13th, A. D. 1824. Present, Bros. Geo. Denison, M. O.; Jon. Bulkeley, S. O.; Ezra Hoyt, J. O.; Jesse Fell, Sec'y; Hez. Parsons, Treas'r; and Bros. A. Smith, Jas. Warner, J.

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tuted August 18th, 1819, at Towanda, Penn'a. He was Worshipful Master of the Lodge from December, 1821, to December, 1822. This Lodge ceased work in 1824 or 1825.

Union Lodge No. 108, constituted at Wysox and Orwell, Bradford county, Penn'a, in March, 1807, ceased work during the anti-Masonic crusade. It was revived June 24th, 1840, and removed from Wysox and Orwell to Towanda, where it is now at work. Ethan Baldwin's name is first on the list of names of the twenty-eight Brethren who re-constituted the Lodge.

\* MARK LODGE,

1823.	To EZRA HOYT, DR.	
May 8th.	To wine, candles, and spirits . . . . .	\$1 87½
17th.	To wine and gin at election . . . . .	1 75
Aug. 5th.	To ½ gall. wine, \$1; 1 lb. candles, .20 . . . . .	1 20
6th.	To " " ; 3 pts. spirits, 87½ . . . . .	1 87½
"	To 1 qt. gin, .50c.; 1 lb. candles, .20 . . . . .	70
	To 4 square blocks . . . . .	25
Nov. 4th.	To 1 qt. whisky, 12½c.; 1 qt. brandy, .50 . . . . .	62½
	To refreshments, and wood . . . . .	1 25
	To 1 lb. candles . . . . .	20
		<hr/>
		\$9 72½

F. Dupuy, Isaac Bowman, John W. Robinson, Henry Colt, Sam'l D. Bettle; and visiting Brothers Fassett, Miller and Lacey." "The committee appointed at our communication in August last made report as follows: 'Your committee appointed to revise the By-Laws of this Mark Masters' Lodge respectfully report: They have taken the same into consideration and recommend that the fourth rule which provides that each applicant that shall be passed to the degree of Mark Master shall pay to the Treasurer the sum of \$4, be so altered that each applicant that shall be passed in this degree shall pay to the Treasurer the sum of \$2.50, which shall be in full of his fees. And on all fees received of \$4 on each passing since the rules of this Lodge were adopted, \$1.50 on each fee shall be refunded. And they also recommend that evening dues mentioned in the 7th rule be reduced from twenty-five cents to the sum of twelve and a half cents.' On motion, the foregoing resolution was adopted. An application\* from Bros. Thomas Hutchins and Daniel Collings to be advanced to Mark Masters, was presented and read. On motion, Brother Hutchins was balloted for and accepted, and on motion Bro. Thomas Hutchins was passed to the degree of Mark Master. Brother Collings was balloted for and accepted. On motion, *Resolved*, That the Treasurer be directed to make out the accounts of such Brethren as have received Mark Masters' degree since the rules of this Lodge were adopted, and present the same for settlement. Evening dues received, \$1.50. Closed in harmony and brotherly love."

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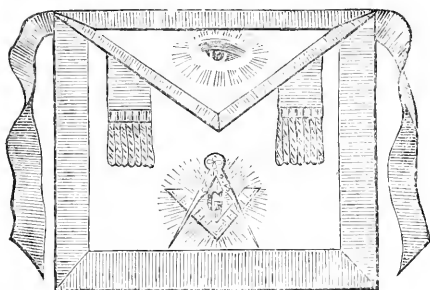
\* "To the Overseers and Brethren of the Mark Lodge at Wilkesbarré: We the subscribers having been regularly initiated, passed, and raised to the sublime degree of Master Masons, now wish to be advanced to the honorary degree of Mark Master, if found worthy."

"Jan'y 13th, 1824.

[Signed.]

"THOMAS HUTCHINS,"

"DANIEL COLLINGS."



## CHAPTER V.

### BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

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“ 'Tis this and 'tis that,  
They cannot tell what,  
Why so many great men of the Nation,  
Should aprons put on  
To make themselves one,  
With a Free and an Accepted Mason.”

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The twenty-two biographies included in this chapter are those of men who were, or are, not only prominent in the world as public men, or men of affairs, but particularly prominent and active as Free Masons. Had I not been desirous of keeping my work within reasonable limits, I might have added to these biographies those of Thomas Graham, Esq., Col. Benjamin Dorrance, Benjamin Reynolds, Esq., Col. George M. Hollenback, Joseph McCoy, Esq., Col. John L. Butler, Rev. James May, D. D., Samuel Maffet, Esq., Judge Charles D. Shoemaker, Hon. Henry M. Fuller, Hon.

Benjamin A. Bidlack, Edward E. Le Clerc, Esq., Judge William C. Reynolds, G. Byron Nicholson, Esq., Judge Winthrop W. Ketcham, and many others—all now dead, but in life eminent citizens of the Wyoming Valley, and zealous members of LODGE 61. It was necessary for me, however, to draw the line somewhere, and I drew it so as to include in my list only those “particularly prominent and active,” in their day, as members of our Fraternity.

In the preparation of these sketches I freely availed myself of all sources of information open to me, and endeavored, so far as possible, to present something new and interesting. A good deal of the material used in the compilation of the biographies of Brothers Dana, Woodward, Conyngham, and Wright, I gathered from the pages of *The Luzerne Legal Register*, edited and published in Wilkesbarré by George B. Kulp, Esq.

Of sixteen of the twenty-two Brethren, whose biographies I now give, no biographies at all, or else very meagre ones, have heretofore been written or published.



## HON. ANDREW BEAUMONT.

ANDREW BEAUMONT, the fifth and youngest child of Isaiah and Fear (Alden\*) Beaumont, was born in 1791 at Lebanon, Connecticut. Isaiah Beaumont was a descendant of William Beaumont, of Carlisle, England, who settled in Saybrook, Conn., about 1648, and who was a Freeman in 1652.

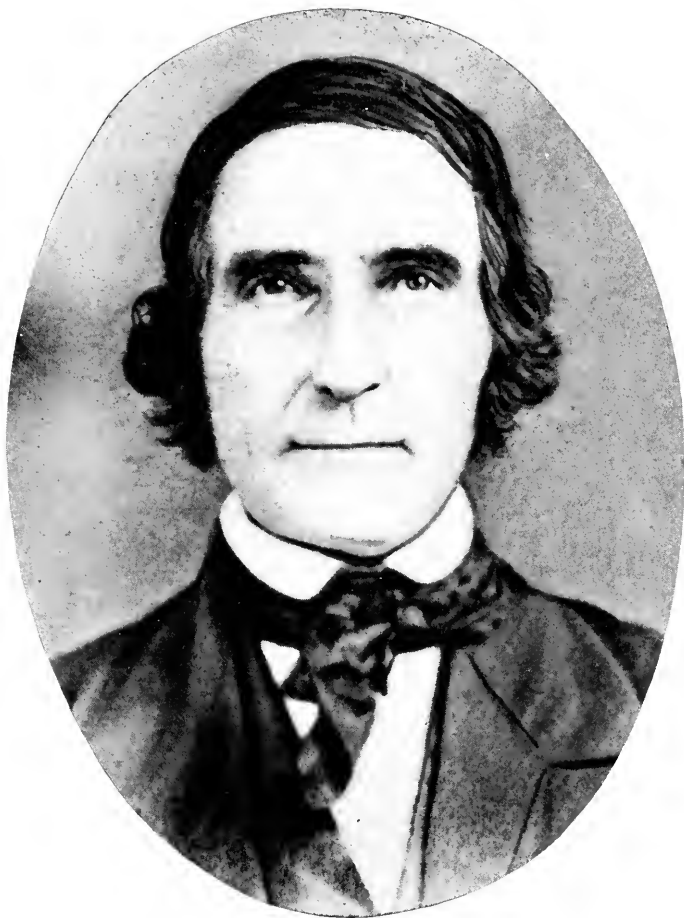
Isaiah had an elder brother, Samuel, who resided in Lebanon. The latter was the father of William Beaumont, M. D., a surgeon in the United States Army; born at Lebanon, Conn., in 1796, died at St. Louis, Mo., April 25th, 1853. He is principally noted for his discoveries regarding the laws of digestion. He was the first who actually obtained the gastric juice in the human subject, and demonstrated beyond a doubt its chemical properties and digestive powers. [See Appleton's *Am. Cycl.*, Vol. II., p. 430.]

Isaiah Beaumont, who had been a soldier of the Revolution, and had fought with Washington at Trenton and Princeton—being wounded in the battle at the latter place—removed in the latter part of 1791 from Connecticut to the neighborhood of Wyalusing creek, Susquehanna county, Penn'a.

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\* Capt. Jonathan Alden, fourth son of John and Priscilla (Mullins) Alden, the Plymouth pilgrims, had four children. Andrew, his eldest child, married Lydia Stanford February 4th, 1714, and they had eight children. They all (parents and children) resided in Lebanon, Conn., and there Fear Alden, one of the children, married Isaiah Beaumont.

Prince Alden, third child of Andrew and Lydia, married Mary Fitch, of New London, Conn., who bore him ten children. Prince came to the Wyoming Valley, Penn'a, in 1772, and settled in Newport township. Subsequently he removed to Meshoppen, Wyoming county, Penn'a, where he died in 1804.



HON. ANDREW BEAUMONT.



His son Andrew, the subject of this sketch, came to Wilkesbarré in the year 1808, being then seventeen years of age, and attended school at the Wilkesbarré Academy, which had been opened the year before in the old Court House building. In 1810 he became an assistant teacher in the Academy, being employed by the Trustees at the suggestion of Garrick Mallery, Esq., the Principal. In 1811, Mr. Mallery having been admitted to the Bar of Luzerne county, young Beaumont registered with him as a student-at-law, continuing, however, to perform the duties of an assistant teacher in the Academy until the Summer of 1812. At the termination of the usual period of study he was pronounced by a competent committee fully qualified for admission to the Bar, but Judge Chapman declined to admit him without further probation and study, upon the ground that his reading had not been pursued for what he (the Judge) deemed a necessary period in the office of his preceptor. The objection was a mere pretext, and its effect was to disgust Mr. Beaumont and drive him away from his chosen profession.

In January, 1814, he was appointed, under the Administration of President Madison, Collector of Revenue, Direct Taxes, and Internal Duties for the 20th Collection District of Pennsylvania, including Luzerne county. This office he held until 1816, when he was appointed by Governor Snyder Prothonotary and Clerk of the Courts of Luzerne county, to succeed David Scott, Esq., who had been elected a member of Congress. Mr. Beaumont held the offices until 1819.

In 1821 he was elected a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, and again in 1822. While a member of the House he occupied the front rank as a legislator, and devoted his best faculties for the true welfare and advantage of the Commonwealth.

In 1826 he was appointed Post Master of Wilkesbarré, to succeed Jacob Cist, who had died, and this office he held until 1832, when he was succeeded by Wm. S. Ross.

In 1832 Luzerne and Columbia counties formed one Congressional District, and that year the contest for the office of Representative was a triangular one. The candidates were Mr. Beaumont, James McClintock, Esq., a member of the Luzerne Bar, and Dr. Thomas W. Miner, a Wilkesbarré physician. The fight was a bitter one, and the result was not known for a week after election, and then it was ascertained that Mr. Beaumont had a majority of 88 votes, and was elected. His principal competitor, Mr. McClintock, was a brilliant advocate, and a man of high poetic genius. A short time previous to his candidacy for Congress, death robbed him of a beloved wife. To great grief for her loss was added the mortification and chagrin following political defeat; his brilliant intellect became clouded, and insanity unbalanced his mind. He died some years later in an asylum.

Mr. Beaumont served his term in Congress in the midst of the "Bank War," in which he stood by President Jackson in every gap, the President regarding him as one of his most intelligent and reliable friends in Congress. Mr. Beaumont was very much opposed to the Banking system then practiced in the United States, and in one of his speeches he charged that it had "brought more evil on the country than the three scourges of the human race—War, Pestilence and Famine!"

In 1834 he was elected to Congress for a second term, which he served with equal honor as his first. In 1840 President Van Buren appointed him Treasurer of the Mint at Philadelphia, but the office was not accepted. In 1847 he received from President Polk the unsolicited and unexpected appointment of Commissioner of Public Buildings, at Washington. Mr. Beaumont accepted the office and

entered upon his duties, which he continued to discharge for some months, when the Senate refused to confirm his appointment. This rejection was brought about by Senator Thomas H. Benton, because Beaumont had refused to retain in a subordinate office one of Benton's friends.

In 1849 he was for the third time elected a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives. During this term of service he urged the necessity of direct relations between the State and the General Government, and through his exertions and speeches the first committee on "Federal Relations" was created—of which he was made chairman.

Mr. Beaumont was initiated into LODGE 61 February 5th, 1816, and from that time, until he ceased to be an active member of the Lodge, no member was more active and zealous than he in the work of the Craft. The records of the Lodge show that he was very faithful in his attendance at the meetings, and that his counsel and advice were freely sought and carefully followed. He served as Senior Warden of the Lodge in 1817, 1818 and 1819, and as Worshipful Master during the years 1820, 1821 and 1826, and again in 1844 upon the revival of the Lodge. In 1831 he fitted up a Lodge-room in his residence, at the corner of Union and Franklin streets, Wilkesbarré, and there, during the next few years, the regular meetings of LODGE 61 were held; and after they were discontinued—on account of the "anti-Masonic Crusade"—the Brethren of Wilkesbarré met there from time to time and kept alive the fires of Masonry. In that room the Lodge was re-opened and re-constituted in January, 1844. [See pages 62 and 105, *ante*.]

February 9th, 1846, Brother Beaumont withdrew from active membership in the Lodge. On the 24th of June following he delivered an address before the Lodge and the public in the Methodist church, Wilkesbarré, and on June 26th, 1849, he delivered an address before the Brethren and citizens of Honesdale, Penn'a, in the Court House of that

town, upon the occasion of the dedication of the Lodge-room of Honesdale Lodge No. 218, A. Y. M. He also delivered an address before LODGE 61 on St. John the Baptist's Day, 1822.\*

As long as he lived he continued to take a great deal of interest in Free Masonry, and was ever anxious for the success and prosperity of LODGE 61.

Brother Beaumont, at about the time he was made a Mason, was of medium height, without being robust. He had a muscular and compact frame, hazel eyes, strongly marked features, and a massive head crowned with raven black hair.

His mind was of the largest capacity, earnestly seeking the truth and fearlessly declaring it. His name—for the last thirty years of his life—was regarded as synonymous with uprightness and integrity in public life. His political doctrine was that of the old Jeffersonian rule, practiced by conscientious and intelligent Democrats—never to seek or decline public favor. For years he was the leader of the Democratic party in Northern Pennsylvania, and had a strong hold on the affections of the people of Luzerne county. As an indication of the regard in which he was held by his *confreres* in the Democratic party, I would mention the fact, that at a Democratic celebration in Luzerne county July 4th, 1845, at which Warren J. Woodward, Esq., was the orator, the following formal toast, or sentiment, was proposed: "Andrew Beaumont, a man of rare abilities, unswerving integrity, and sterling worth. His life of devotion to the Democratic cause will yet be rewarded by an honest and intelligent people!"

But Mr. Beaumont was known not only as a politician and an office-holder. He was recognized by all who had any acquaintance with him, as a cultured, scholarly man, of

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\* See pages 51 and 108, *ante*; and see Chapter VI. for copies of the three addresses referred to.

great intelligence; and by his fellow-townsmen, as one interested and active in everything tending to advance the prosperity and well-being of Wilkesbarré. He was one of the organizers of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church in Wilkesbarré in 1817, and one of the first vestrymen chosen. He was one of the founders in 1819 of the Luzerne Bible Society, and for a number of years was an officer of the Society.

As a political and epistolary writer he had no equal in Pennsylvania. For forty years, when not engaged in manual labor, or in the discharge of his official duties, his pen knew no rest. His writings—terse, energetic and clear in style—would fill volumes. He wrote some poetry, and one of his poems—"Sons of Wyoming"—was very popular as a song when it was written, on the occasion of the departure from Wilkesbarré of the "Wyoming Artillerists" for the Mexican War.\* We append a copy of the song to this sketch.

Brother Beaumont died at his residence, corner of Union and Franklin streets, Wilkesbarré, September 30th, 1853, and was buried with the honors of Masonry on October 2d—a large number of the members of LODGE 61, and visiting Brethren, being in attendance.

Mr. Beaumont married in 1813 Miss Julia A. Colt, of Wilkesbarré, second daughter of Arnold Colt, one of the Charter members of LODGE 61. She was a very bright and intelligent lady. She survived her husband, and died at Wilkesbarré October 13th, 1872. Mr. and Mrs. Beaumont had ten children—six daughters and four sons.

JOHN COLT BEAUMONT, the eldest son, became a midshipman in the United States Navy in 1838. He served in the Navy with ability and credit for a long term of years, and at the time of his death, in 1882, was Rear Admiral. He was made a Mason in LODGE 61 by dispensation, in May, 1859.

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\* See biographical sketch of Gen. E. L. Dana, *post.*



WILLIAM HENRY BEAUMONT, the second son, was a member of the Bar of Luzerne county, and in 1853 editor and publisher of *The True Democrat* newspaper at Wilkesbarré. He was a member of LODGE 61, having been initiated June 12th, 1854. He died at Wilkesbarré in 1874.

EUGENE BEAUHARNAIS BEAUMONT, the youngest son, graduated from West Point May 6th, 1861, and on the 3d of August, 1861, was appointed Second Lieutenant of the 4th U. S. Cavalry. From that time to this he has been an honored and efficient officer, being now Brevet Lt. Col. and Major of the 4th Cavalry. He served as Adj. Gen. to Gen. J. H. Wilson during a portion of the War of the Rebellion, and was brevetted Colonel in the Volunteer Army, for meritorious services.

Andrew Beaumont's eldest daughter, Elizabeth, married SAMUEL P. COLLINGS, Esq., second child of Daniel Collings [See page 109, *ante*]. Mr. Collings was born in Wilkesbarré in May, 1816, and from 1835 to 1852 was editor and proprietor of *The Republican Farmer* newspaper of Wilkesbarré. For purity of language, boldness of style, and cogency of reasoning, few men could excel him.

In the Fall of 1854 he was appointed United States Consul General at Tangier, Morocco, for which place he immediately sailed with his wife, two of his children, and his wife's younger sister, Miss Eleanor Beaumont. He died at Tangier June 15th, 1855, of fever and congestion of the lungs, after an illness of three days. The State Department at Washington received from the Emperor of Morocco an autograph eulogy on the character of the late Consul, showing the high esteem in which he had been held by the Emperor.

Mr. Collings was a man of marked ability, of strong and refined intellect, and firm and steadfast in his principles of honor and integrity. He was made a Mason in LODGE 61 November 18th, 1854. He left to survive him his wife, four

daughters, and one son—John B. Collings, now a member of the Bar of Lackawanna county, Penn'a.

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“THE SONS OF WYOMING.”

BY ANDREW BEAUMONT.

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“AIR—‘*The Star Spangled Banner.*’”

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“Oh, say, did you hear the loud clarion of war,  
 Send its summoning blast o'er our hills and our valleys;  
 And Mars, with his helmet, his buckler, and spear,  
 Call our youth round ‘the Star Spangled Banner’ to rally?  
 Mid these stirring alarms,  
 See our sons rush to arms—  
 While the passion for glory each gallant heart warms;  
 And the sons of Wyoming shall hence be our boast,  
 Be the theme of our song and the soul of our toast.

“Behold where the Fane of Religion ascends,  
 Those youth clad in arms round the altar of freedom,  
 And pledge in the presence of kindred and friends,  
 Their blood and their lives, if their country should need them.  
 Then the pæan rose high,  
 And the shout rent the sky,  
 While the patriot tear stole from each generous eye.  
 And the sons of Wyoming shall e'er be our boast,  
 Be the theme of our song and the soul of our toast.

“And ne'er shall the page of our history declare  
 That the youth of Wyoming are wanting in duty;  
 Beloved as companions—undaunted in war,  
 And the smiles of the fair are their ‘*booty and beauty.*’  
 For the same ardor fires,  
 The same spirit inspires,  
 That guided in battle their patriot sires.  
 And the sons of Wyoming shall long be our boast,  
 Be the theme of our song and the soul of our toast.”

## CAPT. SAMUEL BOWMAN.

SAMUEL BOWMAN was the son of Capt. Thaddeus Bowman, of Lexington, Middlesex county, Colony of Massachusetts Bay. Thaddeus was the great-grandson of Nathaniel Bowman, "gent.," who emigrated from England in 1630, and became one of the earliest settlers of Watertown, Mass.; subsequently removing to Lexington, where he died in 1681. Thaddeus was married twice, and had thirteen children. Two of his sons graduated from Harvard College, and these two, with five of their brothers, were soldiers in the Revolutionary Army. One of the seven—Solomon—was killed at the battle of Monmouth Junction, but the others lived to see the war ended and the Republic securely established.

Samuel Bowman was the eighth child of Thaddeus, and was born in Lexington, December 2d, 1753. He was one of the minute-men on Lexington common, on the morning of the ever-memorable 17th of April, 1775, when they were fired upon by the British troops—the opening act in the great drama of the War for Independence. Zealous for the cause of his country, and ready at every hazard to defend her violated rights, he enlisted in the Continental Army soon after its organization, in January, 1776. He soon became an ensign in the 3d Massachusetts Regiment, commanded by Col. John Groaton, and before long was commissioned a lieutenant in the 1st Massachusetts Infantry, commanded by Col. Joseph Vose. This position he held until the disbanding of the army, on the conclusion of peace in 1783.

In September, 1780, Lieutenant Bowman was with his regiment in camp at Tappan, on the Hudson. On the 23d of September Maj. John André, the British spy, was cap-

tured by the "cow-boys" Van Wart, Williams and Paulding—men who, without being considered as belonging to either side in the war, made it a business to pillage from both. September 28th André was brought into camp at Tappan in charge of Maj. Benjamin Tallmadge,\* and confined in Mabie's stone house, within the limits of the camp, and on the 29th he was brought before a court of general officers, tried in the old Dutch church, and sentenced to death. General Washington directed the execution to take place Sunday, October 1st, at 5 P. M., but he subsequently postponed it to October 2d, on which day, at 12 o'clock noon, Major André was hanged on the high hill in the rear of the place of his confinement.

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\* BENJAMIN TALLMADGE was born at Brookhaven, Long Island, February 25th, 1754. He graduated from Yale College in 1773, having been a classmate of Nathan Hale, "the martyr." In June, 1776, he joined the American Army as Lieutenant, but within six months he received a captain's commission in Sheldon's Regiment of Light Dragoons. This regiment was Washington's favorite corps, and continued to act under his immediate direction till the treaty of peace was signed,—constituting at once his messengers, his body-guard and his agents for the accomplishment of any enterprise, however desperate.

In April, 1777, Captain Tallmadge was promoted to the majority of his regiment. He continued in active service till the close of the war (when he was retired with the rank of colonel), and was engaged in several daring enterprises, for which he received the public thanks of Congress and of General Washington.

Concerning Major André he wrote: "I became so deeply attached to Major André that I can remember no instance when my affections were so fully absorbed in any man. When I saw him swinging under the gibbet, it seemed for a time as if I could not support it. All the spectators seemed to be overwhelmed by the affecting spectacle, and the eyes of many were suffused in tears."

Col. Tallmadge was the first Treasurer, and subsequently President, of the Connecticut Branch of the Society of the Cincinnati. In 1801, being a resident of Litchfield, Conn., he was elected to Congress, and for sixteen years thereafter he held a seat in that body. He died March 13th, 1835.

Lieutenant Bowman was one of the special guards of Major André during the last twenty-four hours of his life, and supported him to the place of execution.

In the year 1816 the three men, who captured Major André, applied to Congress for an increase of the pension settled on them by the Government. These men had each received the thanks of Congress, a silver medal, and a yearly pension of \$200 during life, for simply performing what was the duty of every honest American to perform,—and then, after a lapse of thirty-six years, they wanted more money. When their application was under consideration in Congress, Colonel Tallmadge—then a Representative from Litchfield, Conn.—stated, that having been the officer to whom the care of André was entrusted, he had heard André declare that those men robbed him, and upon his offer to reward them for taking him to the British lines, he believed they declined only from the impossibility of his giving them sufficient security, etc., and that it was not patriotism, but the hope of gain, which induced them to deliver him to the Americans. In support of these declarations, Colonel Tallmadge offered the letters and affidavits of ex-officers of the Revolution, who were conversant with the circumstances of the transaction. Among these documents was an interesting statement of facts contributed by Captain Bowman at the request of Colonel Tallmadge. That statement, herewith given, has never before been printed in any historical work, I believe.

“ \* \* \* André was to have been executed on the 1st of October, but he was reprieved until the 2d. His guard consisted of a Captain, five subalterns—of which myself was one—and forty rank and file. We relieved Captain Allen, of Rhode Island, by whom we were all introduced to Major André as his guards. He requested Captain Hughes [of the Maryland line, from Annapolis,] and myself to remain with him, to which we consented, and never left the room but twice during the twenty-four hours I was with him,—and then not more than five or six minutes at a time.

“Major André related to us that he was passing down a hill, at the foot of which, under a tree playing cards, were the three men who took him. They were close by the road-side, and he had approached very near them before either party discovered the other. Upon seeing him they instantly rose and seized their rifles. They approached him and demanded who he was. He immediately answered that he was a British officer, supposing from their being so near the British lines that they belonged to that party. They then seized him, robbed him of the few guineas which he had with him, and the two watches which he then wore—one of gold, the other of silver. He offered to reward them if they would take him to New York. They hesitated, and in his (André’s) opinion the reason why they did not do so was the impossibility on his part to secure to them the performance of the promise. \* \* \*

“On the morning of the fatal day he early put on his morning-gown and appeared very sociable, conversed on different subjects, never mentioning his own situation. \* \* About 8 o’clock two servants came in with his breakfast, of which he ate heartily. About one hour after he was told by the Adjutant General that he was to be executed at 12 o’clock. André ordered his shaving-box and razors, sat down, shaved, and put on his uniform; packed his clothes in his trunks, and ordered his servant to leave one trunk at one place, and one at another. He then gave him the keys and ordered him to return to New York as soon as he could get a passport. He then took his hat, put it on the table and said, ‘Gentlemen, I am now ready to obey your call,’ with as much composure as if he had dressed for a party of pleasure. I said to him I was sorry that we had to separate so soon, and he said it would be the sooner over. He then requested Capt. Hughes and myself to walk in the guard with him. On entering the guard he took each of our arms, and when about half way to the place of execution we came within sight of the gallows. It was well known that he had solicited to be shot, and it was not until he saw the gallows that he knew the manner of his death. I had never before seen him disturbed, but there was now evidently excitement, asking us earnestly whether we knew the mode of death. Learning that he was to be hung he said, ‘I have borne everything with fortitude, but this is too degrading! As respects myself it is a matter of no consequence, but I have a mother and sister who will be very much mortified by the intelligence.’ \* \* \* André frequently spoke of the kindness of the American officers, and particularly of the attention of Major Tallmadge; and on the way to the place of execution sent for that officer to come near him.”

Lieutenant Bowman became a member of the Society of the Cincinnati soon after its organization, May 13th, 1783; and in July of that year—being then in camp at West Point—he delivered to the Treasurer of the Massachusetts Branch of the Society, an order on the Paymaster General of the army “for the full amount of one month’s pay of his grade, to be appropriated to the establishment of a fund agreeable to the institution of the Society of the Cincinnati.”\*

At the close of the war Lieutenant Bowman returned to Lexington, Mass., where he remained until the latter part of 1786, when he immigrated to the Wyoming Valley and settled north of the village of Wilkesbarré on a tract of land covering what is now called “Bowman’s Hill.” He erected his house on the spot where the residence of the late Col. A. H. Bowman now stands. He was soon followed to Wilkesbarré by his youngest brother.

This brother—Ebenezer Bowman—had served for a time in the American Army, and taken part in the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill. Subsequently entering Harvard College as a student, he was graduated therefrom in 1782. He then studied law, and was admitted to the Bar of Massachusetts. He was one of the first four attorneys admitted to practice before the courts of Luzerne county, Penn’a, upon their organization at Wilkesbarré, May 27th, 1787,—in fact his name appears first on the list of attorneys. For many years he was a prominent and active member of the Luzerne Bar, and a leading and respected citizen of the county. He died at Wilkesbarré in 1829, aged 71 years.

Lieutenant Bowman went to Philadelphia in the Fall of 1787, and there, on the 3d of November, he was united in

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\* “The Society was to be eleemosynary,—each officer contributing one month’s pay toward the creation of a fund for the support of indigent widows and orphans of dead members.” [*Vol. VI, “Mem. of Penn’a Hist. Soc’y.”*]

marriage to Eleanor Leadlie, daughter of William and Elizabeth Leadlie, of that city. He soon returned to Wilkesbarré with his bride, and the following Spring began clearing up and tilling his land on "Bowman's Hill."

On the 7th of August, 1794, what is known in the history of Pennsylvania as the "Whisky Insurrection" was beginning to assume threatening and wide-spread proportions, and the Governor of the Commonwealth issued his requisition for organizing and holding in readiness, to march at a moment's warning, a corps of the militia of Pennsylvania amounting to 5200 officers and privates.

On the 23d of September a meeting of the inhabitants of Luzerne county was held in the Court House at Wilkesbarré, Matthias Hollenback in the chair, Gen. Lord Butler, Secretary. Among other resolutions the following were adopted:

*"Resolved,* That being fully impressed with the sense of the blessings that daily flow from our own Government, we believe that there is no necessity of a revolution in the same.

*"Resolved,* That this meeting highly reprobate the proceedings of the people in the Western counties of this State, in their opposition to Government. That we will at all times, when necessary, exert ourselves in the support both of the Government of the United States and of the State of Pennsylvania."

A few days after this meeting Captain Bowman marched from Wilkesbarré, in command of a company of Light Infantry, to join the army.

Owing to the state of feeling in Northumberland county, Captain Bowman's company was stationed at Sunbury for some time, but eventually they joined the main body of the army at Bedford, being attached to the battalion commanded by Maj. George Fisher. Besides Captain Bowman, the following members of the company were members of LODGE No. 61: Arnold Colt, ensign, Archibald White, corporal, Peter Yarrington, fifer, and Peter Grubb, private.



The army having completed the business which called it to the field, viz., restoring order and a submission to the laws of the country, orders were issued November 17th, 1794, from the headquarters at Pittsburgh, for the withdrawal of the army and its return march. Captain Bowman's company reached home early in December.

In the year 1797 the difficulties of the United States Government with France, consequent upon the ratification of Jay's treaty with Great Britain, reached a point little short of war. Through fear of a French invasion in 1798 additions were made to the regular army, and further additions were provisionally authorized. General Washington was appointed Commander-in-chief, with the rank of Lieutenant General, and Alexander Hamilton was appointed Inspector General, with the rank of Major General.

During the years 1798 and 1799 there was great excitement throughout the country, and the patriotic impulses of the citizens were everywhere and on all occasions encouraged and stimulated;—the orator on the platform, the clergyman in the pulpit, and the Judge on the Bench engaging in political and patriotic harangues to the people, when opportunities were afforded. July 3d, 1798, a general meeting of the militia officers of Luzerne county was held at the Court House in Wilkesbarré, "for the purpose of taking proper action upon the subject of enrolling and organizing the militia for active service." Gen. Simon Spalding, of Sheshequin, was elected President, and resolutions were passed with great enthusiasm, declaring, among other things, that "no sensations of gratitude, no relics of enthusiasm, remain to distract us from our duty as American citizens to our country." The officers present then proceeded to formally offer their services to the State "whenever the emergency arises in which she needs them."

The following is a portion of a charge delivered to the Grand Jury in the Court House at Wilkesbarré, at August

Sessions, 1798, by the Hon. Jacob Rush, the first President Judge of the Courts of Luzerne county. This charge, compared with charges delivered by Judges in our day, may be characterized as quite extraordinary and unique. [Compare with it the charge of Judge Gibson delivered at July Sessions, 1813. See sketch of Judge G., *post.*]

“GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY: I congratulate you on the dissolution of the political ties that have been the means of connecting us for several years with the French Nation. Thank Heaven, the Gordian knot is at last cut, and we are separated, I trust, forever!

“The 17th day of July Congress by law disannulled our treaties with that country, and declared them to be no longer binding upon the United States. It would take up too much time, and is foreign to my present purpose, to go into a full detail of the numerous reasons that have long required, and now fully justify, this procedure on the part of our Government. From the date of our treaties with France, in the year 1778, no event occurred between the two Nations worthy of notice till the commencement of the war in Europe. \* \* \* The French are, I believe, the first Nation upon earth that have publicly renounced the obligatory force of treaties, and assumed the profligate position that they may be broken whenever the circumstances of either party may require it.

“It is one thing to transgress the laws of truth and virtue, and another to maintain the lawfulness of the action. The very Algerines and Savages would blush at the thought \* \* \* Having in vain endeavored to drag us into the vortex of the European war, they have since systematically pursued a plan for the extirpation of our commerce.”

The Judge then referred to the infidelity of the French people, to the laxity of their marriage and divorce laws, to their abolishing the Sabbath, etc., and continued as follows:

“Our country has been too long allied to France! It was the connection of unsuspecting youthful virtue with an old bawd, at one period disguised in the robes of Monarchy, at another in the less fascinating garb of a Republican dress—but invariably the same. \* \* \* Let us, however, gentlemen, indulge the animating hope that the period of our deliverance from this complication of evils is dawning upon us. The 17th of July draws a line, and tears up the foundation of our National connection. Hail, auspicious day! Henceforth the absurd claim of National gratitude will be no longer rung in our ears

by ungenerous benefactors. Let the 17th of July be had in everlasting remembrance! Upon the anniversary of that day let the voice of joy and gratitude be heard through our land. From calamities infinitely more to be dreaded than those commemorated upon the 4th of July, it is calculated to secure us. The *one* shielded us only from political dependence and subjection, but the *other*, we flatter ourselves, will be the means of saving us from religious, moral and political destruction."

To this charge the Grand Jury presented a reply, beginning:

"HON. JACOB BUSH—Sir: We thank you for the address delivered to us at the opening of the present Court. It contains sentiments so just, principles so well founded and correct, that we take much pleasure in approbating the charge"—etc., etc.

This was signed by Capt. Samuel Bowman, Capt. Eleazer Blackman, Cornelius Cortright, Naphtali Hurlbut, and fifteen others, who composed the Grand Jury.

On the 25th of January, 1799, Samuel Bowman was commissioned by President Adams Captain in the Provisional Army, and in April he received from the Adjutant-General of the Army a copy of the "Rules for the Recruiting Service." He immediately set about enlisting recruits and organizing his company, and in order to expedite matters he inserted in *The Wilkesbarré Gazette* of May 11th, 1799, and posted in public places, printed on large sheets, the following advertisement:

"To all brave, healthy, able-bodied and well disposed YOUNG MEN, who have any inclination to join the troops now raising under GENERAL WASHINGTON for the defense of the LIBERTIES and Independence of the *United States* against the hostile designs of FOREIGN ENEMIES,—TAKE NOTICE! That constant attendance will be given by Capt. Samuel Bowman at the house of Jesse Fell in Wilkesbarré, with recruiting parties of his company belonging to Maj. John Adlum's battalion of the 11th regiment of infantry. \* \* \*

"The encouragement to enlist is truly liberal and generous, viz., a bounty of \$12, an annual and fully sufficient supply of good and handsome clothing, a daily allowance of a large and ample ration of provisions, together with \$60 a year in *gold and silver money*.

"Those who may favor the recruiting party with their attendance as above, will have an opportunity of hearing and seeing, in a more

particular manner, the great advantages which these brave men will have, who shall embrace this opportunity of spending a few happy years in viewing the different parts of this beautiful continent, in the honorable and truly respectable character of a soldier; after which he may, if he pleases, return home to his friends, with his pockets FULL of money, and his head COVERED with laurels.

GOD SAVE THE UNITED STATES!"

Samuel Erwin and John Milroy, of Northampton county, Penn'a, were appointed respectively First and Second Lieutenants of the company, and soon after their appointment they were initiated as members of LODGE 61. In July, 1799, thirty men under command of Lieutenant Erwin were marched to camp in New Jersey, and later they were joined by Captain Bowman and Lieutenant Milroy with the remainder of the company. They were ordered to Union Camp, New Jersey, and there were attached—as the 3d company—to the 11th Regiment, U. S. Infantry, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Aaron Ogden,\* of Elizabethtown, New

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\* AARON OGDEN was born at Elizabethtown, N. J., December 3d, 1756. He graduated from Princeton College in 1773. In the Spring of 1777 he received a commission in the First New Jersey regiment. In 1779 he was a Captain in this regiment, which was commanded by his brother, Col. Matthias Ogden, and he accompanied General Sullivan's expedition to the Wyoming Valley and southern New York as an aid to General Maxwell. He served in many staff positions during the war, with Generals Maxwell and Lord Stirling, received great commendation for services at the siege of Yorktown, and was, after the war, a United States Senator and then Governor of New Jersey.

He was Junior Warden of Military Lodge No. 36, A. Y. M., warranted by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania September 2d, 1782. He died in 1839.

Enoch Ogden, made a Mason, and admitted to membership, in LODGE 61 March 2d, 1807, was a nephew of Governor Ogden. He was Junior Warden of the Lodge in 1810, and Treasurer in 1811, 1812 and 1813. He was by trade a shoemaker, and had his shop on East Market street, Wilkesbarré, near the old jail. He was a member of the Borough Council of Wilkesbarré in 1807. He died April 19th, 1814, aged about 40 years. His daughter, Mary Ann Ogden, married John G. Fell, Esq., of Waverly, Penn'a, September 14th, 1835.

Jersey. Captain Bowman's company remained in camp in New Jersey until September, 1800, when, satisfactory arrangements having been made with France, the Provisional Army was disbanded. Captain Bowman, however, during the last two months of military service was detached from his company, and assigned to duty as an aid on the staff of General Hamilton, who, on the death of Washington in December, 1799, had succeeded to the command in chief. General Hamilton was at this time President of the Society of the Cincinnati, and Captain Bowman being a member of the Society, a close friendship sprung up between the two officers, which ended only with the untimely death of Hamilton.

Captain Bowman returned to his home and family at Wilkesbarré in September, 1800, and from that time forward, until the day of his death, he lived quietly on his farm, forsaking the tumults and perils of war for safer pursuits in the paths of peace.

He was elected a member of the first Borough Council of Wilkesbarré in 1806. January 6th, 1810, he was appointed Commissioner of Luzerne county in the place of T. Welles, resigned. He served until the next election.

Captain Bowman had been made a Free Mason in a Traveling Lodge in the Revolutionary Army, and when the project of establishing a Masonic Lodge at Wilkesbarré was broached he became one of the petitioners to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania for a Warrant of constitution. He was the only one of the Charter members who was not a Master Mason. Soon after the Lodge was constituted he was raised to the degree of a Master Mason, and then was elected Treasurer of the Lodge. He served as Treasurer during several years, and was Worshipful Master in 1797 and 1810, and Secretary in 1798, 1799, 1805, 1806 and 1807. Very frequently, while Secretary, in recording the applications of certain Brethren who desired to withdraw

their membership from the Lodge, he wrote: "Bro. — applies for a *discharge* from the Lodge"—a phraseology more military than Masonic! He was a very faithful attendant at Lodge meetings.

On the 8th of October, 1794, while his company of Light Infantry was on duty at Sunbury, Penn'a, he and Brothers Grubb and Colt attended a meeting of Sunbury Lodge No. 22, A. Y. M.

He attended the festival-meeting of LODGE 61 on St. John the Baptist's Day (June 24th), 1818. The next day the Lodge was "convened upon emergency," and the death of Brother Bowman was announced. He had left his house about sunrise that morning in pursuit of his sheep, and in passing through the pasture field of Stephen Tuttle, where an Alderney bull was kept, he was attacked by this ferocious animal, and gored and trampled upon to such a degree that, notwithstanding all the medical aid that could be procured and brought to his assistance, he expired about 12 o'clock the same day. His funeral took place the following day, and was attended by over forty members of the Craft, who performed the last sad and solemn rites of Masonry at his grave,—the following Brethren of LODGE 61 acting as pall bearers: Col. Benj. Dorrance, Maj. Eleazer Blackman, Maj. Oliver Helme, and Fisher Gay, Esq. His interment took place in St. Stephen's church-yard, Wilkesbarré, but subsequently his remains were removed to the Hollenback Cemetery, where they now rest.

Those who best knew Brother Bowman as a man and a Mason said that "he was an intelligent, modest and unobtrusive man, a good neighbor and a respectable citizen, a worthy and an honorable Brother in the Lodge."

As a soldier he was intelligent, active, and brave, and always possessed the confidence of his superiors,—and that confidence could never have been confided to one more faithful and deserving. Of his own services he always spoke

with modesty, but there were few soldiers who saw more active service, or were more exposed to the trials and dangers of war.

Captain Bowman's wife survived him, and died at Wilkesbarré in 1822. They had nine children, two of whom became prominent—one in the Church, the other in the Army.

Rt. Rev. SAMUEL BOWMAN, the fifth child, was born in Wilkesbarré, May 21st, 1800. At the age of nineteen he began the study of law, and was admitted to the Bar of Luzerne county August 8th, 1821. Very shortly after his admission to the Bar he began the study of theology under the direction of Rt. Rev. Wm. White, D. D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He was admitted to the holy order of Deacons by Bishop White at Christ Church, Philadelphia, August 30th, 1823, and ordered Priest by the same, December 19th, 1824. In September, 1823, he took charge of churches in Lancaster county, Penn'a. In 1825 he became Rector of Trinity Church, Easton, Penn'a. May 18th, 1825, he married Susan, daughter of Samuel Sitgreaves, of Easton. In 1827 he returned to Lancaster county and became Assistant Rector of St. James' Church. The Rector, Rev. Mr. Clarkson, having died in 1830, Mr. Bowman was elected Rector of the parish, remaining in this position until his death.

Hobart College conferred upon him the degree of S. T. D.

In 1847 he declined the Bishopric of the Diocese of Indiana, to which he had been elected. In 1858 he was elected Assistant Bishop of Pennsylvania, of which Diocese Rt. Rev. Alonzo Potter, D. D., was Bishop. He was consecrated at Philadelphia August 25th, 1858.

Bishop Bowman died August 3d, 1861. He was at the time making a visitation in Butler county, Penn'a, and the destruction of a railroad bridge made it necessary that the passengers of the train, in which the Bishop was, should walk three or four miles. During this walk the Bishop,

who was alone at the time, having been separated from the rest of the passengers, was seized with heart disease, or apoplexy, and was, a few hours after, found dead by the roadside. A large cross, of rough stones found in the neighborhood, was erected on the spot where his body was found. He was buried at Lancaster.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON BOWMAN, Captain Bowman's sixth child, was born at Wilkesbarré March 30th, 1803. He graduated from the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, July 1st, 1825, third in a class of thirty-seven. He was immediately appointed Assistant Professor of Geography, History and Ethics, at West Point, which position he held until June, 1826.

He spent the Summer and Fall of 1826 at Wilkesbarré, and on October 8th, 1826, by dispensation from the R. W. Grand Master of Pennsylvania, he was elected to membership, entered, passed and raised, in LODGE 61. On the 26th of October he received a demit from the Lodge, having been ordered by the War Department to the Gulf of Mexico.

He was on duty at various points in the extreme South from the Fall of 1826 until the Spring of 1851. In this period he superintended the erection of Fort Sumter, Charleston harbor. In May, 1851, he returned to West Point as Instructor of Practical Military Engineering. From March, 1861, to July, 1864, he served as Superintendent of the West Point Academy.

He died at Wilkesbarré November 11th, 1865, and at the time of his death ranked as Lieutenant-Colonel, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army.

His second son, Charles S. Bowman, graduated from West Point in 1860, and served with credit and ability in the Cavalry Branch of the U. S. Army until his death in 1867. He was entered, passed, and raised in LODGE 61 on September 21st, 1860, by dispensation. At the time of his



death he was in command of Camp Verde, Texas, and ranked as Brevet Major of Cavalry.

ELLEN STUART BOWMAN, one of Capt. Samuel Bowman's daughters, married Rev. JAMES MAY, D. D., January 8th, 1829. James May was born in Chester county, Penn'a, October 1st, 1805. He graduated from Jefferson College, Penn'a, in 1823. Pursued his theological studies in the Protestant Episcopal Seminary at Alexandria, Virginia. Ordained Deacon by Bishop White, December 24th, 1826. Settled as Rector of St. Stephen's Church, Wilkesbarré (his first parish), in February, 1827, succeeding Rev. Enoch Huntington. In February, 1837, he became Rector of St. Paul's Church, Philadelphia, succeeding Rev. S. A. McCoskry, who had been elected to the Episcopate of Michigan. He continued as Rector of St. Paul's till June, 1840.

In July, 1842, Dr. May became Professor of Church History in the Seminary at Alexandria, where he had commenced his studies for the ministry. Here he remained until the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion. He was a devoted "Union man," and when he perceived the advances of secession he gathered about him such of his worldly possessions as he could, and prepared for his departure for the North. He was compelled to leave behind him his furniture, over three hundred volumes of his library, his pictures, etc. When the Union troops crossed the Potomac in May, 1861, for the occupation of Alexandria, they found the halls and houses on the hill vacant, and ready for their use. The rooms where Dr. May had lived were used for the Medical Department of "the Seminary Hospital." The Doctor took up his residence in Philadelphia, and became a Professor in the "Pennsylvania Training School for Students of Divinity," and also preached in various churches in and near the city. In the Fall of 1861 he was spoken of as the successor of Bishop Samuel Bowman, his brother-in-law, who had died in August previous. His last public

work was an important argument against slavery, published in pamphlet form in November, 1863.

Doctor May was made a Free Mason in Perseverance Lodge No. 21, Harrisburg, Penn'a, May 11th, 1827. He withdrew from this Lodge in December, 1827, and applying for membership in LODGE 61 was admitted February 4, 1828. At the same meeting he was elected to fill a vacancy in the office of Senior Warden, Bro. the Hon. John N. Conyngham being at the time Worshipful Master. On St. John the Evangelist's Day (December 27), 1828, and again on the same day in 1829, Brother May, at the request of LODGE 61, delivered a Masonic discourse at St. Stephen's Church before a large audience of Free Masons and the general public. He remained a member of the Lodge until the vacation of its Warrant in 1837. Upon the occasion of his death, which occurred at Philadelphia, December 18th, 1863, resolutions of respect and sorrow were passed by LODGE 61.

## GEN. ISAAC BOWMAN.

The father of ISAAC BOWMAN was Maj. Joseph Bowman, third child of Capt. Thaddeus Bowman, and brother of Capt. Samuel Bowman, whose biography precedes this.

Joseph Bowman was born in Lexington, Mass., February 8th, 1740. In November, 1764, he married Katherine Munroe, of Lexington.

Katherine was the sister of Ensign Robert Munroe, who was one of the six men killed at the battle of Lexington. He had served in the French wars, and was standard-bearer of his company at the battle of Louisbourg in 1758. He carried the old provincial flag of Massachusetts Bay. As it had once been planted in triumph on the walls of Louisbourg, Quebec, and Montreal, it was now raised in a New England village, among a band of brave men—some of whom had followed it to victory in distant fields, and now rallied beneath it in the bosom of their homes, determined, if duty called, to shed their blood in its defense. For a long time it was claimed that the blood of Robert Munroe was the first shed in the Revolution; but precedence as to time and place where blood was first shed is now generally granted to Westminster, Vt., where, more than a month before the Lexington affair, officers of the crown, in endeavoring to subdue a mob, caused the death of one William French. The event is recorded in an epitaph inscribed upon a slab of slate in the old burying-ground at Westminster.

“ Here William French his Body lies,  
For Murder his Blood for Vengeance Cries,  
King George the third his Tory crew  
tha with a bawl his head Shot threw.  
For Liberty and his Country's Good  
he Lost his Life, his Dearest Blood.”



GEN. ISAAC BOWMAN.



In 1765 Joseph and Katherine Bowman moved from Lexington to New Braintree, Worcester county, Mass., where they resided for the remainder of their lives—Joseph dying in January, 1818, and Katherine in April, 1824. They had eight children, Isaac, the subject of this sketch, who was born December 27th, 1773, at New Braintree, being the fourth child.

He was bred a farmer, and remained at home with his father until the year 1795. In that year, at the instance and invitation of his uncles, Samuel and Ebenezer Bowman, who were permanently and satisfactorily located in the Wyoming Valley, Penn'a, he determined to seek a home in that new country. Consequently he left New Braintree October 28th, 1795, and arrived at Wilkesbarré November 5th. Looking about him for some work or occupation in which to engage, he discovered the need in the Valley of a tanning and currying establishment. Knowing something of this vocation he made arrangements to engage in it, and for many years thereafter was a successful tanner and currier in Wilkesbarré.

For several years he was in public life, filling different offices in the civil and military institutions of the county with fidelity and ability, securing a widespread popularity. He was an active, ardent and energetic man, of a most kindly disposition, ever ready to aid in any measure calculated to benefit either individuals or the community at large.

He took especial interest in military matters, and this, of course, was natural, for both his father and grandfather were soldiers in the Revolutionary War. He began his military experience in July, 1798, as a non-commissioned officer in the "Wyoming Blues," of Wilkesbarré, Ebenezer Slocum, Captain. In October, 1798, he became Second Lieutenant, and in this position served for some time. In 1806 he was elected First Lieutenant of the "Blues," at that time a well-drilled and uniformed company of light infantry, and com-

manded by Joseph Slocum, who had been elected Captain early in 1803. In 1807 a declaration of war against Great Britain being anticipated, volunteers in the several States of the Union offered their services to the general government. The "Wyoming Blues," through their three chief officers, tendered their services in a patriotic communication to President Jefferson, to which he sent a flattering reply in his own handwriting. Shortly after this Lieutenant Bowman became Captain of the "Blues," and September 5th, 1814, he was elected Colonel of the 45th Regiment Pennsylvania Militia. This regiment became in 1815 the 2d Regiment Pennsylvania Militia, and was commanded by Colonel Bowman until 1821, in June of which year he was elected Brigadier General of the 2d Brigade, 8th Division, Pennsylvania Militia, which position he held till 1828. In that year he was elected Brigade Inspector of the same Brigade, for seven years. This was his last military service.

In May, 1810, he was elected a member of the Wilkesbarré Borough Council.

In the Summer of 1810 the Philadelphia Bank established a branch at Wilkesbarré—the first bank in Luzerne county. The banking-house was located on River street, below Market. Isaac Bowman was one of the sixteen directors appointed to conduct the affairs of the bank. Some of the other directors were, Ebenezer Bowman, Esq., Rosewell Welles, Calvin Wadhams, Benjamin Dorrance, Charles Miner, and Jesse Fell. Ebenezer Bowman, Esq., was chosen President of the Board of Directors, and John Bettle, Esq., of Philadelphia, was appointed Cashier.

November 14th, 1810, General Bowman was commissioned by Governor Snyder Coroner of Luzerne county for the term of three years. In 1814 he was appointed Collector of Taxes for Wilkesbarré. October 19th, 1819, he was commissioned by Governor Findlay Sheriff of Luzerne county for three years, having been elected to that office as

the candidate of the old Federal party, then in its decadence. He was appointed by Governor Wolf Recorder of Deeds and Register of Wills of Luzerne county, for a term of three years, February 17th, 1830; he was re-appointed for a second term January 21st, 1833; and by Governor Porter for a third term February 3d, 1839.

General Bowman was initiated into LODGE 61 June 1st, 1801, and for thirty-three years was an active member thereof. He took a deep interest in everything concerning Masonry, and was recognized by his Brethren as possessing a very thorough and accurate knowledge of the "work" and landmarks of the Craft. He was Senior Warden of the Lodge in 1804 and 1806, Junior Warden 1812 and 1813, Treasurer 1810, and Worshipful Master in 1805, 1811, 1814, 1817, and 1827; and very frequently, in other years, he presided in the East in the absence of the Worshipful Master. He also filled other stations of importance in the Lodge, and in February, 1823, was one of the representatives from the Lodge in the Grand Committee which met at Philadelphia under the sanction of the Grand Lodge.\*

He not only took pride in acquiring a knowledge of the secrets, art, and mystery of Free Masonry, and in instructing his Brethren therein, but he delighted to cultivate the charities of our ancient Institution, and the widows and orphans of departed Brethren found that he never forgot to aid the afflicted. April 9th, 1824, he withdrew from active membership in the Lodge, at which time the following resolution was adopted: "That the Lodge communicate to Bro. Gen. Isaac Bowman the thanks of the Lodge for his many and useful services in the Lodge, and their earnest desire for his felicity, until we meet on the Level of Time in the Mansions of the Grand Lodge on high." But when the spirit of anti-Masonry first began to be perceived in the

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\* See page 60, *ante*.



country, and its influence to be felt, Brother Bowman hastened to apply for re-instatement in the Lodge. This was effected December 4th, 1826, and at the same meeting he was elected to serve as Worshipful Master for the ensuing Masonic year.

The Lodge at that time was in a flourishing condition, and its most active members were such men as John N. Conyngham, George M. Hollenback, Jesse Fell, Garrick Mallery, Benjamin A. Bidlack, Andrew Beaumont, Charles D. Shoemaker, Benjamin Reynolds, and Pierce Butler.

General Bowman continued a member of the Lodge until its Warrant was vacated by the Grand Lodge in February, 1837. He was one of the petitioners to the Grand Lodge in 1843 for the restoration of the Warrant, and was appointed by the Grand Master to re-constitute and re-open the Lodge in January, 1844. He continued a member of the Lodge until December 27th, 1845, when he withdrew from active membership; whereupon a committee was appointed to express to Brother Bowman the regard entertained for him by the Lodge. The committee prepared a letter in the following form, which was adopted by the Lodge and presented to Brother Bowman:

“WILKESBARRÉ, *December 28th, 1845.*

“GEN. ISAAC BOWMAN.

“*Friend and Brother* :—Appointed as a committee by LODGE NO. 61, on the occasion of your application for leave to withdraw your membership, and to sever that relation which has subsisted between you and that Lodge these many years; and charged with the duty of expressing to you the sentiments awakened in the bosoms of its members in anticipating this painful separation, we feel sensibly the poverty of human language to express truly what the heart prompts. The past is full of pleasurable recollections of the uniform kindness, amenity, generosity, and honor with which you have sustained the character of a Mason in all its relations.

“Be assured, dear sir and Brother, that the Lodge deeply deplore the painful necessity that impels your separation from that Society which has been honored and embellished by your virtues, and

strengthened by your fidelity. Permit us, on behalf of the Lodge, to express the deep sympathy they feel in the recent suffering through which it has been the will of an inscrutable Providence you should pass, and the sincere hope they cherish that the sufferings will be speedily mitigated, and the evening of your days—which we devoutly pray may be long—may be gilded by health and hope, and soothed by the warm affection of friends.

“And, finally, through the favor of that Almighty Being, whose power all must obey, and who sets limits to the lives of all his creatures which they cannot pass,—when that great day shall arrive which sooner or later comes to us all, when we shall have finished our journey of life and passed ‘that bourne whence no traveller returns’—may we all find acceptance into those realms where all is order and harmony, where pain and sorrow come not, and where we may be permitted to dwell together in love forever.

“Affectionately and fraternally,

“ANDREW BEAUMONT,	} Committee.”
“PIERCE BUTLER,	
“JONATHAN BULKELEY,	

General Bowman had, by industry and thrift, accumulated much valuable real estate in and about Wilkesbarré. Unfortunately in his old age he endorsed notes and became security in a large amount for a friend, who, incurring heavy financial losses, met with disastrous failure in 1845. His failure caused that of General Bowman, and nearly all the property of the latter was swept away. This explains the reference to his “sufferings” in the foregoing letter.

On the occasion of the celebration by the Lodge of St. John the Baptist’s Day (June 24th), 1846, a committee was appointed to wait on Brother Bowman and invite him to attend and take part in the services and pleasures of the day as the especial guest of the Lodge.

Probably the last Masonic service performed by Brother Bowman was on the 17th of May, 1848. On that day, attended by twelve members of LODGE 61, he constituted St. John’s Lodge No. 233, A.Y. M., at Pittston, Luzerne county, and installed the officers thereof.

He died at Wilkesbarré July 30th, 1850. For several years prior to his death his previously uninterrupted good health had been broken by a gradual ossification of the lower extremities, accompanied by acute suffering. The removal of one of his limbs, below the knee, for a time interrupted the progress of the disease; but in the Spring of 1850 the other limb became seriously affected, and his death ensued.

His remains were accompanied to their final resting place in St. Stephen's church-yard by the largest concourse, and with the most abundant award of honors—civic and military—ever beheld in Wilkesbarré on a similar occasion. The two military companies of the town—the “Yeagers” and the “Artillerists”—commanded by Maj. Gen. E. W. Sturdevant, escorted the procession. The Brethren of LODGE 61, and other Lodges, appeared in full Masonic dress, and in large numbers, and Bro. the Hon. John N. Conyngham acted as Chaplain.

The following encomium of Brother Bowman is from *The Farmer and Journal* (Wilkesbarré) of August 7th, 1850:

“Transplanted at the early age of 21 years to scenes and associations so attractive to hardy and enterprising youth, he became one of the marked and leading spirits in a community which grew daily in importance and magnitude. He enjoyed, from nature, energies and endowments with which few are blessed. A constitution of iron was marked by a physical organization of remarkable perfection. A presence the most agreeable and attractive was added to an address that won favor from all. Frank, bold, manly and spirited, he was the charm of every circle in which he moved.

With a memory of remarkably retentive power, an intuitive sense of the ludicrous, and an elasticity of spirits that never flagged—and in themselves inspiring—there were few indeed who possessed a more genial power of communicating enjoyment to others.

In form and stature the model of a soldier, General Bowman possessed, naturally, a keen relish for military pursuits, and devoted much time, expense and attention to the local military organizations of the country. Free as air and water with his means, he was ever the idol of all whose tastes were similarly inclined.”

General Bowman was married April 9th, 1806, to Mary Smith of Weathersfield, Conn. They had five children, three of whom are now living. Mrs. Bowman died at Wilkesbarré in January, 1876, aged 95 years.

JAMES MUNROE BOWMAN, the eldest child, graduated from the West Point Military Academy in 1832. Jefferson Davis and Robert E. Lee were his fellow-students and intimate friends at the Academy. He died at Fort Wayne, Indian Territory, in July, 1839, being at the time First Lieutenant in the 1st U. S. Dragoons.

HORATIO BOWMAN, the second child, has resided for many years in Alton, Ill.

FRANCIS L. BOWMAN, third child, was the organizer and first Captain of the "Wyoming Artillerists," organized at Wilkesbarré in the Spring of 1842. In the Mexican War he served as Major of the 1st Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. Returning to Wilkesbarré, at the close of the war, he engaged in mercantile business. He also interested himself in military matters, and from 1849 to 1855 was Brigadier General of the 2d Brigade, 9th Division, Pennsylvania Militia, the position and rank formerly held by his father. In 1855, through the friendship of Jefferson Davis, then U. S. Secretary of War, he was commissioned Captain in the 9th U. S. Infantry.

He was made a Mason in LODGE 61 September 8th, 1851, was Secretary of the Lodge in 1852 and 1853, and Worshipful Master in 1855.

He died in Oregon in 1856, and was interred at Wilkesbarré with the honors of war and of Masonry.

SAMUEL BOWMAN, fourth child, was at one time Captain of the "Wyoming Artillerists," and in 1859 was elected Brigadier General of the brigade of Pennsylvania Militia first commanded by his father and afterwards by his brother; but owing to certain informalities with which the election

had been conducted it was declared illegal and void, and Captain Bowman was not commissioned General.

He was Lieutenant Colonel of the 8th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers in the three months' service in the War of the Rebellion. From December, 1867, to December, 1870, he was Clerk of the Courts of Luzerne county.

MARY L. BOWMAN, fifth child of General Bowman, resides in Wilkesbarré.

## COL. ELIPHALET BULKELEY.

The ancestor of the Bulkeleys of New England was the Rev. Peter Bulkeley, "the Puritan," born at Woodhill, Bedfordshire, England, January 31st, 1583, and of honorable and noble descent. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship, and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Divinity. He succeeded his father, Dr. Edward Bulkeley, in the living of Woodhill, where he remained for twenty-one years, until he was silenced for nonconformity by Archbishop Laud. On this he converted his estate into money, and about the year 1635 came with a few companions to America and settled in a place first named by them Concord (Middlesex county, Mass.).

From Neal's "History of the Puritans" we learn that "Peter Bulkeley was a thundering preacher, and a judicious divine, as appears by his treatise 'Of the Covenant,' which passed through several editions and was dedicated 'To the Church and Congregation at Concord,' and to the author's nephew 'the Rt. Hon. Oliver St. John, Lord Ambassador of England to the High and Mighty Lords, the States General of the United Provinces of the Netherlands; also Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.'" He also wrote some Latin poems which were published in Mather's History of New England.

He died at Concord March 9th, 1659.

Gershom Bulkeley—minister, soldier, surgeon, magistrate, and man of affairs—was the son of the Rev. Peter Bulkeley, and was born December 6th, 1636. He married in 1659 Sarah Chauncey, daughter of President Chauncey of Harvard College. He was the second minister of the church

at New London, Conn. In 1675 he acted as surgeon in the Narragansett War. He died at Weathersfield, Conn., December 2d, 1713.

The Rev. John Bulkeley, first minister of the church at Colchester, Conn., and one of the original proprietors of the town, was the son of Gershom Bulkeley. He graduated from Harvard College in 1699, and was ordained minister at Colchester December 20th, 1703. Shortly after his settlement there the people of the town (as the old records show) "voated to beuld a meeting hows of forty foots square provided that thare be money given enouf to procure the nailes and Glass." The following is another extract from the town records of Colchester: "Decr. 31: 1712. \* \* \* the towne voated & granted to the reverent mr bulkley for his salery for this yeare insuing sixty pownds as mony—further the town voted to add 8 pownds to mr bulkleys salery for the year now past which s<sup>d</sup> 8 pownds is to pay for his fire wood for the year Insewing."

The Rev. John Bulkeley was "skilled in physick, and an eminent divine, who ruled his church and the town with an iron hand." His wife was Patience Prentice, and they had twelve children, one of whom was the "Hon. Col. John Bulkeley, Esq., of Colchester, New London county, Conn.,—who for a number of years was a great honor to an uncommon variety of exalted stations in life." He was born April 19th, 1705, graduated from Yale College in 1726, and married October 29th, 1738, Mary, widow of Jonathan Gardiner, and third child of the Rev. Eliphalet Adams, M. A., pastor of the First Church of Christ, in New London, Conn. He was the son of the Rev. William Adams of Dedham, Mass., and died at New London, Conn., September 9th, 1753, after serving in the ministry for forty-three years and eight months.

Col. John Bulkeley married for his second wife Abigail Hastings, who presented him with one son, Charles, born

May 22d, 1752. Colonel Bulkeley was a man much like his father—a lawyer by profession, and also a physician. He represented the town of Colchester in the Connecticut Legislature for twenty-eight sessions, and was, for nine years before his death, one of the Governor's Assistants (the State Senators of the present day).

ELIPHALET BULKELEY, born at Colchester, Conn., August 8th, 1746, was the second son and fifth child of Col. John and Mary (Adams) Bulkeley.

After the requisite preliminary studies he entered Yale College—his father's Alma Mater—about the year 1762. In the college it was his fortune to have for his room-mate the celebrated Oliver Ellsworth,\* of whom it was often his delight, in after life, to repeat many interesting anecdotes. Like Ellsworth he did not graduate from the college, but remained there as a student only two or three years.

After leaving college he settled in Colchester, and September 16th, 1767, married his cousin Anne, daughter of Maj. Charles Bulkeley, of New London, Conn. At the age of twenty-seven he was commissioned a Captain in the Connecticut Militia, his commission reading as follows :

“JON<sup>TH</sup> TRUMBULL, ESQ., Capt. Gen'l and Commander-in-Chief of HIS MAJESTY'S COLONY OF CONNECTICUT in New England,

“To *Eliphalet Bulkeley*, Gent., GREETING: You being by the General Assembly of this Colony accepted to be a Captain of the 3d Com-

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\* OLIVER ELLSWORTH, a native of Connecticut, entered Yale College in 1762, at the age of seventeen years. He abandoned the college after a two years' residence, “in consequence of some boyish disgust or irregularity,” and entered “Nassau Hall,” Princeton, N. J., where he graduated in 1766.

In 1787 he was a member of the Convention for the formation of the Constitution of the United States, and as one of the foremost men of his state he was, in March, 1789, elected by the Connecticut Legislature to the first Senate of the United States.

From 1796 to 1800 he was, by appointment of President Washington, Chief Justice of the United States.



pany or train-band in the 12th Regiment in this Colony,—reposing special Trust and Confidence in your Loyalty, Courage, and Good Conduct, I do, by virtue of the Letters Patent from the Crown of England, to this Corporation, Me thereunto enabliing, appoint and empower you to take the said Company into your care and charge as their Captain, \* \* \* for HIS MAJESTY'S service. \* \* \*

“ Given under my hand and the Seal of this Colony, in Hartford, the 25th day of May, in the 13th year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lord GEORGE the Third, KING of Great Britain, &c., *Annoque Domini* 1773.”

“ By His Honor's Command, }  
Geo. Wyllys, Sec'y.” }

“ JON<sup>TH</sup> TRUMBULL.”

When the troubles between this country and Great Britain assumed a threatening aspect, Captain Bulkeley became a firm and spirited advocate of the rights of his native land; and in March, 1776, when the American troops were collecting to drive the British from Boston, he led a full company of sixty men to join the standard of Washington.

Having been appointed by the General Assembly of Connecticut “to be a captain of a company ordered to be raised for the defense of the Colony,” he was commissioned by Governor Trumbull June 10th, 1776; and May 29th, 1780, he was commissioned by the same, Lieutenant Colonel of the 25th Regiment of the Connecticut State Militia.

Colonel Bulkeley was very prominent in his day among the citizens of Colchester, and of New London county. Always faithful to his duty, very active and intelligent, extremely pleasant as a companion, he was respected and beloved. He held a commission of the peace in his native town for more than twenty years, and represented Colchester in the General Assembly of Connecticut during the years 1778, 1780, and from 1788 to 1794. As a member of the Assembly of 1789 he labored for the election of his old friend and college-mate, Oliver Ellsworth, as United States Senator from Connecticut.

In May, 1792, he was appointed, by Governor Huntington, “Notary Public in and for New London county.”

June 25th, 1799, the corner-stone of Free Masons' Hall, New London, Conn., was laid with imposing ceremonies. In less than a year the building was completed, and July 15th, 1800, Col. Eliphalet Bulkeley announced that he had "opened a house of entertainment at that elegant new building, Free Masons' Hall, New London, where the man of business, of pleasure, or the valetudinarian, may be equally gratified." Colonel Bulkeley kept "open house" in this place for several years.

In the Spring of 1807 he moved to Wilkesbarré, Penn'a, where his son Jonathan had settled a few years before, and here he resided until his death.

In 1810, and probably during 1808 and 1809, he kept the tavern owned by Isaac Carpenter at the north-west corner of the Public Square, Wilkesbarré, where now stands the "Luzerne House."

From May, 1814, to January, 1816, he was President of the Wilkesbarré Borough Council.

Colonel Bulkeley was very zealous and active as a Free Mason, and for a number of years stood in the foremost ranks of the Fraternity in this country. At a stated communication of Wooster Lodge No. 10, A. F. and A. M.,\* Colchester, Conn., January 6th, 1790, "the Worshipful Master proposed Col. Eliphalet Bulkeley to be made a Mason in this Lodge; and seeing his particular circumstances be such, the Lodge agree to dispense with the By Laws and 'make' him this evening. He was accordingly balloted for

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\* Wooster Lodge was constituted at Colchester, Conn., June 6th, 1781, its Charter having been granted January 23d, 1781, by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. The Grand Lodge of Connecticut was organized July 8th, 1789, Wooster Lodge being one of its subordinates. It was the fifth Lodge in seniority in the State. It ceased to work in 1838, and its Charter was burned in 1840. When the Lodge began work again in 1851 the Grand Lodge gave it the oldest number vacant—No. 10.

and accepted, and was, by the Worshipful Master's orders, immediately prepared and duly initiated into the First degree of Masonry, and paid for the degree £3, 3s., od." He was "passed" February 3d, 1790, paying 15s., and "raised" March 3d, 1790, paying 18s.

He was elected Junior Warden of the Lodge June 2d, 1790, (elections in the Connecticut jurisdiction then being held semi-annually,) and served one year; elected Worshipful Master May 4th, 1791, and served continuously in that office until June 4th, 1800, not being absent from a single meeting of the Lodge. In 1797 and 1798 he was R. W. Grand Junior Warden of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut.

He was also prominent in Royal Arch Masonry, and the first High Priest of Vanden Brock Chapter No. 5, Colchester, which received its Charter from the Grand H. R. A. Chapter of New York, April 9th, 1796.\* The old records of the Chapter show that the first meeting held (December 24th, 1795,) was a Mark Masters' Lodge, and that Companion Eliphalet Bulkeley was Master. He held the office of M. E. High Priest until 1800.

He is supposed to have been a Charter member of Washington Encampment No. 1, Knights Templar, of Connecticut, as his name appears on an old printed list of members and by-laws as having been one of "the first six Companions knighted at Colchester in July, 1796,"—but by whom is not positively known. It is believed, however, that the orders were conferred by the then Grand Master of England, Thomas Dunkerly, who was in Connecticut at that time, and had been there on one or two occasions previously. Meetings were held in Colchester in 1798 and 1799, and June 9th, 1801, four candidates were received

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\* The Grand H. R. A. Chapter of Connecticut was organized at Hartford May 17th, 1798, by the six subordinate Chapters (of which Vanden Brock was one) then at work in Connecticut.

and had conferred upon them "the degrees of Knight of the Red Cross, High Priest, and Sir Knight Templar."

At this meeting a code of by-laws was adopted, and officers elected—Sir Knight Col. Eliphalet Bulkeley being elected to the first office, then known as Captain General. The other officers were First Captain, Second Captain, Marshal, Treasurer, and Secretary. Sir Knight Bulkeley presided over Washington Encampment until May, 1806.\*

The first meeting of LODGE NO. 61 at which Brother Bulkeley was present, was a special meeting held April 17th, 1806, he being at the time on a visit to his son in Wilkesbarré; and "on invitation of the Lodge he delivered a lecture in the third degree, for which the Lodge returned sincere thanks." He affiliated with LODGE 61 September 8th, 1807—after he had taken up his residence in Wilkesbarré—and remained an active member thereof until his death.

On the festival of St. John the Baptist, 1815, he delivered an address before the Lodge and the public in the "Meeting House," Wilkesbarré.†

Brother Bulkeley died at Wilkesbarré January 11th, 1816, aged 69 years and 5 months. His wife had died only nine days previously, aged 69 years.

The following is from a brief obituary published in the Wilkesbarré *Gleaner* at the time of his death:

"His situation in life had given him a perfect opportunity to study character and to learn human nature, and well had he improved it. Full of anecdotes, and having a peculiarly pleasant manner of relating them, he was a living volume of interesting biography. The young were instructed by his conversation, and the old delighted.

"The Ancient and Honorable Institution of Masonry found in him a distinguished votary. By his assiduity the deepest and most profound mysteries were fathomed, and to those who were found worthy, ex-

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\* The regalia and jewel worn by Sir Knight Bulkeley as Captain General, are now in the possession of his grandson, Bro. Dr. J. E. Bulkeley, of Wilkesbarré.

† See page 47, *ante*.

plained. He presided for a number of years over the Encampment of Knights Templar in Connecticut, and there was no degree known on this side of the Atlantic of which he was not a member."

Colonel Bulkeley had four sons and seven daughters. He was the first man in Colchester who indulged in the extravagance of giving his children *two names!*

JOHN CHARLES BULKELEY was the eldest son, born August 8th, 1772. He had a son Eliphalet, who married Lydia S. Morgan, of Salem, Conn., June 31st, 1830, and became distinguished as a lawyer, being at one time a Judge of the Superior Court of Connecticut. He invested largely, about thirty years ago, in the Ætna Life Insurance Company of Hartford, when its stock was worth but little. He took the presidency of the company, and by good management brought the stock up to pay 24 per cent dividends, and to sell for \$320 per share. He died very wealthy.

He had three sons: Hon. William H. Bulkeley, Lieutenant Governor of Connecticut from January 1881 to January 1883, and now a prominent merchant in Hartford, Conn.; Hon. Morgan Bulkeley, President of the Ætna Life Insurance Company, and now serving his third term as Mayor of Hartford; the third son was killed in the War of the Rebellion.

ELIPHALET ADAMS BULKELEY, Colonel Bulkeley's third son, was for many years a resident of Luzerne county, Penn'a. He was conspicuous as an anti-Mason during the "Dark Age" of Free Masonry, and in 1835 was the anti-Masonic candidate for Sheriff of Luzerne county.

FRANCES BULKELEY, the ninth child, was twice married; first to Francis McShane, Esq., of Philadelphia, who died in 1813; second to Col. Henry F. Lamb, a well-known resident of Wilkesbarré for a number of years.

JULIA BULKELEY, the tenth child, married Steuben Butler, Esq., of Wilkesbarré.\*

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\* *Vide* note to sketch of Judge Conyngham, *post*.

JONATHAN BULKELEY, the second son of Colonel Bulkeley, was born at Colchester, Conn., July 8th, 1777. He was warranted as a midshipman in the United States Navy January 2d, 1800, and assigned to the *Trumbull*, an eighteen-gun sloop, commanded by his cousin Capt. David Jewett.\* This was during the *quasi-war* against the French.

Mr. Bulkeley remained on the *Trumbull* until July 10th, 1801, when he was discharged from the service under the "Peace Establishment Act."

In 1802 he came to Wilkesbarré, Penn'a, where he located and went into business. A few years later he removed to what is now Wyoming county, Penn'a, and resided near Tunkhannock until 1812, when he returned to Wilkesbarré.

In October, 1815, he was elected and commissioned Cap-

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\* Capt. DAVID JEWETT was the grandson of the Rev. David Jewett, who, having been employed as a missionary among the Mohegan Indians, was, in 1738, invited to become the minister of the Congregational Church at New London, Conn. No minister in the country stood higher among his own flock, or in the esteem of his brethren, than Mr. Jewett. In 1756 he obtained leave of absence from his congregation for several months, being called "by the Providence of God to go into the army as chaplain." This was a service to which he was afterwards very often called, not only during the French War, but in that of the Revolution. His animated manner and his energetic language made him very popular as an army chaplain.

His wife was Patience Phillips, granddaughter of the Rev. George Phillips, first pastor of the church of Watertown, Mass. Though laboring under the disadvantage of having but one hand, it is said that she could use the needle and the distaff, and perform all the other duties of an active housewife as well as most women with two hands.

Dr. David Hibbard Jewett, of the North Parish of New London, Conn., was the son of the Rev. David and Patience Jewett. He served as surgeon in the American army during most of the Revolutionary War. His wife was Patience, daughter of Major Charles, and granddaughter of the Rev. John Bulkeley, first minister of Colchester. Their son, David Jewett, was born June 17th, 1772, in what is now Montville, New London county, Conn. He read law under Governor Griswold, and June 6th, 1799, was commissioned Master Commandant in the U. S. Navy, to take rank from April 6th, 1799. He was dis-

tain of the Cavalry Company "attached to the 2d Regiment Penn'a Militia." In 1822 he was elected Sheriff of Luzerne county, and served in that office until 1825.

He was made a Mason in Wooster Lodge No. 10, Colchester, Conn., January 21st, 1800. He affiliated with LODGE No. 61, Wilkesbarré, June 21st, 1814, and at the time of his death, which occurred at Wilkesbarré March 1st, 1867, he was the oldest surviving member of this Lodge.

February 8th, 1823, he married Elizabeth Simons, a resident of Wilkesbarré, but born in Dublin, Ireland. They had two sons and four daughters.

Jonathan Eliphalet, the eldest child, was born in Wilkesbarré, November 16th, 1823. He graduated from Dickinson College, Carlisle, Penn'a, in 1842, receiving the degree of A. M. in 1845. In 1846 he graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia.

He served three years as surgeon in the Union Army, during the War of the Rebellion, and before and since that has practiced his profession in Wilkesbarré. He is a mem-

charged from the Navy June 8th, 1801, under the "Peace Establishment Act."

After service in the merchant marine of New York, Captain Jewett entered the service of Chili, and fought for her independence. Subsequently, he became "Brigadier General Effective of the Armada of the Empire of Brazil," which position he held for a number of years, being in close confidential relations with the Emperor, Dom Pedro I. In 1827 he married Mrs. Eliza Mactier, daughter of Alderman Augustus H. Lawrence, of New York. On leave of absence he lived with his family at Wilkesbarré, Penn'a, where, in 1830, his son—an only child—was born; now Rev. A. D. L. Jewett, D. D., of New York City. About 1836 Commodore Jewett returned to Rio de Janeiro, where he died in July, 1842.

Elizabeth, wife of Phineas Waller, and mother of Rev. David J. Waller of Bloomsburg, Penn'a, and Nancy, wife of the late Hon. Oristus Collins of Wilkesbarré, were sisters of Commodore Jewett.

ber of the " Pennsylvania State Medical Society " (was Vice-President in 1873), the " American Medical Association," and the " Luzerne County Medical Society."

He is a member of LODGE NO. 61 (having been initiated therein February 6th, 1855), Shekinah R. A. Chapter No. 182, Wilkesbarré, Mt. Moriah Council No. 10, R. S-E. and S. M., and Crusade Commandery, No. 12, K. T., Bloomsburg, Penn'a. He was Secretary of Shekinah Chapter from December, 1858, to December, 1859.

Jonathan Bulkeley's second son, and youngest child, is Charles L. Bulkeley, Esq., of Wilkesbarré, and his third daughter is the wife of Asa R. Brundage, Esq., a well-known citizen of Wilkesbarré, and a member of the Bar of Luzerne county.

On pages 254—261 of Vol. XIII. of the *Magazine of American History* (New York, 1885,) is an article—written by the author of this book—entitled " An Old Masonic Charter." It is a narrative of certain incidents and occurrences with which Colonel Bulkeley, Jonathan Bulkeley, and the *Trumbull* were connected in the year 1800. With certain emendations and additions the article is herewith republished.

#### AN OLD MASONIC CHARTER.

While engaged in historical researches, a few months since, I discovered an interesting document, ancient but well preserved, though discolored and marked by the hand of time. It appears, on its face, to be a Warrant or Charter granted by the highest Masonic authority in France to a number of Brethren in the Island of St. Domingo, constituting them a Lodge by the title of " Chosen Brethren," and bearing date " 3d day of the 3d week of the 5th month in the year of Light 5774, *Annoque Domini* 1774." It is printed on a sheet of parchment, from an elaborately and



artistically engraved plate, 18x19 inches in size. It reads as follows :

“À LA GLORIE DU GRAND ARCHITECTE DE L'UNIVERS

SOUS LES AUSPICES ET AU NOM DU SÉRÉNISSIME GRAND

MAITRE, LE GRAND ORIENT DE FRANCE A TOUS

LES MAÇONS REGULIERS *UNION, FORCE, SALUT.*

“Sur la demande présentée la premier jour de la premier Semaine du cinquième mois de l'An de la vraie lumière Cinq mil Sept cent soixante et quatorze, par les frères composant la loge des *Frères Choisis* à l'Orient du fond des négres Isle St. Dominique à l'effet d'Obtenir du GRAND ORIENT des Constitutions pour leur loge sous le dit titre ; Vû la décision de la Chambre des Provinces du sixième jour de la seconde Semaine du cinquième mois de la presente année.

“Nous avons constitué et constituons à perpétuité par ces présentes à l'Orient du fond des négres Isle St. Dominique une loge de St. Jean sous le titre distinctif des *Frères Choisis* pour la dte loge \* \* † à se livrer aux travaux de l'Art Royal à la charge par \* \* de se conformer exactement aux Statuts et reglemens faits et à faire en notre GRAND ORIENT et être inscrite sur le tableau des loges regulieres de France à la date du troizième jour de la seconde Semaine du troizième mois de l'An de la vraie lumiere cinq mil Sept cent soixante et treize. Epoque des constitutions que le GRAND ORIENT \* \* \* : Regularisant les travaux de cette loge à l'epoque du vingt neuvième jour du troizième mois 5772.

“*En foi* de quoi nous luy avons délivré ces présentes qui ont été expédiées au GRAND ORIENT DE FRANCE de Sçellées et Timbrées des Sceaux et Timbre de l'Ordre signées de nous et contre-signées par notre Secrétaire Général le troisième jour de la troisième Semaine du cinquième mois de l'An de la vraie lumière cinq mil Sept cent soixante et quatorze.”

The Warrant is signed by “Le Duc de Luxembourg, Grand Maitre,” “Le Baron de Toussaint, Secrétaire Gén-

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† The stars in the above copy indicate obliterated words on the original parchment.

éral," and by the members of three Boards or Councils denominated "Chambre d'Administration," "Chambre de Paris," and "Chambre des Provinces." Among the signatures of the members of the last-named Council is that of the celebrated Doctor Guillotine, the reputed inventor of the Guillotine. The Warrant also bears a certificate of registry "en la Chambre de Paris," signed by "S. Morin, Secrétaire."\*

The history of this old document was not known to the person in whose possession I found it. Within the last few months, however, after investigations diligently made at Hartford, New London, and Norwich, Conn., I have developed the following facts and incidents.

All readers of American history will remember that in the year 1797 the difficulties of the United States Government with France, consequent upon the ratification of Jay's treaty with Great Britain, reached a point little short of war. July 17th, 1798, Congress disannulled our treaties with France, and declared them to be no longer binding upon the United States. The same year additions were made to our regular army, and in 1799 a provisional army was raised and General Washington was created Commander-in-chief. The principal theatre of operations of this army was in the State of New Jersey, if I mistake not.

Early in 1800 acts were passed by Congress further suspending commercial intercourse with France and its de-

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\* Stephen Morin was a Jew, who, in 1761, was appointed by the "Grand Lodge and Sovereign Grand Council," convened at Paris, Grand Inspector to "establish in every part of the world the Perfect and Sublime Masonry." He proceeded in 1762 to the island of St. Domingo, where he resided for a number of years, and executed his delegated authority for propagating the "*hauts grades*" throughout the New World, personally and by deputation. Thus the island of St. Domingo is of special interest to Free Masons, as having been the first home in the Western Hemisphere of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and the source of Sublime Free Masonry in America.

pendencies, and continuing in force the act authorizing the defense of American merchant vessels against French depredations. Provision was also made for the increase and the better government of the Navy. In May, 1799, preparations were begun at Norwich, New London county, Conn., for building for the Federal government a sloop of war, to be commanded by David Jewett, Esq. The keel was laid in September following, at the ship-yard of Jedediah Willett, and the work of construction was carried on with great energy and haste under the direction of Mr. Joseph Howland, agent for the government. The labors of the workmen were not suspended during Sundays, and scarcely through the night hours, until finally, in the latter part of November, 1799, the work was completed and the boat ready for launching. She was, altogether, a remarkably strong, well-built sloop, being completely coppered, and pierced for eighteen twelve-pounder guns.

In 1777 Willett had constructed a Continental ship which was named *Trumbull* in honor of "Brother Jonathan" Trumbull, at that time Governor of Connecticut, and it was determined to give the same name to this latest product of the Norwich ship-yard, not only in memory of the old boat but in honor of Jonathan Trumbull—son of "Brother Jonathan"—the then Governor of Connecticut.

The figure-head of the *Trumbull* was an effigy of the Governor with his left foot on a cannon, the United States flag furled by his side, and a drawn sword in his right hand. The launch took place on the 26th of November, between ten and eleven o'clock in the morning, and was graced with the Governor's presence. Amid the acclamations of thousands of spectators, the new sloop glided into the water easily and gracefully. Her appearance was majestic, and commanded the admiration of the best judges.

She was taken down the Thames to New London, but when half a league below Norwich she grounded, and it

was two days before she was again afloat. She was armed, equipped, and manned at New London, and lay in the harbor there until March 7th, 1800, when she sailed for New York, under command of David Jewett, Master Cammandant. A few days after reaching New York, Commander Jewett received orders to join the United States squadron cruising in the vicinity of the West Indies. He immediately set sail, and in about two weeks reached the St. Domingo station.

On the 24th of April the *Trumbull* captured the French schooner *Peggy*, bound from Port Republicain (Port-au-Prince) to Bordeaux, having on board thirty-five tons of coffee and seventy barrels of sugar; armed with six guns and manned by eleven men. This was the first prize taken by the *Trumbull*, and it was sent to New London, arriving there May 25th.

In June, 1799, in the midst of the Franco-American maritime hostilities, commercial intercourse was reopened by the United States with St. Domingo, the inhabitants of which island, having thrown off the French yoke, had been for some months under the rule of Toussaint L'Ouverture—a pure negro—essaying to organize an independent republic. But in May, 1799, Rigaud and Pétion, two able and educated mulattoes, becoming jealous of the ascendancy of Toussaint, had succeeded in raising an insurrection among the mulattoes. Rigaud, who had served in the French army in this country in the War of the Revolution, and who at this time was “General of Brigade, and Commander of the forces of the Republic in the Southern Department of St. Domingo,” raised the standard of revolt, and usurped the government of affairs in the South and West of the island, where the mulattoes were most numerous. The favorable reception given by Toussaint to the English, was the plea urged by Rigaud in defense of his conduct. The real object of con-

tention was power—the one being resolved to preserve the supreme command, the other equally desirous to possess it.

When the *Trumbull* arrived at the St. Domingo station, in April, 1800, the two chiefs, Toussaint and Rigaud, were carrying on an exterminating war against each other, which had been in progress for nearly a year. About the end of July Toussaint was very successful against his adversary, and after a siege captured Aquin, a southern maritime town, and got possession of Rigaud's portmanteau and papers, whereby the weak situation of the insurgents was exposed. Rigaud, finding himself closely pursued, sent a deputation with a flag of truce to Toussaint. Forced to consent to depart from the island within two or three days, Rigaud and a large number of his officers, with their families, embarked on two armed vessels at Aux Cayes the 2d of August, and immediately set sail. The vessel on which Rigaud was a fugitive was a twenty-two-gun brig, and it reached the island of St. Thomas in safety, although three United States sloops of War—the *Augusta*, *Trumbull* and *Herald*—were cruising near Aux Cayes. The other fleeing vessel—*La Vengeance*—was not so fortunate, for on the morning of August 3d she was captured by the *Trumbull* just outside the harbor of Jacquemel.

*La Vengeance* was a French schooner, pierced for ten-carriage guns, but armed with eight four-pounders. She was commanded by Citizen Panoyoty, who held his commission as Commander from General Rigaud. There were on board the schooner in the neighborhood of 140 persons, all natives of St. Domingo, and people of color, sixty or seventy of whom were officers. Among them were D'Artignave, Chef de Brigade, Commandant of the town of Jeremie and its dependencies; one Adjutant General, and the principal part of Rigaud's *état major*. Several bags of papers, containing, among other things, General Rigaud's archives

and military correspondence, were found on the schooner; also \$8,974.96 in gold and silver coin, some gold and silver plate, and a quantity of valuable wares and merchandise.

Three days after the capture of *La Vengeance* the *Trumbull* captured a large open boat in which were General Lyse, Commandant of Petit Trou, with his family and several officers. The prisoners, and cargo, consisting of forty bags of coffee, were taken on board the *Trumbull* and the boat sunk.

About the 20th of August the *Trumbull* and her prize, *La Vengeance*, set sail for the United States.

At the time of the capture of *La Vengeance* the *Trumbull* was under the command of Commodore Alexander Murray, Commander of the St. Domingo station. Some six weeks after the capture he received from Toussaint L'Ouverture a letter, of which the following is a translation:

“ 16 Sepr. 1800.

“ I have received, worthy Commander, your favor of the 28th August, ult., and am impressed with the grateful sense of the marks of kindness and civility you have been pleased to show me. It gives me pleasure to be informed of your laudable instructions for preserving a good understanding between the respective officers of this island and the United States; it being the means of rendering both countries happy. I cherished the hope that, in the number of prisoners taken by the *Trumbull*, certain persons might have been sent to me, from whom I might receive some useful information. Those I allude to I insinuated to Dr. Stevens\* at the interview we had at Port Republicain, requesting that this favor might be solicited of the United States. They are the least culpable; the rest must abide by the consequences.”

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\*Dr. Edward Stevens, United States Consul at Cape François, St. Domingo, in 1800.

The *Trumbull* and *La Vengeance* arrived in the harbor of New London, Conn., on Saturday September 13th, 1800. The captured Haytians were delivered over to the United States authorities as prisoners of war, and on September 19th, seventeen of them were sent to Norwich, Conn., eighty-four were marched to Hartford under escort of the independent company of militia commanded by Captain Smith, and the remainder were imprisoned in the New London jail.

September 17th the Hon. Pierpont Edwards,\* United States Attorney for the district of Connecticut, filed in the United States District Court at Hartford a libel "in behalf of the United States, and David Jewett, Esq., commander of the public armed vessel called the *Trumbull*—and the other officers and men of said vessel—against the schooner *La Vengeance*, her tackle, apparel, and cargo." Hon. Richard Law, Judge of the Court, filed a decree on the 9th of October, as follows: "This Court having heard the complaint of the libellants as stated in their libel, and caused proclamation to be made, and no person appearing to claim the property libelled, or to show cause why the same should not be condemned; and this Court having seen the papers found on board *La Vengeance*, and heard the evidence and exhibits of the libellants, do find the facts stated in said libel to be true as therein stated, and that the schooner *La Vengeance* is an armed French vessel of inferior force to the *Trumbull*, and that said schooner and all her lading, and the goods and effects on board are French property. Whereupon this Court is of the opinion that said schooner *La Vengeance*, her guns, tackle, and apparel, and her lading, and the goods and effects on board at the time of her capture, are good and lawful prize, and as such ought to be con-

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\* Son of Rev. Jonathan Edwards, President of Princeton College, N. J. He was the first Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of F. and A. M. of Connecticut.

demned to and for the use of the United States and the captors. \* \* \* ” On the 29th of October the schooner and her cargo were sold at public sale by the U. S. Marshal, at Howland and Alley's wharf, New London, and \$4,260.70 were realized, which, added to the amount of gold and silver coin found on the schooner, gave the sum of \$13,235.66 for distribution.\*

Among the prisoners sent to Norwich was a mulatto who had been a Lieutenant under Rigaud. His name was Jean Pierre Boyer, and he was a native of Port-au-Prince, where he was born in 1776. In his possession, at the time of his capture, were found a complete set of the regalia and jewels of a Masonic Lodge, and a variety of Masonic documents, such as forms for admission to the Fraternity, catechisms of the various degrees from an Entered Apprentice up to Perfect Master, communications from the Grand Orient at Paris, and the Warrant or Charter hereinbefore referred to and now in the possession of the writer of this.

These documents were delivered into the hands of Col. Eliphalet Bulkeley, then residing in New London, and were by him retained as curiosities.

The prisoners at Norwich were treated in the most humane and benevolent manner. Wholesome food and comfortable winter clothing were provided for them ; they had the privilege of the jail limits, and were allowed to stroll about the town. It being ascertained by the Brethren of Somerset Lodge No. 34, Free and Accepted Masons,† that Lieutenant Boyer was a Free Mason, he was taken in charge by the

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\* The *Trumbull* was sold by the U. S. Government in May, 1801, for \$26,500.

† Somerset Lodge No. 34, F. and A. M., was constituted at Norwich in 1794, with elaborate ceremonies. The services were held at the Meeting House in the town plot, and the Right Rev. Bro. Samuel Seabury, D. D., (the first Episcopal Bishop in America) preached a sermon from Hebrews iii., 4. The Lodge still flourishes.



Lodge, supplied with whatever he needed, and placed to board in the family of Diah Manning, a member of the Lodge, all expenses being defrayed by the Lodge.

During Boyer's stay in Norwich he frequently attended the meetings of Somerset Lodge. He was a young man of superior natural abilities, and his mind was very considerably cultivated and improved by education. "Most of his leisure time at Norwich he employed in perfecting himself in the English language, and at his departure from the town he cut from a piece of linen his name, marked at full length, and gave it to one of the young members of the family that had assisted him in his lessons. 'Keep this,' he said, 'and perhaps some day you may send it to me in a letter, and I will remember you.'"

In April, 1800, negotiations for the settlement of existing difficulties had begun at Paris between envoys of the United States and France, and on the 3d of September a "Convention" was signed. Among other things provision was made for the protection of the commerce of the United States against such depredations as had been made upon it by French privateers, under sanction of the French Government, and which had led to the rupture between the nations. In February, 1801, the "Convention," with the exception of two of its articles, was sanctioned and ratified by the U. S. Government, but it was not until March 18th that President Jefferson sent Representative Dawson to France with the ratification.

In the latter part of April intelligence was received in the United States that France had ratified the treaty.

Early in May the prisoners of war at Norwich, Hartford, and New London were sent to New York City and thence to Guadeloupe. This island was then in possession of the French, and during the years 1799 and 1800 a number of American seaman, who had been captured by French vessels, were imprisoned in the dungeons of Guadeloupe.

Boyer made his way to France where he was well received by Napoleon, then First Consul, and from whom he obtained a commission in General Le Clerc's expedition, which sailed for St. Domingo in January, 1802.

After the annihilation of the French authority in St. Domingo the island remained in the hands of the blacks, and the political struggles amongst them, which followed that event, ended in the establishment of an arbitrary regal government (styled imperial) with Christophe—King Henry I.—at the head, at Cape François in the northern part of the island; and an elective or republican form at Port-au-Prince, in the south, under President Pétion. Boyer was an adherent of Pétion, and on the death of the latter, in 1818, he was named President of the Haytian Republic. In 1820 Christophe, having become involved in differences with his subjects, shot himself, and the two parts of the island were then reunited under the general name of the Republic of Hayti, and Jean Pierre Boyer was made President.

He carried on his government until 1842, when a violent insurrection overthrew his power and compelled him to take refuge in Jamaica. He died in Paris in 1850.

In 1819 President Boyer sent a handsome gratuity, \$400, to each of the two families in Norwich, in which he had been treated with especial kindness while a prisoner of war; and at the same time he presented £500 sterling to "The Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society."

General Boyer-Bazelais, an accomplished politician and writer, and a nephew of President Boyer, was the leader of the insurgents in the rebellion against the government which prevailed in Hayti in 1883.

Colonel Bulkeley retained the "Boyer" Charter in his possession until a short time before his death when he transferred it to the Hon. David Scott of Wilkesbarré, Penn'a.

Early in 1821 the circumstances under which *La Vengeance* was captured, the treatment of the crew, and the

disappearance of the Masonic Charter, etc., were the subjects of considerable speculation in the newspapers of Baltimore, Hartford, Philadelphia, and other places. The matter was discussed in LODGE 61,\* and Brother Scott informed the Lodge that the Warrant was in his possession, having been given to him by Brother Bulkeley some years before.

The Warrant remained in the possession of Brother Scott until his death in 1839, when it passed into the hands of his daughter, Mrs. Marietta Watson. With her it remained nearly forty-four years, and then was presented to the writer of this.

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\* See page 50, *ante*.



ARNOLD COLT, ESQ.



## ARNOLD COLT, ESQ.

Sir John Coult, or Colt, an English peer, it is believed was the remote ancestor, of the Colts of New England. The name of the family was spelled Coult as late as the year 1760.

Deacon Benjamin Coult early settled in Lyme, New London county, Conn. His wife was Miriam Harris. Their eldest son, Capt. Harris Coult (born February 19th, 1731), lived in Lyme, where he carried on farming and the manufacture of scythes. He married Elizabeth Turner, who bore him eleven children. He died at Lyme March 5th, 1797.

ARNOLD COLT, the subject of this memoir, was the second son and child of Captain Harris and Elizabeth (Turner) Colt, and was born at Lyme, Conn., September 10th, 1760. He learned the trade of a blacksmith and of a general worker in iron, and in the year 1786 immigrated to the Wyoming Valley. His elder brother, Harris, was at Wyoming as early as 1774, at least, where he acted as Surveyor and Agent in laying out lands of the Susquehanna proprietors under the direction of Zebulon Butler, Obadiah Gore, Jr., and Nathan Denison, Committee. Captain Colt, the father, owned a "right" of land in Wilkesbarré, which, in April, 1772, was "manned" by one Aaron Wilder.

In February, 1788, "in consideration of that natural love and affection" which he bore to his "beloved son Arnold," Captain Colt granted and confirmed unto him the "right" of land in Wilkesbarré, aforesaid. Just a month previously to this Arnold had married Lucinda Yarrington, daughter of Abel Yarrington, one of the early Wyoming settlers.\*

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\* ABEL YARRINGTON came to Wyoming from Stonington, Conn., in 1772, with his wife and three children—Lucinda, John, and Peter.

Early in March, 1790, Mr. Colt was chosen Town Clerk of Wilkesbarré, and on the 24th of the same month he was appointed, by the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, Collector of Excise for Luzerne county, to hold the office until the appointment should be legally revoked. A new Constitution for Pennsylvania being adopted in 1790,

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Here he passed through the severe trials of subduing the wilderness, maintaining the eagerly contested right of settlement, and encountering the subsequent horrors of British and Indian invasion.

The Westmoreland records of 1778, associating his name with the Denisons and Gores, the Jamesons and Franklins, of the day, note his appointment to two offices at the same town-meeting, viz.: Collector of taxes, and keeper of the Wilkesbarré and Kingston ferry.

The ferry was kept opposite Northampton street, and the old ferry-house stood on the western or Kingston bank of the river, some seven or eight rods below the present bridge; the road to the ferry running through the "flats," on the line between Kingston and Plymouth townships. In Wilkesbarré and Kingston were situated the two main forts that defended the Valley, hence it was of the utmost importance that the ferry between these two townships should be in the care of an experienced and prudent man, with skill to guide his craft by night or day, amid ice or floods, and all the alarms and incidents of war. At the time of the invasion the duty was in an especial degree arduous and responsible. Mr. Yarrington remained at his post on the day of the massacre to the latest hour he could be useful, and until the yell of the approaching savages sounded in his ears. He then took his family in the ferry-boat, descended the river, and found welcome and safety among the benevolent inhabitants at Sunbury.

Subsequently Mr. Yarrington kept a house of entertainment—probably the first one in Wilkesbarré—on River street, below Market, where now stands the old Conyngham homestead.

From 1790 to 1793, and 1795 to 1801, he was Coroner of Luzerne county; and for several years he was Treasurer of the county. He was generally known or addressed as "Deacon." He was a Free Mason, but not a member of LODGE 61.

Peter Yarrington, the youngest child of Abel Yarrington, was born in 1770. In early manhood he was an agent for Matthias Hollenback in trading with the Indians in the vicinity of Tioga Point. He was once captured by them, and retained a prisoner four years. Subse-

Governor Mifflin, in September, 1791, re-appointed Mr. Colt Excise Officer, to collect "sundry sums of money due to the Commonwealth for arrearages of excise, and sundry forfeitures not yet exacted." On the same day that he was appointed Excise Officer he received from the Governor the appointment of Justice of the Peace for Wilkesbarré township, to hold office during good behavior.

He served as Ensign in the company of infantry commanded by Capt. Samuel Bowman which was sent into western Pennsylvania in 1794 to assist in quelling the "Whisky Insurrection."\*

In December, 1795, he removed with his family to Tioga Point, Luzerne county (now Athens, Bradford county), where he kept tavern for nearly three years, and at the same time performed the duties of Justice of the Peace. While residing there he was elected (November, 1798,) Sheriff of Luzerne county for the term of three years, and soon thereafter he returned to Wilkesbarré.

In 1799 he was United States Assessor for Luzerne county.

In May, 1801, he gave notice to the public, through the columns of *The Wilkesbarré Gazette*, that on the first of June

quently he learned the trade of a blacksmith, and for many years kept his shop in Wilkesbarré, where Franklin street now intersects South street.

In 1794 he was fifer in Capt. Samuel Bowman's company sent to aid in quelling the "Whisky Insurrection" in western Pennsylvania.

He was Constable of Wilkesbarré borough and township in 1810. He was a member of LODGE 61, having been initiated June 1st, 1801.

Abel Yarrington died at Wilkesbarré June 27th, 1824, aged 84 years and 6 months, and Peter Yarrington died November 26th, 1826, aged 56 years and 9 months.

Mr. Dilton Yarrington, a well-known citizen of Carbondale, Lackawanna county, Penn'a, is a son of Peter Yarrington. He was born in Wilkesbarré in 1803.

\*See page 151, *ante*.



following he would "open a house of entertainment on the banks of the Susquehanna, in the house lately occupied by Thomas Wright, Esq." This was on the spot where the Wyoming Valley Hotel now stands. The tavern was duly opened by Sheriff Colt, and was kept by him for several years.

From 1801 to 1804 he was one of the Commissioners of Luzerne county.

For years the only way in which merchandise could be transported from Philadelphia to Wilkesbarré was by land to Middletown, ninety-eight miles, or to Harrisburg, over one hundred miles, and then by boats up the Susquehanna about one hundred and twenty miles. In April, 1787, Col. Timothy Pickering wrote to Gen. Peter Muhlenberg, Philadelphia, the following letter:

" \* \* \* Since I saw you this afternoon I have consulted with Colonel Denison on the subject of a road to Wyoming, and we are clearly of the opinion that it will not be expedient to open one until the country is further explored. We have such information as to induce us to believe that a road may be cut from the Water Gap of Lehigh to Wilkesbarré, without ascending or descending a single mountain. \* \* \* A road through a swamp or morass, when once well made, will last an age, and is passed with loaded teams with perfect ease. But what is called the Great Swamp is generally *hard ground*; and all the miry parts on the present route (being what is called Sullivan's road), which is by no means deemed an eligible one, would not together exceed two miles. \* \* \*"

The old road, known as "the Sullivan road," was so execrable that language could not describe it. In 1802 the turnpike was projected from Wilkesbarré—through the "Shades of Death" and the "Great Swamp"—to Easton, on the Delaware, sixty miles away. In the then situation of the country—the whole population poor—the undertaking was bold and hazardous. Arnold Colt, however, with courageous enterprise, took the heaviest contracts and proceeded to the work with determined energy. It was chiefly through his exertions that the first twenty-nine miles of the

road, reckoning from Wilkesbarré, were completed in 1806. Soon thereafter the whole distance from Wilkesbarré to the Wind Gap, forty-six miles, was finished at a cost of \$75,000.

It would be useless to go into the particulars of disappointments which human prudence could not guard against, and misfortunes which no wisdom could avert,—but when the road was finished Mr. Colt had lost all the accumulations of his early life, and a large sum of money was still due from the turnpike company to him. He was, in that (then) great undertaking, a public benefactor far beyond the general acknowledgment or impression. He was a member of the first Board of Managers of the road, and continued in the Board for about fifteen years. The Easton and Wilkesbarré turnpike was for many years the main, almost the exclusive, thoroughfare between the entire Wyoming region and south-eastern Pennsylvania.

Mr. Colt was a member of the first Borough Council of Wilkesbarré, elected in May, 1806.

From 1807 to 1811 he was a Trustee of the Wilkesbarré Academy.

In the Summer of 1809 he moved into Monroe county, Penn'a, and began keeping a tavern near Stoddartsville, on the Easton and Wilkesbarré Turnpike. He continued there three or four years at least.

In October, 1813, he was nominated for the office of Sheriff of Luzerne county, but on election day there were six candidates in the field, and Elijah Shoemaker was the successful one.

In April, 1814, Mr. Colt again turned his attention to tavern-keeping, and opened a "boarding house and tavern" in Wilkesbarré in a building which stood where the Exchange Hotel now stands. He remained there only two or three years—being succeeded by Archippus Parrish—

and then moved to the house now occupied by Dr. C. F. Ingham, on the corner of Union and River streets, Wilkesbarré, where he resided until his death.

In 1816 he was the candidate of the Federal Republicans of Luzerne county for Sheriff, but was defeated by Stephen Van Loon, the Democratic candidate.

He was Clerk to the County Commissioners for a number of years, and was succeeded in January, 1819, by Jesse Fell.

From May, 1826, to May, 1827, and from May, 1828, to May, 1829, he was President of the Borough Council of Wilkesbaré. From 1825 to 1828 he was again County Commissioner.

Arnold Colt was a public-spirited man, active and progressive in all the undertakings with which he identified himself. In the period of his forty-six years' residence in Luzerne county he did much to cause himself to be respected, and his name to be remembered, by the citizens of the county, with whom he was very popular.

"Manly in form, his features regular and agreeable, the expression pleasing, his manner frank, his mind naturally bright, and rendered intelligent by an excellent New England education, he would have made a decidedly favorable impression in any community. But another trait rendered him a peculiar favorite. Mingled with his fine flow of spirit there was a vein of humor rarely equalled. It was perennial, never affected, but ever (at proper times) flowing, and often sparkling into wit, yet so kindly as always to afford pleasure to innocence. Hence Arnold Colt was always a favorite, universally beloved.

"In a remarkable degree was he hospitable and generous, so much so it would have been almost impossible for him to have accumulated a large fortune. Yet health, enterprise and industry always crowned his board with plenty; and, without intimating the least extravagance, it may be averred that few tables in the Valley were so uniformly invitingly

spread, or to which visiting friends were made more cordially welcome."

Having been made a Mason in a Connecticut Lodge, Arnold Colt became one of the Charter members of LODGE 61, and was its first Secretary, serving as such until December, 1794, when he was elected and installed Senior Warden of the Lodge for the ensuing Masonic year. On the 2d of November, 1795, he withdrew from the Lodge, "being about to remove to a distance from Wilkesbarré," to Tioga Point.

In May, 1796, Brother Colt and a number of other Brethren residing at and near Tioga Point, presented a petition to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, praying that a Warrant might be granted for holding a Lodge at Tioga Point. On the 6th of July, 1796, the Grand Lodge granted the prayer of the petitioners, and a Warrant was issued to "Brethren Arnold Colt, Master; Stephen Hopkins, Senior Warden; and Ira Stephens, Junior Warden, of a new Lodge, No. 70, to be held at Tyoga Point, in the county of Luzerne, in the State of Pennsylvania, or within five miles of the same."\*

The following is an extract from the minutes of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania: "Special Grand Lodge, Philada., 1st Feby., 1798, A. L. 5798. The R. W. Grand Master informed the members of the Grand Lodge that he had convened them for the purpose of installing the Master of Lodge No. 70, under a Warrant granted July 6th, 1796; which installation, by reason of the sickness of Arnold Colt, the Master named in the Warrant, and other intervening circumstances, had not yet taken place. Brother Colt was then brought forward and Brother Irving, by direction of the R. W. Grand Master, proceeded to the installation,

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\* Subsequently the Lodge adopted the name Rural Amity No. 70, by which it is known at this day.

which ceremony being performed and Brother Colt placed in the chair, he was recognized as Master of said Lodge No. 70, and saluted accordingly."

On the 21st of May, 1798, Lodge No. 70 was organized at the house of Mr. George Welles, Tioga Point, and Brother Colt installed Dr. Stephen Hopkins as Senior Warden, and Capt. Ira Stephens as Junior Warden. Brother Colt served as Worshipful Master of Lodge No. 70 until December, 1798, when he removed to Wilkesbarré, but he continued his membership in the Lodge until February, 1802, when he took his demit, and was made an *honorary member*. In subsequent years he often visited the Lodge.

For several years after his return to Wilkesbarré he was a frequent visitor at the meetings of LODGE 61, but it was not until June 21st, 1814, that he made application for re-admittance to membership. His application was granted, and he again became an active member of "61." He served as Secretary of the Lodge during the year 1831, and in 1832 until about a month before his death, which occurred September 21st.

His wife died at Wilkesbarré December 28th, 1830, aged 65 years. They had seven children—four sons and three daughters.

TEMPERANCE COLT, the eldest child, married February 3d, 1818, Pierce Butler, eldest son of Gen. Lord Butler, and grandson of Col. Zebulon Butler.\*

JULIA A. COLT, the second child, married the Hon. Andrew Beaumont.†

HENRY COLT, the oldest son and third child, was by profession a surveyor, and at the time of his death was Deputy Surveyor General for Luzerne county. He was made a Free Mason sometime previous to June, 1821, but when, or in

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\* See note appended to sketch of Judge Conyngham, *post*.

† See page 143, *ante*.

what Lodge, is not now known. He attended the meetings of LODGE 61 very regularly from 1830 to 1833; in 1843 was one of the petitioners to the Grand Lodge for the restoration of the Warrant of "61," and assisted in re-organizing the Lodge. He was Secretary from December, 1843, to December, 1846.

He died at Wilkesbarré April 6th, 1850, aged 53 years.

MARY B. COLT, the youngest daughter and sixth child, married Sharp D. Lewis, Esq.\*

CHESTER A. COLT, the youngest child, was for a time connected with one of the Wilkesbarré newspapers. Subsequently he removed to Washington, D. C., where for a number of years he held a government appointment. He died in Washington August 27th, 1863, aged 51 years.

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\* See biography of S. D. Lewis, *post*.

## HON. JOHN N. CONYNGHAM, LL. D.

The Conynghams originally went from England to Scotland with King Malcolm. One of their number in later years was William Conyngham, Bishop of Argyll, A. D. 1539.

The first of the family who settled in America was Redmond Conyngham, a native of Letterkenny, Ireland, and a descendant of Bishop Conyngham. He was a large landed proprietor, and about the year 1749 emigrated to America and settled in Philadelphia, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits. Some years later he became a member of the firm of J. M. Nesbitt & Company, of Philadelphia. He was connected with old Christ Church of Philadelphia, and, with William Shippen, Elias Boudinot, Charles Meredith, and others, aided that church substantially when it was deemed advisable to provide it with a steeple and a set of bells. Subsequently he was elected Vestryman and Warden of Christ Church, and in 1758 was one of the foremost to assist in the erection of St. Peter's Church, at Third and Pine streets, Philadelphia.

January 13th, 1750, Redmond Conyngham married Martha, daughter of Robert Ellis, Esq., of Philadelphia.\* They

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\* Mary Conyngham, sister of Redmond, married the Rev. Thomas Plunket. Their son, William-Conyngham Plunket (born 1765) having attained the highest eminence at the Bar, and filled successively the offices of Solicitor and Attorney General in Ireland, was created a Baron by patent dated June 1st, 1827, upon his advancement to the Chief Justiceship of the Court of Common Pleas. He was constituted, in 1830, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, which high office he held almost uninterruptedly till 1841. He was one of the greatest of Irish orators.

The present Lord Plunket, grandson of the first Baron, was consecrated, in 1876, Bishop of Meath, Province of Armagh, Ireland, and in 1885 he was translated Lord Archbishop of Dublin, Primate of Ire-



PHOTOGRAPH

FIGURE 117

PLATE 112

HON. JOHN N. CONYNGHAM, L.L. D.





had six children, of whom the eldest was David Hayfield Conyngham, born March 21st, 1756, in the North of Ireland, where his parents were then temporarily residing. About the year 1775, Redmond Conyngham left Philadelphia and returned to Ireland, where he died in 1784.

David H. Conyngham remained in this country, and took his father's place in the house of J. M. Nesbitt & Company, then, and for many years afterwards, one of the most extensive mercantile establishments in Philadelphia. After the War of the Revolution the name of the firm was changed to Conyngham & Nesbitt.

David H. Conyngham was an original member of "The Light Horse of the City of Philadelphia" (subsequently the "First Philadelphia Troop of Horse," and now the "First City Troop"), organized in November, 1774, under Capt. Abraham Markoe. It was the first organization of volunteers in the Colonies for the purpose of armed resistance to British oppression.

In 1777, while in France, Mr. Conyngham was engaged, in connection with William Hodge—a merchant of the same class—in fitting out an armed vessel to cruise against the British, under the command of his cousin, Capt. Gustavus Conyngham. At the request of Lord Stormount Mr. Hodge was thrown into the Bastille, and Mr. Conyngham only escaped similar misfortune by the management of his father's great friend, Dr. Benjamin Franklin, who sent him off with dispatches. Returning to America, Mr. Conyngham devoted largely of his means and personal services in aid of his country in the struggle for independence.

land and Metropolitan—succeeding the celebrated scholar, Archbishop Trench.

For a further account of the Conyngham family of early days, see a work in course of preparation by the Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden, of Wilkesbarré, Penn'a, to be entitled "Reminiscences of David Hayfield Conyngham."

In 1780 so great was the distress of the American army that Washington was apprehensive they would not be able to keep the field. He wrote to Richard Peters, Esq., giving him full information of the state of affairs, and that gentleman immediately called on J. M. Nesbitt, and explained to him the distress of the army, and the wishes of the General. Mr. Nesbitt replied that a Mr. Howe had offered to put up pork for the firm of Nesbitt & Company if he could be paid in hard money. The firm had contracted with Howe to put up all the pork and beef he could possibly obtain, for which he should be paid in gold. Mr. Howe having performed his engagements, and been paid as stipulated, Nesbitt & Company informed Mr. Peters that he might have this beef and pork, and in addition a valuable prize, just arrived to Bunner, Murray & Company, loaded with valuable stores. These provisions were sent forward in time, and the army was saved. In addition to this relief, Nesbitt & Company subscribed £5000 for the use of the Government during the war. Both General Washington and Robert Morris, the financier, gratefully acknowledged their obligations for this generous aid.

John Maxwell Nesbitt, the senior member of the firm of Nesbitt & Company, was a native of the North of Ireland, and emigrated to Philadelphia about the year 1769. During the Revolutionary War he was a faithful coadjutor of Robert Morris in the support of public credit. He was appointed Paymaster of the Pennsylvania Navy September 14th, 1775, and March 14th, 1777, he was appointed Treasurer of the Board of War at Philadelphia.

In 1777 he joined the "Troop of Light Horse," hereinbefore referred to, and was a member of it for a number of years. He was the second President of the "Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick," of Philadelphia, and held the office for fifteen years. This Society was founded in 1771, and in 1792 was succeeded by the "Hibernian Society,"

which still exists in Philadelphia. Mr. Nesbitt was one of the charter members of the "Hibernian." General Washington, Governor McKean, General Wayne, and Robert Morris, Esq., were members of the two Societies. Washington, in 1782, described the "Friendly Sons" as "a society distinguished for the firm adherence of its members to the glorious cause in which we are embarked."

After the Revolutionary War David H. Conyngham became the owner of the Pennsylvania title to certain lands in the Wyoming region. The following extract from his diary refers to a visit he made to this region, coming on horseback via Bethlehem: "Left Philadelphia July 8th, 1787, with Mr. Meredith. \* \* Arrived at Wyoming, 123 miles, and put up at John Hollenback's. \* \* \* Nanticoke pleases me most, and the settlers there at present appear better advanced than any others. \* \* Colonel Pickering came in on the 17th (Tuesday). The other Commissioners not coming made the settlers in general uneasy. \* \* Lots in town sell for \$40 to \$50. Meadow lots at £3 per acre. Lots of 300 acres, £200 to £275."

In Claypoole's *Daily Advertiser*, Philadelphia, October 25th, 1796, there appeared the following item in the column devoted to "Shipping Intelligence:" "In the *America* (Captain Ewing, Hamburg, 27 days) came ten passengers. Among them is L. P. B. Orleans, eldest son of the *ci-devant* Egalité, and distinguished in the French Revolution as a Lieutenant General at the battle of Jamappes and the final flight of the celebrated Dumouriez." The "L. P. B. Orleans" referred to was the Duke of Orleans, afterwards King Louis Philippe of France, who had sought the shores of America in compliance with the requirements of the French Directory, and out of regard to his mother's wishes. The ship *America* was owned by Conyngham & Nesbitt, and when the Duke landed he was invited by Mr. Conyngham to lodge at his house on Front street, which he did for several

weeks, and then established himself in a house on Spruce street, near Third.\* February 6th, 1797, the Duke was joined by his brothers, the Duke de Montpensier and the Count de Beaujolais, after their release from three years' imprisonment at Marseilles. In the following June the three exiles set out on horseback for Luzerne county, Penn'a.†

David H. Conyngham was a Trustee of the College of Philadelphia, and afterwards of the University of Pennsylvania, from 1790 to 1813. He died at Philadelphia March 5th, 1834. He had married, December 4th, 1779, Mary West, of Philadelphia, who bore him ten children—five daughters and five sons.

JOHN NESBITT CONYNGHAM, the subject of this sketch, was the youngest child, and was born in Philadelphia, December 17th, 1798. He received his academic education at Mount Airy Institute and the public Academy in Germantown, near Philadelphia, and in 1817 graduated from the University of Pennsylvania with high honors. Immediately after receiving his degree he commenced the study of the law with the Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, of Philadelphia, and was admitted to practice in the Courts of that city in February, 1820. Of an ardent and sanguine temperament, he was unwilling to wait the slow progress to eminence in his native city at a time when the Bar was lustrous with some of its brightest legal lights, and so he resolved to remove to Wilkesbarré, then a town of only a few hundred inhabitants, but the centre of influence, social and civil, for all Northern Pennsylvania.

The Wyoming Valley was settled by some of the most intelligent people who came into Pennsylvania,—certainly

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\* Watson, in his "Annals of Philadelphia" (Vol. I., p. 555, Ed. of 1884), says the Duke of Orleans "arrived in Philadelphia about the year 1790." That statement is, of course, erroneous.

† *Vide* note on page 41, *ante*.

by the most heroic, gallant, and patriotic men that ever lived in any part of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The people of the Valley, from their earliest history, paid more attention than the people of any other portion of the State—outside of the large towns—to the cultivation of their intellects and their manners. The first schools of any importance established in the State, outside of Philadelphia, were in the Valley of Wyoming.

Hither, then, to the almost frontier town of Wilkesbarré, came the young Philadelphia lawyer in March, 1820, and on the 3d of the following month was admitted to the Bar of Luzerne county. At that time the Luzerne Bar had a reputation for learning and talents second to none in the State. Rosewell Welles, Ebenezer Bowman, Garrick Mallery, Thomas Dyer, and George Denison, who resided here, were all men of a high order of legal ability. And then there were other gentlemen of high professional attainments who were in the habit of attending the Courts here—Hon. Thomas Duncan, afterwards a Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, David Watts, of Carlisle, and John Ross, of Easton. Hon. David Scott—"a man of stern integrity and iron will, upright in the administration of justice, and fearless in the discharge of his official duties"—was President Judge of the Judicial District comprising Luzerne county.

At the time of his coming here Mr. Conyngham's figure was tall but spare, his face ruddy and finely chiselled, his manners easy and graceful, and his whole bearing full of that unselfish kindness which is so magnetic in drawing to itself the love and confidence of all who come within the area of its attraction.

During the first two years of his residence here his prospects as to success were exceedingly doubtful. There were many struggles and trials. He had had but very little experience and practice in the law, and particularly as to pro-

ceedings before Justices of the Peace, about which he was more generally consulted; and he was thus compelled to trust to his own judgment and his own resources. He had, however, full time for reflection, as the visits of clients were in those days few and far between. In later life Judge Conyngham, in speaking of the experiences of those early days, said: "I landed here and burned my boats. There was no return, and I made up my mind to work hard, early and late; to ride the circuit with or without a brief, and to use every effort to obtain position." He acknowledged, however, that sometimes his heart failed him, but his resolution was strengthened by whispers around that "the slim, tall, and pale Philadelphian would not hold out in his country life."

He found it was the habit to ride the circuit, and he plunged at once into the fullness of the labor and fatigue thereof. Without business in the commencement, he attended in succession the Courts of the counties of Luzerne, Pike, Wayne, Susquehanna, and Bradford. He started out as a Wilkesbarré lawyer, and soon found that among the people the reputation of a Wilkesbarré lawyer was that he must know everything. He was thus called upon immediately to learn self-dependence, to trust to his own knowledge, and to use every means of self-improvement in his power. The best means of this self-improvement in the Bar was by steady and constant attendance at the Courts during their hours of session, and personal attention to the various questions arising in every trial. The evenings at the houses of sojourn were usually passed with the other lawyers, and these gatherings became a sort of moot Court in review of the proceedings of the previous day. Libraries in several of the counties were very small, and a traveling lawyer upon the circuit was obliged to keep his own stock of knowledge always ready for use. The offices at home furnished the means of replenishing the stock.

As early as the fourth year after he commenced practice Mr. Conyngham may be said to have had as good a position at the Luzerne Bar as any one, save Garrick Mallery.

The operations of the Philadelphia Branch Bank at Wilkesbarré ceased January 1st, 1821, and Joseph McCoy, Esq.,\* the former cashier, was appointed agent to collect outstanding debts. Mr. McCoy having died, Mr. Conyngham was, in September, 1828, appointed to close up the affairs of the bank in this locality, with discretionary powers to do what he should think best under the circumstances. The debt to the bank lay like a mill-stone about the necks of the people, paralyzed industry, and, connected with the low prices of grain and other farm products, almost destroyed hope.

As before remarked (see page 164, *ante*), this bank was the first institution of the kind which the people here ever had among them. Many of the farmers and mechanics thought that there was offered a fine chance for them to make their fortunes, and consequently they ran to the bank for money almost without knowing to what uses they were

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\* JOSEPH MCCOY was a native of Philadelphia, where he was born in 1791. He received a good education, and soon after arriving at the age of twenty-one years was chosen a Representative from Philadelphia to the State Legislature, in which capacity he acquitted himself with much credit.

Possessing a constitution naturally feeble, he was induced in 1818 to accept the situation of Cashier in the Branch Bank at Wilkesbarré, and to remove into the country for the benefit of his health.

Soon after coming to Wilkesbarré he wrote "The Frontier Maid, or a Tale of Wyoming," a poem in five cantos, which was published in 1819 by Steuben Butler and Samuel Maffet, Wilkesbarré. He was the author of other literary productions—poetical and prose.

His affable manners, obliging disposition, and cultivated tastes endeared him to the people of the county.

He was initiated a member of LODGE 61 January 20th, 1823.

He died at Wilkesbarré March 21st, 1824, and his remains were interred, with the honors of Masonry, in St. Stephen's church-yard.



to appropriate it. Strange inconsistency! as if a whole country could get rich by a bank. Many of the men who had obtained discounts had failed in business, and their endorsers or guarantors, who were mostly the farmers of the county, had become liable to the bank.

“Many of these endorsers were soldiers of the Revolution, and several of them had survived the terrible massacre of Wyoming. These old veterans being thus threatened with impending ruin, the whole community was in sympathy with them. It was in his capacity as agent and attorney for the bank that John N. Conyngham made that fame and reputation for benevolence and kind-heartedness, that established his reputation in the county. He gave these old veterans time, indulged them in their misfortunes, and saved most of them from total and absolute ruin. And they remembered these acts of generosity, and their children after them did also. And he acted in good faith to the bank, which, in addition to his fees, presented him a set of silver as a token of the satisfactory manner in which he had discharged the trust confided to him.” He served as attorney and agent for the bank until 1833.

He was a man of remarkable industry. He would annually devote a week or ten days to visiting his father in Philadelphia, and this was the extent of his pastime. He labored incessantly. Col. H. B. Wright, in a communication printed in *The Luzerne Legal Register* in 1877, said: “He [Judge Conyngham] was a great reader (of law, I mean); he had every decision at his tongue’s end. He prided himself on this, and he has told me time and again that he attributed all his success to his industry. He was too modest a man to admit that he had enough of natural ability to reach the position he knew he enjoyed as a lawyer. I have known Judge Conyngham, when in the height of his practice, to devote a half day or more to the preparation of an elaborate opinion, and accept a fee of five dollars! I have oftener

seen him charge three dollars than five. During all the time I was a student in his office, the price of preparing and writing a deed for the conveyance of land was always one dollar and a quarter, and this included the examination of the docket as to liens. I always wondered why the extra quarter of a dollar was added!"

Mr. Conyngham maintained a commanding position at the Bar until the year 1837. In that year the celebrated trial of the Commonwealth *vs.* "Red" John Gilligan, "Black" John Gilligan, *et al.*, occurred at Wilkesbarré. The defendants, six in number, had been indicted for the murder of George McComb, a skilled mechanic employed in the construction of dam No. 4 in the Lehigh river, about three miles below White Haven. The prisoners were defended by Luther Kidder, John N. Conyngham, and Hendrick B. Wright, Esqs. In conducting the defense in this trial Mr. Conyngham broke down. He made in it the best speech of his life. His violent effort brought on; at the close of the trial, a bronchial affection from which he never entirely recovered. He was laid aside with this attack for more than a year, most of the time confined to his house. He never appeared in Court again as an advocate. He had just reached the point for which he had been long striving—to stand in the forefront of the Bar of Northern Pennsylvania, when his bright hopes seemed blighted, and he was appointed to sickness and to silence.

"The delicate state of his health was, of course, matter of deep regret to the Bench, the Bar, and the people. All remedies failed to restore him, and the common voice was that he must go upon the Bench; and there he went, with a reputation for ability, legal learning, and honesty of purpose, all of which he most faithfully sustained." In March, 1839, he was appointed by Gov. David R. Porter (who was not of the same school of politics as himself) to the presidency of the 13th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, then one

of the largest districts in the state, and comprising the counties of Susquehanna, Bradford, Tioga, Potter, and McKean. The first session of his Court was held in Tioga.

By Act of April 13th, 1840, Luzerne county was attached to the 13th District, and Susquehanna county was transferred to the 11th District, then presided over by the Hon. William Jessup, of Montrose, Susquehanna county. By this transfer Judges Conyngham and Jessup were enabled to live at their respective places of abode within their districts. Judge Conyngham took his seat upon the Bench of Luzerne county at April Term, 1841. His commission expired in 1849, and he was not reappointed, as the then Governor of Pennsylvania was a Whig, and Judge Conyngham was a Democrat; but in the Fall of 1851, under the amended Constitution, he was unanimously elected to the presidency of the 11th Judicial District, then composed of Luzerne, Wyoming, Montour, and Columbia counties. These last three counties were in 1853 and 1856 transferred to other districts, leaving Luzerne to constitute the 11th District.

In October, 1861, Judge Conyngham was re-elected President Judge of the Luzerne District, on the Union and Democratic tickets.

On the 18th of June, 1870, he informed his fellow-citizens, through the press, of his resignation of the office which he had held for twenty-nine years. He said:

“ \* \* \* Advancing years and some physical infirmity, clearly perceived by myself in times of official labors, admonishing me of my inability to attend to official duty as I would desire to do, have led me to the determination to deliver back to you, through the proper channel, the trust which, in my younger days, you committed to my charge.  
\* \* \* I retire from you, however, only *officially*.

It is my comfort and my pride that, though hereafter determined to remain in a private station, I intend to live, and hope to die, a citizen of old Luzerne—a county in which I have resided upwards of fifty years, the period of my professional and judicial life. \* \* \*

I trust and hope you will obtain an abler judge, though I feel in my conscience that you will not acquire one who will more faithfully and laboriously strive to do his duty.

I separate, *officially*, with deep and abiding regret from a people who have so often, by the expression of their wishes, and the indorsement of my course, sustained me in my official position, and with feelings which no language can express, from my friend and brother the learned Additional Law Judge [Edmund L. Dana] elected by you, and from my other brethren on the Bench, and from the Bar, to whose friendship, forbearance, and consideration I owe so much, with each and all of whom I have ever maintained the kindest relations, and for whom I have so strong a regard."

The members of the Luzerne Bar, desiring to express their kind feelings towards Judge Conyngham, tendered him a banquet, which took place at the Wyoming Valley Hotel, Wilkesbarré, on the evening of August 4th, 1870. Eighty-two members of the Bar and invited guests were present, and the Hon. H. B. Wright presided. During the evening a very handsome silver tea service was presented to the honored Judge, in behalf of the company present, as the lasting evidence of their personal and official regards. It is not often that such a tribute is paid to a Judge. It was the first instance of the kind in Pennsylvania.

Judge Conyngham was succeeded on the Bench by the Hon. Garrick M. Harding.\*

From May, 1827, to May, 1828, and from May, 1834, to May, 1837, Judge Conyngham was Burgess of Wilkesbarré

\*GARRICK M. HARDING was born at Exeter, Luzerne county, Penn'a, July 12th, 1830. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers of the Wyoming Valley, and two of the family were slaughtered in the massacre of July, 1778.

He was educated at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Penn'a, and graduated therefrom in the class of 1848. He studied law at Wilkesbarré under the Hon. Henry M. Fuller, and was admitted to the Bar of Luzerne county on the 5th of August, 1850.

In the Fall of 1858 he was elected District Attorney of Luzerne county on the Republican ticket, and served in that office for three

borough, and in 1849 and 1850 he was President of the Borough Council. He was a member of the first Board of Directors of the Wyoming Bank (now the Wyoming National) of Wilkesbarré, organized in November, 1829.

In 1850 he was a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives from Luzerne county; was chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and took an active part in the several important questions then before the Legislature. Among other matters he advocated the then proposed amendment to the Constitution, taking the appointment of Judges from the Executive and giving the selection to the votes of the people.

In 1850 he was prominently mentioned in connection with the Democratic nomination for Governor of the State.

In 1855 the "Hollenback Cemetery Association of Wilkesbarré" was organized, and Judge Conyngham was elected a member of the first Board of Managers. He continued in the Board as long as he lived, and at the time of his death was President of it.

In 1821 Judge Conyngham was elected a vestryman of St. Stephen's P. E. Church, Wilkesbarré. In October, 1826,

years. As an advocate he achieved great success, and for a number of years stood without an equal at the Luzerne Bar.

In 1870, on the fortieth anniversary of his birth, he was appointed by Governor Geary to succeed Judge Conyngham as President Judge of the 11th Judicial District. In the ensuing Fall he was nominated by the Republican party for the same position. His Democratic competitor was the Hon. George W. Woodward, ex-Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, whom he defeated by a majority of 2,365 votes.

After nine years and a half of service, and with another year of his term unexpired, Judge Harding decided to leave the Bench and return to the Bar. He therefore tendered his resignation, which took effect December 31st, 1879.

He is now residing in Wilkesbarré, but being possessed of ample means he is not paying much attention to the practice of law.

He was initiated a member of LODGE 61 July 10th, 1854.

he was elected a lay deputy from St. Stephen's parish to the Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Pennsylvania. In 1844 he was nominated and elected by the Convention a Deputy to the General Convention, and in the following October he took his seat in that body at Cincinnati. Subsequently, with but a single exception, he was returned to the General Convention at every session. In the Diocesan Convention he was one of the most promising and influential members; was placed on many important committees, and was highly respected for his earnestness and sterling talents. In the General Convention, a body composed of four clergymen and four laymen from each Diocese, and meeting every third year in order to legislate on matters involving the interests of the whole Church in the United States, he early attained an active and prominent position. In 1862 he was placed on the most important of all committees of the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies, that known as the Committee on Canons. His lay colleagues were Murray Hoffman, Esq., of New York, Judge Chambers of Maryland, the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop of Massachusetts, the Hon. Hamilton Fish of New York, and other gentlemen of equal ability and prominence. He brought into the body the same calm, deliberate, impartial judgment which gave him reputation in the civil courts. His suggestions were always listened to with respect and deference. He was recognized as one of the leaders of the Low Church party of his Church in the United States.

In October, 1868, he was elected President of the American Church Missionary Society, one of the most important organizations in the Protestant Episcopal Church, and having its central office in New York City. "In this office," said the Rev. Dr. Tyng, "his presence has brought commanding dignity to the fulfillment of his duties, his eminent christian character has added veneration and respect to his

position, and his decided evangelical judgments and expressions have enhanced the confidence with which its operations have been regarded."

Judge Conyngham was initiated a member of LODGE 61 July 3d, 1826,—Bro. Andrew Beaumont being Worshipful Master. "Bros. Garrick Mallery, G. M. Hollenback, and John W. Robinson were appointed his guardians and instructors." He served as Senior Warden of the Lodge from December, 1826, to December, 1827, and as Worshipful Master from December, 1827, to December, 1831. He continued an active and influential member of the Lodge until its Warrant was vacated in 1837.

A short time after the re-organization of "61" in January, 1844, a committee was appointed from the Lodge to wait on Judge Conyngham and formally request him to re-unite with the Lodge as an active member. With many expressions of regret he declined the solicitation, on the ground that, being President Judge of the courts in a district where there were then many men who had been anti-Masons, his enemies might construe his active connection with the Lodge against him.

Notwithstanding the fact that he did not again affiliate with the Lodge as an active member, he continued for the remainder of his life a firm and earnest supporter of our Ancient and Honorable Fraternity. He met with LODGE 61 and other Lodges on numerous occasions, and performed in public and in private valuable services for the Craft.

Among these services were the addresses which he delivered on Masonic occasions.\*

On the 20th of February, 1871, owing to the serious illness of his eldest son—Lieut. Col. John B. Conyngham, of the 24th U. S. Infantry—at Fort Clark, Texas, Judge

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\* *Ibid* pages 114 and 121, *ante*, and Chapter VI., *post*.

Conyngham, accompanied by his second son, William L., started for Texas to bring home the dying son and brother.

On their way, at Magnolia, Miss., Thursday, February 23d, Judge Conyngham, in attempting to leave the train, was run over by the cars, and both of his legs were crushed below the knees. Willing hands and kind hearts were present to render all the assistance possible, and he was gently carried to the Central Hotel where two physicians examined his wounds. His mind was not in the least affected; he inquired about his wounds, asked his son to be calm, thanked the men who had been with him from the time of his injury for their great kindness to him, and was often heard praying.

About thirty minutes before his death, which occurred within two hours from the time of the accident, one of the gentlemen present at his bedside said, "Judge, you are a perfect hero; I never saw so much nerve in a man of your years." As if in reply to this remark he clearly but calmly said, "I know that my Redeemer liveth." These were his last words, as he almost immediately fell asleep, and soon his gentle spirit took its flight to its long home.

Very soon after the accident the Free Masons of Magnolia, learning that Judge Conyngham was a member of the Craft, hastened to offer their services in his behalf. After his death they prepared his body for burial, telegraphed to New Orleans for a casket, watched that night with the body, and the next day came to the hotel with their wives and strewed flowers upon the remains of their dead Brother. Everything was done that was possible to show respect to the dead, and sympathy for the mourning son.

February 25th, 1871, a special meeting of LODGE 61 was held at their Lodge-room in Wilkesbarré, and the death of Brother Conyngham was formally announced. The Secretary of the Lodge was directed to communicate the sad intelligence to all the Masonic Lodges in the county, and a



committee was appointed to meet the remains at Harrisburg, Penn'a. A committee was also appointed to prepare resolutions of condolence, to be presented to the family of Brother Conyngham, and also to communicate with Sincerity Lodge No. 214, F. and A. M., Magnolia, Miss.

The following letter was subsequently sent to that Lodge :

“ LODGE NO. 61, A. Y. M., March 3d, 1871.

“ BRETHREN : At a special meeting of LODGE NO. 61, A. Y. M., Wilkesbarré, Penn'a, we were instructed to render to you some recognition of our obligations to you, for your deeds of Brotherly love and assistance on the occasion of the death at Magnolia of our Brother, John N. Conyngham, of this Lodge.

“ Throughout our Commonwealth Brother Conyngham was honored as an upright and learned Judge, revered as a Christian without ostentation, respected as a citizen without reproach, beloved as the head of a family reared to usefulness and integrity. And he was further bound to us by the solemn vows, and beautiful observances, of our Order.

“ Years ago, before the birth of many of us, he had been a Worshipful Master of our Lodge, nor had the weighty business of his public life abated any of his enthusiasm for the social charms of Masonry.

“ It was no small mitigation of the grievous blow sustained by his family, the community, and ourselves, that our Brethren at Magnolia surrounded him with all the ministrations of relief possible, and confided his remains and his stricken son to the sympathy and assistance of the Brethren wherever found. The chords you touched thrilled our hearts, and met a quick response of pride and joy in the holy principles of our Organization.

“ Nor are you mistaken in the object of your kindness. Eight hundred Brethren joined us in the last sad rites to the memory of him whose death first stirred the ready impulses of charity and good will in your hearts.

“ Brethren, we thank you. We send our benison—‘ God bless you one and all ! ’ You have done us and ours a kindness which we can never forget.

“ Magnolia Lodge No. 214 and LODGE NO. 61 have a new and delightful tie of Brotherhood and humanity.

“ By order of LODGE NO. 61.

[Signed.]

“ HENRY M. HOYT,	} Committee.”
“ EDMUND L. DANA,	
“ G. BYRON NICHOLSON,	

The remains of Judge Conyngham reached Wilkesbarré on the morning of March 1st. The Borough authorities, the members of the Bar, LODGE No. 61, and the police force escorted the remains from the railroad station to the late residence of the deceased.

The funeral took place the next afternoon. At noon all business was suspended in town and stores closed, while early preparations were made by almost the whole population to testify respect for the deceased. Upon many buildings were displayed mourning emblems. The various Masonic Lodges assembled at Masonic Hall, the members of the Bar met at the Court House, and other organizations on Franklin street. At three o'clock the general procession was formed on Franklin street under the direction of Gen. Henry M. Hoyt. The coffin containing the remains of the honored dead—covered with floral emblems—was then escorted to St. Stephen's Church, and borne to the front of the altar by the following Free Masons: Bros. John McNeish, Thomas Cassidy, Henry C. Smith, Daniel G. Driesbach, J. Pryor Williamson, Willam J. Harvey, Samuel H. Sturdevant, and Thaddeus S. Hillard. Brief addresses were delivered by the Rev. Charles DeKay Cooper, Rector of the Church of the Holy Apostles, Philadelphia; the Rev. George D. Miles, Rector of St. John's Church, Taunton, Mass.; and the Rev. R. H. Williamson, Rector of St. Stephen's. After these services the funeral procession moved to the Hollenback Cemetery, where the interment took place.

Judge Conyngham was a handsome, refined, gentlemanly man, of soft voice and suasive manners, and had not mentally, morally, or physically, an angle about him. In his presence you thought of Shakespeare's lines:

" The elements  
So mix'd in him, that Nature might stand up,  
And say to all the world, '*This is a man!*' "

His word was a synonym of honor as well as of sense.

As a lawyer and a Judge he had the entire confidence of the members of the Bar. They were aware that his decisions were not the result of an inconsiderate conclusion. They knew that the rule of law adopted was the conclusion deduced from authority, or from close consideration. "A great lawyer," said Charles O'Connor once, "is not the one who knows the most of law, but who understands what the point involved is."

Judge Conyngham's industry was wonderful. "During an adjournment of Court he would frequently go without his meal, spending the whole time in his library, that he might be ready at the assembling of the Court to meet the questions that the case presented. Labor seemed to be a pleasure to him.

"He was proud of his reputation as a Judge. He disliked to be reversed, and his great desire was that he should be sustained by the Court of review, and it was very seldom that he was reversed. Therefore, no labor was too much for him to perform. When he was in the midst of a trial, he was lost to everything else; his mind was on that and that alone. Hurrying, with his head down, absorbed in his own reflections, in passing from his office to the Court, he would scarcely notice any one. Never was man more devoted to his occupation, and never did man have a more earnest desire to administer the law correctly and in all its purity. Thus, with his research and his well-balanced mind, and his scrupulous desire to administer justice, he could not be otherwise than a most excellent Judge. And such he was."

In early life he was warmly interested in State and National politics, and though invariably decided and inflexible in his attitude, was respected and admired even by his opponents. In a speech which he made in 1862, at the Triennial Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United

States, he said that since he had had the honor of being raised to the Bench he had refrained from any active part in politics; he had not attended any political meetings, had delivered no political addresses, and had heard none.

During the War of the Rebellion he was an earnest advocate for the Union, headed many subscription lists, addressed public meetings, and encouraged enlistments.

Judge Conyngham's piety was robust and manly. There was no equivocation about it, no timidity in its maintenance, no restiveness under it as if it were a burden. He was never ashamed of his religion. It was not a garment made for home wear, to be put off when he went on the circuit and on the Bench. It was not a robe to be worn on Sundays and in churches, and to be laid aside on journeys and in court houses.

As a Free Mason he was intelligent, zealous, and faithful. Around him there was a cluster of Masonic virtues very beautiful to the mind's eye. In him were found due caution against intemperance and excess; a lively courtesy toward every Brother, however lowly in station; a deathless fidelity; a proper cultivation of the social virtues; and a warm desire to extend the Royal Art, a knowledge to manage it with skill, and a desire to impress its dignity and importance upon the world. While he was not often *with us* in his later years, he was always *of us*, ever manifesting and living up to those virtues which are the crown and glory of Masonry, and ever taking pride in the Fraternity to which he belonged.

At the time of his death Judge Conyngham was Senior Warden of St. Stephen's Church, Wilkesbarré, having held the office of Vestryman for fifty years; President of the Wilkesbarré Tract Society, of the Luzerne County Bible Society, of the Hollenback Cemetery Association, and of the American Church Missionary Society, New York City; Vice President of the American Sunday School Union, and of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Philadelphia.

Judge Conyngham married, December 17th, 1823, Ruth Ann Butler, seventh child of Gen. Lord Butler,\* and she bore him seven children, as follows :

DAVID CONYNGHAM, born January 7th, 1826; died in April, 1834.

JOHN BUTLER CONYNGHAM, born in Wilkesbarré September 29th, 1827.

In the Fall of 1842, when not quite fifteen years of age, he entered Yale College. As a student he stood well, and took several honors. In July, 1844, he, with fourteen of his class-mates founded the *JKÉ* Fraternity. There were then two so-called Junior societies at Yale—*YI'* and *AIΦ*. The new Fraternity had all the pleasure which came from self-confidence, and at once instituted itself as the rival of *YI'* and the patronizing critic of *AIΦ*—though it was doubtless some time before such status was recognized by those societies.

The founders of *JKÉ* had at first no idea of propagating chapters. The body, however, became known and proved popular, and applications were received for charters for "branches" or chapters.

Those fifteen members of the class of 1846 builded better than they knew, when they founded the brotherhood to which good fellowship has ever been a passport not less requisite than learning. To-day the *JKÉ* Fraternity has chapters in twenty-nine of the leading colleges of the United States, and stands at the head of the Greek letter college societies. The names of men eminent in all the professions, and in all the walks of life, are to be found on the rolls of the Fraternity.

Graduating from college in the Summer of 1846, Mr. Conyngham returned to Wilkesbarré and immediately began the study of law in the office of A. T. McClintock, Esq.

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\* *Vide* pages 225, &c., *post*.

He was admitted to the Bar of Luzerne county August 6th, 1849. In 1852 he established himself at St. Louis, Mo., as a lawyer, and remained there, with great credit to himself, until 1856, when he returned to Wilkesbarré.

Upon the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, in April, 1861, he enlisted in Capt. William Brisbane's company, of Wilkesbarré, for the three months' service. This company became "C" company of the 8th Pennsylvania Regiment, and Mr. Conyngham was elected and served as its Second Lieutenant.

When the 52d Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, for three years' service, was organized in the Fall of 1861, Lieutenant Conyngham was made Major of the regiment. January 9th, 1864, he was promoted to be Lieutenant Colonel, and soon after his regiment was ordered to South Carolina. During the attack on Fort Johnson, before Charleston, July 4th, 1864, he was taken prisoner and confined, first in Charleston, and then in Columbus, Georgia. After his release he was, June 3d, 1865, promoted to the Colonelcy of his regiment.

At the close of the war Colonel Conyngham was honorably mustered out of the service, and returned to Wilkesbarré. March 7th, 1867, he was appointed Captain in the 38th U. S. Infantry, and in November, 1869, he was transferred to the 24th U. S. Infantry. In 1871 he was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel, for gallant services in the field.

"He was a brave and good officer—cool in battle, always at the post of duty, and in the treatment of his men, gentle and kind. He was one of those who could always be relied on, and was exceedingly popular with both officers and soldiers."

Lieutenant Colonel Conyngham was initiated in LODGE 61 January 25th, 1858, and remained an active member until his death. He received the Mark Masters' degree May 30th, 1859, in Shekinah R. A. Chapter No. 182, and

the Most Excellent and Royal Arch degrees by dispensation, October 18th, 1859. He served as Secretary of the Chapter from December, 1859, to December, 1860, and in December, 1866, was elected and installed King of the Chapter.

Brother Conyngham died at Wilkesbarré May 27th, 1871, and was buried with the honors of Masonry.

WILLIAM LORD CONYNGHAM, born at Wilkesbarré November 21st, 1829. He resides in Wilkesbarré, is a man of large wealth, and one of the most prominent business men in Eastern Pennsylvania.

THOMAS DYER CONYNGHAM, born December 11th, 1831. Graduated from Yale College in the class of 1850. He is now engaged in business in New York City.

MARY CONYNGHAM. She is the wife of Charles Parrish, Esq., of Wilkesbarré, who for twenty years directed the coal interests of the Wyoming Valley. To him the Valley owes much for the development of her coal interests, and the establishment of important industries.

ANNA MARIA CONYNGHAM, wife of the Rt. Rev. William Bacon Stevens, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Pennsylvania, of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

CHARLES MINER CONYNGHAM, born at Wilkesbarré July 6th, 1840.

He graduated from Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., in 1859, receiving in 1862 the degree of A. M.

He studied law with G. Byron Nicholson, Esq., of Wilkesbarré, and was admitted to the Bar of Luzerne county August 18th, 1862. Eight days afterwards he was commissioned Captain of Company "A" of the 143d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers in the War of the Rebellion. This regiment was commanded by Col. Edmund L. Dana.

In September, 1863, Captain Conyngham was promoted to the Majority of his regiment, to rank from June 2d, 1863.

In the battle of Spottsylvania Court House, Virginia, in May, 1864, he was so severely wounded that, July 26th, 1864, he was honorably discharged from the service.

He served as Inspector General (with the rank of Colonel) of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, during the administration of Governor Hoyt, 1879-1883.

For the past eighteen years he has been actively engaged in mercantile and mining pursuits in Luzerne county. He is married, has three daughters, and resides in Wilkesbarré, where he is looked upon as one of the leading citizens of the town.

Colonel Conyngham was entered, passed, and raised, by dispensation, in LODGE 61 September 8th, 1862, and was admitted to membership February 6th, 1865. He was Junior Warden of the Lodge in 1868.

He received the Mark Master's and Most Excellent Master's degrees in Shekinah Royal Arch Chapter No. 182, July 20th, 1869, and August 17th, 1869, was exalted to the Royal Arch degree.

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ZEBULON BUTLER was born in 1731 at Lyme, New London county, Conn.

He commenced his military career as an Ensign in the American regiment commanded by Colonel Fitch, in the King's service, but soon rose to the rank of Captain. He participated in the hardships of the campaign on the frontiers of Canada in 1758, was with his company at Crown Point in 1761, and the next year was at the storming and taking of Havana.

Having left the army in 1763 he, in 1769, settled in the Wyoming Valley, Penn'a. July 22d, 1773, he was chosen to be "Judge of the Probate" of the Wyoming settlers.

Upon the breaking out of the Revolutionary War he entered the army and was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of one of the Connecticut regiments.



He was at the battle and massacre of Wyoming, where he commanded the right wing of the Wyoming forces.

In September, 1778, he was commissioned Colonel of the 2d Connecticut Regiment, which he commanded until the end of the war, at which time the regiment was considered one of the best in the army.

He was the personal friend of General Washington, by whom he was highly esteemed, and with whom he carried on a correspondence for several years after the close of the war.

"The life of Col. Zebulon Butler is the history of Wyoming. Almost every letter of our annals bears the impress of his name, and is a record of his deeds"—wrote Charles Miner, "the historian of Wyoming," in 1839.

Colonel Butler died at Wilkesbarré, July 28th, 1795, and his remains were interred in the old grave-yard. Among other marks of respect paid to his memory a monody of a dozen verses was written, one of which was inscribed on his tombstone :

"Distinguished by his usefulness  
At home and when abroad,  
In court, in camp, and in recess,  
Protected still by God."

Colonel Butler was thrice married. First, December 23d, 1760, to Miss Anna Lord, of Lyme. The children by this marriage were Lord Butler, and a daughter, who married Rosewell Welles, Esq.\*

Second, to a daughter of the Rev. Jacob Johnson, the first gospel minister of Wyoming. The only child by this marriage was Capt. Zebulon Butler, who died March 23d, 1817, leaving a wife and several children.

Third, to Miss Phebe Haight, who bore one son and two daughters. One of the daughters married George Griffin, Esq., a lawyer in Wilkesbarré and subsequently in New York City; and the other married John W. Robinson, Esq., for many years a prominent citizen of Wilkesbarré. The son by this last marriage was Steuben Butler, Esq. For thirty-five years he kept a book store in Wilkesbarré, and from 1818 to 1828 was sole proprietor and publisher of the *Wyoming Herald*, which had been established by him. He died at Wilkesbarré August 12th, 1881, aged 92 years.

Gen. Lord Butler, the eldest child of Colonel Butler, born December 11th, 1761, at Lyme, Conn., was for many years one of the most active public men in Luzerne county.

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\* See page 36, *ante*.

In October, 1778, being then not quite 17 years of age, he was appointed Deputy Quarter Master General at the Wyoming Post. After the war he held various offices in the State militia. In the Fall of 1798 he was Captain of the "Luzerne Company of Light Horse." In April, 1799, he was appointed by the Governor Brigadier General, vice Simon Spalding, resigned.

He was the first Sheriff of Luzerne county, and from November, 1789, to December, 1790, a member of the State Executive Council. By Governor Mifflin's appointment he held the offices of Register, Recorder, and Prothonotary of Luzerne county.

In 1801 he was chosen a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly, and later held the offices of County Commissioner, and Treasurer. From May, 1811, to May, 1814, he was Burgess of the Borough of Wilkesbarré.

"In all these various offices he sustained the highest character for ability and faithfulness. No public servant ever deserved better of the public." He died at Wilkesbarré in 1824.

General Butler married a daughter of Abel Pierce, Esq., one of the earliest Wyoming settlers. Their children were as follows:

Louisa Butler, born February, 1787; died December 17th, 1787.

Pierce Butler, born January 27th, 1789; married Temperance, daughter of Arnold Colt, Esq., February 3d, 1818. He was by occupation a farmer, and resided in Kingston, Luzerne county. He was initiated into LODGE 61 April 11th, 1814, and was Senior Warden in 1821 and 1845. "He was possessed of an uncommon share of native good sense, a sound, discriminating judgment, a happy, benevolent disposition. Few men ever had fewer enemies, and none ever had warmer and more sincere friends. The virtues of humanity were so happily blended in him as to command the esteem and affection of all who knew him. He was a faithful and devoted Mason." He died at Kingston March 30th, 1848, and was buried with the honors of Masonry.

Houghton Butler, born November 8th, 1791; died October 3d, 1807.

Sylvina Butler, born March 5th, 1794; married Hon. Garrick Malley June, 1811; died March 28th, 1824.

John L. Butler, born February 9th, 1796. "From earliest manhood he was identified with all the interests of society and business in the Wyoming region. To develop the riches of the coal, and open channels for its transportation to market, were the objects of his untiring efforts, and he lived to see those efforts crowned with a greater degree of success than often falls to the lot of men engaged in similar under-

takings." He was Captain of the "Wyoming Guards," of Wilkesbarré, in 1819, Major of the "Wyoming Volunteer Battalion" in 1823, and Lieutenant Colonel in 1829. He was initiated into LODGE 61 March 24th, 1828, and continued a member until his death. He was Treasurer of the Lodge from 1829 to 1832. He died at Wilkesbarré August 4th, 1858. Colonel Butler married Cornelia Richards, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Welles) Richards, of Farmington, Conn., and their eldest daughter is the wife of the Hon. Stanley Woodward, of Wilkesbarré. Mrs. Butler is still living, a resident of Wilkesbarré.

Chester Butler, born March 21st, 1798. He was a man of marked and decided character. He was admitted to the Bar of Luzerne county August 8th, 1820, and for twenty years was one of the leading members of the Bar. He was elected to the Pennsylvania House of Representatives from Luzerne county in 1832, 1838, 1839, and 1843, and in 1846 and again in 1848 was elected a member of Congress from the Luzerne district. He was one of the most conspicuous anti-Masons in Luzerne county, and in 1832 was on the anti-Masonic Electoral ticket of Pennsylvania. He married the widow of Jacob Cist, Esq., of Wilkesbarré, and had one son—George H. Butler—who died in 1862. The latter was a member of LODGE 61.

Ruth Ann Butler, born January 11th, 1801; married the Hon. John N. Conyngham. She died July 3d, 1879.

Zebulon Butler, born September 27th, 1803. He was a Minister of the Gospel, and resided for many years in Port Gibson, Miss., where he died December 23d, 1860.

Lord Butler, born October 18th, 1805. He was for many years a prominent citizen of Wilkesbarré—active in various business enterprises. He married Abi, daughter of Joseph Slocum, Esq., and granddaughter of Judge Jesse Fell, of Wilkesbarré. Lord Butler died at Wilkesbarré November 27th, 1861, his wife and four children surviving him.

Phebe Butler, born January 16th, 1811. She married Dr. Donaldson of Iowa, and died in July, 1849.





*Edm<sup>d</sup> L. Dana*

## GEN. EDMUND L. DANA.

“Various members of the Dana family, all through the history of our country, have borne a conspicuous and highly honorable part, as well in political positions they have occupied, as in the paths of science, law and literature.” The ancestor of the family in this country came from old England about 1640 and settled in New England.

Anderson Dana, grandson of Jacob Dana, of Cambridge, Mass.—the first of the name to settle in the Wyoming Valley—came into Pennsylvania from Ashford, Windham county, Conn., about the year 1771, and settled in Pittston. He remained there but a short time, and then removed to Wilkesbarré, where he had purchased a farm. He was a lawyer of handsome attainments, and in 1778 represented Wyoming in the Connecticut Assembly. He had just returned home, near the close of June, when news was received of the intended invasion, by the Indians and Tories, to desolate the Valley. He immediately mounted his horse and rode through the settlement, arousing and urging the people to the conflict. He and his son-in-law, Stephen Whiton, went out with the little force, and both fell in the midst of the hottest of the strife.

Anderson Dana left a number of children, one of whom was named Anderson, Jr. He married a daughter of Lieut. Asa Stevens, of Wyoming (who fell in the massacre), and reared on the old homestead farm at Wilkesbarré a large family. One of his sons—Asa Stevens Dana—married Ann, daughter of the Hon. Joseph Pruner, of Hanover township, Luzerne county, Penn'a, a descendant of one of the early German settlers of the State. They were the parents of several children, of whom EDMUND LOVELL DANA, the subject of this sketch, is the eldest.

He was born at Wilkesbarré January 29th, 1817. In the Spring of 1819 his father removed to Eaton, opposite Tunkhannock, Wyoming county, Penn'a, where Edmund grew up, working on the farm in Summer and attending a country school in Winter. At the age of fifteen he began preparing for college at the Wilkesbarré Academy, and in October, 1835, entered the Sophomore class in Yale College. Graduating in 1838 he was engaged as a civil engineer on the North Branch Canal until the 7th of April, 1839, when he began the study of law in the office of the Hon. Luther Kidder,\* Wilkesbarré.

He was admitted to the Bar of Luzerne county April 6th, 1841, and immediately entered the office of George W. Woodward, Esq., who had just been appointed President Judge of the 4th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, and assumed charge of Mr. Woodward's extensive business, which he successfully managed. During the next four years he was actively engaged in the practice of his profession in the counties of Luzerne and Wyoming.

In 1842 a company of volunteer infantry—the "Wyoming Artillerists"—was organized in Wilkesbarré, and Francis L. Bowman† was elected Captain, and E. L. Dana First Lieutenant. Soon afterwards Captain Bowman was elected Brigade Inspector of the 2d Brigade, Pennsylvania Militia, and Lieutenant Dana was chosen Captain of the "Artillerists." In 1846 Captain Dana was still in command of the company, then an efficient and thoroughly drilled organization. Upon the call of the United States Government for troops to aid in prosecuting the war with Mexico, he tendered his own and the company's services. On Wednesday, December 2d, 1846, orders from the Adjutant General were

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\* See biography of Hon. David Scott, *post.*, for notice of Hon. Luther Kidder.

† See page 169, *ante.*

received directing Captain Dana to proceed with his company on the following Monday, December 7th, to Pittsburgh, the rendezvous of the Pennsylvania troops. On the day appointed the company of 124 men, in the presence of a numerous assemblage of citizens, embarked on a canal boat at Wilkesbarré bound for Pittsburgh.

On the threshold of their departure they were the subjects of some very affecting and interesting ceremonies in the Methodist church. An address was delivered by Dr. Thomas W. Miner, and bibles and testaments were distributed to the members of the company.

The citizens of Wilkesbarré, at an entertainment given at the "Phoenix" hotel a few evenings previous to the departure of the company, presented Captain Dana with an elegant sword.

It was snowing when the "Artillerists" left Wilkesbarré, and much of the journey was rendered uncomfortable by the ice, which hindered the passage of the boat. Arriving at Pittsburgh December 13th, the company adopted a uniform of dark blue pantaloons with white stripes, dark blue roundabouts trimmed with white, and a neat fatigue cap. On December 16th the company was mustered into the United States service to serve during the war. Only 94 of the 124 men could be accepted, however (that being the maximum number allowed for a company), so the remaining 30 joined other companies.

The "Artillerists" were assigned to the 1st Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanded by Colonel Wynkoop, and were designated as Co. "I," and on the 22d of December, 1846, they left Pittsburgh for New Orleans on board the steamer "St. Anthony." Arriving at New Orleans they encamped on the old battle ground, about seven miles below the city, where they remained until January 16th, 1847, on which day they sailed with three other companies in the



ship "Russel Glover" on their way to Vera Cruz. Upon the arrival of the advance transport at Lobos (Wolf) Island, about twelve miles from the Mexican coast, Captain Dana was selected, because of his qualifications as an engineer, to make a survey of the harbor of Lobos. He and his command were at the subsequent landing of the troops, participated actively in the siege, and the several affairs preliminary to the siege, of Vera Cruz, and were part of the troops assigned to receive the surrender of the city and the castle of San Juan D'Ulloa.

After the capitulation of the city and castle Captain Dana accompanied General Scott into the interior of Mexico. He was in the battle of Cerro Gordo, April 18th, 1847, which resulted in the capture of a large portion of the Mexican army, and in dispersing the residue. He participated in the occupation of Peroté Castle and the cities of Jalapa and Puebla; with his company he was actively engaged in the siege of Puebla, and in General Orders received special mention for good and soldierly conduct; he led the charge at El Pinal Pass; subsequently marched to the city of Mexico; remained there until the treaty of peace, in June, 1848, and, returning with the army, was mustered out of the service with his company at Pittsburgh, Penn'a, July 20th, 1848.

On their journey home the "Artillerists" were met at Northumberland by a committee of Luzerne county citizens, and, arriving in Wilkesbarré in the first week of August, they found the town crowded with citizens from the country round about, and extensive preparations made to receive them in a becoming manner. An address of welcome was delivered by Judge Conyngham in behalf of the citizens.

The "Artillerists" were brave soldiers, and did good service. Maj. F. L. Bowman, writing from San Angel, Mexico, to friends in Wilkesbarré, in January, 1848, said:

“ \* \* \* The honor of old Wyoming could not have been placed in better hands than the ‘ Artillerists.’ In all of my letters home I have spoken of their will to do and to dare. I felt confident of them before they were tried, but did not know that men could be so recklessly brave. The greatest fault found with them at the siege of Puebla, by Colonel Childs, was their frequent careless exposure to the fire of the enemy. No company in the army bears a higher reputation for bravery. Wyoming may well be proud of her ‘ Artillerists.’ \* \* \* About one quarter of our Company (‘ I ’) are dead, and more than that number discharged. Those that are left are hardy, jovial, and ripe for any expedition. \* \* \* I like these boys. I love a brave man.”

Captain Dana soon returned to the practice of his profession. In 1851 he was a candidate for Congress in the district composed of the counties of Wyoming, Luzerne, and Columbia, but was defeated by the Hon. John Brisbin. In 1853 he was a candidate for State Senator in the district composed of Luzerne, Columbia, and Montour counties. His opponent, Hon. Charles R. Buckalew (afterwards U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania), was elected.

In September, 1860, Captain Dana was elected, and commissioned by Governor Packer, Major General of the 9th Division Pennsylvania Militia, composed of the counties of Columbia, Montour, Luzerne, and Wyoming. This commission he continued to hold during the early days of the War of the Rebellion, and in the Summer of 1862 was appointed by Governor Curtin commandant of a camp of organization and instruction, located in Kingston township, Luzerne county, and called Camp Luzerne. The 143d Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers was recruited and organized at this camp, being composed almost entirely of Luzerne county men. General Dana was elected its Colonel October 18th, 1862.

On the 7th of November, 1862, the regiment broke camp and proceeded to Harrisburg, where it was armed; thence to Washington, being assigned to duty in the northern

defences of that city; and thence to the front, February 17th, 1863, going into camp at Belle Plain, where the regiment was attached to the 2d Brigade, 3d Division, 1st Army Corps, Gen. John F. Reynolds commanding. Colonel Dana, with his regiment, accompanied the division, April 20th, on an expedition to Port Royal, below Fredericksburg, when a feint was made of crossing the river. On the 29th, with his command, he was exposed to a brisk cannonade from the opposite bank of the river, the sharpshooters on both sides being very active. On the morning of May 2d they marched to Chancellorsville, where they arrived at midnight, passing in the last three or four miles many wounded borne from the front, and through woods lighted up by the glare of bursting shells. The 1st Corps went into position on the extreme right of the army, on the Ely road towards the Rapidan, Colonel Dana's regiment being on the left of the corps. After the battle they returned by a tedious march and went into camp at Falmouth on the 8th of May.

A month later the corps started on the Gettysburg campaign, and the 143d was the first regiment of infantry to reach the field of action. Bivouacking on Marsh Creek, four miles from Gettysburg, on the night of June 30th, it moved forward on the morning of July 1st, and soon heard the cannon engaging the enemy's advance. Sometime before noon the brigade went into position on a ridge beyond that on which the Seminary stands, under a heavy fire, the 143d forming on the line of railroad. Early in the action the command of the brigade devolved on Colonel Dana.

"A terrific fire of infantry and artillery was brought to bear on the position, but it was manfully held, though the dead and wounded on every hand told at what a fearful cost. Repeated charges were made with ever fresh troops, but each was repulsed with fearful slaughter. Finally the enemy succeeded in flanking the position, and the line was

pressed back a short distance, but made a stand in a field a little back from the railroad cut. Later in the afternoon the brigade was forced to retire to a position near the Seminary. When this movement became necessary, under the pressure of overwhelming numbers, and the command was given, the color-bearer and many of the men were with difficulty made to face to the rear, seeming determined to die rather than yield the ground. In executing this movement the color-bearer of the regiment was killed, still clinging to his standard. This incident is mentioned by an English officer who was at the time with the enemy: \* \* \* 'Genl. Hill soon came up. \* \* He said the Yankees had fought with a determination unusual to them. He pointed out a railway cutting in which they had made a good stand; also a field in the centre of which he had seen a man plant the regimental colors, around which the enemy had fought for some time with much obstinacy, and when at last it was obliged to retreat the color-bearer retired last of all, turning round every now and then to shake his fist at the advancing rebels. General Hill said he felt quite sorry when he had seen this gallant Yankee meet his doom.' The flag was rescued and brought safely off. Colonel Dana throughout the severe and protracted contest moved on foot through the fire along the line wherever his presence was required. When all hope of longer holding the ground was gone, the brigade fell back through the town and took position on Cemetery Hill, where the shattered ranks of the two corps which had been engaged were re-formed."—*Bates' Hist. Pa. Vols., Vol. IV., p. 488.*

The morning of July 2d opened with artillery and picket firing, but in the afternoon a severe attack was made upon the left of the line in which General Sickles' corps was engaged, and Colonel Dana, with his brigade, was ordered to its support. The movement was effected under a heavy fire of shells, by which some loss was sustained, and a posi-

tion taken on the left centre, in open ground, where the company rested for the night, having recovered several captured guns. At four o'clock on the morning of the 3d a heavy artillery fire was opened along the whole front, which was increased at 1 P. M. so as to envelop the Union line, shells and solid shot plowing the ground in every direction. Later in the afternoon the last grand infantry charge by General Longstreet was made upon the left centre, the strength of which fell a little to the right of the position where the brigade lay. This charge, made with great force and bravery, and pressed with unusual persistency, was completely repulsed; large numbers were slain, many prisoners taken, and the enemy, retiring broken, did not again venture to renew the battle. The loss of the brigade in killed, wounded, missing in action, and prisoners, was more than half its entire strength. After the battle Colonel Dana accompanied and led his command in the pursuit of the Confederate Army, crossing at Berlin into Virginia. He participated in the movement to Centreville, and with his regiment and a battery of artillery aided in repelling a cavalry attack at Haymarket, October 19th.

In March, 1864, the 143d Regiment became a part of the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 5th Army Corps. On the 4th of May, 1864, Colonel Dana, with his regiment, marched on the Wilderness campaign. The next day the enemy was encountered in large force in the woods, and the fighting became severe. Colonel Dana had his horse shot under him, and was wounded and taken prisoner with a number of his officers and men. He was conveyed that night to Orange Court House, thence to Danville, and to Macon, Ga., and in June following to Charleston, S. C., where he was one of the fifty officers, including Brigadier Generals, Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels, and Majors, who were placed under the fire of the Union guns, in retaliation for some supposed violation of the usages of war by the Federal Government in the siege

of that city. Much hardship was endured by these officers from the nature of their confinement and the insufficiency and bad quality of their food. One day Maj. Henry H. Raymond, a Confederate officer, visited the prison. Colonel Dana recognized him as a former college-mate at Yale. The recognition was mutual and cordial, Major Raymond inquired into the wants and heard the complaints of the prisoners, and from that time forward their fare was improved, and in a few days they were removed to far better quarters. During the balance of their confinement Colonel Dana and his fellow-prisoners were kindly and considerately treated by Major Raymond. He granted no undue privileges, relaxed no necessary restraint, but harmonized the enforcement of prison discipline with the rule of doing to others as he would they should do to him.

Colonel Dana and his fellow-prisoners were exchanged for an equal number of Confederates August 3d, 1864, and early in September he joined his command before Petersburg. On the first of October he was with his command in the movement upon the Vaughn road, and participated in the fighting of that day, and in the erection of breast-works in continuation of the line of investment. Returning to camp on the 4th he was assigned to the duty of guarding Fort Howard and two batteries in the investing line. On the 8th of October he was instructed to make an advance of the outposts, skirmish and picket lines of the 5th Corps. This was effected after a short encounter with the enemy's outposts. The General commanding the corps (5th) complimented Colonel Dana, in an official communication, for the creditable manner in which he performed the important and arduous duties incident to this affair.

Colonel Dana was at the first battle of Hatcher's Run, October 28th and 29th; on the Weldon Raid from the 7th to the 12th of December, 1864; and in the second Hatcher's Run battle, of the 6th and 7th of February, 1865. Soon

after this the "143d," with three other regiments in the same brigade, was sent North. It was placed on duty at Hart Island, in the East River, New York, and remained there during the remainder of its term of service, guarding prisoners of war, and furnishing escorts for conscripts, recruits, and convalescents as they were sent to different points. The war being ended the regiment was mustered out of the service June 12th, 1865, and on its return to Wilkesbarré was received with those marks of esteem to which, for its severe and efficient service in the field, it was justly entitled.

After Colonel Dana's return from his imprisonment in the South he was, during a long time, kept in command of his brigade, though holding the rank of Colonel. The officers of the brigade presented a memorial to the War Department protesting against such injustice and asking that he be promoted. This paper, from some cause, never reached the Department, but on the facts becoming known through other channels Colonel Dana was brevetted Brigadier General "for long, faithful, and tried services," was retained in the service, and detailed on court-martial duty at Elmira and Syracuse, N. Y. He was honorably mustered out of the service August 23d, 1865.

"His military record surpasses that of any other individual in Northern Pennsylvania—it is great in extent, experience, and brilliancy. As an officer his reputation is best attested by his old comrades in arms—the 143d Regiment—who worship him with a devotion rarely surpassed."

After his return to private life General Dana resumed the practice of law in Wilkesbarré, and in the Fall of 1867 was nominated and elected over the Hon. Henry M. Hoyt\* (afterwards Governor of Pennsylvania) to the office of Additional Law Judge of the 11th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, comprising the populous county of Luzerne. He took

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\* See biography of Governor Hoyt, *post.*

his seat December 2d, 1867, and served for the full term of ten years. For several years, in addition to presiding alternately with Judge Conyngham in the Courts at Wilkesbarré, he also presided as *ex-officio* Recorder in the Mayors' Courts of the cities of Scranton and Carbondale.

Prior to the expiration of his term of office 112 members (nearly the whole number) of the Bar of Luzerne county presented to Judge Dana a petition urging him to be a candidate for re-election to the office of Additional Law Judge. The Judge was regularly nominated by the Democratic convention in the Summer of 1877, and when the Republican convention met it made no nomination for Judge but passed the following resolution: "That this convention, having entire confidence in the learning, integrity, and ability of Edmund L. Dana, as illustrated by his administration of the office of Additional Law Judge of this District in the past ten years, hereby cordially recommend him to the voters of Luzerne county for re-election."

That year a new party had sprung into existence, known as the Greenback-Labor party. It was very powerful in Luzerne county, and had a most earnest and efficient organization, but no one imagined that Judge Dana would or *could* be defeated for the office of Additional Law Judge. Democrats and Republicans appeared to be unanimously in his favor, and it was generally conceded that he, of all the candidates for office in the field, would be successful.

His opponent—the Greenback-Labor candidate—was an unlearned, uncultured man, a ranting demagogue, and a notoriously corrupt politician. On this account and because General Dana's nomination was acquiesced in by the two great political parties, the best citizens of Luzerne took very little interest in and did very little work in behalf of General Dana's campaign, feeling sure of his success. But the Labor party swept Luzerne like a tornado and carried all their men into office over both the other political parties.



Of course Judge Dana went down with the rest, but his defeat did not detract from his high character and reputation as a jurist or lessen the regard of his friends and neighbors. The man who defeated him was, after a short period of service on the Bench, forced therefrom by the citizens and members of the Bar of his District because of incompetency.

In 1878 Judge Dana was induced by a large number of prominent citizens of both political parties in Lehigh county, Penn'a, to allow himself to be nominated for the office of President Judge of that county. The Republican party made no nomination, but Judge Dana was defeated by the Hon. Edwin Albright by a small majority.

General Dana is a man of fine culture, scholarly and artistic tastes, and considerable literary acquirements. In earlier years he was a fine musician. Over all his public and private traits there shines the serene beauty of the gentleman.

There is a good deal of meaning in the figure of speech which likens a man's mind to a field of land which has been diligently tilled by the husbandman; and General Dana has been a careful and industrious husbandman in his own mental vineyard. During all the days of his maturity he has been a careful investigator and industrious student, who has worked in many fields of learning and in many directions. "As a Judge he has earned for himself a reputation which will last while the hills of Wyoming may remain!"

He was the first President of "The Wyoming Historical and Geological Society," of Wilkesbarré, and from the date of its organization to the present time he has been a very active and efficient member of the Society. He is also a member of the following State Historical Societies: Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and New Hampshire; and a member of the American Association of Science.

He was one of the incorporators of "The Wilkesbarré Law

and Library Association," and is still a member of the same.

For more than thirty-five years he has been connected with St Stephen's Episcopal Church, Wilkesbarré.

He is a Companion of the First Class of "The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States," and a member and ex-Vice President of the "Society of the Army of the Potomac." From April, 1882, to April, 1885, he was President of the Wilkesbarré City Council.

Having a fondness for historical study and research, and being a graceful writer and pleasant speaker, Judge Dana has very frequently been called upon, on occasions of importance, to deliver addresses of an historical or a literary character. He delivered one of the addresses upon the occasion of the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the Wyoming Massacre, July 3d, 1878. He delivered an historical address at New Town, N. Y., August 28th, 1879, at the centennial celebration of General Sullivan's victory over the British and Indians. "The battle of New Town (August 29th, 1779), with the subsequent destruction of the Indian country, was a retributive sequel of the massacre of Wyoming." Governor Hoyt, of Pennsylvania, and his staff were present at the centennial celebration, and the Governor followed General Dana in a brief address. The cornerstone of a commemorative monument was laid at this time with Masonic ceremonies.

General Dana delivered an address before the societies of Muhlenburg College, Allentown, Penn'a, at the Commencement exercises of 1880; and on the 28th of June, 1880, he delivered an address before the students and friends of Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Penn'a.

General Dana was made a Mason, and received the first three degrees of Free Masonry, in LODGE No. 61, December 1st, 1846, by virtue of a dispensation.\* April 7th, 1849,

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\* See page 109, *ante*.

after his return from the Mexican War, he became a member of St. John's Lodge No. 233, Pittston, Penn'a. He withdrew from that Lodge May 29th, 1855, and on the 14th of February, 1859, affiliated with LODGE No. 61. He was Worshipful Master of the Lodge in 1868. By vote of the Lodge August 14th, 1878, he was made an honorary member, which entitles one to all the privileges of membership without payment of dues. At the present time he is one of the Trustees of the Lodge.

He has been for nearly thirty-seven years an active and loyal member of our Fraternity, and the members of LODGE 61 to-day hold him in high regard and Brotherly affection. When he rises to speak in the Lodge his first utterances are received with pleasure, and regret follows when he closes.

Brother Dana was "Marked" in Shekinah R. A. Chapter No. 182, May 15th, 1860. He received the Most Excellent Master's degree January 15th, 1861, and January 22d, 1861, was exalted to the Royal Arch degree. He was Secretary of the Chapter from December, 1865, to December, 1867.

He is also a Sir Knight of Dieu le Veut Commandery No. 45, Knights Templar, having received the R. C. and K. T. degrees therein January 23d, 1872.

He became a member of Wyoming Lodge No. 39, I. O. O. F. (Wilkesbarré), in 1845, and several years thereafter served as Noble Grand for one term.

General Dana was married in 1842 to Sarah Peters, daughter of Ralph Peters, Esq., of Philadelphia. He has one son—Charles Edmund—who for some years resided and traveled in Europe, engaged in the study of Art, in which he has made gratifying progress. He married a granddaughter of Jacob Cist, Esq., a prominent resident of Wilkesbarré many years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Dana have two children, and are now residing in Philadelphia.

## HON. GEORGE DENISON.

The ancestor of the Denisons of the Wyoming Valley was Col. Nathan Denison, a descendant of William Denison, who was born in England about 1586, and who came to America and settled at Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1631.

Colonel Denison came from Connecticut at an early day, and settled in the Wyoming Valley, under the Susquehanna Company. In 1769 he married Elizabeth Sill,\* of Wilkesbarré, and their marriage is recorded as the first one ever celebrated in Wyoming between white people. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Jacob Johnson, in the Sill house. In 1773 a son was born to Colonel and Mrs. Denison—Lazarus—the first white child born in Wyoming.

During the Revolutionary War a more decided Whig and devoted patriot than Colonel Denison was not to be found. Wyoming was then almost a frontier settlement

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\* JABEZ SILL immigrated with his family to the Wyoming Valley from Connecticut in 1769, and settled in Wilkesbarré. He built the second house erected in Wilkesbarré, and it stood near what is now the corner of River and South streets—almost on the spot where the Thurlow-Lee mansion stands. In May, 1772, there were only five white women in Wilkesbarré, and one of these was Mrs. Jabez Sill.

October 5th, 1772, Jabez Sill was appointed sealer of weights and measures for the Wyoming settlement. He was chosen one of the selectmen in December, 1780.

Jabez and Elizabeth (——) Sill had four sons and four daughters: Shadrach, Jabez, Moses, Elisha, Elizabeth, Mary, Naomi and Esther.

Jabez Sill, the elder, died at Wilkesbarré June 24th, 1789, aged 67 years.

Shadrach Sill removed to Lunenburg, Albany county, N. Y., and was a merchant there as early as 1788.

Elisha Sill became a physician. He died at Windsor, Conn., May 24th, 1845, aged 84 years.

and was exposed to frequent incursions from the Indians and worse than savage Tories.

Their mode of warfare was such as required the exercise on the part of the settlers of the utmost prudence, vigilance and courage; and in selecting a leader the choice of the settlers naturally fell on Colonel Denison, as possessing in an eminent degree the qualifications necessary for the station.

He commanded the left wing of the Wyoming forces in the battle and massacre of July 3, 1778.

Colonel Denison—"whose name is itself an eulogy, and synonymous with every manly virtue"—represented Wyoming in the Connecticut Assembly in 1776, 1778, 1779 and 1780, and from 1787 to 1789 he was a member of the Council, Pennsylvania Assembly. Upon the organization of the Courts of Luzerne county in 1787 he was appointed an Associate Judge, and this office he held until his death, which occurred January 25, 1809, at the age of 68 years.

GEORGE DENISON, third son of Col. Nathan Denison, was born in Kingston, Luzerne county, February 22, 1790, at a time when the country had not recovered from the disasters of the Revolution, and when the people of Wyoming were suffering from the effects of the protracted controversy between Connecticut and Pennsylvania. At such a period, and under such circumstances, it could scarcely be expected that very ample provision should be made for the education of the youth of the country. The advantages of young Denison in this respect were limited indeed; but limited as they were, they were improved, and the foundation of an English education was early laid, upon which he afterwards raised a superstructure by which he acquired a distinguished eminence at the Bar, and which was abundantly adequate to the elevated stations to which he was called by his fellow-citizens.

Naturally predisposed to pulmonary affections, it was thought by his friends that the active and varied pursuits of the country merchant were well calculated to ward off the disease with which he was menaced, and to ensure him length of days and comfortable health. Accordingly, at an early age he took charge of a store for Judge Matthias Hollenback, and although he soon discovered that it was not the sphere in which Nature destined him to move, he gave the most perfect satisfaction to his employer. Anxious to gratify his friends, at whose solicitation he had engaged in mercantile pursuits, he continued in the business until his enlarged and expanding intellect regarded it as too narrow and contracted for the employment of a liberal and enlightened mind. He then resolved to abandon pursuits for which he believed he was not fitted, and which afforded him no intellectual enjoyments, and to fit himself for the study of one of the learned professions.

About this period the death of his father—at whose more particular instance he had engaged in business—left him at liberty to pursue the natural bent of his inclinations. He therefore hastened to place himself at the Wilkesbarré Academy, then under the care of Garrick Mallery, Esq., an able and efficient Principal. Here he made rapid progress in the languages, mathematics, and all the various branches of an English education, and it is said that very few, who had received college honors, excelled young Denison in extent and accuracy of knowledge in all the various kindred sciences fitting and necessary for a professional life.

When he deemed himself prepared, he began the study of the law, to which he applied himself with the utmost assiduity and attention. He never committed to memory, although no one possessed a memory more tenacious. He read, he reflected, he understood. The principles of the law, and the reasons upon which they are founded, were stated by him in his own language, always perspicuous and

definite, and which evinced his attention in reading, and his depth and accuracy of thought.

After the usual period of study he was, on the 7th of April, 1813, admitted to practice in the courts of Luzerne county. Previously to this, whilst still a minor, he had served as the deputy of his brother, Col. Lazarus Denison, the Register and Recorder of Luzerne county, and on the 30th of January, 1812, he was himself appointed to these offices, for a term of three years, by Governor Snyder. "A more faithful, a more accurate, and a more able public officer, never had charge of the records of the county." The records themselves, and all who transacted business in the offices while Mr. Denison was the incumbent, sustained this tribute of praise. This situation in the public offices was peculiarly favorable to the acquisition of a knowledge of the practice of the Courts, and it was fully improved by Mr. Denison for that purpose.

From 1811 to 1814 he was Clerk of the Wilkesbarré Borough Council, and subsequently for many years a member of the Council—serving as President in 1823 and 1824.

His conduct as a public officer, and the ability which he displayed in his professional business, soon attracted public notice, and secured to him the public confidence. In 1815, in opposition to his own wishes and inclinations, he was selected by his fellow-citizens as their Representative in the Legislature of Pennsylvania. To this position he was re-elected in 1816, with unusual unanimity. His talents developing in his Legislative career pointed him out as a fit person to represent his district in Congress, and he was accordingly elected in 1819, and again in 1821, by the people as their Representative. At the expiration of his second term of service he determined to retire from public life and devote his time exclusively to his professional business, which had suffered in consequence of his absence during several protracted sessions at the seat of government.

In January, 1824, he was appointed Deputy Attorney General for Luzerne county.

The people of his district, becoming alive to the subject of internal improvements, would not permit him long to remain in his favorite retirement. Reluctantly yielding to their entreaties, he was again, in 1827, elected a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, and in that position he was continued by the almost unanimous voice of his district until his decease.

From May, 1829, to May, 1830, he was Burgess of Wilkesbarré borough. In 1828 he was one of the Presidential Electors on the Adams ticket, in Pennsylvania.

As a lawyer, in the various and complicated business of his profession, George Denison was distinguished for accuracy in legal learning, clearness of perception, acuteness in discrimination, soundness of judgment, and a peculiar tact in the arrangement of facts, and the management of a cause, before the Court and jury. The Courts in which he practiced, and his fellow-members of the Bar, bore testimony to the high sense of honor with which he conducted the business of his profession. Judge Conyngham, speaking of him many years after his death, said: "He was too indolent and indifferent for the greatness he might easily have attained, and yet he was unquestionably great in the clearness, strength, and vigor of his intellect, and in his remarkable power of cool and dispassionate appeal."

Another eminent Judge spoke of him thus: "George Denison, the disinterested and able, with his wonderful power of concentrated thought and expression."

As a member of the Legislature, the will and wishes of his constituents were ably represented. Numerous local Acts were passed through his influence, of great interest to the district he represented; and many general laws were projected by him, and received the sanction of the Legisla-



ture, which bear the impress of his liberal and enlightened views, and sound, discriminating judgment.

The system of internal improvements in Pennsylvania, although much more extensive than his judgment approved, received his decided and efficient support; and the introduction of the North Branch Canal into the system, and its location and extension through the Wyoming Valley "will remain an everlasting monument of his legislative skill and commanding influence." Charles Miner wrote in 1845: "It is conceded that to Garrick Mallery, George Denison and David Scott we owe, in a great degree, all that is beneficial in our system of internal improvements—especially as regards Northern Pennsylvania."

As a man Mr. Denison was scrupulously exact in the performance of his duties in all the relations of life.

In short, it may be said that "no man in Luzerne county ever lived more respected and died more regretted, than George Denison."

At the time Mr. Denison was in Congress the members of the House of Representatives were, with two or three exceptions, young men.

Among the more prominent men were William Lowndes of South Carolina, Philip P. Barbour of Virginia, John Sergeant and James Buchanan of Pennsylvania, John Randolph of Roanoke, Virginia, and Lewis McLane of Delaware. Henry Clay and Daniel Webster were not then in Congress. Mr. Denison soon took his stand with these men, and was always found on the side of liberal and enlightened measures.

In Congress, as in the State Legislature, he never spoke unless he had something of importance to communicate, and when he did speak he was listened to with the most respectful attention.

It was during his service in the House of Representatives that the disheartening, the perplexing, the all-engrossing

question of the admission of Missouri into the Union as a State, was brought before Congress. The Missourians had met and formed a Constitution under very inauspicious feelings. Their temper had been highly excited by the contest relative to the restriction of slavery in the new State, and feeling confident in the support of all the slave States, they formed a Constitution not in the least conciliatory towards the free States.

In one provision, at least, this Constitution was in direct hostility to that of the United States. The free States took the ground simply to reject the Constitution of Missouri, leaving it to her good sense and reflection to amend it, and taking no responsibility upon themselves by proposing conditions. Never was a subject managed with more wisdom than this; never did statesmen exhibit more political sagacity and firmness.

The State was at length admitted, on condition that the offensive article in her Constitution should be expunged. The resolution under which the State was admitted was carried in the House by 87 ayes to 81 noes, and was as follows:

*“Resolved, That Missouri shall be admitted into this Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever; upon the fundamental condition that the 4th clause of the 26th section of the 3d Article of the Constitution, submitted on the part of said State to Congress, shall never be construed to authorize the passage of any law, and that no law shall be passed in conformity thereto by which any citizen of either of the States in this Union shall be excluded from the enjoyment of any of the privileges and immunities to which such citizen is entitled under the Constitution of the United States.”*

In the great debate upon the “Missouri Compromise,” John Randolph headed the party favoring the admission of Missouri, while John Sergeant, of Pennsylvania, led the opposition forces. The former was, at that time, the most conspicuous, though far from the most influential, member of the House. “He was severe and sarcastic in debate, sparing neither friend nor foe, when the one or the other

laid himself open to the shafts of his ridicule. He was a fine scholar, and his classical allusions were abundant and happy. He had a shrill and penetrating voice, and could be heard distinctly in every portion of the House. His manner was confident, proud, and imposing, and pointing, as he always did, his long forefinger at the object of attack, he gave peculiar emphasis to the severity of his language. He was more feared than beloved, and his influence in the House bore no proportion to the brilliancy of his talents."

George Denison took a very prominent part in the debates on the Missouri question, and in the newspapers of the day his speeches were highly extolled. The following is an extract from one of the most forcible speeches delivered by him in the course of the contest :

"It is said that slavery ought to be permitted in Missouri in order that the condition of the slaves now in the United States may be ameliorated, by diffusing them over a larger extent of country. To meliorate their condition is unquestionably a very desirable object, and one which both sides appear anxious to effect. But we unfortunately differ as to the best mode of accomplishing it. If this necessity of diffusing them, although they still be held in bondage, now exists, we have certainly some cause to be alarmed.

"By reference to the map we find that slavery is already permitted over much the largest portion of the United States. Five States in which slavery is allowed, embracing a very large extent of country, have been admitted into the Union since the adoption of the Constitution. If, at the expiration of little more than thirty years, in the course of which their limits have been so greatly extended, we now find it necessary to send them to Missouri for the purpose of bettering their condition, is it not time to pause ?

"It appears to be a well established fact that they increase in this country faster than the white population. They are not diminished by those artificial causes which impede the rapidity of population. They are not cut off in your armies, nor buried in the ocean. Their numbers will increase upon the white population so long as the two classes shall continue to exist. Where, then, is the progress of the evil to be arrested ?

"Admit slavery into Missouri and the necessity will be more imperious when another State comes to be admitted. Thus will this

acknowledged evil grow more and more inveterate at every advance, till it shall be finally extended over the boundless regions of the West. Louisiana was purchased from the common Treasury of the country, and one State has already been formed out of it in which slavery has been permitted. It is but equal justice to that class of our citizens who are opposed to slavery and are desirous of settling in Missouri that it should be there prohibited.

“The glorious work of African emancipation at this time engages the attention of the civilized world, and abolition societies receive encouragement from the greatest and best of men. Impose, then, this restriction, prohibit the extension of slaves over this vast continent, and save our Nation the reproach of being the first to check this spirit of emancipation.”

George Denison was made a Free Mason November 9, 1814, in LODGE 61, and continued an active, earnest member thereof as long as he lived. He was Senior Warden of the Lodge in 1817, and Worshipful Master in 1818 and 1819.

May 30, 1816, he married Caroline Bowman, daughter of Ebenezer Bowman, Esq. [See page 150, *ante*.] They had three children, Charles, George and Henry M.

Mr. Denison died at Wilkesbarré August 20, 1831, and his wife died July 1, 1833.

The following poem, describing a well-known Wilkesbarré character of half a century ago, was written by Mr. Denison. I believe it has never been published, except once in one of the Wilkesbarré newspapers.

“TO MY OLD FRIEND JOHN MICHAEL KIENZLEE, \*

“LONG TIME HIGH CONSTABLE, CHIEF SEXTON, TOWN CLOCK, AND IN FACT, FACTOTUM OF THE BOROUGH OF WILKESBARRÉ.

“Friend Michael, how d'ye do?  
I've great regard for you;  
Ain't it news?  
For oh! you used to make  
Me, and all the boys, to shake  
In our shoes.

---

\* JOHN MICHAEL KIENZLEE was a native of Berne, Switzerland. He was brought to Wilkesbarré in 1803 by John P. Arndt, Esq., as a “Redemptor.” He soon became *Major-domo* of Arndt's house,

If there's one man in town  
 Who is worthy of renown,  
                                     You are he.  
 I vow I am not poking  
 Fun at you, nor joking—  
                                     Verily.

Ancient Caleb Quotem,  
 Sexton and factotum,  
                                     And all that,  
 To Mr. Michael shouldn't—  
 To tell the truth, he couldn't—  
                                     Hold a hat.

Who can describe your feats,  
 As you nightly roamed the streets  
                                     All around;  
 And fastened every row-  
 Dy, and every vagrant cow  
                                     In the Pound?

But our old brindle cow—  
 Do you recollect how  
                                     She'd fix you?  
 Touch her, wagging her chops,  
 With your cane, and she ups  
                                     And kicks you.

then the principal tavern in Wilkesbarré. [See Note, page 41, *ante.*]

When Arndt left Wilkesbarré in 1818 he bestowed upon Michael the old ware-house, which stood on the river bank nearly opposite Arndt's house, as almost the only remuneration for his long and faithful services. About this time Michael was elected High Constable of the borough, which office he held until his death.

As High Constable he always stood upon his dignity, and it was his usual custom, when doing police duty after dark, to carry a broadsword. This, he claimed, once belonged to an ancestor of his who had wielded it under the command of William Tell against the Austrians. Although the boys sometimes annoyed "old Michael" on these occasions, he always maintained his position, and never yielded an iota of his official dignity.

For about 40 years he was sexton of the borough graveyard, and town-crier. He was also collector of the borough taxes for several years. He died Sept. 24th, 1846, aged about 78 years.

And if you got her round  
 On the bank to the Pound,  
     'Twas no use ;  
 For all the other cows,  
 Ere you could fasten "Blouse,"  
     Were gone goose.

On the fourth of Julies,  
 How you'd flourish, my eyes !  
     Your old cane !  
 But the boys, great and small,  
 Would play tricks, it was all—  
     All in vain.

Crackers popped like thunder,  
 And powder flashed right under  
     Your own nose.  
 And how your dander riz  
 When squibs would hiss and fiz  
     By your toes.

But often a bellow  
 Arose from some fellow,  
     When his back  
 From your dignity aggrieved,  
 Through your crab-stick received  
     Such a whack.

When Christmas bells would sound  
 The way you flew around  
     Was bewilderin' ;  
 Amongst tar barrels bright'ning  
 And *Bellschnickles* fright'ning  
     The children.

While mild to virtue's woers,  
 You were sour to evil doers,  
     As Death's sickle.  
 And therefore naughty boys  
 Would dub you with great noise,  
     "Old Pickle."

At nine A. M. you'd ring,  
 And make the old bell sing,  
     "Go to school—  
 Mind your rule, go to school—  
 Go to school, or be a fool,  
     Go to school."

At nine, up in the steeple,  
 You say to little people,  
                                   Go to bed.  
 And who e'er tolled a bell  
 So solemnly and well  
                                   For the dead?

Friend Michael, you and I,  
 Are, may be, soon to lie  
                                   In the tomb,  
 With the unnumbered throng  
 Who dwell within that long,  
                                   Long home.

But may Time prove so kind  
 [Though the worms will have to grind  
                                   Their eye teeth  
 If he does] as to spare  
 Your strength, and your gray hair,  
                                   And your breath.

But when within your heart  
 Grim Death has fixed his dart,  
                                   And won't tarry—  
 Good men will bear your pall,  
 And you'll be mourned by all  
                                   Wilkesbarré."

## HON. CHARLES DENISON.

CHARLES DENISON was the eighth child of Lazarus Denison, and nephew of the Hon. Geo. Denison, whose biography precedes this sketch. He was born in the Wyoming Valley January 23d, 1818, and was educated at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Penn'a, where he graduated in 1839.

He was admitted to the Bar of Luzerne county August 13th, 1840, and soon enjoyed a lucrative practice. He worked steadily and faithfully in his profession up to within six years of his death, when, in consequence of feeble health and the pressure of public duties, he withdrew himself from the practice of his profession and bestowed his attention somewhat to agricultural pursuits.

He was elected a Representative to Congress, as the candidate of the Democratic party, in 1862, for the District composed of Luzerne and Susquehanna counties. He was re-elected in 1864, and again in 1866.

Mr. Denison did not claim to be eminent as a profound lawyer, an eloquent speaker, or an accomplished man of the world. He was plain, though easy in his manners, genial and social in private intercourse, and sensible everywhere. He made no false pretensions. He possessed, in addition to a sound judgment, a sense and love of humor, and fidelity to associates and friends. Hence he was able more perfectly to combine the elements of success as a professional and public man; to win, and hold, and use the confidence and attachment of client and voter. In him the people had the fullest confidence, so correct was he in his demeanor, so sound in his judgment, so christian in his every act.

No man in Eastern Pennsylvania was more endeared than he to the public. He did not seek public preferment, but



place sought him, and honorable mention came unsolicited. He was not aspiring, but ever willing to do his part when duty called.

As a member of the Democratic party during the War of the Rebellion, he fearlessly and uncompromisingly supported and promulgated the theories and doctrines of the ultra wing of that party; and although many of his personal friends did not concur with him in his views of national affairs, nevertheless, because of their high regard for him personally, and their belief in his honesty as a public man, they supported him at the polls by their votes.

The honors of an election to Congress, twice repeated, and his course twice confirmed, in the most troublous period of our national history, exhibited the public sense of the worth and character of the man. Ably and fearlessly he performed his duties in the halls of Congress.

He was made a Free Mason in LODGE No. 61 January 30th, 1855, and remained a true and loyal member of the Lodge until his death. He was also a member of Shekinah R. A. Chapter No. 182, having been "Marked" therein April 19th, 1856.

Brother Denison died at his residence on Union street, Wilkesbarré, June 27th, 1867. The following notice of his death and funeral is from the *Record of the Times* of July 3d, 1867:

"The funeral of Hon. Charles Denison took place on Sunday afternoon last at 3 o'clock. His death, which took place on Thursday morning at about 9 o'clock, caused the most profound regret, not only among his immediate neighbors and friends, but throughout this whole section, as the announcement of his demise spread amongst the people. His funeral was more numerously attended than any ever known in the Valley. The concourse of mourning friends at the house was immense, and hundreds turned away from the funeral procession unable to obtain conveyance to the burial ground at Forty Fort, where his remains were conveyed, and where repose the ashes of his ancestors and connections. There were one hundred and thirty-four con-

veyances in the funeral train, including coaches, band wagons, and almost every available conveyance.

“The remains were followed to the grave by the Masonic Fraternity of this place and neighboring towns, and the solemn rites of the Order were performed at the last resting place of the beloved and distinguished Brother.

“Such an universal expression of regret and mourning was never exhibited at the demise of a citizen of this Valley, and it will perhaps be many a long year before Death claims from our midst one more beloved, revered and respected than he whose death it is our painful duty to chronicle.”

Mr. Denison married Miss Ellen E. Huling, of Lewis-town, Penn'a, May 7th, 1845. His wife, one son and three daughters survived him, but none of them now reside in the Wyoming Valley. Mrs. Denison died suddenly in June, 1882, while on a visit in Wilkesbarré.

## JUDGE JESSE FELL.

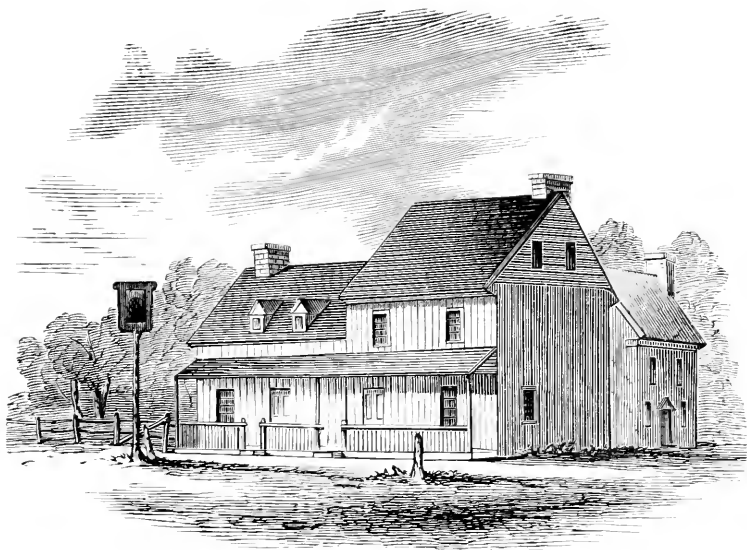
For almost half a century JESSE FELL, a native of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, resided in Wilkesbarré, and was one of the most prominent and highly respected citizens of Luzerne county; and yet, in all of our local histories he is only briefly referred to, and, until the following was prepared, no sketch of his life had ever been written.

A portion of this sketch—nearly four pages—is incorporated in the biography of Edmund Griffin Butler, Esq., published in 1884 in Vol. XIII. of *The Luzerne Legal Register*, and, in 1885, in "The Families of Wyoming Valley," by George B. Kulp, Esq., the author of this having loaned his MSS. to Mr. Kulp. Only after laborious and careful research have the following pages been prepared.

Joseph Fell, the ancestor of the Fells of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, was born in Cumberland county, England, October 19th, 1668. In 1705 he immigrated to America with his wife and two children, and settled in Bucks county, where he died. He was the father of eleven children. The family were members of the Society of Friends, or "Quakers."

Thomas Fell, the eighth child of Joseph, married Jane Kirk, of Bucks county, and their first child was JESSE FELL, the subject of this sketch, who was born in Buckingham, the empire township of Bucks, April 16th, 1751.

Jesse Fell and Hannah Welding, of Bucks, were joined in marriage August 20th, 1775, by Isaac Hicks, Esq. (one of the Justices of the Peace of Bucks county), "by virtue of a marriage license by them produced from under the hand and seal of the Hon. John Penn, Esq., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania."



JUDGE JESSE FELL'S INN, AT "THE SIGN OF THE BUCK,"  
North-east corner of Northampton and Washington streets, Wilkesbarré.



In the latter part of the year 1785 Jesse Fell removed with his wife and four children from New Britain township, Bucks county, to the Wyoming Valley, for the purpose of engaging in mercantile pursuits. On the 1st of December, 1787, he purchased from Jonathan Avery, for £40, a certain lot of land in the town of Wilkesbarré "on the road [now Northampton street] running from the river ferry to the mountain."

In the deed of conveyance this lot was described as consisting of "One acre, with dwelling house, barn, and well on the same; clear from all incumbrances, so far as a Connecticut title can be, and that the same was improved before the decree of Trenton in 1783." Mr. Fell enlarged the house and otherwise improved the premises, and then took possession.\* In a portion of the building he carried on his "store" business for some time, but the larger portion of the building was devoted to use as an inn, or tavern. Before long the store was given up, and in providing "entertainment for man and beast" Friend Jesse employed all his energies. He was licensed "to keep a Public House in the town of Wilkesbarré for the selling of Whiskey, Rum, Brandy, Beer, Ale, Cider, and all other spirituous liquors: provided he shall not at any time during said term suffer drunkenness, unlawful Gaming, or any other Disorders."

His tavern was "known by the sign of the Buck." Tradition tells us much of the hilarity attendant upon the gatherings in that old log house.

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\*In 1799 Judge Fell advertised this property for sale. In his advertisement he described it as follows: "A two-story log and frame building, with an 'addition' one story high. Has ten rooms, six fireplaces, three entries, a garret, a good cellar, and an excellent well of never-failing water at the kitchen door. On the premises a good frame barn 38x28 feet, shed and stable 30x20 ft., and near at hand a wood-lot."

For a long time it was the sojourning place of the judges and lawyers upon the circuit, and the *rendezvous* of local celebrities, and of all these Mr. Fell, in his social hours, had some pleasant and characteristic anecdotes to relate; for though a man generally of few words, he was a nice observer of character, and a thorough judge of mankind.

From the 16th to the 23d of March, 1790, Jemima Wilkinson, "the Universal Friend," sojourned with some of her followers at the "Buck," and preached three or four times to large congregations gathered at the inn. This eccentric founder of a religious sect was then on her way up the river to the Genesee country, of which entire region she and her followers were the pioneers, preceding even the Indian treaties for acquiring land titles.

During 1797, 1798 and 1799 the Sheriff's sales of real estate were held at the "Buck," and in an upper room of the inn LODGE No. 61 was organized and constituted, and subsequently the meetings of the Lodge were held there for a season. In the "long room" of the inn the 4th of July and other public balls of the town were held in early days, and in April, 1804, Charles Bird informed the ladies and gentlemen of Wilkesbarré that he proposed "opening a dancing school at the house of Judge Fell, Esq."

Mr. Fell continued to occupy these premises and keep "open house" until his death, and for many years thereafter the place was known as the "Old Fell House." A very small portion of the old building is still standing, having been incorporated in the modern structure which stands at the north-east corner of Washington and Northampton streets.

The Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania commissioned Mr. Fell Sheriff of Luzerne county October 21st, 1789. He took the required affirmation before Col. Nathan Denison, Associate Judge, on the 12th of November, and the same day filed his bond, his sureties being James Stewart, Putnam Catlin and Nathan Kingsley, who were bound

in the sum of £1500 "unto his Excellency Thomas Mifflin, Esq., President of the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and Captain General and Commander-in-chief in and over the same." Sheriff Fell was re-commissioned October 23d, 1790, and served an additional term of two years. He fulfilled the duties of his station with intelligence, and an uprightness so pure that not the slightest censure or complaint was heard against him. This was the more remarkable, and redounded to his credit, as he was prepossessed in favor of the Pennsylvania claimants, and contests were continually occurring between them and their opponents, the Yankees, in almost every variety of form, which he was called upon to decide. In this connection we might remark that Col. Timothy Pickering came to Wyoming about the time that Mr. Fell removed here, and an intimacy existed between them which produced mutual respect and attachment that only terminated with life.

Mr. Fell was appointed "Lieutenant of the county of Luzerne" January 10th, 1792, by Thomas Mifflin, Governor of the Commonwealth. He succeeded in this office Col. Zebulon Butler, who had been appointed in 1787.

In 1890 a new Constitution for Pennsylvania was adopted. Section 2 of Article VI. was as follows: "The freemen of this Commonwealth shall be armed and disciplined for its defense. Those who conscientiously scruple to bear arms shall not be compelled to do so, but shall pay an equivalent for personal service." In conformity with this requirement the "Luzerne Militia Brigade" was organized, and Governor Mifflin appointed Jesse Fell Brigade Inspector, to serve for seven years from April 11th, 1793. Although he was a Quaker, and a professed non-combatant, he accepted the office, and performed the duties thereof until the Spring of 1798, when he was succeeded by Putnam Catlin, Esq., a member of the Luzerne county Bar. Major Fell's first



military experience has been described as follows: On the morning of the first parade of his brigade he took it into his head to drill a little by himself. Dressed in full regimentals he marched out on the back porch of his house, and, placing himself in a military attitude, with his sword drawn, he exclaimed, "Attention, battalion! Rear rank three paces to the rear, march!"—and he tumbled down into the cellar. His wife, hearing the racket, came running out, crying, "Oh! Jesse, has thee killed thyself?" "Go to, Hannah," said the hero, "what does thee know about war?"

He was appointed by Governor Mifflin, February 5th, 1798, an Associate Judge of the Courts of Luzerne county (vice Rosewell Welles, Esq., resigned), to serve during good behavior. This position he filled with dignity and credit for a period of thirty-two and a half years, terminated only by his death.

At the time of his appointment as Judge he was in very comfortable pecuniary circumstances. Besides the tavern property, he owned several town lots, upon one of which a store-house was erected. He also owned a saw-mill and five or six acres of land situated one and a half miles south of the Court House, and about 1000 acres of wood-land adjoining Harvey's Lake.

Few men wrote so plain and beautiful a hand as Judge Fell, his handwriting being, indeed, so excellent as to be an enviable accomplishment, and was of much use to him. In 1798 he was appointed Town Clerk of Wilkesbarré, which position he held for several years. In 1804 he was appointed assistant Clerk to the County Commissioners. This position he held until January, 1819, when he succeeded Arnold Colt as Chief Clerk, and in this office he continued as long as he lived.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania, on the 4th of April, 1799, passed an act entitled "An Act for offering compensation to the Pennsylvania claimants of certain lands within

the seventeen townships, in the county of Luzerne." This act is familiarly known as "The Compromise Act of 1799," and was adopted for the purpose of putting a final end to the controversy that had been going on between the Connecticut and Pennsylvania claimants for over a quarter of a century. It was strictly an act of mediation, and proposed terms of settlement and compromise to the parties.

Several acts, supplemental to the general act, were subsequently passed by the Legislature, and Judge Thomas Cooper,\* Gen. John Steele,† and William Wilson, Esq., were appointed Commissioners to execute these "confirming" laws. The Commissioners appointed Judge Fell their clerk. From the beginning to the end he was their right hand man, for information or for advice, and his services were inestimable. By October, 1802, about one thousand Connecticut claimants had exhibited their titles. The work of the Commissioners was done with great fidelity and intelligence. They went through the "seventeen townships," re-ran all the surveys of the Susquehanna Company, by whose lines the claims were bounded, and issued "certificates" to the holders, upon which the State issued the patents. In all, the Commissioners issued 1745 certificates, embracing 288,532 acres of land.

On the 17th of March, 1806, the act incorporating the Borough of Wilkesbarré was passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania. Judge Fell was named in the act as a commissioner to issue the proclamation for holding the first election for borough officers. The proclamation was issued April 25th, and the election was held May 6th, 1806. He was elected Burgess, and served in the office for one year.

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\* For notice of Judge COOPER, *vide* sketch of Judge Gibson, *post*.

† Gen. JOHN STEELE was born at Lancaster, Penn'a, in 1758. He was a captain through the Revolutionary War, and served at Brandywine and Yorktown. In 1780 he commanded Washington's Life Guards. He was Collector of the Port at Philadelphia in 1809.

Subsequently he served four terms as Burgess, from May, 1814, to May, 1818.

He was a member of the Borough Council for many years, and served as its President from May, 1809, to May, 1810, May, 1811, to May, 1814, and May, 1820, to May, 1823.

He was a member of the first Board of Trustees of the Wilkesbarré Academy, incorporated March 19th, 1807, and filled that position until his death. He was four years Secretary, and three years President, of the Board.

In 1808 occurred that event which, more than any other circumstance in the life of Jesse Fell, has caused his name to be known and remembered by the people of this section of our Commonwealth down to the present day.

A very simple thing was Whitney's discovery of the cotton-gin. A very simple discovery was that of Fulton's application of steam to propelling vessels. Others—Fitch among the number—had thought of it, talked of it, and made promising experiments, but no one had done it. A very simple thing, also, it may be said, was the discovery that anthracite, or stone coal, would burn in grates, and without the aid of a blast by the smith's bellows.

It had been in use under the igniting power of the Tuyve iron blow-pipe for thirty years, and yet no one had dreamed of its being of any more value as a domestic fuel than the same quantity of granite or brickbats. On account of the difficulty with which it ignites, as well as its disagreeable decrepitation, it was not considered valuable or eligible for household purposes.

Judge Fell had seen the anthracite, which abounds in the Wyoming Valley, burnt by the blacksmiths\* in their smithy

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\* OBADIAH GORE, an early settler of Wyoming, is supposed to have been the first person who attempted to use the coal. In 1768 or '69 he found, by experiment, that it was valuable in blacksmithing, and soon its use became general among the blacksmiths of the Valley, to the entire exclusion of charcoal.

fires, and he himself had used it as early as 1788 in a nailery, for making wrought nails. He was satisfied that it would burn in a grate properly constructed, and thus answer for family use. Turning the matter in his own mind, and gathering information and advice from the Hon. Thomas Cooper (then President Judge of the Courts of Luzerne county), who was familiar with the use of bituminous coal in England, Judge Fell and his nephew, Edward Fell, improvised a rude grate of green hickory withes.

Having satisfied himself that the general design was good, the Judge aided a blacksmith in forming a rude iron grate, which he placed in the bar-room of his house.

As no little amusement had been excited at the Judge's exertions to burn coal, he determined to make a suitable exhibition of the first attempt in the new grate, and accordingly gave notice to a large number of the most respectable citizens that on the succeeding evening his experiment would be tried.

The evening came, the fire was kindled, and the coal burned with unexpected brilliancy, but only two or three of his neighbors came to witness the experiment. The others, supposing the Judge had found out the fallacy of his plans, and intended to take a little innocent vengeance on them for their incredulity, very prudently tarried at home with the view of laughing at those of the invited who might have been more yielding than themselves. Among others, Judge Cooper had been invited to stop at the tavern on his way home. He did so, and saw a nice coal fire burning in the grate. Judge Cooper became very angry to find that he had been superseded in the discovery, and he walked the floor, "muttering to himself, that it was strange an illiterate man like Fell should discover what he had tried in vain to find out."

A few days after the experiment Judge Fell purchased a copy of William Preston's "Illustrations of Masonry" ("The first American from the tenth London edition, Alexandria,

1804"), and he wrote the following memorandum on a fly-leaf of the book:

"February 11, of Masonry 5808. Made the experiment of burning the common stone coal of the Valley in a grate in a common fire-place in my house, and find it will answer the purpose of fuel, making a clearer and better fire, at less expense, than burning wood in the common way.

"JESSE FELL.

"Borough of Wilkesbarré,

"Feb. 18th, 1808."

His experiment succeeding beyond his sanguine expectations, he caused a substantial grate to be made and set up in his house, where it was in use for a long time.

For many years it was generally considered and believed, without any suggestion to the contrary, that Jesse Fell was the first person to discover that anthracite coal could be used for domestic purposes; but within the last few years certain antiquarians have been claiming that, three or four years before Fell made his experiment, anthracite coal had been successfully burned in a stove and grate by certain experimenters in the city of Philadelphia, who soon after recounted their successes in letters to some of their friends, which letters are now in existence and exhibited.

In 1810 the Luzerne County Agricultural Society was organized, and Judge Fell was its first President. In September of the same year he was appointed one of the Directors of the Philadelphia Branch Bank at Wilkesbarré. From 1812 to 1814 he was Treasurer of the Bridgewater and Wilkesbarré Turnpike Company, operating the road running from Wilkesbarré to Tunkhannock; and for a number of years he was one of the managers, and in 1824 President, of the Easton and Wilkesbarré Turnpike Company.

In 1845 Fell township, Luzerne (now Lackawanna) county, was organized, and named in honor of Judge Fell.

Jesse Fell was made a Mason March 31st, 1794, he being

the fourth person initiated into the mysteries of Free Masonry in LODGE 61. From the beginning of his connection with the Fraternity to the day of his death he was a most active, earnest and intelligent Free Mason. During all the long period of his membership—with the exception of the first nine months thereof—he held some important office in the Lodge. He served as Worshipful Master in 1798, 1799, 1803, 1808, and 1813; as Treasurer in 1804 and 1805, Junior Warden in 1806, Senior Warden in 1807, and as Secretary for twenty-five and a half years—occupying that office when he died. On St. John the Baptist's Day, 1804, he delivered a Masonic address\* before the members of LODGE 61, and visiting Brethren, which address was published in *The Luzerne Federalist* of July 7th, 1804.

In form Judge Fell was about the middle height, and in early life was strong and active. His face was round, of Grecian cast, and there was a peculiar but not unpleasant protrusion of the under lip, which gave the impression of firmness and decision. Generally grave and thoughtful, his countenance assumed a glow of light and cheerfulness when animated by conversation with his friends.

Brought up a member of the Society of Friends, he used their plain language in domestic and more friendly intercourse. He was a man of lucid and strong mind, of decision and firmness of character. He wrote well, and in early days published a series of essays in certain newspapers over the signature of "Epaminondas," sustaining the laws and claims of Pennsylvania against writers on the other side of the question.

He was a man of few words, as the following anecdotes will illustrate: About the year 1800 the President Judge was detained from Court by illness, and Judge Fell was on the Bench alone. A lawyer, then full of ardor, and who afterwards rose to great eminence in another State, offered to

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\* See Chapter VI. for copy of address.

the Court and jury, as the foundation of a suit, a paper purporting to be a promissory note, of long standing, the name of the maker—if ever signed—torn off. "It is not a note!" said Judge Fell. The lawyer argued, reasoned, explained, and wished to introduce parol testimony to sustain the paper. "It is not a note," said the Judge. The lawyer took another tack, and read decisions from the books, until the Judge, who had listened as long as was deemed fitting, threw the paper on the table, and said a third time, with emphasis, "*It is not a note!*" There the matter ended. Brief and decided, he entered into no elaborate argument, but gave his opinion, and the suit was never resumed. A man had come through the swamp, as it was called before the turnpike was finished, having been robbed on the road of a large sum of money, as he said. He called the chief men of Wilkesbarré together to state his case, expecting that his loss, in part at least, would be made up to him, and that the highwayman would be pursued. All assembled, the gentleman related his story circumstantially, when they all turned to Judge Fell, as the most venerable, for his opinion. "It's all a hum," said the Judge. The gentleman robbed was disconcerted, but protested, swore, and looked imploringly. "It's all a hum," repeated the Judge, not in a passion, but with firmness. At length the man confessed that, out of money, he had resorted to this artifice to recruit his finances. On an occasion of great excitement, when the time had arrived that a party to which he belonged must recede, or take more decisive steps, the Judge was appealed to. "We must be men or mice," was his emphatic remark.

Throughout all his life he enjoyed remarkably good health, which may in part be ascribed to the daily labor, in Spring and Summer, in his garden. It was his recreation, his delight, and amply was he repaid, by having a garden beautiful and productive, rich in every variety of fruit and vegetable.

He had three sons and five daughters. SARAH FELL, his

third child and second daughter, married Joseph Slocum, Esq., of Wilkesbarré, and a number of their descendants now reside in the Wyoming Valley. ABI K. FELL, his seventh child, married Col. Jacob J. Dennis, of Wilkesbarré, and two sons, the result of this union, became members of LODGE 61—Dr. Welding Fell Dennis, and Capt. James P. Dennis, who was W. M. of the Lodge in 1860, and is now next to the oldest living Past Master of the Lodge. Dr. SAMUEL W. FELL, sixth child of Jesse, died at Belvidere, N. J., July 11th, 1824, aged 36 years. NANCY W. FELL, the youngest child, married Dr. Isaac Pickering, originally of Bucks county, Penn'a, and died at Catawissa, Penn'a, January 15th, 1834.

Judge Fell's wife died in Wilkesbarré March 7th, 1816.

On the 5th of August, 1830, he made his last appearance on the Bench, in the discharge of his official duties. He died on the 11th of August, and the next day, at the meeting of the Court—Judges Scott and Ross being on the Bench—his death was announced. Thomas Dyer, Esq., moved the adoption of the following resolutions: "*Resolved*, That the surviving members of this Court and the members of the Bar sincerely deplore the death of the Hon. Jesse Fell, who has so long and so faithfully performed the duties of an Associate Judge of this Court; and that as a testimony of respect to the deceased the Court and the Bar will attend the funeral to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock. *Resolved*, That as a further testimony of respect to the deceased the members of the Court and Bar will wear crape on the left arm for thirty days." The funeral took place the following day, and "was attended by the largest concourse of citizens that had ever assembled in Wilkesbarré on a similar occasion." The Brethren of the Masonic Fraternity were present in large numbers, and at the grave the solemn rites of the Fraternity were performed.

Judge Fell was succeeded on the Bench by the Hon.



Chas. D. Shoemaker, of Kingston, who took his seat November 1st, 1830.\*

The following tribute to Judge Fell was written at the time of his death by one who had known him long and well:

"In private life the deceased was kind and conciliating, a pattern of industry and temperance, worthy the imitation of

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\* CHARLES DENISON SHOEMAKER was the eldest son of Elijah and Elizabeth Shoemaker. Elijah Shoemaker was the son of Elijah Shoemaker, who was the son of Benjamin Shoemaker, who immigrated to the Wyoming Valley in 1763 from Bucks county, Penn'a, and was one of the earliest settlers on the Susquehanna. Elijah, Sr., was killed in the Wyoming massacre, and at the time of his death Elijah, Jr., was but six weeks old, having been born at Forty Fort May 20th, 1778.

The last named was married May 28th, 1800, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Col. Nathan Denison, and the subject of this sketch, born in Kingston township, Luzerne county, July 9th, 1802, was their eldest child. He was educated at Yale College, from which institution he graduated in 1824. January 26th, 1824, prior to his graduation, he was appointed by Governor Shulze, of Pennsylvania, Prothonotary and Clerk of the Courts of Luzerne county for a term of three years. He took the oath of office, and assumed its duties, February 2d, 1824. December 21st, 1826, he was reappointed to serve another term. April 3d, 1828, he was appointed Register of Wills and Recorder of Deeds of Luzerne county, and August 21st, 1830, he was appointed by Governor Wolf Associate Judge of the Courts of Luzerne county, to succeed Judge Fell. This position he held for a number of years.

He was initiated into LODGE 61 November 22d, 1825, and was Junior Warden of the Lodge in 1827.

Judge Shoemaker was twice married. First, October 4th, 1825, to Mary E. Denison, eldest daughter of Austin Denison, Esq., of New Haven, Conn. She died leaving two children, Austin and Martha, both now dead. Second, May 18th, 1835, to Mrs. Stella (Sprigg) Mercer, a native of Pittsburgh, Penn'a, who died November 3d, 1875, leaving four sons—Robert C., Frederick M., William M. and Frank L.

Judge Shoemaker died at his home in Kingston township August 1st, 1861. "Few men in the community were more favorably and generally known. His position in public life had brought him much in contact with the people; and it may be doubted, in the many years of his official life, if any man ever received from him an unkind word or other cause of offense. During the latter years of his life he devoted his time to agricultural pursuits."

his fellow citizens. In the discharge of his duties—public and private—he was regular and assiduous; and by strict temperance and regularity of life he retained his mental energies without apparent decay. In religion he professed attachment to the Society of Friends, although ministers of other denominations found his doors of hospitality opened for their entertainment and comfort. When his whole character is viewed there is much worthy of imitation. His sickness was short, and in his sudden death his family have to mourn the loss of a kind relative who always sought to advance their happiness. Few men lived more esteemed, or died more regretted."

Bro. Charles Miner wrote of him: "I knew him long, and more than esteemed him—I loved him as a father. In early life, in the ardor of an electioneering contest, I offended him—the blame was all my own. I made an apology; he received it well, gave me a friendly caution, and I owed much to his future countenance and friendship. The virtues which go to make up an excellent character, were all concentrated in him. Benevolence, public spirit, integrity, shone eminently in life.

"I do not think he had an enemy in the world. His habits were temperate, his attention to business regular, and he fulfilled all the duties of a good citizen and good neighbor in an exemplary manner. His was not the meteor's glare which a successful military career throws around its votaries; nor the sparkling flashes of the orator or poet, that like the Northern Lights flash to the zenith in corruscations that amaze while they charm.

"His was the mild and steady lustre of usefulness and honor, gathering strength and increasing in brightness throughout a long life, adorned by every private virtue, devoted with unshaken fidelity to the public service.

"Farewell, venerable and beloved Friend! Honor be to your memory!"

HON. JOHN B. GIBSON, LL. D.

Of the many Judges who have been connected with the various Courts of law in Pennsylvania from the beginning of the Commonwealth up to the present time, JOHN BANNERMAN GIBSON was undoubtedly the one whose reputation overshadows all others. "His great intellectual superiority gives him a prominence among men of his class which it is not likely will be attained by anybody else for years to come."

In the case of so distinguished a man as Judge Gibson, it is remarkable that a full and complete history of his life and works has never been written, especially when we consider that many members of the Pennsylvania Bar are known as faithful, painstaking and successful workers in the fields of historical and biographical research. The fame of a great jurist becomes the common property of the profession. If they do not protect and cherish it, who will?

Several brief biographical sketches of the eminent Judge have been published at various times during the last thirty years. The first of these, chronologically and in importance, is "An Essay on the Life, Character and Writings of John B. Gibson, LL. D., lately Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania," by the late Hon. William A. Porter,\* of Philadelphia. This essay is an octavo pamphlet of

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\*WILLIAM AUGUSTUS PORTER was the son of Gov. David R. Porter, of Pennsylvania, and was born in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, May 24th, 1821. He was educated at Lafayette College, Easton, Penn'a, and graduated therefrom with honors in 1839. He studied law in Easton, and was admitted to the Bar of Northampton county April 23d, 1842, and to the Bar of Philadelphia April 26th, 1842.

He was District Attorney, Sheriff, and City Solicitor of Philadelphia between 1842 and 1858. January 20th, 1858, he was appointed by



HON. JOHN W. GIBSON, L. L. D.



140 pages, and was published in Philadelphia in 1855. The writer intended that it should be published in a periodical to which he had occasionally contributed, but he changed his mind after the essay was written, and it was issued in pamphlet form. The design of the work is sufficiently indicated by its title. Very few copies of this essay are now in existence. The biography of Judge Gibson next in interest and importance is that contained in "The Forum; or, Forty Years Full Practice at the Philadelphia Bar," by David Paul Brown,\* and published in Philadelphia in 1856.

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Governor Packer a Judge of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge John C. Knox. He performed the duties of this office until October 18th, 1858, when he resigned.

He was one of the Judges of the Court of Alabama Claims, at Washington, D. C., from 1874 to 1876. In 1871 the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by Jefferson College, Pennsylvania.

He was an excellent lawyer, a thorough scholar, a fine writer, and was the author of various addresses and a contributor to several law magazines. He died at Philadelphia June 28th, 1886.

\* DAVID PAUL BROWN was born in Philadelphia September 28th, 1795. He received a very thorough classical and literary education, studied law with the Hon. William Rawle, and was admitted to the Bar of Philadelphia in September, 1816.

During a number of years following his admission he wrote largely for periodicals, and published several dramas which were put upon the stage with very good success. He soon, however, devoted himself to his profession, and was for many years the ablest criminal lawyer in Philadelphia.

He had a high reputation as a forensic speaker, and his eloquence and his thorough knowledge of criminal law made him very popular in all important cases. Throughout his whole career he retained his strong attachment to literature, and was greatly in demand as an orator on popular occasions. He was a zealous advocate of anti-slavery principles at a period when there was a strong opposition to them in Philadelphia.

He was sixty-one years of age when he wrote "The Forum." His "Golden Rules for the Examination of Witnesses," and "Capital Hints in Capital Cases," are familiar to all students of the law.

He died in Philadelphia July 11th, 1872.

Another sketch is the very imperfect one contained in Dr. Nevin's "Men of Mark of Cumberland Valley."

The writer of this present sketch has availed himself of all these sources of information, and also of various other sources to which his attention has been directed.

John Bannister Gibson was born November 8th, 1780, in Shearman's Valley, Cumberland (now Perry) county, Penn'a. His ancestry on the side of his father, originally Scotch and then Irish, passed generally under the name of Scotch-Irish. In Scotland the family name was Gilbertson.

His father was Col. George Gibson, a gallant soldier of the Revolution, who, having commanded with success a regiment of the Virginia Line during the contest with Great Britain, fell covered with wounds at the memorable defeat of St. Clair by the Indians, on the Miami, in 1791. He had been County Lieutenant of Cumberland county in 1785 and 1786. He was celebrated as a humorist and as a wit. Though without any single positive vice, he never could advance his fortune except in the army, for which he was peculiarly fitted. He was a man of genius, but possessed no business talents whatever.

A brother of Colonel Gibson was the well-known Gen. John Gibson, who enjoyed the confidence of Washington, by whom in 1781 he was entrusted with the command of the Western Military Department. It was he who, as is generally believed, wrote the celebrated speech of Logan, or Tah-Gah-Jute, the Mingo Chief—a speech which for ninety years has been repeated by every school-boy, and admired by every cultivated person as a gem of masculine eloquence.\*

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\* Logan's speech, beginning, "I appeal to any white man to say if ever he entered Logan's cabin hungry and he gave him not meat; if ever he came cold and naked and he clothed him not?" &c., was first published in the newspapers of America in 1774, after Lord Dunmore's

During what is known as Cresap's War, General Gibson, who had many years before been a prisoner for a long time among the Indians, attended Lord Dunmore in his expedition against the Indian towns; and, as he spoke the Delaware tongue readily, he was sent into the principal villages with a flag of truce and an offer of peace. It was while on this mission that he was met by Logan, who pronounced the speech that has been the subject of so much discussion. Upon his return to camp, General Gibson made an accurate translation of the speech, which, as it was much admired, was probably preserved by Lord Dunmore among the archives of the government.

General Gibson was a member of the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention in 1790, subsequently an Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and later, Secretary of the Territory of Indiana. He died April 10th, 1822.

John B. Gibson's mother was Ann, daughter of Francis West, a substantial freeholder, descended from the Irish branch of the Delaware family, probably before it was ennobled. The peerage is an English, and, I believe, an existing one. His maternal grandmother was a Wynne. Owen Wynne, the head of the family, was the first commoner in Ireland, and refused a peerage. Through the Wynnes the Wests were connected with the Coles of Enniskellen. Another connection of the family was the famous Colonel Barré, the associate of Lord Wilkes in his politics and his vices.

Ann West was born at Clover Hill, near Sligo, in 1744, and came with the family to this country about 1755. She was a well educated woman. She died on the 9th of Feb-

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treaty at Camp Charlotte; but its remarkable popularity was secured by Thomas Jefferson by its publication with comments in his "Notes on Virginia," as illustrating Indian character and genius.



ruary, 1809. The subject of this sketch, who was the youngest of four sons, was born among the mountains of Cumberland. Fox hunting, fishing, gunning, swimming, wrestling, and boxing with the natives of his age, were his exercises and amusements as a boy. His mother directed his reading, and put into his hands such books as were proper for him. His father's collection of from one to two hundred volumes (among them Burke's "Annual Register") he read so often that years afterward he could almost repeat pages of them.

At the age of 15 he was placed at school in the preparatory department connected with Dickinson College, Carlisle, Penn'a. In due time he was admitted as a student in the collegiate department. He did not, however, graduate, but left college in 1800, and immediately began the study of law in Carlisle, in the office of a relative, the Hon. Thomas Duncan, LL. D.,\* with whom he afterwards occupied a seat on the Bench of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court.

He was admitted to the Bar of Cumberland county March 8th, 1803, and immediately opened an office in Carlisle. Shortly afterwards, at the instance of a Mr. Wilkins, he decided to remove to Beaver, on the Ohio River. By hard scuffling he succeeded in purchasing a small horse, or cob, and having taken leave of his fond mother and friends, he set out with scanty purse and saddle-bags and an empty

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\* THOMAS DUNCAN was born in Carlisle, Penn'a, November 20th, 1760. He studied law with Judge Yeates at Lancaster, Penn'a, and was admitted to the Bar in 1781. Having settled at Carlisle, he soon acquired an extensive and profitable practice in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and in the Circuit Court of the United States for Pennsylvania.

His professional reputation was very high when, on the 14th of March, 1817, he succeeded Judge Jasper Yeates on the Bench of the Supreme Court.

He died at Carlisle November 16th, 1827.

green bag, not, like Dr. Syntax, in search of the picturesque, but like a poor lawyer in search of a brief and of professional adventures. When within a short distance of Beaver he was struck by the ridiculous appearance made by himself and his horse. The animal being, as he expressed it, "too short" and he "too long," his feet nearly reaching the ground. In the midst of his quandary he heard rapidly approaching from behind a horseman who was almost immediately by his side, and with the familiarity of the times saluted him with, "Well, stranger, would you like to swap horses?" Before answering, young Gibson glanced at the stranger's animal, which appeared to be some seventeen hands high, and though rather raw-boned, much better adapted to the young lawyer's size than the horse he rode. After a little chaffering the swap was made, Gibson paying five dollars to boot. The trappings were removed, and everything being adjusted the Yankee mounted. "It appeared to me," said Judge Gibson in relating this incident, "that new life was infused into my old beast, and, starting off at a gait that he had been utterly unused to, horse and rider were soon out of sight. Mounting my new purchase, I could not but perceive that he seemed all at once to have lost as much alacrity as the other had gained. I had not proceeded one hundred yards before the horse fell flat upon his nose, and threw me over his head. This led, of course, to an examination of his condition, upon which I found that the horse was actually stone-blind. I was lawyer enough, even then, to know that as this was a patent defect, I was bound to look to it, and as I was not blind, the blindness of the horse gave me no right of action, even if I could have found the defendant. So pocketing the loss, as the Yankee had pocketed my five dollars, I rode off. This was my first adventure, and, from such an ominous beginning, it is hardly to be supposed that my career in Beaver—which, thank Heaven, was but short—was very pros-

perous. I gained experience, however, if not in swapping horses, in avoiding it, and in future I looked at the eyes, as well as the size, of the horse."

Mr. Gibson sojourned in Beaver only about two years, and then went to Hagerstown, Maryland, from whence, very shortly afterwards, he returned to Carlisle, and resumed there the practice of his profession.

It was about this period of his professional career that a friend of his called upon him with the information that a fellow member of the bar had grossly and wantonly assailed Mr. Gibson's character. Whereupon Gibson, who was a man of herculean strength and lofty spirit, meeting the alleged slanderer soon after, publicly inflicted upon him severe personal chastisement. But what was his dismay to learn, shortly after, that his informant had made a mistake, and that another person was the calumniator. To add to his perplexity, a challenge was received from the victim of his hasty and misdirected severity. "This," said Gibson, "is a bad business, and it is difficult to mend it; but, at least, having got into it, I will complete it. I shall accept the challenge of course. I am bound to do so for my folly, if not my fault, but before I am shot I must perform an act of justice. Having now found out the real slanderer, I will flog him at once." This he accordingly did, and upon the matter being explained to the challenger, and an ample apology made, a duel was avoided and the whole affair amicably adjusted through the friendly interference of Judge Duncan.

Mr. Gibson's political associations were, from the beginning of his career, with the old Democratic party. The critical condition of its affairs in 1810 called for the services of its ablest men, and he was in that year elected as the nominee of the Democratic party of Cumberland county a member of the State House of Representatives. In 1811 he was elected for a second term.

While a member of the Legislature impeachment proceedings were begun against the Hon. Thomas Cooper, M. D., LL. D., President Judge of the 11th Judicial District (Luzerne county), and Mr. Gibson was appointed one of the committee to consider the complaints made against the Judge. The committee reported the draft of an address to Governor Snyder for the removal of the Judge from his office. Against the address and the principles it advocated, Mr. Gibson placed on record a written protest, strong and positive. Out of ninety-five members of all parties, he was joined in his dissent by only four, one of whom was Thomas Graham, Esq., a member of the Bar of Luzerne county. The position taken by Mr. Gibson upon this occasion led to the intimacy which afterwards subsisted between himself and Judge Cooper; and upon the death of the latter in 1839, Judge Gibson furnished a sketch of the life of his friend for publication in Vol. XIV. of the "Encyclopædia Americana."\*

Mr. Gibson's second term as a legislator expired in the Summer of 1812, and from that time until his death, his public services were exclusively confined to the duties of a

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\* THOMAS COOPER, M. D., LL. D., was born in London, England, October 22d, 1759. He was educated at Oxford, and afterwards studied law and medicine. He was admitted to the Bar and traveled the circuit for a few years, when, with Watt, the inventor, he was sent by the Democratic clubs of England to those of France, where he sided with the Girondists. Called to account for this by Mr. Burke in the House of Commons, Cooper replied with a violent pamphlet.

While in France he had learned to make chlorine from common salt, and he became a bleacher and calico printer in Manchester, but was unsuccessful.

In 1795, at the suggestion of his friend Dr. Joseph Priestly, he established himself as a lawyer in Northumberland county, Penn'a, where Priestly had located just one year before. Uniting himself with the Democratic party, Mr. Cooper violently attacked President Adams

judicial office; with this exception, that in 1828 his name headed the Democratic State Electoral ticket, and he assisted in casting the vote of Pennsylvania in support of Andrew Jackson for the Presidency.

In the Fall of 1812 Governor Snyder appointed him to the position only a little while before occupied by his learned but unfortunate friend Thomas Cooper—that of President

in a newspaper in 1799, was tried for libel and sentenced to six months' imprisonment and a fine of \$400.

He was admitted to the Bar of Luzerne county, Penn'a, in 1796.

In 1801 Judge Cooper was appointed one of the Commissioners to execute the "Confirming Laws" relative to lands within the "seventeen townships." (See page 263, *ante*.) The Board was constituted a tribunal to decide and quiet all questions of original right between Connecticut claimants, before Pennsylvania could proceed to invest them with title. The Connecticut claimants had disavowed the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania altogether; and consequently, before the year 1774, when they were incorporated by Connecticut as a town (which was at first annexed to the county of Litchfield, and in the year 1776 erected into a separate county by the name of Westmoreland), there was no office among them for registering deeds or wills; nor any means of recording the descent of land in cases of intestacy; and after the jurisdiction of Connecticut had been extinguished by the Decree of Trenton, and the present county of Luzerne was erected, Connecticut titles were not recognized by our laws, and their registry was strictly forbidden. The evidences of transfer, therefore, depended on documents in the custody of individuals; on the minutes of the Susquehanna Company; on the Westmoreland records—which embraced a period of only eight years; and on the recollections of witnesses. The Wyoming massacre, which depopulated the country in 1778, materially lessened this source of information. This state of things necessarily rendered the establishing of a complete chain of title in many instances impossible. But everything was done by the Board of Commissioners that could lead to the discovery of truth. Everyone had a fair opportunity to establish his claim; and if he failed it was either because the claim in reality had not merits, or he was prevented by misfortune or want of preparation from disclosing them.

The business languished in the hands of several sets of Commissioners, and fears were entertained that the project, from its magnitude

Judge of the 11th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of Luzerne, Tioga, Bradford and Susquehanna. He held his first court in January, 1813, in Bradford county, and occupied the Bench for the first time in Luzerne county July 26th, 1813, when he delivered the following charge to the Grand Jury:

“GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY:—Man is a social creature and formed for a social state; and society, being adapted to the higher principles and destinations of his nature, must be his *Natural State*.

“The end of society is the common interest and welfare of the people associated; this end must of necessity be the Supreme Law or common standard by which the particular rules of action of the several members of society toward each other are to be regulated, and this can be only obtained by government.

“Without government there can be no such thing as property in anything beyond our own persons; for nothing but Laws can make property, and laws are the consequences of government and authority. Indeed, without government we have no security for our liberty and lives, much less of anything else that belongs to us.

“Were we not protected by laws we could have no safety, no quiet

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and the difficulties with which it was surrounded, would entirely fail. But owing to the extraordinary energy and ability of Judge Cooper, the last Commission cut its way through all impediments, and the great work was finally accomplished.

In 1806 Judge Cooper was appointed President Judge of the 11th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, which included Luzerne county, and he held his first court at Wilkesbarré in August of that year.

He was exceedingly stern and severe as a Judge, and, after he had occupied the Bench for three or four years, many of the attorneys and suitors who had business in the Courts over which Judge Cooper presided, grievously complained of his tyrannical conduct while on the Bench. These complaints ultimately led to the impeachment of Judge Cooper for tyranny, and he was removed from his position and succeeded by the Hon Seth Chapman, of Northumberland, who held his first court at Wilkesbarré in August, 1811.

Judge Cooper was an efficient supporter of the administrations of Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe.

He successively occupied the Chair of Chemistry in Dickinson College, in the University of Pennsylvania, and in Columbia College,

enjoyment of anything ; but every man must be perpetually on his guard against all the world, and exposed to continual violence and injury from those who are too many or too strong for him. So that all our security from fear and danger, from the fraud and oppression of those who are more crafty and powerful than ourselves, from lawless confusion and distractions, from a state of war with all mankind—is due to *civil government*. In short, that we live in any tolerable condition of safety or plenty, and that we can call anything our own for one day or one hour ; that we are not in constant terror of mortal dangers ; and that we are at any time free from invasion of what we at present possess, by the frauds and force of others—is solely the effect of this great blessing and Divine appointment of government. From hence it comes to pass (as it is expressed in the Scriptures) we may sit down every man under his own vine and fig tree, and that there shall be none to make us afraid.'

"A free and equal government is one of the greatest temporal blessings the Almighty ever bestowed on mankind. Such an one in his great mercy he has bestowed on us, with a constitutional right to alter, amend, and new mould it in a regular and orderly way, so as to render it more conducive to the happiness and security of all. It is a structure having for its foundation the whole mass of the people!

"It is only, therefore, by living in the practice of religion and virtue that we can hope to transmit this precious inheritance to our posterity. When the root becomes rotten and corrupted the trunk and branches must die!

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South Carolina, of which last named institution he became President in 1820. On his retirement from the office in 1834, he was appointed to revise the State Statutes, four volumes of which he had completed when he died at Columbia, South Carolina, May 4th, 1839.

He was a Free Mason, having been initiated into Sunbury (Penn'a) Lodge No. 22, February 11th, 1797.

He was a man of great versatility and extensive knowledge, displaying, as a lecturer, great erudition, and admirable powers as a talker. In philosophy, he was a materialist, and in religion, a free-thinker. He was a voluminous writer and publisher. Among other things, he published in 1801 "The Bankrupt Law of America compared with that of England"; in 1812, a translation of the "Institutes of Justinian;" in 1819, a work on "Medical Jurisprudence." He also published "Observations on the Writings of Priestly," and "An Essay on the Constitution of the United States."

“ But, although a free government cannot long survive a state of general popular depravity, wise laws executed with proper spirit may arrest the progress of moral disease, and restore the political body to its pristine health. Government, therefore, can only be supported by a due execution of the laws. This nearly concerns every good citizen, but more particularly public magistrates, and most of all it concerns you, gentlemen, who are selected from the mass of your fellow-citizens to discharge the important duties of Grand Jurors, and who from the nature of your office are the censors of the public morals within the county. For, while with one hand you shield the innocent from persecution and oppression, with the other you are to drag before the public tribunal the guilty violators of the public law. From this you may perceive that an important part of your office is to give information of all crimes committed in the county of which you have any knowledge.

“ It is indeed evident from that part of your oath which enjoins on you to make ‘ true presentment as well of all such matters and things as shall be given you in charge *as those you shall know* to be presentable here.’ There is, however, a class of offences deeply subversive of public virtue and morals, which does not fall within your province, the correction of which, nevertheless, is vitally important. I allude to open and public drunkenness, profaneness, and breach of the Sabbath. Indeed these crimes are for the most part the parents of all others. By our laws their punishment is entrusted to ‘ all Judges, Justices of the Peace, and Aldermen of the city of Philadelphia,’ who are to proceed against the offenders in a summary manner.

“ One might suppose the promptness with which punishment would of course follow the crime, that any of these offences would be extremely rare; but it unfortunately happens that private prosecutions are infinitely more rare, and the magistrate, rather than meet the indignation of the culprit, and the odium of the unthinking and profligate, for the most part suffers these offences to pass without any punishment at all.

“ I am disposed to think that if this class of offences, like all others, were presentable by a Grand Jury, they would more certainly meet their due punishment than they do at present, and be more effectually repressed.

“ Those which respect public wrongs, or *crimes* and *misdemeanors*, become at this time the peculiar objects of your attention, and it is the office of the Court to give you all the information and assistance in their power, to enable you to discharge the present important service beneficially to the public.”



[The remainder of the charge consisted of definitions of the several crimes and the punishments annexed to them.]

In December, 1813, Judge Gibson purchased from George Chahoon for \$1400 a house and lot (now No. 40) on Northampton street, Wilkesbarré, and to this new home he brought his wife, whom he had married but a short time before. She was Sarah W. Galbraith, daughter of Major Andrew Galbraith, who had been a gallant officer in the Revolutionary Army and had been taken prisoner on Long Island. He was a resident of Cumberland county, and his daughter was a lady of fine accomplishments and amiable disposition.

At that time Wilkesbarré was a town of about 1,000 inhabitants, and Luzerne county had a population of 20,000 souls.

Judge Gibson came among the people of Wyoming while the prejudices of the State rested heavily upon this portion of Pennsylvania, because of the long and aggravated controversy that had existed between the Connecticut settlers and the Pennamites. His appointment was, therefore, most auspicious to the citizens of the Wyoming region, as placing their destinies in the hands of one whose views soared above any low or narrow-minded prejudice. He came among these people as a stranger imbued with liberal sentiments. Conforming to their customs, which at that time were marked with some peculiarities, and sympathizing and harmonizing with them, he contributed much toward socializing Wyoming with other portions of Pennsylvania. He soon greatly endeared himself to his neighbors and to all who came in contact with him. His manners were remarkable for their simplicity, warmth, frankness, and generosity. There never was a man more free from affectation and pretension of every sort. His tempers were eminently social, and among all classes of society he was ever greeted as a welcome guest. The following editorial concerning him

appeared in the *Wilkesbarré Gleaner* of November 5th, 1813:

“Our new Judge is acquiring an enviable popularity among us. Patient to hear, quick to perceive, prompt to decide—uniting to the decision of the magistrate the suavity of the gentleman, business progresses pleasantly and rapidly, and those who witness the proceedings of the court cannot fail to commend him.”

In the hours of relaxation from the exercise of official duties, and his law and literary reading, he took great pleasure in company with his friend, Jacob Cist, in visiting the different portions of the Valley to note its geological structure, particularly the extent and position of the anthracite coal deposits, then just beginning to emerge into importance; and also in visiting the remains of the old Indian fortifications and burial grounds. In one of these excursions to Plains township they found a medal bearing on one side the impress of King George I., and the date 1714—the year in which he began his reign—and on the other side the likeness of an Indian Chief. This medal is now preserved in the collection of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, Wilkesbarré.

Judge Breckenridge,\* one of the Associate Judges of the

\* HUGH HENRY BRECKENRIDGE was one of the most extraordinary men that perhaps ever occupied a seat upon the Bench of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Born in Scotland in 1748, he came to this country at the age of five years. He was educated at Princeton College, from which he graduated in 1774. He was admitted to the Bar in 1780, and in 1799 he was appointed to a position on the Supreme Bench.

He was a man of considerable genius and humor, as his “Modern Chivalry” and “Law Miscellany” abundantly prove. But his eccentricities were at times so great as almost to amount to insanity. Upon one occasion when he and Judge Yeates had, as usual, taken their seats at the opposite ends of the Bench, before the arrival of the Chief Justice Judge Yeates was employed in eating an apple, and probably from his difficulty in masticating it was making more noise than was agreeable. Judge Breckenridge, who was a nervous man,

Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, having died June 26th, 1816, on the very next day Governor Snyder appointed Judge Gibson to the vacant seat on the Supreme Bench, and in the Fall of 1816 the Judge removed with his family to Carlisle, where he continued to make his home for the remainder of his life.

His departure from Wilkesbarré was regarded with emotions of pleasure and regret. All were glad at the occurrence of an event so propitious to him personally, and yet all were sorry to part with him both as a Judge and a citizen. His sojourn in the Wyoming Valley produced there deep and abiding impressions of respect for his commanding talents and social virtues.

He delivered his first opinion in the Supreme Court in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Halloway (2 Sergeant & Rawle, 305), which decided that birth in Pennsylvania gave freedom to the child of a slave who had absconded from another State before she became pregnant.

Chief Justice Tilghman\* having died April 30th, 1827, on the 18th of the following month Judge Gibson was

bore the annoyance for a long time with some signs of impatience, until at length, being unable to endure it any longer, he turned petulantly to his learned brother and exclaimed: "I think, Sir, you once informed me that you had been to London, visited Westminster, and saw Lord Mansfield on the Bench."

"Yes, sir," said Judge Yeates, "I had that honor."

"Pray, sir," was the tart reply, "did you ever see his Lordship munch a pippin on the Bench?" This ended the colloquy.

\*WILLIAM TILGHMAN was born in Talbot county, Maryland, August 12th, 1756. His father, James Tilghman, was a distinguished lawyer. His maternal grandfather was Tench Francis, of Philadelphia, Attorney General of Pennsylvania from 1741 to 1755, one of the most eminent lawyers of the Province of Pennsylvania, and a full cousin to Sir Philip Francis, the author (as now generally agreed) of the "Letters of Junius."

In 1762 Mr. Tilghman removed with his family to Philadelphia, where he became a student in the Philadelphia College, from which

appointed by Governor Shulze to fill the vacancy. From that period, conscious of responsibilities and bearing in mind the high judicial standard established by his predecessors, he appeared to devote all his great powers to the fulfillment of the duties of his vocation.

When he first went on the Bench, he was scarcely prepared for his mission. Those who went with him and after him were as thoroughly furnished as they could be for the

he subsequently graduated. In February, 1772, he began the study of law with Benjamin Chew, afterwards Chief Justice of Pennsylvania. From 1776 to 1793 he resided in Maryland, and then returned to Philadelphia and began the practice of law.

On the 3d of March, 1801, he was appointed by President Adams Chief Judge of the United States Circuit Court for the Pennsylvania District. This appointment was the last act of the administration of John Adams, and Judge Tilghman was one of the "midnight judges," as they were called; but it may be truly said that very few mid-day judges ever surpassed him in the lustre of his official fame. In the year after its enactment, the law which erected this Court was repealed, and the Judges who had received their commissions during good behavior, were deprived of their offices without the imputation of a fault.

Judge Tilghman was appointed President Judge of the Courts of the First District of Pennsylvania July 31st, 1805, and February 25th, 1806, he succeeded Edward Shippen as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. From the time he took his seat on the Bench at March Term, 1806, for the space of more than ten years, he delivered an opinion in every case but five, the arguments in four of which he was prevented from hearing by sickness, and in one by domestic affliction; and in more than two hundred and fifty cases he either pronounced the judgment of the Court, or his brethren concurred in his opinion and reasons without comment.

He presided in the Supreme Court with his accustomed dignity and tact until April, 1827, on the 30th of which month he died.

His character as a Judge was a combination of some of the finest elements that have been united in that office. His moral qualities were of the highest order. His manners in society were unusually attractive, and he merited by his public services and private virtues the respect and affection of his countrymen.

work they had to do, but, when his powers unfolded themselves, all saw them so plainly that no man or set of men afterwards could pretend to be his equal without becoming ridiculous. Competition gave up the contest, and rivalry conceded to him an undisputed prominence. Most of his associates fairly earned a high character and are justly entitled to their share of distinction, and we detract nothing from them when we give his due to him.

“He, above the rest  
In shape and gesture proudly eminent,  
Stood like a tower.”

By the adoption of the amended Constitution of the Commonwealth in 1838 the tenure of office of Judges of the Supreme Court was limited to fifteen years, and the commissions of the then Judges were to expire at intervals of three years, in the order of seniority, from the 1st of January, 1839. On the 19th of November, 1838, Chief Justice Gibson resigned his office and was at once reappointed by Governor Ritner. Thus, under the new law, Judge Gibson, instead of being subject to the shortest term—three years—would hold the longest—fifteen. At the election in October, 1838, Governor Ritner had, as the candidate of the Whig and anti-Masonic parties for re-election to the office of Governor, been defeated by David R. Porter, the nominee of the Democratic party. It was charged that as the tenure of the judicial office held by Judge Gibson would expire by limitation during the succeeding administration, the resignation and subsequent appointment and commission for a full term was intended to, and did in effect, deprive Governor Porter of the right and power to fill the vacancy. For his action in this matter Judge Gibson received much censure from the Democratic party of his county and State.

In the year 1850 the principle of an elective judiciary was grafted on the Constitution of Pennsylvania (the heav-

iest curse which ever fell upon its people), and it became necessary to choose a full Bench of Justices of the Supreme Court under this Constitutional amendment. Judge Gibson was one of the candidates placed in nomination by the Democratic party. Considerable opposition was manifested to his nomination, because of the episode of 1838, heretofore referred to. A few weeks prior to the meeting of the Democratic Nominating Convention a prominent lawyer of Cumberland county, Penn'a, was at the State Capital, where he met ex-Gov. David R. Porter and Judge Richard Coulter, a prominent Whig, who spoke earnestly in favor of the nomination of Chief Justice Gibson by the coming Democratic Convention, and urged the Cumberland lawyer to assist in the election of delegates from his county to the Convention favorable to Gibson. In response to this it was urged that there was much opposition to Judge Gibson in Cumberland county, based upon the episode of 1838, which deprived Mr. Porter, as the incoming Governor of the State, of the right to fill the office of Chief Justice by appointment at the proper time. In reply to this, to the surprise of his hearers, ex-Governor Porter said: "If Judge Gibson had only waited a few weeks there would have been no necessity for his resignation, for I would have reappointed him to the Supreme Bench." At the conclusion of the interview both Porter and Coulter said to their friend: "Go home and do all you can for the old chief." The strong affection of the legal profession for Judge Gibson, and its earnest support throughout the State, saved him at the Convention and gave him the nomination (by a majority of only two votes) and subsequent election.

The other Judges elected at this time with Judge Gibson to form the Supreme Court were, the Honorables Jeremiah S. Black, Ellis Lewis, Walter H. Lowrie, and Richard Coulter, all of them men who adorned the Bench to which they were then elevated. In the lottery which determined

the matter for that first Bench of Judges chosen by the people of Pennsylvania at the polls, Judge Black drew the short term and became Chief Justice, and Judge Gibson drew the nine years' term.

From 1816 to 1829 Judge Gibson was a member of the Board of Trustees of Dickinson College, and from 1824 to 1829 President of the Board.

He received the degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Pennsylvania in 1839, and subsequently the same degree was conferred upon him by Harvard University.

He was Vice President of the Pennsylvania Historical Society from 1825 to 1835.

A short time after taking his seat on the Supreme Bench he was solicited by a committee from the Democratic party to suffer himself to be placed in nomination for the office of Governor of Pennsylvania, but he promptly declined the honor.

Judge Gibson was an ardent Free Mason, having been initiated into the Fraternity in Lodge No. 43, Lancaster, Penn'a, in 1811, and raised to the degree of a Master Mason on December 30th of that year. He withdrew his membership from the Lodge March 11th, 1812, and upon becoming settled in his new home at Wilkesbarré, he hastened to affiliate with LODGE No. 61. He was admitted to membership March 24th, 1814, and continued to be a member in good standing until the Warrant of the Lodge was "vacated" in 1837. He served as Worshipful Master of the Lodge in 1815 and again in 1816.

The records show that during his residence in Wilkesbarré his attendance at the meetings of the Lodge was very regular, both as officer and member. His intercourse with the Brethren was always graced by great kindness and courtesy. His wit and humor, his cheerful laugh, and his brilliant conversational powers, enlivened and made joyous the Lodge meetings.

After his elevation to the Bench of the Supreme Court he represented LODGE 61 for several years in the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

At the Quarterly Communication of the Grand Lodge held December 3d, 1821, Brother Gibson was present and was elected Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master. After his election the question was raised as to whether or not he was a member of the Grand Lodge and entitled to hold the office for which he had been chosen; whereupon a committee was appointed "to inquire whether Brother Gibson is or is not a member of this Grand Lodge." At an adjourned Grand Quarterly Communication held December 17th, 1821, the committee, through its chairman, Brother the Hon. George M. Dallas, reported "that from December, 1817, to the present, Brother Past Master John B. Gibson has neither been returned as a member of LODGE No. 61, nor has he for any cause or in any manner been dismissed, or resigned from said Lodge." The committee stated that the returns from LODGE 61 for a number of years were very irregular and incomplete. That they, the committee, had received from Brother Gibson a statement of his connection with, and relation to, LODGE 61, and they were satisfied that he was a member in good standing of said Lodge and of the Grand Lodge. The following resolution was then adopted: "*Resolved*, That Bro. John B. Gibson, Past Master of LODGE 61, is now a member of this Right Worshipful Grand Lodge." On December 27th, he was installed into office.

In December, 1822, he was again elected and installed Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master for the ensuing Masonic year.

December 1st, 1823, he was elected, and December 27th installed, R. W. Grand Master. One of his first appointments was that of Brother the Hon. James Buchanan, of Lodge No. 43 of Lancaster, to be District Deputy Grand



Master for the counties of Lancaster, Lebanon, and York.

It was during the Grand Mastership of Judge Gibson that General La Fayette visited Philadelphia on his tour through the States. September 6th, 1824, the Grand Lodge appointed a committee, of which Grand Master Gibson was a member, to inquire whether or not General La Fayette was an Ancient York Mason. The inquiries of the committee resulting satisfactorily, the Free Masons of Philadelphia entertained their distinguished foreign Brother at a grand banquet held in Masonic Hall, Philadelphia, October 2d, 1824; and at an Extra Grand Communication of the Grand Lodge he was made an honorary member of the same, with all the rights and privileges pertaining.

Brother Gibson declined a re-election as Grand Master in December, 1824, his judicial duties not permitting him to give the time and attention to the affairs of Masonry that they deserved. He was a strong adherent of our ancient landmarks, whilst he frowned upon innovators and impostors; and he served with great acceptability as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, a body which has ever been very jealous to preserve unimpaired the customs, usages, and landmarks of our fathers, and to guard the Ancient York Rite as we received it. The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania has been exceedingly fortunate in the selection of its Grand Masters for their intelligence, their zeal and devotion to the interests of the Craft; but, in intelligence and ability, Brother Gibson surpassed all who preceded or followed him in this responsible station. When such a light has gone down so gloriously in the West after shining so beautifully in the East, the occurrence demands a fitting notice among the archives of our Fraternity, that the name and fame of our departed Brother may become a part and parcel of our history.

The following named were contemporaries of Brother Gibson in the Grand Lodge, and were active and zealous

Masons at that time and for many years thereafter: Hon. GEORGE M. DALLAS, LL. D., Vice President of the United States from 1845 to 1849, United States Minister to Russia in 1838, and to England in 1856, Grand Master of Masons of Pennsylvania in 1835; Hon. JOSIAH RANDALL, an eminent lawyer of Philadelphia, and father of Hon. Samuel J. Randall lately Speaker of the National House of Representatives, Grand Master of Masons from 1822 to 1823; Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, LL. D., President of the United States from 1857 to 1861; STEPHEN GIRARD, who, dying in 1831, bequeathed to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania the sum of \$30,000 for a Charity Fund, and to the city of Philadelphia an immense property for the founding and support of Girard College; Hon. JAMES M. PORTER, LL. D., of Easton, Penn'a, President Judge of the 12th Judicial District of Pennsylvania from 1839 to 1840, and of the 22d District from 1853 to 1855, Secretary of War under President Tyler; Hon. JOHN M. READ, for many years a Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and for two years Chief Justice, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania from 1832 to 1834, and Grand Master in 1837 and 1838; Hon. JOSEPH R. CHANDLER, for many years editor of *The United States Gazette*, Philadelphia, and in 1858 United States Minister to Naples, Italy, Grand Master of Pennsylvania in 1841 and 1842; Hon. FRANCIS R. SHUNK, Governor of Pennsylvania from 1845 to 1848; Hon. SAMUEL H. PERKINS, a well known lawyer of Philadelphia, Grand Master of Pennsylvania in 1839 and 1840.

Judge Gibson was a man of large proportions—a giant both in physique and intellect. He was six feet and four inches in height, with a muscular, well-proportioned frame, indicative of strength and energy, and a countenance full of intellect, sprightliness, and benevolence, and, of course, eminently handsome. Until the day of his death, although his bearing was mild and unostentatious, so striking was

his personal appearance that few persons to whom he was unknown could have passed him by in the street without remark. His body and his mind were both fashioned in the same mighty mould.

He was not what would be called a polished modern gentleman ; that is, a man in whom the arts of society had suspended, if not extinguished, the charms of nature. With sufficient amenity and courtesy, his great value consisted in the generous outpourings of the heart in defiance of those conventional restraints which station and official life would seem to impose upon ordinary men. He was sincere, but never ostentatious. No man ever heard him speak of his own virtues, and no one ever heard him decry the virtues of others.

In his social intercourse he had this admirable and remarkable quality—he rarely spoke on the subject of the law, or, to use a common expression, he did not “talk shop.” Poetry, music, and painting were his themes and his great delight, and for a good joke or an agreeable and harmless story, very often at his own expense, no man was his superior.

He was esteemed by all who knew him for his generous qualities of heart, convivial parts, and graceful urbanity of manners. In private life, in his home and social relations, his character and career were adorned in an eminent degree by those virtues which endear a man to his family and society. Indulgent, kind, and gentle to his family, chivalrous and steadfast in his friendships, he was never forgetful of or ungrateful for a service, however small. He despised meanness and trickery, and woe betide the lawyer or the man who displayed either in his presence.

He was a man of cultivated and elegant tastes, and had a natural love for art and literature, which was improved by more than ordinary cultivation. He possessed peculiar skill in drawing and sketching, and his taste also extended to painting, concerning which he was regarded as a competent critic. When a student at Dickinson College he painted

the scenery and directed the stage arrangements for theatrical exhibitions given by the college students at the United States barracks in Carlisle. He could at any time sketch by a few dashes of his pen admirable likenesses both of men and things. Many a dull speaker at the Bar, who was encouraged by the energy with which the Judge's pen moved, might have found on his notes little more than a most excellent representation of the speaker's face. Occasionally, on his forgetting to destroy such efforts, they were passed around the Bar to the amusement of all except the sketcher and the sketched.

During the time that he practiced at the Carlisle Bar he was known rather as a fine musical connoisseur and art critic than as a successful lawyer. It has been said that as an amateur musician he was, perhaps, unequalled in the United States. Law and music are not generally supposed to have much affinity for each other, but in this case there was an exception to the rule. Many of the older inhabitants of Carlisle remembered young Gibson as walking in the street carrying with him his favorite musical instrument. When clients knocked at his front door the sound was frequently overcome by the strains which proceeded from a violin in the hidden recesses of the office. His love of music never abated, and for many years after he attained judicial office he often entertained and diverted himself and his friends with the music of his violin. Frequently, when alone in his study, in the midst of most profound mental efforts in the preparation of an opinion in some important law case, when confronted with an unusually knotty point of law he would get up from his books and papers, take down his violin, and rest and refresh his mind with "a concourse of sweet sounds." This done he would return to his work, and the tangled skein would be quickly unraveled and the Judge's mind cleared of doubts. Upon one occasion, when, as Chief Justice, he was presiding at a Superior Court in

Williamsport, he one morning entered the bar-room of his hotel and, observing a violin lying there, he picked it up and drew from it, as usual, some exquisite strains of harmony. A gentleman who was present reminded him that it was the Sabbath day. He immediately laid down the instrument and apologized for his forgetfulness. A short time after this the story got wind and a political adversary, who conducted a newspaper, published a highly colored account of the occurrence, very much to the annoyance of the Chief Justice.

He certainly was possessed of a great variety of talents. One who knew him quite well said to the writer of this a short time since: "Oh! he could do anything;" and in support of this assertion related that while Judge Gibson resided in Wilkesbarré he made with his own hands a very elaborate and serviceable pair of pistols, which he presented to his intimate friend and Brother Mason, Gen. Isaac Bowman, who was Worshipful Master of LODGE 61 when Judge Gibson became a member thereof.

He was very fond of theatrical performances, and numbered among his friends several prominent actors of the day, for whom he had great admiration. During a session of the Supreme Court at Harrisburg, in 1843, the idea occurred to Judges Gibson and Rogers to place a marble slab over the remains of Joseph Jefferson, the actor, which from 1832 had lain in the grounds of the Episcopal church in that town with nothing to mark their resting-place. The act was done kindly and quietly, without ostentation, without newspaper notice, and in such a manner as not to connect it with the names of its authors. The epitaph inscribed on the slab was written by Judge Gibson and is as follows:

“✠

“ Beneath this marble are deposited the bones of JOSEPH JEFFERSON, an actor whose unrivalled powers took in the whole range of comic character from pathos to soul-stirring mirth. His colouring of

the part was that of nature—warm, pure, and fresh ; but of nature enriched with the finest conceptions of genius. He was a member of the Chestnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia,\* in its most high and palmy days, and the compeer of COOPER, WOOD, WARREN, FRANCIS, and the long list of worthies, who, like himself, are remembered with admiration and praise. He was a native of England. With an unblemished reputation as a man he closed a career of professional success in calamity and affliction at this place in the year 1832. ‘ I knew him, Horatio ; a fellow of infinite jest, of most excellent fancy.’

“ † ”

In regard to his mental habits, Judge Gibson was a deep student, but not a close student ; he worked most effectively, but he worked reluctantly. The concurrent testimony of all who knew him has been that he never wrote except when under the pressure of absolute necessity ; but when he once brought the powers of his mind to a focus and took up the pen, then, like Sir Walter Scott, he wrote continuously and without erasure. When he once began to write an opinion he very rarely laid it aside until it was completed. This gave to his opinions a consistency and unity of conception otherwise difficult to have been obtained.

Coke was his favorite author, and like Coke he had little fondness for the Civil Law. His opinions show not only a profound knowledge of, but a great love for, our boasted Common Law as it exists and is administered in England and in this country. In the case of Lyle and others against Richards, 9 Sergeant & Rawle, 351, he said : “ It is one of the noblest properties of the Common Law that, instead of moulding the habits, the manners, and the transactions of mankind to inflexible rules, it adapts itself to the business and circumstances of the times, and keeps pace with the

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\* JOSEPH JEFFERSON, grandfather of the celebrated comedian of the same name who graces the stage to-day, was for many years a reigning favorite of the Philadelphia Theatre—for a longer period than any other actor ever attached to the city, and left it with a reputation all might envy.

improvements of the age. There are principles of remote antiquity which are foundation stones and cannot be removed without destroying the beautiful and commodious modern edifice erected on them."

He was a great believer in precedents, always insisting that precedents were the highest evidence of the law, and were to be followed implicitly where they did not produce actual injustice or some intolerable mischief. He used to compare a case without a precedent to a bastard that had no cousin. On the other hand, he frequently declared that he was not in favor of reviving obsolete forms, which, from the disuse of them by our fore-fathers, might well be considered as having been rejected at the settlement of the Commonwealth. As late as 1848, in a case reported in 8 Barr, 487, he said on the subject of precedents: "No man is more thoroughly convinced than I am of the wisdom of abiding by what has been decided. Want of stability in the law is a public calamity which ought to be averted by almost any concession of opinion. Yet, in building up a new system in part on the model of an old one, it is better to incur the reproach of inconsistency than to perpetuate a false principle. Where we have not been following a beaten path, but have been exploring untrodden ground, and where we find that we have lost our way, as we sometimes must, it is certainly the part of wisdom to retrace our steps, rather than to persist in going wrong. \* \* \* Notwithstanding our mixed system and peculiar laws, it will be found that we have adhered to our decisions with admirable constancy, when it is considered that of Professor Greenleaf's 'Collection of Cases Over-ruled, Denied or Doubted'—comprising almost three thousand in the English and American Courts—no more than seventy were decided in this Court; and that of these some forty were doubted by any of our own Judges, the rest having been doubted by Judges in our sister States. During thirty-two years in which I have sat in the Court,

I can recall not more than eight, certainly not a dozen, while the English Judges during the period seem to have been playing at loggats with those contained in the old books of reports." In one of the last essays Judge Gibson wrote he said: "The writer of this article is not a champion of the Civil Law, nor does he profess to have more than a superficial knowledge of it. He was bred in the school of Littleton and Coke, and he would be sorry to use any but Common Law phrases in it."

In the conflicts of a jury trial he was not a good listener. He would often be employed in writing poetry, or drawing some fancy sketch, when the Bar supposed he was closely engaged in noting the course of the evidence, or preparing his opinion. About the year 1850 he boasted to a friend that he had at last reached the height of his judicial ambition, which was to keep his eyes steadily fixed upon a dull speaker while his thoughts were elsewhere. "This," he said, "is certainly a great judicial triumph."

He was at times a little rough, but still even then the benignity and pleasantness of his countenance satisfied every one that the harshness of his manner sprang from no bitterness of the heart. The Court was about to rise one day, the usual hour of adjournment having come, when a zealous young limb of the law insisted upon reading a petition for a *Quo Warranto*. The Chief Justice expressed his unwillingness to hear it. "I have a constitutional right to speak," said the advocate. "That is true," said Gibson, "but the Constitution does not compel us to listen; but if you insist upon it, go on, and as Sir Toby Belch says, 'Be curst and brief.'"

He had little patience with those attorneys who, in presenting a matter to the Court, unnecessarily elaborated it. Concerning this failing he once remarked: "This practice of putting the same point in a variety of ways leads to a waste of time and a silly repetition of the same arguments, and



imposes an unnecessary burden upon the Judges of this Court in seeking for two grains of wheat in two bushels of chaff."

The following, communicated to the writer of this by an old and prominent member of the Luzerne county Bar, is *apropos*: "The sessions of the Supreme Court, at which the cases from Luzerne county were heard, was held in those days (1840 to 1850) in Sunbury, in the month of July. The weather was warm, and as there were fewer cases brought up then than now, the arguments were frequently very lengthy. Judge Gibson often sat leaning back with eyes partially closed, as if inattentive to the argument. I had noticed his lips move, and occasionally heard him utter a few words indistinctly and in a low tone, as if thinking aloud.

"We all had the utmost respect for him, and the highest admiration for his great intellect and profound knowledge of the law. Wishing to hear what he said in those occasional quiet utterances, I got a seat close to and directly in front of him, by the side of the clerk, and was richly rewarded. Whilst the large body was seemingly in repose it was evident that the great mind was active; and those quiet utterances, inaudible to the Bar, were the expression, either of the law of the whole case or of the point under discussion, condensed in a half dozen apt words. Frequently they referred to the mistaken ground on which the counsel was seeking to rest his case, and hinting the true one. To whatever they related they lit up the case or question with the clearness and brilliancy of a flash of lightning. They were so clear and conclusive as to be partly irrepressible, and yet if uttered aloud might have been deemed a pre-judging of the case; and for this reason perhaps they were spoken aside and inaudibly.

"Some of the other Judges used to make suggestions and state the law to the counsel who was arguing the case, and occasionally this was disputed by one or more of the

other Judges, and sharp discussions, or, as Judge Woodward once designated them, 'stall fights,' occurred between the members of the Court, whilst the Bar were amused and interested listeners. "Judge Gibson's *sotto voce* utterances at least escaped any such consequences."

The members of the legal profession as a class are not without their obligations to Judge Gibson. He omitted no opportunity to maintain their privileges and express the high estimation in which he held them, and to frown upon those prejudices which liberal studies and pursuits sometimes excite in rude and illiberal minds. In the case of *Austin et al.*, 5 Rawle, 191, he said: "As a class they (attorneys) are supposed to be, and in fact have always been, the vindicators of individual rights and the fearless assertors of the principles of civil liberty; existing where alone they can exist, in a government not of parties or men, but of laws."

In another case reported in 2 Barr, 189, he said: "It is a popular but gross mistake to suppose that a lawyer owes no fidelity to any one except his client; and that the latter is the keeper of his professional conscience. \* \* The high and honorable office of a counsel would be degraded to that of a mercenary, were he compelled to do the bidding of his client against the dictates of his conscience."

Judge Gibson was not great by accident or chance. He was a great man among great men—a great Judge among great Judges—*primus inter pares*. Chancellor Kent ranked him among the first jurists of the age, and Story has furnished him a character which posterity will never forget. In their respective commentaries the opinions of Judge Gibson are quoted oftener than those of any other man in the country.

His opinions are recognized everywhere as among the strongest, the clearest, the most learned, and the most important to be found in any American Reports. They have

made his name respected throughout the Union, and his death was lamented as that of one of the most brilliant lights of the American Bar. The great principles of law in Judge Gibson's reported opinions will live as long as anything of the science of the law survives. Higher praise no Judge need ask.

His reputation was not confined to America, for the highest English Courts acknowledged his authority, and on the continent of Europe his name as a judge was heard with respect and attention. An American lawyer who was a friend of Judge Gibson relates that, when visiting London many years ago, he went into Westminster Hall and heard the trial of a cause. One of the counsel cited an American decision without giving the name of the case, and the Chief Justice said at once: "That is by Chief Justice Gibson, of Pennsylvania. His opinions are considered of great weight in this Court."

Few men in magistracy, anywhere, have given more extensive evidences of a life of labor. For the long period during which he sat upon the Supreme Bench of the State he contributed more than any other man of his time to elucidate and establish the jurisprudence of the Commonwealth.

His written opinions, delivered during his thirty-seven years occupancy of the Supreme Bench, are scattered through seventy-one volumes of Pennsylvania State Reports from 1 Sergeant & Rawle to 9 Harris. The writer of this sketch has carefully read everyone of these printed opinions.

Judge Gibson's style, equally removed from dry insipidity and meretricious ornamentation, is a model of judicial composition. He analyzed and mastered the most abstruse and difficult questions, and presented them with singular perspicuity. He was eminent in the force and originality of illustration, and the aptness and fertility of expression. His intellect acted like a chemical test, as it were, almost infalli-

bly separating the true from the false in law. His language was replete with rich similes and idioms of the most amusing kind. It was he who defined a negotiable bill or note as a "courier without luggage." He defined public policy as an "unruly horse that carries you, when you bestride it, you know not whither." In speaking of the laws of the State of Louisiana, in the year 1846, he said: "Louisiana, whose jurisprudence is founded on the Roman Law, which professes to deal with principles of morality too subtle for administration by an earthly tribunal, and to enforce duties which are not regarded by the Common Law."

In speaking of the record in a certain case before the Court he said: "The record in this case, as in most others, has exceptions, like the pockets of a billiard table, to catch lucky chances from random strokes of the players; but they have caught nothing in this instance."

In another case he said: "There may possibly be a speck of error in the twelve exceptions to evidence in this case, but my eye is not sufficiently microscopic to discern it."

In speaking of the rights and privileges of travelers on railways, he said: "A passenger is not entered as a bale of goods, nor is he bound to behave like one."

In speaking of the qualifications and duties of Judges he said, in the case of *Austin*, 5 Rawle, 205: "Moral courage to an extraordinary extent is certainly a necessary qualification for the Bench; but physical courage is no more a qualification than animal strength or prowess in fighting."

In another case: "It is our business not to dislocate the joints and articulations of the government, or to correct errors of legislation, whether immediately by the people, or by their representatives; but to pronounce the law as we find it." "A Court powerless to do mischief is powerless to do good. \* \* \* It has been the policy of the Legislature from the foundation of the Province to dole out equitable power to the Courts with a parsimonious hand, but to grant

it to arbitrators to be executed without rule and without stint."

During his college days Judge Gibson had been in the habit of frequenting the office of one of the oldest practitioners of medicine of that period and place, Doctor McCoskrey. Here, as might be supposed, he acquired a taste for the study of physic which he never lost. Poring as he did for days at a time over the volumes contained in an extensive and systematic scientific library, the knowledge he derived in that time was not infrequently put into practical application during his official sojourn in various parts of the State. In geology, chemistry, and medicine his knowledge was probably more extensive and complete than that of any member of the legal profession of his day. Almost the very last opinion he delivered furnishes a brief but sufficient instance of his attainments. We refer to the case of Smith against Cramer, 1 American Law Journal, 353, pronounced but a month before his decease. The question was one as to the admission of evidence to show the insanity of ancestors, for the purpose of corroborating other testimony tending to show the insanity of the testator.

In another and earlier case, reported in 4 Barr, 266, he learnedly discoursed on the subject of insanity, saying, among other things: "Insanity is mental or moral; the latter being sometimes called 'homicidal,' and properly so.  
 \* \* \* A man may be mad on all subjects, and then, though he may have glimmerings of reason, he is not a responsible agent. This is general insanity; but if it be not so great in its extent or degree as to blind him to the nature and consequences of his moral duty, it is no defense to the accusation of crime. \* \* Partial insanity is confined to a particular subject, the man being sane on every other.  
 \* \* \* A man whose mind squints, unless impelled to crime by this very mental obliquity, is as much amenable to punishment as one whose eye squints. On this point

there has been a mistake as melancholy as it is popular. It has been announced by learned doctors, that if a man has the least taint of insanity entering into his mental structure, it discharges him of all responsibility to the laws."

In the case of *Bash* against *Sommers*, 8 *Harris*, 159, Judge Gibson delivered his last reported opinion, which, singularly enough, was the affirmance of a judgment pronounced by the Judge who was to be his successor on the Supreme Bench. In the March number of the *American Law Journal* for 1853 he published his last essay—a review of Mr. *Troubat's* work on "Limited Partnership."

Judge Gibson breathed his last at his rooms in the United States Hotel on Chestnut street, near Third, Philadelphia, on the morning of the 3d of May, 1853, just as the State House clock, which for more than thirty-five years had summoned him to his judicial labors, struck the hour of two. The disease which caused his death was an affection of the stomach which completely baffled the best medical treatment.

A short time before his death, after speaking with grateful affection of the kindness and attention of his brethren of the Bench, and his friends generally, he turned to his attendants and said: "I feel that I am approaching the great audit, and I know that as a sinner I stand in need of an advocate. Send for a clergyman." His intellect remained unclouded to the last. Surrounded by his family and friends,

"———like a shadow thrown  
Softly and sweetly from a passing cloud,  
Death fell upon him."

Upon the announcement of his death the several Courts in session in Philadelphia immediately adopted suitable measures to testify their high appreciation of his distinguished talents, and then adjourned. A meeting of the Philadelphia Bar was held, over which Justice Grier of the U. S. Circuit Court presided; Hon. Geo. M. Dallas being one of the Vice Presidents, and Hon. Josiah Randall a

member of the committee on resolutions. It was resolved that the members of the Bar "will close their houses on the day of the funeral of Judge Gibson in Carlisle, and will wear the usual badge of mourning for sixty days."

On May 4th the remains of Judge Gibson were conveyed from Philadelphia to his late residence in Carlisle, and on the next day the funeral occurred. Although the weather was very inclement, and the rain poured down in torrents, nevertheless a very large number of people attended to pay the last honors to the distinguished dead. The faculty and students of Dickinson College, the members of the Bar of Cumberland county, and the officers of the U. S. Army stationed at the Carlisle barracks, joined in the funeral procession, and it was headed by a large body of Free Masons, representing various Lodges. The interment took place in the old grave-yard in the centre of the town.

Subsequently there was erected over the grave of the honored dead a tall marble shaft, bearing upon one face, "JOHN BANNISTER GIBSON, LL. D., for many years Chief Justice of Pennsylvania. Born Nov. 8, 1780, died May 3, 1853." Upon an other face of the monument is the following inscription, from the pen of Judge Jeremiah S. Black :

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"In the various knowledge  
which forms the perfect SCHOLAR,  
he had no superior.  
Independent, upright and able,  
he had all the high qualities  
of a great JUDGE.  
In the difficult science of Jurisprudence,  
He mastered every Department,  
Discussed almost every question, and  
Touched no subject which he did not adorn.  
He won in early manhood,  
And retained to the close of a long life,  
The affection of his Brethren on the Bench,  
The respect of the Bar,  
And the confidence of the people."

The May Term of the Supreme Court, for the Middle District of Pennsylvania, commenced May 9th, 1853, at Harrisburg, and there were present on the Bench the Hon. Chief Justice, Jeremiah S. Black,\* and Associates, Ellis Lewis, Walter H. Lowrie, and George W. Woodward. Thaddeus Stevens, Esq., of Lancaster, called attention to the death of Judge Gibson, and after briefly speaking of his high character, moved that the Court adjourn without transacting any further business. Judge Black replying,

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\* JEREMIAH SULLIVAN BLACK was born in the Glades, Somerset county, Penn'a, June 10th, 1810. His father was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and his mother of Scotch-Irish and Pennsylvania German. Young Black was educated in the Academies at Brownsville and Stoeytown, Penn'a, and by the time he was seventeen years of age he had finished his "schooling."

He studied law with Chauncey Forward, who was a member of Congress, and was admitted to the Bar in 1831. Rapidly rising to eminence in the practice of the law, he was appointed in 1842, by Gov. David R. Porter, President Judge of the Franklin, Bedford and Somerset District. It was while occupying this position that his eulogy on Jackson attracted wide notice and comment, it being considered the most notable tribute paid to the memory of the deceased General and President.

In 1851 Judge Black was chosen to a position on the Supreme Bench of Pennsylvania, and in 1854 he was re-elected by a large majority. After two years of service in the term of fifteen years for which he was re-elected, Judge Black was called by President Buchanan to his Cabinet, as Attorney General. He continued in that position until December, 1860, when he became Secretary of State, and so remained until the end of President Buchanan's term.

After his retirement from the Cabinet, he was appointed Reporter of the United States Supreme Court. He had issued but two volumes of reports when his practice as a lawyer increased so rapidly that he was compelled to resign his place; and from that time until his death, which occurred at his home in York, Penn'a, August 19th, 1883, probably no lawyer of the land had a larger practice before the highest judicatory within its borders.

His decisions as a Judge are ornaments to the reports and are familiar to lawyers, being distinguished by all the virility of his later style. He



delivered a most eloquent eulogy on the life and character of his deceased associate, and the Court then adjourned for the day.

Judge Black's eulogy is famous as one of the most eloquent of forensic efforts. It is classic, and has long been upheld as a model of composition. It is reported in full in Vol. XIX. of the Pennsylvania State Reports, and we quote from it as follows:'

"It is unnecessary to say that every surviving member of the Court is deeply grieved by the death of Mr. Justice GIBSON. In the course of nature it was not to be expected that he could live much longer, for he had attained the ripe age of seventy-three. But the blow, though not a sudden, was, nevertheless, a severe one.

"The intimate relations, personal and official, which we all bore to him, would have been sufficient to account for some emotion, even if he had been an ordinary man. But he was the Nestor of the Bench, whose wisdom inspired the public mind with confidence in our decisions. By this bereavement the Court has lost what no time can repair; for we shall never look upon his like again.

"We regarded him more as a father than a brother. None of us ever saw the Supreme Court before he was in it; and to some of us his character as a great Judge was familiar even in childhood. The earliest knowledge of the law we had was derived in part from his luminous expositions of it. He was a Judge of the Common Pleas before the youngest of us was born, and was a member of this Court long before the oldest was admitted to the Bar. He sat here with twenty-six different associates, of whom eighteen preceded him to the

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left his impress upon the jurisprudence of the State in important respects. In the affairs of the United States he left a record equally lustrous. As Secretary of State Judge Black made vigorous opposition to the secession movement, and led the Northern wing of the Cabinet in favor of reinforcing Fort Sumter.

He was a great lawyer—yet not great as some viewed him, but great in his knowledge of elementary principles; great in his conception of right, and grand in his masterly expression of his convictions. He was a true type of a class of men called from the middle walks of life, who, from the vigor of their intellects, varied acquirements, and native energy, force their way to the highest positions and command recognition everywhere.

grave. For nearly a quarter of a century he was Chief Justice, and when he was nominally superseded by another, as the head of the Court, his great learning, venerable character, and over-shadowing reputation, still made him the only Chief whom the hearts of the people would know.\*

“During the long period of his judicial labors he discussed and decided innumerable questions. His opinions are found in no less than seventy volumes of the regular reports. At the time of his death he had been longer in office than any cotemporary Judge in the world; and in some points of character he had not his equal on the earth.

\* \* \* \* \*

“His written language was a transcript of his mind. It gave the world the very form and pressure of his thoughts. It was accurate, because he knew the exact boundaries of the principles he discussed. His mental vision took in the whole outline and all the details of the case, and with a bold and steady hand he painted what he saw.

“He made others understand him, because he understood himself. \* \* \* His words were always precisely adapted to the subject. He said neither more nor less than just the thing he ought. He had one faculty of a great poet: that of expressing a thought in language which could never afterwards be paraphrased.

“When a legal principle passed through his hands, he sent it forth clothed in a dress that fitted it so exactly that nobody ever presumed to give it any other. Almost universally the syllabus of his opinion is a sentence from itself; and the most heedless student, in looking over Wharton’s Digest, can select the cases in which Gibson delivered the judgment, as readily as he would pick out gold coins from among coppers.

“For this reason it is, that though he was the least voluminous writer of the Court, the citations from him at the Bar are more numerous than from all the rest put together. Yet the men who shared with him the labors and responsibilities of this tribunal (of course I am not referring to any who are now here) stood among the foremost in the country for learning and ability. To be their equal was an

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\* When Judge Black was selected as Chief Justice he positively declined to claim the central seat on the Bench, but insisted that his venerable associate should still occupy that place—which he did to the end of his life.

Graceful and touching tribute! Honorable alike to Gibson, who received it, and to Black, who rendered it.

honor which few could attain ; to excel them was a most pre-eminent distinction. \* \* \*

“He was of all men the most devoted and earnest lover of truth for its own sake. When subsequent reflection convinced him that he had been wrong, he took the first opportunity to acknowledge it. He was often the earliest to discover his own mistakes, as well as the foremost to correct them. He was inflexibly honest.

“The judicial ermine was as unspotted when he laid it aside for the habiliments of the grave, as it was when he first assumed it. \* \* \*

“Next, after his wonderful intellectual endowments, the benevolence of his heart was the most marked feature of his character. His was a most genial spirit—affectionate and kind to his friends, and magnanimous to his enemies. Benefits received by him were engraved on his memory as on a tablet of brass ; injuries were written in sand. He never let the sun go down upon his wrath. A little dash of bitterness in his nature would, perhaps, have given a more consistent tone to his character, and greater activity to his mind. He lacked the quality which Dr. Johnson admired. He was not a good hater.

\* \* \* \* \*

“Judge Gibson was well appreciated by his fellow-citizens : not so highly as he deserved ; for that was scarcely possible. But admiration of his talents and respect for his honesty were universal sentiments. This was strikingly manifested when he was elected in 1851, notwithstanding his advanced age, without partisan connexions, with no emphatic political standing, and without manners, habits, or associations calculated to make him popular beyond the circle that knew him intimately. With all these advantages, it is said, he narrowly escaped what might have been a dangerous distinction ; a nomination on both of the opposing tickets.

“Abroad he has, for very many years, been thought the great glory of his native State.

“Doubtless the whole Commonwealth will mourn his death ; we all have good reason to do so. The profession of the law has lost the ablest of its teachers, this Court the brightest of its ornaments, and the people a steadfast defender of their rights, so far as they were capable of being protected by judicial authority.

“For myself, I know no form of words to express my deep sense of the loss we have suffered. I can most truly say of him what was said long ago, concerning one of the few among mortals who were yet greater than he : ‘I did love the man, and do honor his memory, on this side idolatry, as much as any.’ ”

Judge Gibson had seven children, and at his death he was survived by his wife and four children. Mrs. Gibson died in 1861, and only two of the children are now living, namely:

Mrs. MARGARETTA McCLURE, born at Wilkesbarré, Penn'a, in 1815. She is the widow of Col. Charles McClure, who was a well-known lawyer of Carlisle, Penn'a.

GEORGE GIBSON, born in 1821. He has been since 1853 an officer in the Army. During the War of the Rebellion he was for a short time stationed in Wilkesbarré, on recruiting service. He was at that time a Captain in the 11th U. S. Infantry, and is now Lieutenant Colonel of the 3d Infantry.

Another daughter of Judge Gibson was the wife of the late W. Milnor Roberts, the distinguished civil engineer.

The following verses were written by Judge Gibson and printed in *The Model American Courier*, November 19th, 1853. It is not particularly sublime poetry, but, unlike some more pretentious efforts, there is no difficulty in understanding its meaning. It is the only poetry the Judge ever wrote, and it is interesting because it indicates that its author was a man of noble heart as well as of great intellect.

#### “RETROSPECTION

“On revisiting the dilapidated birth-place of the author, after an absence of many years.

“BY JOHN BANNISTER GIBSON.

(*A first and last attempt.*)

“The home of my youth stands in silence and sadness,  
None that tasted its simple enjoyments are there;  
No longer its walls ring with glee and with gladness;  
No strain of blithe melody breaks on the ear.

The infantile sport in the shade of the wild-wood,  
The father who smiled at the games of the ball;  
The parent still dearer who watched o'er my childhood,  
Return not again at Affection's fond call.

And the garden—fit emblem of youth's fading flowers—  
 No fawn-footed urchin now bounds o'er its lawn ;  
 The young eyes that beamed on its rose-colored bowers,  
 Are fled from its arbors—forever are gone.

Why, memory, cling thus to life's jocund morning ?  
 Why point to its treasures exhausted too soon ?  
 Or tell that the buds of the heart at the dawning,  
 Were destined to wither and perish at noon ?

On the past, sadly musing, oh pause not a moment ;  
 Could we live o'er again but one bright sunny day,  
 'Twere better than ages of present enjoyment,  
 In the mem'ry of scenes that have long passed away.

But Time ne'er retraces the footsteps he measures—  
 In fancy alone with the past can we dwell ;  
 Then take my last blessing, loved scene of young pleasures,  
 Dear home of my childhood—forever farewell.



COL. ELISHA B. HARVEY.



## COL. ELISHA B. HARVEY.

The progenitor of the Harveys of the Wyoming Valley was Benjamin Harvey, who came into the Valley from Lyme, New London county, Connecticut, and settled, in the year 1772, in the lower end of Plymouth township. He was born in Lyme, July 28th, 1722, and was the sixth and youngest child of John Harvey, Jr., who was the son of John Harvey, Sr., of Lyme. The last named "was a soldier in Major Appleton's company in the great Narragansett fight, December 19th, 1675, in which he was wounded but not disabled." [*Vide* Savages's Dictionary.]

Benjamin Harvey, being a man of intelligence, and possessed of considerable means (at the time of his death he was one of the richest men in the Valley), became prominent among the Wyoming settlers.

Charles Miner, the historian, said of him: "He was esteemed one of the most considerate, prudent men among those who first established themselves in the Valley. He was the intimate friend, and frequently the confidential adviser, of Col. Zebulon Butler,\* they having formerly been neighbors [at Lyme, Conn]. He was often employed in situations of trust and delicacy, and his opinions were regarded with marked respect." He died in Plymouth, Luzerne county, Penn'a, November 27th, 1795.

He had four sons. The eldest, Benjamin, was a soldier in Capt. Robert Durkee's company of Wyoming Volunteers, attached to Col. John Durkee's Regiment of Infantry in the American army. He died in service in March, 1777.

Seth, the second son, died in Lyme, Conn., in 1771, in the 23d year of his age.

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\* See page 225, *ante*.



Silas, the third son, was killed in the battle and massacre at Wyoming, July 3d, 1778.

Elisha was the youngest son. He married, in 1786, Rosanna Jameson, daughter of Robert and Agnes Jameson, who came to Wyoming from Voluntown, Windham county, Conn., in 1776.

In December, 1780, Elisha Harvey was made a prisoner by the Indians, in one of their incursions into the Valley, and conveyed to Canada. He was detained there until August, 1782, when he was enabled to return to his home. Exposure to the severe climate of Canada, harsh treatment by his captors, etc., broke down his constitution and eventually caused his death, which occurred in Plymouth township, March 14th, 1800, at the age of 42 years. The *Wilkesbarré Gazette* of March 18th, 1800, in referring to his death, said, among other things:

“For his uprightness, he lived much esteemed by all who knew him; and died not less lamented. Notwithstanding his agricultural pursuits forbid him to mix so much with men as some, yet his virtues were many, and his exemplary conduct not less distinguishable. \* \* And when called to bid adieu to sublunary enjoyments, he was resigned to the sleep of death, with the comfortable hope of awakening among the blest of God.”

His wife, three sons, and two daughters survived him. The eldest son, Benjamin, born May 9th, 1792, married Sally, daughter of Abram Nesbitt, of Plymouth township, July 9th, 1815. In the Spring of 1816 he moved from Plymouth to Huntington township, Luzerne county, where he owned a large tract of land and a grist-mill. Here he lived the balance of his life, a prosperous and wealthy farmer and man of business. He died in 1873, at the age of 81 years, respected and beloved by all who knew him.

His eldest son and second child, ELISHA B. HARVEY, the subject of this sketch, was born in Huntington township, October 1st, 1819. He remained at home until the Fall of 1837, when he entered the Grammar School connected with

Dickinson College, Carlisle, Penn'a. He remained there nearly a year, and then became a student in the Franklin Academy, near Harford, Susquehanna county, Penn'a.

Among his fellow students at this Academy were several who in later life became men of prominence—Galusha A. Grow, of Susquehanna county, Chas. R. Buckalew and Thomas Bowman, of Columbia county, Penn'a, and others.

Subsequently he attended the Academy of "Deacon" Dana in Wilkesbarré, and early in August, 1841, at the age of 22, he entered the Freshman class at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., in which institution his cousin Harvey B. Lane was, at that time, Professor of Latin and Greek.

While in College, in 1843, he was instrumental in establishing at Wesleyan the  $\Xi$  chapter of the  $\Psi$   $\Gamma$  Fraternity—one of the three great College Societies of the country. He was also a member of the  $\Psi$   $B$   $K$  Society.

Among his fellow students and most intimate friends in College were several young men who afterwards attained eminence in the world—E. O. Haven, Bishop of the M. E. Church, and his cousin Rev. Gilbert Haven, author and editor; James Strong, D. D., Professor in Drew Theological Seminary, and author of "Harmony of the Gospels," etc.; Hon. Dexter R. Wright, of Connecticut; Hon. Cornelius Cole, U. S. Senator from California, 1867-73; Orange Judd, Esq., of New York, and Prof. Alexander Winchell, the scientist.

Mr. Harvey was a faithful and energetic student, and was graduated from the University with honor in the Summer of 1845, receiving the degree of A. B. (Three years thereafter the degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by his *Alma Mater*.)

In September, 1845, he became Professor of Latin and Greek in the Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Penn'a, then in the second year of its existence, under the Rev. R. Nel-

son, as Principal. W. W. Ketcham—subsequently a prominent member of the Luzerne County Bar, and later a U. S. District Judge—was Professor of Mathematics in the Seminary at the time, and among the students who recited to Professor Harvey were several young men who afterwards became well-known citizens of Luzerne county and of Pennsylvania—Henry M. Hoyt, late Governor of Pennsylvania, being one of them.

During the period of his connection with the Seminary, Mr. Harvey was registered as a student-at-law in the office of the Hon. Charles Denison,\* Wilkesbarré, and when not engaged with the duties of his professorship he devoted his time to the study of Blackstone.

In June, 1846, he resigned his position at the Seminary, and soon thereafter entering in earnest on the study of the Law, was admitted to the Bar of Luzerne county, November 4th, 1847. He remained in the office of Mr. Denison until the Fall of 1848, when he erected on North Franklin street a small frame building (now No. 13, and occupied by A. Darte, Jr., Esq.), in which he opened his office. There he attended to his professional duties (for a portion of the time in partnership with the late Washington Lee, Jr., Esq.), until 1860, when he erected a three-story brick building for store and office purposes, etc., on the opposite side of the street, on a portion of the ground now covered by the "Harvey Buildings," and in that building he had his office until his death.

While Mr. Harvey's profession was the law—and in it he worked for nearly twenty-five years, achieving much success—yet, from the start, he was almost continually interested and engaged in other duties and pursuits which occupied much of his time. From early youth up he had a great fondness for military affairs. When only

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\* See page 255, *ante*, for sketch of Hon. Charles Denison.

twenty years of age he was elected Captain of "The Huntington Rifle Company," and at the age of twenty-nine he was elected, and commissioned for the term of five years, Lieutenant Colonel in the Pennsylvania Militia, commanding the "Huntington and Union Volunteer Battalion," of Luzerne county. His commission expired on the 1st of June, 1854, and on the 4th of June he was elected Brigade Inspector of the 2d Brigade, 9th Division, Pennsylvania Militia, and commissioned for the term of five years.

In May, 1855, a military company was organized in Wilkesbarré, on the basis of the old "Wyoming Artillerists," and to bear the same name. E. B. Harvey was elected Captain, and commissioned for a term of five years. He held the offices, and performed the duties of Brigade Inspector and Captain of the "Artillerists" until July, 1859, when he was elected Major General of the 9th Division, Pennsylvania Militia. The following October the election was contested, and because of certain informalities in conducting the election it was decided that General Harvey had not received a sufficient number of legal votes to elect him. The election was therefore declared void, and a new one ordered to be held.

The great Rebellion of the Southern States was formally opened by the attack on Fort Sumter, April 12th, 1861. On the day of the fall of Sumter President Lincoln issued a proclamation calling for 75,000 militia from the several States of the Union, to serve three months in the war against the rebels. A requisition having been made on the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for fourteen regiments, Capt. E. B. Harvey began, on the 22d of April, 1861, the formation of a company of infantry to be called "The Wilkesbarré Guard." Eighty-seven men were soon enlisted, and they offered their services to the State Government. May 5th, Governor Curtin notified Captain Harvey that his company could not be accepted, as Pennsylvania's

quota of troops under the President's call had already been furnished—in fact, that 25 instead of 14 regiments were in the field. Consequently the “Guard” was disbanded. Nearly all of those who had enlisted under Captain Harvey subsequently enlisted in various companies and served with credit—and many with distinction—in the United States service. Following are the names of some of those who signed the “Round Robin” of “The Wilkesbarré Guard”: N. Pierson, Levi G. McCauley, L. B. Speece, Oscar F. Nicholson, James M. Kesler, Fred. M. Shoemaker, E. A. Hancock, Jno. P. Fell, Miller H. Gilchrist, Chas. M. Conyngham, Sam'l A. Urquhart, S. D. Lewis, Jr., and Chas. W. Garretson.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania passed, on May 15th, 1861, an Act providing for the organization of the “Reserve Corps of the Commonwealth,” to consist of fifteen regiments.

The Governor immediately issued a proclamation setting forth the number of companies that would be required from each county in the Commonwealth. On the promulgation of this proclamation, Captain Harvey began to organize a company of volunteers at Wilkesbarré. In a very few days he had gathered about him seventy sturdy and resolute men, many of whom were from the south-western part of Luzerne county, Captain Harvey's early home, where he was well known and respected.

The company adopted the name of “The Wyoming Bank Infantry,” and on June 13th left Wilkesbarré for Camp Wayne, West Chester, Chester county, Penn'a, where, on June 26th, the 7th Regiment of the Reserve Corps was organized with three companies from Philadelphia, two each from Cumberland and Lebanon counties, one each from Perry and Clinton, and Captain Harvey's company from Luzerne.

Captain Harvey was elected Colonel of the regiment, his competitor for the office being Capt. R. M. Henderson, of

Carlisle, who was a prominent member of the Bar of Cumberland county, and is now President Judge of the 12th Judicial District of Pennsylvania. Joseph Totten was elected Lieutenant Colonel, Chauncey A. Lyman, Major, and A. B. Sharps and Charles A. Lane were respectively appointed Adjutant and Quarter Master.

In the Wilkesbarré *Record of the Times* of July 6th, 1861, was the following :

“It is reported that Captain E. B. Harvey has been elected Colonel of the 7th Reserves. This is a good selection, as the force has few men of equal ability with Colonel Harvey, and any order entrusted to him in active service will not fail for want of effort on his part, and his men will follow him to the cannon’s mouth if others fall behind.”

The Seventh remained at Camp Wayne until the battle of Bull Run was fought, at which time a requisition was made by the National Government on the State of Pennsylvania for the immediate service of its Reserve Corps. In response to this urgent demand 11,000 of these troops were rapidly sent to Washington. The Seventh left West Chester, July 22d, for Washington, via Harrisburg and Baltimore. The following is an extract from the *Chester County Republican* of July 26th, 1861 :

“We cannot part with this accomplished officer [Colonel Harvey] without saying how firmly he has fixed himself in the esteem of our citizens. He is no fancy officer, but a thoroughly practical man, attending to every department of his command, and by his devotion to the interests of his officers and men gaining their entire confidence and respect. \* \* \* \* No better man stands at the head of any regiment than Colonel Harvey, and we have the utmost faith that in the future he will be heard from as being as brave in the field as he has been effective in getting his regiment under the best possible discipline and drill at Camp Wayne.”

On July 27th, the regiment being encamped at Washington—in Camp Harvey, about two miles north-west of the Capitol—the officers and men were mustered into the service of the United States, and became a part of the Army of the Potomac. Every member of the regiment, with a single

exception, voluntarily took the oath of allegiance. This man, a Philadelphian, was stripped stark naked by his officers and sent adrift. Colonel Harvey, learning of this fact, reproved the officers for their treatment of the man, and sent for him to furnish him with clothing, but he could not be found.

The regiment's first experience of active service was at Great Falls, on the Potomac above Washington, where they did picket duty for two weeks, the skirmishers of the regiment being face to face with, and in close proximity to, those of the enemy. General McCall, commanding the Reserve Corps, reported to General McClellan at this time concerning the "Seventh:" "It numbers 902 men. The internal condition of the regiment is good. It is very well drilled." On the 9th of September the regiment returned to Tennallytown, near Washington. Previous to leaving Great Falls Colonel Harvey received the following letter:

"HEAD QUARTERS, CAMP AT DAMSTON, }  
9th September, 1861. }

"MY DEAR SIR:—I am happy to acknowledge the receipt of your report this morning. It represents affairs on this side the river quiet, and is thus very satisfactory. It is with regret I learn you are to leave the post where you have so thoroughly discharged your important duties; but wherever you go you will bear with you my entire confidence and best wishes.

"Very truly yours,

[Signed]

"N. P. BANKS,

"Maj. Gen'l 5th Corps, Army of the Potomac.

"To Col. Harvey, com'd'g 7th Reg't Pa. Vols."

On the 9th of October the Reserve Corps advanced from Tennallytown into Virginia, where it was made the right of the Army of the Potomac, which position it held until the close of the Peninsular campaign. Soon after this they went into winter quarters at Camp Pierpont, Virginia.

It will not be possible, in this brief sketch, to give in detail the military record of Colonel Harvey. It is sufficient

to say that he remained in camp with his regiment during the Winter of 1861-62 and the succeeding Spring, working diligently and persistently to bring his command up to the highest standard in drill and discipline; and that his efforts were crowned with very great success.

In December, 1861, the war correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* wrote to that paper: "Col. E. B. Harvey, of Wilkesbarré, commands the '7th.' He is a thorough soldier and a perfect gentleman, and through his energy the '7th' has become one of the best disciplined regiments in the Reserve Corps."

Gen. A. S. Webb, in his "History of the Peninsular Campaign," published in 1881, says: "The Army of the Potomac never lost the reputation of being the best disciplined, best equipped, and most efficient army on this continent."

General McCall's Division—the Reserve Corps—was an important factor of this army in the Peninsular campaign. Colonel Harvey commanded the 7th Regiment through this campaign, participating in all the engagements in which his command took part.

The first great conflict (Mechanicsville) in the Seven Days' battle before Richmond, fell upon the Reserves, who, almost single-handed, breasted the torrent of the attack. General McCall, in his official report of the battle, said: "I despatched the 7th Regiment, Colonel Harvey, to the extreme left, apprehending that the enemy might attempt to turn that flank. Here they maintained their position, and sustained their character for steadiness in fine style, never retiring one foot during a severe struggle with some of the very best troops of the enemy, fighting under the direction of their most distinguished General [R. E. Lee]."

"In the battles at Gaines' Mill, Charles City Cross Roads, and Malvern Hill, Colonel Harvey's command fought with a determination and bravery unsurpassed, the flower of the regiment being cut down in these sanguinary struggles."



The regiment numbered 863 men when it went into the Seven Days' conflict, and 353 when it came out of the last battle!

The hardships during this week of battles have rarely been exceeded, and at the close Colonel Harvey found himself completely prostrated. He had been bruised on the shoulder by a piece of an exploding shell, struck on the neck by a spent minie-ball, and severely bruised and injured by being thrown to the ground by the runaway horses of an artillery caisson. In addition to these injuries he had an attack of rheumatism of such a type as to preclude further service in the field. Consequently, July 4th, 1862, he tendered his resignation, which was accepted, and he was honorably discharged from the military service of the United States.

He reached his home at Wilkesbarré July 16th, and for nearly a year thereafter was very much of an invalid—for most of the time unable to attend to any business.

Colonel Harvey's interest in military matters was only exceeded by the interest he took in educational affairs. His connection with the Wyoming Seminary has already been referred to. In 1849 he was elected Secretary of the School Board of Wilkesbarré borough, and from that time until he entered the army he was, as Secretary or Director, closely identified with, and deeply interested in, the public schools of the town. He was one of the incorporators of the "Wilkesbarré Female Institute," established in 1854, and a member of its first Board of Trustees. After his return from the army he had no inclination, in his impaired state of health, to return to active work as a lawyer. Having a fondness for teaching, he opened in 1863, in his three-story brick building on Franklin street, a "Classical and Mathematical Institute" for both sexes. From three to five assistant teachers were constantly employed in the school, and frequently the number of scholars reached 200.

For several years it was the most successful and popular school in Luzerne county. During most of the time that the school was in operation, Colonel Harvey was engaged more or less in law business, and in attending to various pursuits and projects, until finally, in 1869, his time being entirely claimed by duties not connected with the school, he decided to close it.

Colonel Harvey's work as an educator, and a friend of education, was not confined to the limits I have specified, but repeatedly took the form of practical help and assistance to those who were desirous of securing an education. He took great interest in young men whom he deemed worthy and deserving. He aided over a dozen such, in a most unostentatious manner, by gifts of money and instruction in his school and other institutions of learning, to secure the advantages of a good education. Several of these men are now occupying important stations in life.

Colonel Harvey was more or less in public life. In 1849 and 1850 he was chairman of the Luzerne county committee of the Democratic-Whig party, and in August, 1850, he presided over the county convention of that party and was nominated for the State Legislature. At the same time L. D. Shoemaker, Esq., was nominated for the office of District Attorney, G. W. Palmer for Sheriff, and Henry M. Fuller, Esq., for Congress; but at the election in October Palmer and Fuller were the only successful ones of the four candidates. During the year 1850 Mr. Harvey was Deputy Attorney General for Luzerne county. In 1854 he was elected, as the candidate of the Whig party, Register of Wills for Luzerne county, for the term of three years. From 1850 to 1861 he was Clerk of the Wilkesbarré Borough Council; from 1852 to 1860 Collector of Taxes for Wilkesbarré borough; from 1857 to 1860 Clerk of the Markets and Sealer of Weights and Measures of Wilkesbarré.

In June, 1856, he was appointed Chief of Police of Wilkes-

barré. In early days "old Michael"\* and his broad-sword ruled the passions of men and boys in our streets; but Wilkesbarré having become, in the Year of Grace 1856, a thriving borough of 3500 inhabitants, and Michael having a decade before rested from his labors as High Constable, and passed to a higher and more glorious position in the streets of the New Jerusalem, the "Borough Fathers" thought it necessary to create the office of "Chief of Police." Mr. Harvey was the first incumbent of the office, and he was re-appointed to the same annually up to 1861. One of the Wilkesbarré papers, speaking of "the force," in 1856-7, said:

"Mr. Harvey, the Chief of the posse, is peculiarly qualified for the position to which he has been appointed by the Council, and through his efforts, and the aid of his principal associates, the organization is perhaps more perfect and efficient than any police organization in the State outside of the cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburg."

In July, 1861, Mr. Harvey having been elected Colonel of the 7th Reserves, the following preamble and resolution were adopted by the Borough Council: "WHEREAS, our late efficient Chief of Police and Secretary of Town Council has been called to higher duties, and his said offices have thereby become vacant, and it is necessary that the said vacancies be filled; therefore *Resolved*, That we proceed to elect a Chief of Police and a Secretary, *to serve during the absence of Colonel Harvey.*"

J. B. Stark, Esq., ex-Sheriff of Luzerne county, was chosen to fill the place, and in 1862 Agib Ricketts, Esq., Attorney at Law, was appointed Chief, Mr. Stark having been elected to represent Luzerne county in the State Senate.

The police force of Wilkesbarré from 1856 to 1865 included many well-known and prominent citizens of the borough, among them being Henry M. Hoyt, Wm. L.

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\* See page 251, *ante*, for notice of "old Michael."

Conyngham, Dr. E. R. Mayer, Henry W. Palmer, G. B. Nicholson, Stanley Woodward, W. G. Sterling, Wesley Johnson, and Jas. P. Dennis.

In May, 1865, Colonel Harvey was elected Burgess of Wilkesbarré. In 1866 he was elected a Justice of the Peace for the First ward of Wilkesbarré, for the term of five years, and in 1871 he was elected to serve a second term. When the town was incorporated a city he became, by virtue of the office of Justice of the Peace, Alderman of the Fourth ward of the city. At the charter election for city officers in June, 1871, he was a candidate for the Mayoralty. His opponent was Ira M. Kirkendall (Democrat), who was elected. "The returns gave unmistakable evidence of want of interest in the new city organization, especially among the better classes of citizens."

Mr. Harvey was one of the incorporators, for a long time Secretary and Treasurer, and ultimately Sequestrator, of "The Wilkesbarré and Providence Plank Road Company."

From November, 1859, to November, 1861, he was a Director of the Wyoming Bank of Wilkesbarré. He was an active member of "The Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society," "The Luzerne County Agricultural Society," "The Wyoming Historical and Geological Society," "The Wilkesbarré Law and Library Association," and, before the days of paid fire departments, was President and an active member of one of the Wilkesbarré fire companies.

Colonel Harvey was made a Free Mason in LODGE 61 February 6th, 1854. He served as Secretary of the Lodge in 1855 and 1863, Senior Warden in 1856, and Worshipful Master in 1857. He was made an honorary member of the Lodge December 13th, 1869. The degrees of Mark Master, M. E. Master, and Royal Arch were conferred upon Brother Harvey in Perseverance Royal Arch Chapter No. 21, Harrisburg, Penn'a, December 3d, 1855. He resigned from that Chapter on the 3d of December, 1855, and became

one of the Charter members of Shekinah R. A. Chapter No. 182, Wilkesbarré. He was the first M. E. High Priest of this Chapter, serving until December 1856, and was Treasurer of the Chapter from December, 1858, to December, 1860.

September 19th, 1856, Companion Harvey was knighted in Palestine Commandery No. 14, Knights Templar, stationed at Carbondale, Penn'a. He was admitted to membership in Cœur de Lion Commandery No. 17, Scranton, Penn'a, October 21st, 1869, and remained a member of that Commandery until his death.

Brother Harvey was a very enthusiastic Mason, and was always active in upholding the principles and supporting the interests of the Fraternity. He was also prominent as a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being for many years a Past Grand in Wyoming Lodge No. 39, and a Past Chief Patriarch in Outalissi Encampment No. 39, Wilkesbarré. At the time of his death he was District Deputy Grand Master for the Southern District of Luzerne county, and a nominee (with excellent prospects of election) for the office of R. W. Grand Warden in the Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Pennsylvania.

In May, 1873, a new Lodge of Odd Fellows, composed almost entirely of young men, was instituted at Wilkesbarré, and was named E. B. Harvey Lodge No. 839. The same month the annual session of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania was held in Wilkesbarré, and John W. Stokes, Esq., of Philadelphia, Grand Sire of the Grand Lodge of the United States, in an address to the members of the Order and the citizens of Wilkesbarré, said :

“ I should do violence to my own feelings, and those for whom I have the honor to speak, if I did not express the deep regret and sorrow we all feel in common with yourselves, at the absence and loss of our much beloved Brother, and your highly esteemed citizen and friend, E. B. Harvey, who was ever ready to advocate the cause of human suffering and woe, and sacrifice his life, if need be, for his

country's good. His clarion voice, which we all delighted to hear, and that thrilled our hearts one short year ago, is hushed in death. The hand that was ever ready to be extended to the needy and deserving Brother, is helpless; the strong arm that drew his sword for the preservation of our National life, is palsied; and his manly and commanding form that led his brave and patriotic comrades into battle, now rests in the silent tomb beneath the clods of the valley. \* \* \* But his memory survives, and we shall hold in grateful remembrance his many virtues, and strive to emulate his example."

Colonel Harvey died at his home in Wilkesbarré August 20, 1872, after a long and tedious illness, the result of overwork and nervous prostration. Some men wear out as ships do; others sink from being over-burdened, as some vessels are overloaded; but the great majority of us rush to death as fast steamers occasionally do, and go down suddenly and unexpectedly. Colonel Harvey was an illustration of the latter fate. He was a hard worker—always busy at something, and never, during the last few years of his life (when he was engaged in various duties and enterprises), taking any vacation.

He was buried in the Hollenback Cemetery, Wilkesbarré, August 23d, with military and Masonic honors; the Sir Knights of Cœur de Lion (Scranton) and Dieu le Veut (Wilkesbarré) Commanderies attending the funeral in full uniform, and making the first public Templar demonstration ever made in Wilkesbarré.

A meeting of the Bar of Luzerne county was held at the Court House on the morning of August 23d, Hon. G. M. Harding presiding, and the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, Another of our members has been taken from our midst, whose presence was familiar in our halls of justice for twenty-five years past, and now his professional brethren are here met to express their sympathy for his bereaved family, and our own appreciation of the fraternal relation he has so long held to us;—

*Resolved*, That we bow to the dispensations of Him who cannot err, and accept the calling away of our legal brother as another evidence

of the fleetness of life and certainty of death. One by one, like autumn leaves, we fall.

*Resolved*, That there is much in the record of our deceased brother and friend attracting our admiration and securing our lasting reverence. He was faithful to his clients, and wrought in their behalf with all his heart and power.

*Resolved*, That we recognize in the career of our Brother Harvey the certainty of the principle that industry, sobriety and perseverance in our profession are ever rewarded with success.

*Resolved*, That we tender the bereaved parent and family of the deceased the assurance of our earnest condolence.

*Resolved*, That we will attend his funeral in a body and wear the badge of mourning the accustomed time.

*Resolved*, That these proceedings be published in the county papers.

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be filed amid the entries of court, and, also, that a copy be furnished the family of the deceased.

Addresses were made by Judge G. M. Harding, Judge E. L. Dana, Hon. L. D. Shoemaker, Hon. C. E. Wright, Hon. Chas. L. Lamberton, and others, all of whom had intimately known Colonel Harvey from early manhood.

Hon. C. E. Wright said, among other things: "For my own part, Mr. Chairman, I confess it is with exceeding reluctance, and much feeling, I meet this dispensation of Divine Providence. For many years past my intercourse with our Brother Harvey had been the most agreeable and pleasant. He was a good and true friend. I find it hard to realize that the bond of a long friendship is broken. Our fathers had been friends before us, as together they had commenced the career of life, a few miles below, on the banks of the Susquehanna. It is pleasant now to contemplate the fact that the harmony of social accord passed from them to the succeeding generation. It is with deep feeling, sir, I join your ranks to follow this man to his place of rest.

"It is truth, and no disparagement, to say that our brother was a peculiar man. Those who knew him most intimately are most competent to judge him. Under an

external manner, that might strike the stranger unfavorably, he concealed a kind and generous heart. An appeal to his charitable feelings was never in vain. But he had a strange way of covering up his alms-giving. In fact, he ever presented the wrong side of his true character."

Mr. Lamberton said: "Another brother of the profession has been taken away, and we are called together to pay this last tribute to his worth. For it is true that after the asperities of life are over, and they are soon forgotten, the substratum of virtue and goodness inherent in our fellow-man appears upon the surface. Especially is it so with the profession. We have our rivalries and earnest struggles for fame, and everyday subsistence; but we are too much through life engaged in adjusting the quarrels of others, ever to give significance to our own.

Admitted but recently to this Bar, it was my misfortune at first to be thrown amongst those who caused me to become somewhat prejudiced against our deceased brother; but as time and associations ripened our acquaintance, gradually, one by one, those prejudices disappeared, until at last I formed a high regard for his good qualities as a citizen, a lawyer, and a neighbor.

Colonel Harvey, to my judgment, was a man of strong mind, and if he had possessed more constancy of purpose—I might, perhaps, better say more direction of purpose—he would have carved his name high in the niche which the world is pleased to call fame. Our lives are too short to excel in each of many diverse avocations. Had Colonel Harvey devoted himself to the duties of a soldier, magistrate, lawyer, or of general business, he would have been a marked success. If he had pursued alone the criminal branch of our profession, the remarkable faculty he possessed of following the intricate and devious ways of crime, would have made him the most eminent criminal lawyer of our county, if not of the State."



Colonel Harvey was twice married. His first wife, whom he married October 8th, 1845, was Phebe Maria Frisbie, only daughter of Chauncey and Chloe (Howard) Frisbie, of Orwell, Bradford county, Penn'a. Mr. Frisbie was a native of Hartford county, Conn., but for sixty-four years—until his death in May, 1864—he was a resident of Orwell. He was for several years postmaster of the village; was treasurer of Bradford county for one term, and during all of the years of his maturity was active and energetic in every matter which concerned or interested him. It is hardly necessary to add that he was respected and honored by his friends and neighbors.

Phebe M. (Frisbie) Harvey died at Wilkesbarré, June 7th, 1849, in the twenty-eighth year of her age, being survived by her husband and one child—**OLIN FRISBIE HARVEY**—born at Kingston, Luzerne county, Penn'a, September 28th, 1846. He received his early education in the public schools of Wilkesbarré, the Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, and from 1863 to 1865 in the school conducted by his father in Wilkesbarré.

In 1865 he entered the New Haven (Conn.) College of Business and Finance, where he pursued the usual course of commercial studies. Returning to Wilkesbarré he became an assistant teacher in his father's school. In September, 1867, he entered Lafayette College, Easton, Penn'a, and was graduated therefrom with the degree of A. B. in June, 1871. In the autumn of 1871 he entered the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, as a student in the Medical Department, and was graduated in March, 1873, with the degree of M. D. In 1874 he received the degree of A. M. from Lafayette College.

Since May, 1873, Doctor Harvey has practiced his profession in Wilkesbarré, and since 1874 has been one of the attending physicians at the Wilkesbarré City Hospital. He is also a lecturer in the Nurses' Training School attached to

the hospital. He is a member of the Luzerne County Medical Society; of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania; of the American Medical Association; a Fellow of the American Academy of Medicine; a Vice President of the Lehigh Valley Medical Association; and, since 1890, has been an active Trustee of the State Hospital for the Insane, at Danville, Penn'a. He is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, and President of the Lafayette Alumni Association of North-eastern Pennsylvania.

From June, 1876, to June, 1882, he was—except for three months in 1879—a member of the School Board of the old Third District of Wilkesbarré; being treasurer of the board one year, president one year, and secretary two years. From January, 1876, to January, 1880, he was attending physician at the Luzerne County Prison; and for eleven years from August, 1879, was Surgeon of the 9th Regiment, N. G. P., with the rank of Major. He was one of the charter members of E. B. Harvey Lodge No. 839, I. O. O. F., in 1873, and served as Noble Grand of the Lodge for one term.

Doctor Harvey was made a Free Mason in LODGE 61 August 17th, 1868. He was Junior Warden of the Lodge in 1873, Senior Warden in 1874, and Worshipful Master in 1875. The M. M. degree was conferred upon him in Shekinah R. A. Chapter No. 182, January 25th, 1876; the M. E. M. degree February 8th, and the R. A. degree February 22d, 1876. He was High Priest of the Chapter in 1880. He became a member of Mt. Horeb Council No. 34, R. S.-E. and S. M. (Plymouth, Penn'a), March 20th, 1878, and in December, 1880, was elected T. I. Grand Master of the Council. The degrees of Templar Masonry were conferred upon him, and he was admitted to membership, in Dieu le Veut Commandery No. 45, Knights Templar, Wilkesbarré, in March, 1876. He was Recorder of the Commandery

from April, 1878, to May, 1881. May 29th, 1877, he received the degrees in, and became a member of, Lancaster (Penn'a) Lodge of Perfection, A. and A. Rite.

Doctor Harvey is married, and has one son and one daughter.

As his second wife E. B. Harvey married at Wilkesbarré, July 8th, 1850, Sarah Maria Garretson, a native of Lambertville, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, and daughter of Stephen and Mary Ann (Urquhart) Garretson. She was a woman of much natural ability, of many attainments, of pleasing personality, and, above all, of noble, Christian character. All who came in contact with her could not fail to recognize her personal virtues and worth, while those who knew her well became strongly attached to her and rendered her their sincerest affections. She survived her husband but three years and two days, dying in Wilkesbarré August 22d, 1875, within three days of her fifty-first birthday.

E. B. and Sarah M. (Garretson) Harvey had seven children, five of whom—two sons and three daughters—have grown to maturity.

The eldest is OSCAR JEWELL HARVEY, born in Wilkesbarré September 2d, 1851. Prepared for college by his father, he was matriculated at Lafayette College shortly after his sixteenth birthday. He was graduated with the degree of A. B. in June, 1871, and three years later received his A. M. degree.

In 1872-3 he was Professor of Mathematics and Higher English in the Wyoming Seminary, at Kingston. He was admitted to the Bar of Luzerne county May 16th, 1876. He was the first captain of the Wilkesbarré Fencibles, organized November 28th, 1878, which was the nucleus of the 9th Regiment, N. G. P., and became Company "B" of the organization. October 17th, 1879, Captain Harvey was promoted to the office of regimental Commissary, which he

held until July, 1881, when he was honorably discharged from the service.

He was one of the charter members of E. B. Harvey Lodge No. 839, I. O. O. F. (hereinbefore referred to), and held the office of Noble Grand two terms.

He was made a Free Mason in LODGE 61 May 25th, 1873, was Junior Warden in 1877, Senior Warden in 1878, and Worshipful Master in 1879.

He was "Marked" in Shekinah Chapter March 20th, received the M. E. M. degree March 27th, and was exalted to the R. A. degree April 3d, 1877.

He received the various degrees of Templar Masonry, and was admitted to membership, in Dieu le Veut Commandery in April, 1877. He served as Prelate of the Commandery during two or three years. May 29th, 1877, he became a member of Lancaster Lodge of Perfection, A. and A. Rite; and March 20th, 1878, was created a R. S-E. and S. Master Mason in Mt. Horeb Council No. 34.

He was married June 23d, 1880, and has two sons and two daughters.

GILBERT ALEXANDER HARVEY, born in Wilkesbarré January 9th, 1869, is the youngest son of E. B. Harvey. He pursued a classical course at Lafayette College in the class of 1891, and then took a course in electrical engineering at Lynn, Mass. He is now connected with the General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y., as an electrical engineer.

## HON. HENRY MARTYN HOYT, LL. D.

“ We sing our NAME, but not to claim  
Priority of others ;  
For they and we are from one tree,  
And all mankind are brothers.  
Nor does it claim to rhyme with Fame,  
Yet 'tis with *honor* blended,  
For H and O, in HOYT, you know,  
From HONOR are descended.  
  
An honest name, that in the game  
Of war is not a traitor ;  
Nor do you see H-O-Y-T  
Spell 'shoddy speculator' ;  
Nor lend its aid to 'tricks of trade',  
Nor 'swindling corporation',  
Nor to applaud a 'pious fraud',  
Or stain a reputation.”

From "*Our Family Name*," by REV. RALPH HOYT.

Simon Hoyt, the first of the name in this country, came from England to Salem, Mass., in September, 1628, with Governor Endicott, and was one of the founders of seven different towns. He was of the party who traveled through the woods to explore and settle Charlestown. In 1636 he was among the founders of Windsor, Conn., and a deacon of the Rev. Thomas Hooker's church.

Daniel Hoyt, sixth in descent from Simon Hoyt, was born in Danbury, Fairfield county, Conn., May 2d, 1756. He came from Danbury with his wife, Anne (Gunn), and seven children and settled in Kingston, Luzerne county, Penn'a, in 1794. In the latter years of his life he was known throughout the Wyoming Valley as "Deacon" Hoyt, having been a deacon in the first Presbyterian congregation, organized in Kingston in 1819. He died in Kingston in 1824.



HON. HENRY M. HOYT, LL. D.

After a photograph by GUTENST, Philadelphia.



Ziba Hoyt, the sixth child of Daniel, was born September 8th, 1788, at Danbury, and accompanied his father to Wyoming. At the opening of the War of 1812, Ziba Hoyt was Second Lieutenant of the Wyoming Volunteer Matross, an artillery company which had been organized in Kingston township in April, 1810, under the captaincy of Henry Buckingham. The services of the Matross being offered to the government they were promptly accepted, and the company left Kingston April 13th, 1813, thirty-one strong, and embarked on a raft (which was being floated to market) on the Susquehanna river, at the mouth of Shupp's creek. They debarked at Danville, Penn'a, whence they marched by way of Lewistown and Bedford, through Fayette county, recruiting as they went, and on May 5th arrived at Erie, Penn'a, ninety-five strong. The company was attached to Col. R. Hill's regiment of Pennsylvania Militia, and soon afterwards Ziba Hoyt was promoted to the First Lieutenancy of the company. In the cannonading at Presque Isle Harbor the company did effective service. In the battle of the Thames the "Matross"—in the absence of Captain Thomas\* who was in command of the guard at Detroit—was commanded by Lieutenant Hoyt, and the members of the company acquitted themselves

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\* Capt. SAMUEL THOMAS, who commanded the "Matross" during the War of 1812-14, was born in Connecticut, February 2d, 1787. In 1806 he removed to the Wyoming Valley and settled in Kingston township, where, May 10th, 1807, he married Marcia Pettebone, daughter of Oliver Pettebone, Esq., and sister of the Hon. Henry Pettebone (a sketch of whose life will be found further on in this chapter). In 1821 Captain Thomas was elected Brigade Inspector of the 2d Brigade, 8th Division, Pennsylvania Militia. This office he held until 1828, when he was elected and commissioned for a term of seven years Brigadier General of the 2d Brigade. In 1825, and again in 1826, he was elected to the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, from Luzerne county.

In 1834 General Thomas emigrated with his family to Illinois, and



with credit, sustaining the reputation of Luzerne county for good and true soldiers.\* After fifteen months of active duty the company was mustered out of the service and sent home.

Ziba Hoyt was a man of unusual abilities. He was well and thoroughly known throughout the Wyoming Valley and being a man of purity and integrity of character, and for many years a Ruling Elder in the Presbyterian Church, he had great influence in the community. He married Nancy Hurlbut † January 23d, 1815, and died at Kingston December 23d, 1853, being survived by his wife and four children.

settled in Stark county, a few miles east of Toulon, where, in the spring of 1836, he located and laid out a town, naming it Wyoming, now a large and thriving place.

For many years he was engaged in merchantile pursuits and in farming. In 1846 he was a member of the Illinois Legislature, from Stark county. He died at his home in Wyoming, Ill., July 13th, 1879, honored and respected by all who knew him.

General Thomas was made a Mason in LODGE No. 61 November 4th, 1811, and remained a member of the Lodge until a short time previous to his removal to Illinois. He became one of the charter members of Toulon Lodge No. 93, A. F. and A. M., organized and constituted at Toulon, Ill., November 19th, 1846. He held at different times the offices of Senior Warden, Junior Deacon, and Treasurer of the Lodge, and continued to be a member in good standing until his death.

\*JAMES BIRD was a member of the "Matross." It was his untimely end, and the inexcusable circumstances surrounding it, that inspired Charles Miner to write the popular ballad entitled "*James Bird.*"—See *biography of Charles Miner*, POST.

† NANCY HURLBUT (born April 8th, 1793; died February 26th, 1872) was a daughter of Christopher Hurlbut, who was born in Groton, New London county, Conn., in 1757. He served as a soldier through the Revolutionary War, and took part in many important battles. After the war he resided in Hanover, Luzerne county, Penn'a, until 1797, when he removed to Arkport, N. Y., where he died April 21st, 1831.

He was sixth in descent from Lieut. Thomas Hurlbut, born in Eng-

HENRY MARTYN HOYT, fifth child of Ziba and Nancy (Hurlbut) Hoyt, was born in Kingston June 8th, 1830. He remained at home working on his father's farm until the age of fourteen years, when he entered the old Wilkesbarré Acadamy, then in charge of Professors Owens and John W. Sterling. He attended the Academy but a short time and then entered the Wyoming Seminary at Kingston, where he pursued his studies until the Summer of 1846. In the Autumn of that year he entered the Sophomore class of Lafayette College, Easton, Penn'a. In September, 1848, the President of the college, Dr. George Junkin, tendered his resignation.

He was very popular with the students, and as it was known that his resignation was occasioned by personal difficulties with certain members of the Board of Trustees of the college, a large number of the students, who were the Doctor's admirers and sympathizers, left Lafayette with him, and entered at Union, Williams, Washington, and other colleges. Young Hoyt, who was then only eighteen years of age, was among those who "went out" with the Doctor.\* Entering the Senior class of Williams College, Mass., he was graduated the next year (1849) a Bachelor of Arts, and in 1852 received his Master's degree.

In October, 1880 (being then Governor of Pennsylvania),

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land about 1615; immigrated to New England; was lieutenant of the first company that garrisoned the fort at Saybrook, Conn.; was wounded in the Pequot War, and in 1671 was voted a tract of land for his services in that war. He was a member of the Connecticut Assembly in 1640, and was one of the first settlers of Wethersfield, Conn., where he died about the year 1672.

\* Only three men were graduated from Lafayette in the class of 1849. Twenty-two members of the class (including H. M. Hoyt) left the institution in 1848, among the number being Robert Bruce Petriken, member of the Pennsylvania Senate, 1874-7; W. W. Schuyler, now Judge of the Courts of Northampton county, Penn'a; Robert Watts, for many years Professor of Theology, Belfast, Ireland.

he made a speech at Lafayette College, and, referring to his having left the college at the end of his Junior year, said; "This, in some respects, has been a lifelong disadvantage. For example, I lost the differential calculus! That was a Senior study at Lafayette, a Junior study at Williams; and between the two colleges I missed it in early life, and have ever since been trying in vain to catch up with its inestimable beauties and treasures.

"But there was one thing I found at both colleges, and that was the Catechism. Doctor Junkin drilled us in it; so did Doctor Hopkins. If anybody here wants to ask me any of the one hundred and seven questions, I am ready to give him the answer. I don't live up to the Catechism perhaps as well as I ought, but it is one of the things I claim to know."

Within two or three months after his graduation from college Mr. Hoyt took charge of a school in Towanda, Bradford county, Penn'a, and taught there until the Autumn of 1850, when he went to the Wyoming Seminary at Kingston as Professor of Mathematics. In April, 1851, he registered as a student-at-law with the Hon. George W. Woodward, who had just returned to practice at Wilkesbarré from the 4th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, of which he had been President Judge for ten years. In May, 1852, Judge Woodward was appointed by Governor Bigler a Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Hoyt continued his law studies with Warren J. Woodward, Esq., at Wilkesbarré.

He was admitted to the Bar of Luzerne county April 4th, 1853, and in the following October went on a prospecting tour through the South-western States of the Union. He got as far as Memphis, Tenn., then a town of 12,000 inhabitants, where he procured employment as a teacher. He remained there until the Summer of 1854, when he returned North, opened an office in Wilkesbarré, and began to prac-

tice law. In 1855 he was the candidate of the Whig and Know-nothing parties for District Attorney of Luzerne county, but was defeated by a small majority by S. S. Winchester, Esq., the Democratic candidate. In 1856 he took an active part in the Fremont campaign.

At the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion he was Captain of the Wyoming Light Dragoons, of Wilkesbarré, having been elected to the position in September, 1858. The Union cause found no more ready supporter than Captain Hoyt, and he was very active in raising the 52d Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. The rendezvous of the regiment was Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, where in August, 1861, it was organized; John C. Dodge, Jr., being commissioned Colonel, Henry M. Hoyt, Lieutenant Colonel (commissioned August 14th, 1861), and John Butler Conyngham, of Wilkesbarré, Major.

November 8th, 1861, the regiment proceeded to Washington, D. C., where it remained engaged in drill and guard duty until March 28th, 1862, when it was ordered to take the field. While in camp at Washington Colonel Hoyt was detailed for duty on an Examining Board, and this gave him an opportunity to diligently study works on tactics, engineering, fortifications, and on the various requirements of a soldier. Upon taking the field the regiment was assigned to the First Brigade (commanded by Gen'l Henry M. Naglee), 3d Division, 4th Army Corps, and was moved before Yorktown, where a siege was in progress. The regiment participated in the reconnoissance from Bottom's Bridge to Seven Pines in advance of the whole army, and Lieutenant Colonel Hoyt commanded the party which constructed the bridges across the Chickahominy river. The regiment was engaged in the battle of Fair Oaks on May 31st, and lost 125 killed and wounded, and 4 prisoners. When the battle opened Colonel Hoyt rendered signal service by communicating to General Sumner the exact posi-

tion of the Union troops, joining Sumner's column as it moved to the support of Heintzelman in that battle, and fighting under him to the end. While the battle at Gaines' Mill was in progress the 52d, with other regiments, was guarding the bridges across the Chickahominy, the men often standing waist deep in the water of the swamp. At the close of the Peninsular campaign the 52d went into camp at Yorktown, where they occupied the fortifications and were drilled in heavy artillery tactics.

In December, 1862, the regiment was detailed to accompany the gunboat *Monitor*, on an expedition under sealed orders. The *Monitor* was lost in a storm, and the vessel carrying the 52d regiment put in at Newbern, N. C. In the latter part of January, 1863, the regiment was ordered to Port Royal, S. C. Later they were engaged in the siege of Fort Wagner, the first serious obstacle to the reduction of Charleston. Their operations were laborious, and were conducted under the terrible fire of the enemy, and the more wasting effects of the Summer's heat. For forty days the work was pushed. "Over all this diversity of labor were constantly exploding, at night, the shells of the enemy. 'Cover, Johnson!' would be called out from a lookout. There was a flash away across the harbor, and in ten or fifteen seconds came a report. Away up in the air was seen a small, unsteady twinkle. Presently the shell whistled and wobbled and roared like a coming storm. Down, down on the heads of the men crouching behind the mounds of sand, lower and lower still, and in very imminent proximity, it wound up with a bang, and a villainous whir-r-r of half a hundred pieces humming into the marshes, or mayhap into the living muscles of its poor victims. Then the 'Bull of the Woods' would open its pyrotechny, and 'Bee', and 'Beauregard', and the 'Peanut', and 'Haskell',—and so the thing was kept up until, tired, and weary, and mangled, the detail went out of the trenches at dawn."

When all was ready a hundred heavy guns opened upon Fort Wagner, and the troops were held in readiness to assault. Lieutenant Colonel Hoyt was assigned the task of leading the charge against Fort Gregg, but before the time for the movement came the enemy evacuated, and the stronghold fell without a blow. During the operations against Fort Wagner the "52d" suffered severely, but there is no exact record of its casualties.

In December, 1863, many of the men in the regiment re-enlisted, and were granted a veteran furlough. When they returned to the front the regiment was recruited to the maximum, and newly armed and equipped. Colonel Dodge having resigned November 5th, 1863, Lieutenant Colonel Hoyt was promoted to Colonel January 9th, 1864, and Major Conyngham was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel. The regiment remained at Hilton Head, S. C., until May, 1864.

In June, 1864, a plan was devised to capture Charleston by surprising the garrison guarding its approaches. The attempt was made on the night of July 3d, 1864, Colonel Hoyt commanding the body, or division, of troops designated to attack Fort Johnson, the approach to which was by water, through channels narrow and difficult. The pilot of the boat conveying this command utterly failed in his duty, either through ignorance or treachery. Thereupon Colonel Hoyt, who had fully determined to carry out if possible the orders that had been given him, undertook the guidance of the boat, and triumphantly cleared the bar. But precious time having been lost, the boat was discovered as it approached the fort, and a heavy fire was opened by the enemy. Colonel Hoyt's supports failed to follow—although of this he was ignorant—and he landed with only one hundred and thirty-five men, his whole immediate force. Rushing boldly forward they charged and captured a two-gun battery. The heavy guns of Fort Johnson, two hundred yards beyond, were beginning to open their hoarse throats, while the inter-

vals were filled with the sharp rattle of musketry. No sign of wavering was seen in the intrepid band led by Colonel Hoyt, as they moved steadily forward. They crossed the parapet of the fort, struggled at the crest face to face with the foe, and began to leap into the fort, when the astounding and mortifying fact was discovered that they were unsupported. The whole garrison was now alive and swarming upon all sides. It was plain that a further struggle would be useless, and the detachment surrendered as prisoners of war. The skill and daring displayed by Hoyt and his men extorted the highest praise from friend and foe. The *Charleston Mercury* of July 6th, 1864, said:

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

General Foster, in command of the Department, said in Orders:

"The boats commanded by Colonel Hoyt, Lieutenant Colonel Conyngham, and Lieutenants Stevens and Evans, all of the 52d Pennsylvania, rowed rapidly to the shore, and these officers, with Adjutant Bunyan (afterwards killed) and 135 men landed and drove the enemy; but, deserted by their comrades, were obliged to surrender to superior numbers. Colonel Hoyt bestows unqualified praise on the officers and men who landed with him;—of these seven were killed and sixteen wounded. He himself deserves great credit for his energy in urging the boats forward, and bringing them through the narrow channel; and the feeling which led him to land at the head of his men was the prompting of a gallant spirit which deserves to find more imitators."

General Schemmelfinnig said of Colonel Hoyt, after recounting the preliminaries:

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

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

Colonel Hoyt, with other Union officers, was sent to Macon, Ga., and subsequently to Charleston. While en route from Macon to Charleston, Colonel Hoyt and four other officers leaped from the cars and undertook to make their way to the Union fleet. After several days and nights of efforts for liberty, they were recaptured by the Confederates by the aid of bloodhounds.

Colonel Hoyt and Lieutenant Colonel Conyngham were of the fifty officers who, at Charleston, were placed in confinement under the fire of the Union batteries on Morris Island.\*

In August, 1864, having been released from confinement and exchanged as a prisoner, Colonel Hoyt returned to his regiment at Morris Island. He was honorably discharged from the military service November 5th, 1864, and, returning to Wilkesbarré soon afterwards, he resumed the practice of his profession. He was brevetted Brigadier General of Volunteers March 13th, 1865, for meritorious conduct while in the service.

In 1866 he was elected a Director of the Wilkesbarré Public Schools, and for several years was a very active and useful member of the Board.

By an Act of the Pennsylvania Legislature June 27th, 1867, provision was made for an additional law-judge for Luzerne county. The Act was approved by Governor Geary, who, on the 5th of July, appointed General Hoyt to the judgeship, to serve until the next election. He took his seat the 1st of August, and presided at the term of Argument Court then held. A couple of months later the General received the nomination of the Republican party

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\*See biography of Gen'l E. L. Dana, page 236, *ante*.



for this office, but at the election in October he was, although running largely ahead of his ticket, defeated by the Democratic candidate, General E. L. Dana, who took his seat on the Bench December 2d, 1867, for a ten years' term. At that time Luzerne county was strongly Democratic.

In May, 1868, General Hoyt was a delegate from Pennsylvania to the National Republican Convention at Chicago, which nominated General Grant for President.

In March, 1869, he became a candidate for the office of U. S. Collector of Internal Revenue for the 12th district of Pennsylvania, comprising the counties of Luzerne and Susquehanna. Gideon W. Palmer, of Abington, and John B. Smith, of Kingston, were also seeking the appointment, and it was published that the latter had made a proposal to Commissioner Delano, the head of the Internal Revenue Bureau, to the effect that he would, if appointed collector, "give the proceeds of the salary and percentage of the office to the Wilkesbarré Home for Friendless Children."

Notwithstanding this liberal and novel proposition, President Grant named Major Palmer for the office and sent the nomination to the Senate, then in extra session, on the 2d of April.

A "Washington correspondent" of that day wrote:

"Harry [Hoyt], feeling that his honor was in the balance, started immediately for this city. Great was his surprise upon his arrival to find one of the strongest political combinations of the Keystone State in league against him. He almost despaired of a successful encounter, but knowing 'success to be a duty' he rushed into the conflict and in forty-eight hours after his arrival had Mr. Palmer's name withdrawn. The second day of the Executive session of the Senate found his own name before that body for confirmation.

Your correspondent, in conversation with one of Mr. Palmer's friends on the evening of the day that Hoyt's name had gone to the Senate, was told that the General's name would be withdrawn on the next day, and a powerful influence was brought to bear upon the President and Secretary of the Treasury to that end; but the General was master of the situation, and in a masterly way thwarted their every pur-

pose. The day following closed with his confirmation. Nevertheless the opposition despaired not yet, but made a great effort in the Senate to bring about a reconsideration by resorting to all kinds of political artifice, but were again doomed to disappointment, and yesterday [April 18th] the defeated head of the combination left the city; but before doing so met his successful competitor, and by an expression of his congratulation buried the hatchet of this one of the warmest competitions for government patronage.

There is not a man from Luzerne in the city who has not some complimentary word for General Hoyt, not alone because of his success but because of the skill and determined pertinacity of manner he has evinced in manipulating his case, and in such a gentlemanly even-handed way, disdaining to resort to artifice or misrepresentation. That he will fill the place so acceptably filled by his able and gentlemanly predecessor needs no words from us to assert."

General Hoyt performed the duties of this office until 1873, when he resigned.

In 1875, having been appointed Chairman of the Republican State (Penn'a) Committee, he conducted the campaign of that and the succeeding year with very great success.

In 1878 he was nominated by the Republican party for the office of Governor of Pennsylvania. It was at a time of great excitement in the State over the question of the resumption of specie payments. Many believed that no one could be elected on an unqualified hard-money platform, but General Hoyt, scorning all subterfuges, sounded the key-note of the campaign by the following declaration: "Professing to be an honest man, and the candidate of an honest party, I believe in honest money." In November following General Hoyt was elected, defeating his competitor, Andrew H. Dill, by a large majority.

The members of the Bar of Luzerne and Lackawanna counties tendered the newly elected Governor a complimentary dinner, which took place at the Wyoming Valley Hotel, Wilkesbarré, on the night of December 31st, 1878. More than seventy gentlemen were present, including the leaders of the Bars of the two counties, and the occasion was a highly successful one and marked with much *éclat*.

Governor Hoyt was inaugurated with imposing ceremonies at Harrisburg January 14th, 1879, the oath of office being administered to him by the Hon. Warren J. Woodward, his former instructor in the law, and then a judge of the Supreme Court of the State.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Union League of Philadelphia, held March 11th, 1879, it was resolved to tender Governor Hoyt a reception. It took place at the League house on the evening of April 15th, following, and was described as a "spontaneous ovation in its way—a generous recognition of the worth of the distinguished gentleman who had been raised to the highest office in the gift of the people of the Keystone State."

Very many distinguished men were present, and after an elaborate banquet the Governor was welcomed by President George H. Boker, the poet and diplomat, in an eloquent and stirring speech. He first spoke of the political and financial conditions existing in the country, and then said:

"To you, Governor Hoyt, I need not appeal for sympathy with the sentiments which I have uttered on this occasion. I know that you are one with us in all that I have had the time to say, and in more that might be said at this momentous crisis of our country. I know the metal of which you are made and what ring that metal gives forth when it is smitten.

You were baptized in fire at Fort Johnson, and you bore martyrdom for your faith in a Southern prison. We thank Heaven that you lived to hear the tale of your life told to your own ears, and to receive from your grateful countrymen the highest honor that our State can bestow upon military and civic desert. We know where to find you when we may have occasion to look for you; and we shall feel, at the darkest hour, even without seeing, your presence, and step boldly forward, assured that our leader is before us, and that the voice which cheers us on is his."

The Governor's response was fitting and eloquent, and was received with much favor. Speeches were also made by Judge Russell Thayer, Hon. Edward McPherson, former Governor Hartranft, and others.

Governor Hoyt's term was for four years, he being the first governor, under the Constitution of 1873, to serve for that period. During his incumbency of the office no extraordinary occasion was presented for a display of executive ability, but his whole administration was a marked and successful one. He filled the position of chief magistrate with courage, ability, and independence.

Hon. Henry W. Palmer, who was Attorney General of the Commonwealth during Governor Hoyt's administration, has said, in speaking of it :

"The Governor of the State finds it to be his duty, from time to time, to reverse the action of the General Assembly, and it is sometimes difficult to prevent strained relations and disagreeable antagonisms. Such was the tact, courtesy and dignity exercised by Governor Hoyt, and the soundness of the reasons always given for his actions, that notwithstanding the veto by him of a large percentage of the bills passed during his term, his relations with the General Assembly were most cordial, and its members were always willing and ready to adopt his suggestions for improvement in the laws of the Commonwealth. All his dealings with the legislature were characterized by courage that never faltered.

"In the contest between the accounting officers of the State and the members over the salary question, the position of Governor Hoyt was outspoken and unequivocal. Though to oppose the members in their demand for fifty days' pay, at ten dollars per day, above the salary provided by the law was a most unpopular action, yet Governor Hoyt did not flinch or falter. He believed the members were wrong, and never hesitated to vindicate his belief. The contention of the Auditor General and the State Treasurer was sustained by the Courts of Dauphin county, but their judgment was reversed by the Supreme Court in a majority opinion, which was diametrically opposed to the principal of all decided cases in this and other States, and which created a genuine surprise to the profession and brought out severe criticism in the public press. The litigation, though unsuccessful for the time, brought forth fruit that vindicated the soundness of the law, for which the Governor contended, viz : That under the constitution of 1873 the members of the General Assembly could be compensated only by a round sum covering the entire term of service, and that a per diem allowance after a fixed term was unlawful. The General Assembly

at its next session passed a bill establishing a session salary, and forbidding further compensation. During Governor Hoyt's administration a plan for refunding the public debt falling due was matured and carried into effect, resulting in a material saving of interest and a general improvement in the State finances.

"His messages and state-papers are proof, not only of a high literary attainment and a most intimate and thorough understanding of the general history and principles of the government, but also of minute and detailed working. If the turn of his mind was theoretical and philosophical, he never failed to be intensely practical at the proper time. He had theories, but they were not visionary. He went below the surface and into the very foundation of moral, social and political questions, but was never led astray, or failed to reach sound and practical conclusions. To the performance of his duties he brought industry and thoroughness. Executive work was done promptly and on time. Without the appearance of haste or worry he could turn off a great burden of detail, and while seemingly always at leisure for the reception of friends, he was in reality a hard and patient worker, always abreast of what he had to do.

"In all business relations with Governor Hoyt, official or otherwise, he was always to me the very soul of honor; while not inclined to open his thoughts to all men, yet those who knew him best could feel an assurance that his animating inclination and purpose was always honorable, and that he was incapable of a mean or dishonest act."—*The Wilkesbarré Record*, December 5th, 1892.

Through the exertions of Governor Hoyt, marked reforms took place in the methods of punishing persons, especially the young, convicted of first offenses against the criminal laws. A humane man, his humanity led to his urging the building of a reformatory; and through his influence the State Legislature made provision for the construction of the Huntingdon Reformatory after the most approved and successful models, for the purpose of providing a place where unfortunate criminals not yet hardened in crime might be brought under good influences and helped along in the path of reform. "He became interested in the introduction of the reformatory system for first offenders through his official visitations to the penitentiaries. The evils of associating young persons who may have fallen inadvertently

into a violation of law with old and hardened offenders were apparent. To inform himself thoroughly on the methods of reform, Governor Hoyt visited other States where reformatory systems are in successful operation. After thorough investigation he formulated a plan which was submitted to the General Assembly."

His interest and activity in and about the important subjects of criminology and penology did not cease with his retirement from the gubernatorial chair.

In 1883 and 1884 he was one of the Vice Presidents of the National Prison Association of the United States, of which the Hon. R. B. Hayes, former President of the United States, was President.

This Association was re-organized in 1883, and from that time to the present has been doing valuable work. It has been the direct cause of improvements in several of the larger prisons of the land, and, by the moral force exerted through its conferences and publications, has done much towards mitigating the abuses in the Southern prisons, the atrocities in the "convict camps," and the outrageous methods which prevail in many of our Northern jails.

A very important feature of its work is with reference to discharged convicts or ex-prisoners. How utterly and completely desolate, solitary, and forlorn the man is who has been released from prison and means to reform, God and the man himself alone know! His old comrades will have nothing to do with him. He can have no companionship with honest men until he has proved himself worthy of it.

He is an object of suspicion, and he knows that he is. Honest labor refuses him a place because of his disgrace and shame. If it is an inclement season, he must meet the bitterest cold with a crushed soul; the very chill of his body and his hunger have a tendency to drive him back to his old life, which is always invitingly open to him. If ever a man needs help, *he* needs it. The Prison Association has

every facility for helping such men, and it does help hundreds of them every year.

In 1884 Governor Hoyt became a member of the Board of Public Charities of Pennsylvania, and he held the office for a number of years.

The National Conference of Charities and Correction is an organization that deals with the treatment of the delinquent, dependent and defective classes, and studies the causes and remedies of crime, pauperism and dependency. From its beginning, in 1874, it has never endeavored to carry out any policy, but it has relied for its influence solely upon free discussion of these problems and the publication of its discussions. It has exercised a large influence in the promotion of important reforms in the treatment and care of the insane, the care of dependent and defective children, juvenile reformation and prison reform.

Upon the occasion of the twelfth annual meeting of the National Conference at Washington, D. C., in June, 1885, Governor Hoyt read a lengthy paper, which received the closest attention, and drew forth the most favorable comments, of the conference. He said, in part :

“The men and women thus annually assembled are neither visionaries, dogmatists nor hobby-riders. We have now reached a step in our progress where we can stop and pick up defective and vicious members of society who drop out or desert. Good men are seeking some formula under which the true relations of such may be restored without annulling the law of society organization. It is not a hundred years since the insane were confined in dungeons, or were the butts and menials of debased criminals.

It is but a little more than a hundred years since a prison became little else than a mere inclosure into which society emptied its suspects or its convicts, either for torture or death, thinking to get rid at once of the prisoner and responsibility. Yet humanitarians have found a better use even for convicts than physical and moral death. \* \* \*

If I were to attempt to forecast the future I should be glad to contemplate in the near future *all prisons as reformatories!* There would be no two views of the prisoner—one by the judge, another by the

warden. Both should understand the individual case, and the discharge be under conditions as solemn as the commitment. There would be a fixed purpose contemplated by the framer of the penal code, who kept his eye steadily on the criminal from the day he meditated his crime until he walked, conditionally released, out from his prison; and that only after society had successfully exhausted its punitive and remedial process upon him. Serving out a sentence would then mean rehabilitation, or, failing in this, society could capture the offender as an escaped prisoner.

The issue of the great discussion is not yet actual—it is plainly possible. Let us not expect to produce results within the walls of a prison better than we can produce without them. Let us not expect that the convicts will be better men than the mass of citizens whom the grace of God has kept outside!"

During his gubernatorial term Governor Hoyt received, in 1881, the degree of LL. D. from the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1882 the same degree was conferred upon him by Lafayette College. From the latter college he had also received, in 1865, the degree of A. M., *ad eundem*.

Upon his retirement from office in January, 1883, Governor Hoyt took up his residence in Philadelphia, where he opened a law office and resumed his professional work. He soon enjoyed a lucrative and an extensive practice, and was also General Manager and Chief Attorney for Pennsylvania of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States. In 1890 he returned to Wilkesbarré, where he continued in the practice of his profession until prostrated by ill health.

Governor Hoyt was often called upon to deliver addresses before literary, scientific and other bodies in Pennsylvania and elsewhere. In June, 1866, there was a reunion at Stamford, Conn., of the members of the Hoyt family—527 of them being present. One of the most pleasing of the addresses delivered was that by General Hoyt, who said, among other things:

"I am proud of the honest, steady, unflinching look of the faces before me; the pleasant sheen that glitters from beneath the eyelashes of our sisters; the uprightness and the broad, square shoulders of the



brothers, sitting along these aisles. You don't look like people who need to apologize for being here in the world. It is to be further noted, that we authenticate ourselves as Hoyts by many well-defined traits of our mental and corporeal physiognomies. Perception, reverence, and order are our strong points; I see their development all over the assemblage. It is again to be noted, that of about 600 supposed to be present, all have written their names 'of their own proper handwriting,' not one resorting to the short, royal form of 'his X mark.' \* \*

Among the conclusions to which a comparison of notes here has led us, one seems to be that none of our name has achieved eminent distinction among the great ones of the world; and none has given us unpleasant notoriety among the base ones of the world. If your chairman has attempted to develop any extra enthusiasm by emphasizing his call upon me as upon '*General Hoyt, of Pennsylvania,*' let me at once prick the sides of any vanity in this regard. I thank God that (with legions of others) I was enabled in a quiet and, I hope, faithful way, if obscurely, to serve my country 'during the war'—a part of the time as Colonel of the 52d Pennsylvania Volunteers. (You will excuse me for saying, parenthetically, that of course it was a good regiment.) The balance of the title is a harmless brevet as brigadier-general—a little out of the region of mere 'militia generals'—perhaps nothing to have 'sot much pride onto.'

Once for all, let us see under the shadow of what a name we do stand! It is distinction enough for us, and glory enough for the whole Hoyt family, that WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN is our right cousin, that he is the son of Mary Hoyt.

Having come some distance to this gathering—to this rally under the old family roof-tree—here in old Connecticut, the traditional land of traditional habits, long since baptized 'Steady,' I cannot sit down without one word further. I come from Pennsylvania, strong and great, the Keystone of the Federal arch; I come as one of her delegates, as a 'Pennsylvania Dutchman,' if you please, and, if necessary, to vindicate her thrift, her steadfastness, and her institutions; not in competition or contrast with Connecticut, but as a co-equal and a co-worker in the field of ideas, of which New England is not the exclusive proprietor. We are all 'Yankees,' and the Yankee should, will, and must dominate the country and the age. These hills have borne great crops of great men—which, at last, is the best product—men attuned to the keynote of our social structure, the importance, the inviolability, the integrity of the manhood of the individual.

I am in entire accord with all that I have heard said here of Connecticut and Massachusetts; but, within the proper limits of 'State

rights,' I am for my own Commonwealth. I revere and love the solidity of the mountains, the men, and the civilization of the State of my birth. I hold that my grandfather did a smart thing, if he never did a great thing, to-wit: when he left Danbury, Fairfield county, Connecticut, and went to the Wyoming Valley, in Pennsylvania. As this occurred two or three quarters of a century before my time, I take no personal credit for it; but I am glad of it. There are broad and pleasant fields in the Valley of the Susquehanna, and I am sure they are quite as conducive to the 'income tax' as the acre lots of Fairfield county, fenced with their own stone, and plenty 'more of the same or similar sort left.' My Danbury cousins will pardon me if I negative any intention of offence by the equivalent assurance that I do not intend to go back on Danbury, nor have I any present purpose of going back—to Danbury."

November 10th, 1879, Governor Hoyt read before the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and a large number of invited guests, a paper entitled "Brief of a Title in the Seventeen Townships in the County of Luzerne: A Syllabus of the Controversy between Connecticut and Pennsylvania." After the reading of the essay the following resolutions were adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Historical Society of Pennsylvania deems the delivery of a discourse before it, by the Governor of the Commonwealth upon an important historical subject connected with the honor of the same—the first occasion in the history of the Society that its members have been thus gratified—an event of such importance as to demand from it a special expression of its satisfaction.

*Resolved*, That the Society sees in this act of the Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth an assurance, most welcome to it, that the objects of the Society are appreciated in their full value by the Government of the State, and sees also an augury of the happiest kind for the stability and future usefulness of the institution.

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Society are due in an eminent degree, and are here given to his Excellency, the Hon. Henry M. Hoyt, Governor of Pennsylvania, for his discourse pronounced this evening—a discourse distinguished alike for research and ability."

This essay, which evinces a vast amount of research and knowledge of legal and historical facts, is the most valuable treatise that has ever been written on the subject discussed.

It has been published under the auspices of the Historical Society and is an 8vo book of one hundred and forty-five pages.

In September, 1880, the Second General Council of the Presbyterian Alliance assembled in Philadelphia, and there were present delegates from nearly all the reformed churches throughout the world which adhere to Presbyterian forms and doctrines. Many of these delegates were men of great ability and reputation as scholars and teachers. Governor Hoyt, as Chief Executive of the Commonwealth within the borders of which the council had assembled, delivered an address of welcome which attracted very considerable attention and applause from those who heard or read it. "Without doubt," says General Palmer, "his discussion upon that occasion was both unexpected and astonishing. The grave and reverend members, versed in all the doctrine and dogma of the Presbyterian Church, were amazed at the learning of the speaker in his treatment of abstruse theological questions which are outside the investigation of laymen, and only understood by those bred and educated in the schools of the Church. No one who heard him doubted the intellectual force of the lawyer who could stand before the wisest men of that Church, which is celebrated for the dialectic skill of its preachers, and speak to them of the doctrines which, since the days of Calvin and Knox, have furnished food for complex and learned discussions. It was an illustration of the many sided character of Governor Hoyt's mental cultivation and of the breadth of the great intellect now gone out into the great unexplored and unknown mystery beyond the grave."

The corner-stone of the new armory of the First Regiment of Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania, was laid in Philadelphia with Masonic ceremonies April 19th, 1882, and Governor Hoyt delivered the oration on the occasion.

The one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the organiza-

tion of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, F. and A. M., was celebrated with great *éclat* in Philadelphia on St. John the Baptist's Day, June 24th, 1882. The Grand Lodge, accompanied by seventy-six subordinate Lodges under its jurisdiction, paraded through the principal streets of Philadelphia to the Academy of Music, where an appropriate program of ceremonies was carried out, the chief features of which were addresses by prominent members of the Craft. Governor Hoyt delivered an address on "Masonry and its Relations to the Outer World."\*

At the commencement exercises of Williams College, Massachusetts, in July, 1883, Governor Hoyt delivered an eloquent address on the duties which men of education owe to their times, and how those duties may be most successfully accomplished. In December, 1884, he delivered an address before the students of Swarthmore College, Pennsylvania, on the subject of "Protection, or Defensive Duties." In July, 1885, he, with thirteen other graduates of Williams College, sent to the Trustees of the college a protest against the manner in which the doctrine of Free Trade was being taught to the students of Williams by Professor Perry; and also objecting to having the Cobden Club Prize awarded at the college. As a result the Trustees appointed a committee to consider the advisability of having a course of "protective" lectures delivered. Professor Perry of Williams College shared with Professor Sumner of Yale the distinction of being the most prominent of the educators who were endeavoring to poison the minds of American collegians with British Free Trade heresies. In the Fall of 1885 the students of Williams invited Governor Hoyt to deliver an address to them on the subject of Protection. He delivered the address early in February, 1886, and forcibly presented his ideas with reference to a protective tariff.

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\*See Chapter VI. for a copy of this address.

Early in 1886 Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., of New York, published an octavo book of 435 pages, written by Governor Hoyt and entitled "Protection *versus* Free Trade: The Scientific Validity and Economic Operation of Defensive Duties in the United States." Although written in the intervals of business engagements, this book was clearly the result of a thorough and impartial investigation of the science of political economy in its relation to protective tariffs. The book has had a wide circulation among scientific men and students and has attracted considerable comment. A second edition was published in 1888.

During the Presidential campaign of 1888 Governor Hoyt was General Secretary and Manager of the American Protective Tariff League, with headquarters in New York City. Very important services in behalf of the Republican party were rendered by the league, and particularly by Governor Hoyt—services which aided greatly in electing President Harrison.

For a good many years Governor Hoyt was a director of the Wyoming National Bank, Wilkesbarré; a member of the Wilkesbarré Law and Library Association, and of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society—of which he had been one of the organizers in February, 1858. For ten or more of the last years of his life he was a member of the Board of Trustees of Williams College.

Governor Hoyt was initiated into LODGE 61 December 27th, 1854. He was Secretary of the Lodge in 1859 and 1865, Junior Warden in 1860, and Senior Warden in 1861. In December, 1861, he was elected Worshipful Master of the Lodge for the ensuing Masonic year. On St. John's Day all of the officers of the Lodge were installed except Brother Hoyt, who was absent with his regiment in the army. He did not attend any of the meetings of the Lodge during the year, until December 1st, 1862, when he presided as Worshipful Master at the annual election of officers. He

was elected an honorary member of the Lodge February 15th, 1875. In December, 1882, he became a member of the Committee on Correspondence of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

He was Marked in Shekinah R. A. Chapter No. 182 May 6th, 1856, and was exalted to the Royal Arch Degree June 9th, 1857. He was Scribe of the Chapter in 1859, King in 1860, and High Priest in 1861, 1868, and 1869. In 1870, 1871, and 1872, he was District Deputy Grand High Priest of the district composed of Luzerne, Pike, Monroe, and Wayne counties, Pennsylvania. September 4th, 1872, the officers of the Grand H. R. A. Chapter of Pennsylvania made a visitation to Shekinah Chapter at Wilkesbarré. Very many Royal Arch Masons, representing the various Chapters in Companion Hoyt's district, were present on this occasion, and in the course of their work they adopted the following testimonial: "*Resolved*, That we, the representatives and members of the several Chapters under the supervision of the Hon. H. M. Hoyt, D. D. G. H. P., take this occasion to express our appreciation of the zeal and ability shown by him in giving to us the true work of the H. R. A. Chapter of Pennsylvania, as exemplified by its Grand Officers this evening; and in infusing into the several Chapters deep interest in the work—the results of which are shown by the assemblage this evening of the largest number of Royal Arch Masons ever convened in Luzerne County."

Brother Hoyt received all the degrees of Templar Masonry and was admitted to membership April 21st, 1868, in Packer Commandery No. 23, at Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania. He withdrew from the Commandery November 21st, 1871, intending to connect himself with Dieu le Veut Commandery No. 45, then just constituted at Wilkesbarré. He was a member of Enoch Lodge of Perfection at Bloomsburg, Penn'a, having received the first fourteen degrees of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite in that Lodge July 16th, 1868.

Governor Hoyt was married at Kingston, Penn'a, September 25th, 1855, to Mary E. Loveland, born at Kingston April 20th, 1833, daughter of Elijah Loveland (b. February 5th, 1788; d. September 3d, 1846) and Matilda Buckingham (b. April 26th, 1793; d. March 24th, 1855) his wife. Elijah Loveland, who removed to Kingston from Norwich, Vermont, in 1812, was fifth in descent from Thomas Loveland, of Wethersfield, Conn., who was made a freeman in 1670.

Mrs. Hoyt died at Wilkesbarré September 30th, 1890, and was survived by her husband, one son, and two daughters. HENRY MARTYN HOYT, JR., the eldest of these three children, was born at Wilkesbarré December 5th, 1856. He was graduated from Yale College, a Bachelor of Arts, in 1878. He became a student-at-law in the office of the Hon. Wayne MacVeagh, Philadelphia, and also attended the regular course of lectures in the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania, receiving in 1881 the degree of LL. B. The same year he received from Yale the degree of A. M. Having been admitted to the Philadelphia Bar in June, 1881, he removed to Pittsburg, Penn'a, where he practiced law for a while; later going to New York City to accept the position of Assistant Cashier in the U. S. National Bank. In March, 1886, he became Treasurer of The Investment Company of Philadelphia, and held that office until September, 1890, when he became President of the company. He resigned in June, 1894, and returned to the practice of his profession in Philadelphia. January 31st, 1883, he married Anne McMichael, daughter of Morton McMichael, Jr., and granddaughter of the late Hon. Morton McMichael, who was for many years editor and proprietor of *The North American*, Philadelphia, sometime Mayor of that City, and for a long time closely, conspicuously and creditably identified with its affairs.

Governor Hoyt died at his home on South Franklin, Wilkesbarré, Thursday, December 1st, 1892, after an illness

of several months. His funeral took place from the First Presbyterian Church on the following Saturday, and "was one of the most impressive held in Wilkesbarré in many a day." The Governor (R. E. Pattison) of the State, accompanied by various members of his staff, was present and acted as one of his pall-bearers; and many other gentlemen of prominence, from various parts of the country, were in attendance. At a meeting of the members of the Luzerne Bar the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

"The Bar of Luzerne county has been often called, of late, to mourn the decease of some one of its leading members. Another honored one has now fallen. Ex-Governor Henry Martyn Hoyt died at his residence, in Wilkesbarré, on the morning of Thursday, December 1st, 1892. This sad event was not unexpected, for, when laid low on his bed of sickness some time ago, it was foreseen that his disease would, in all probability, have a fatal termination. Before this, however, for a period of nearly two years back, he gave evidence of an enfeebled constitution, and, as the months rolled by, the steady progress of an insidious disease was apparent. Notwithstanding this, the death of Governor Hoyt has come as a painful shock to his innumerable friends. He had been distinguished, during all his life before, as the possessor of an exceptionally robust physical nature, and it was hoped that its strength was dormant and might yet avail him to resist successfully the stealthy approach of his malady. His vigorous physique was united with an intellect broad and profound in building up a strong and commanding personality. It is because he has so recently appeared to us as the type of a splendid manhood that his death startles us as an untimely one. A short time ago it seemed as if advancing years had passed him by with the purpose of leaving no trace of their progress upon him, so fresh and young did he look.

*Resolved*, That the members of the Bar of Luzerne county are deeply pained to learn of the death of their fellow member, ex-Governor Henry M. Hoyt, in whose distinguished career they each and all feel a personal pride. It is not the place here to present a record of the incidents of Governor's Hoyt's life, but it is a pleasure for us, at this sad moment, to note that the beginning and end of his professional career was with us, and that during the interval he had in a large measure filled the public eye. He had risen to a widely known eminence at the Bar, occupying, meanwhile, a seat upon this Bench. He served this country in war, through siege, battle, and in the privations of the enemy's



prison, and he came from this war wearing, through well earned promotion, the stars of a Brigadier General. Keenly interested in the political activities of his country, he was often called to his party's highest councils, and twice its leadership in this State was placed in his hands. Finally, by a large majority of the popular vote, he was chosen Governor of this great Commonwealth, and, after a wise and prudent administration, he returned to the profession of his love, in the practice of which he was engaged when touched by the deadly hand of disease. That which preëminently distinguished Governor Hoyt, causing him to tower up among his fellow men, was his wonderful intellectual scope. Personal intercourse with him at once revealed this, for there was perhaps no subject of human inquiry towards which his appreciative thought would not reach. Not only did he bring his great powers of mind and wide acquirements to the aid of his professional duties, but in whatever relation he was placed, the charm of his personal nature, as well as his adaptive power, brought every one to recognize the strength and breadth of his mental grasp. His death is a loss, not alone to this Bar, but to the profession at large.

*Resolved*, That we tender to the family of the deceased our heartfelt sympathy and condolence.

*Resolved*, That his portrait in the court house be draped in mourning for the period of thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to his family."

From the year 1861 to 1891 HENRY M. HOYT was a busy man, for within the last three decades of his life he found times and opportunities to win sufficient celebrity to make the fame of two or three different men. He was a soldier with a brilliant record, a political leader of much shrewdness, a governor who displayed high administrative ability, a lawyer learned and skillful, and, beyond all these, a student and teacher in the domains of sociology and economics.

Always and under all circumstances he was a leader, not merely followed and obeyed, but implicitly trusted and sincerely loved. Shrewd in speech, sagacious in counsel, resolute in action, tireless in the patience of his labor, and unfaltering in loyalty to what he thought his duty, he succeeded where most men would have failed. As a fearless declarer of his opinions, and the soul of honor, he was hated

by the hack politicians, and it was his enemies largely that gave him his hosts of friends. "A marcfiful Providence fashioned us holler," says the poet, "O' purpose that we might our princerpuls swaller"; but HENRY M. HOYT never swallowed his.

Strong and positive as he was in the announcement of his principles and opinions, not one element of bitterness was in them. However he differed from many earnest men who assailed him in a manner vehement and not always removed from acerbity, he had only kindness and charity for his assailants. Selfishness, meanness, ignobility were unknown to him. His generosity was of the sort which instantaneously forgives everything to the vanquished. If his opponents found him, as they said, "hard-headed and tough-skinned," he was soft-hearted and sensitive enough toward his friends and all the poor and oppressed. Strong as were his political convictions and his partisan loyalty, his friendships and personal attachments were stronger still.

"Of his unselfishness, of his kindness, of his fidelity and of his generosity to others I would speak. I personally know young men never had a more appreciative or more helpful friend than Henry M. Hoyt. There are scores of them throughout the Commonwealth who, while joining with the public in proclaiming him a distinguished lawyer, a brave soldier, a broad and independent statesman, a true patriot, and one of the greatest thinkers that this Commonwealth has ever produced, will ever remember that he was their generous and helpful friend." Thus spoke Judge Charles E. Rice at the memorial meeting held by the Luzerne Bar on the day of Governor Hoyt's funeral; and the writer of these lines, basing his judgment upon his own personal knowledge of, and experiences with, Governor Hoyt for more than a dozen years, can and does sincerely and earnestly affirm Judge Rice's tribute.

## CAPT. ANDREW LEE.

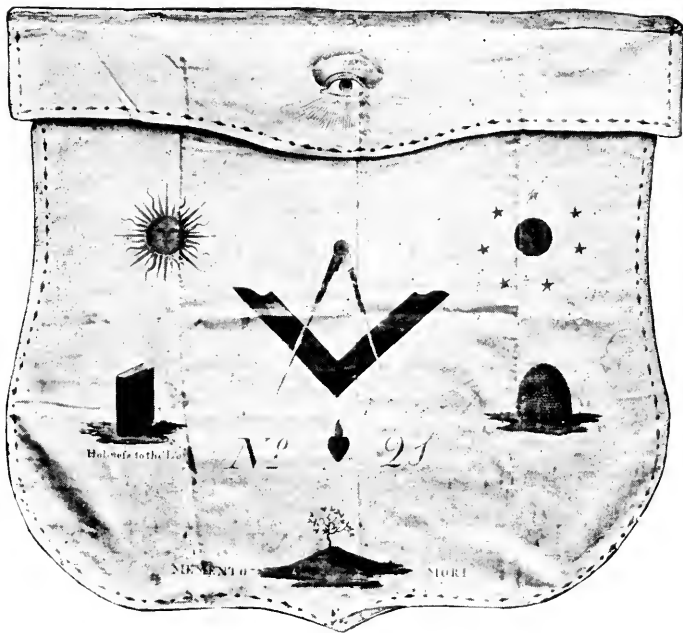
ANDREW LEE, son of Thomas Lee, was born in Paxtang, Lancaster (now Dauphin) county, Penn'a, in 1739. He was reared on his father's farm, and received a fair education in the school conducted by Joseph Hutchinson of Derry. At the early age of sixteen he became strongly imbued with a martial ardor; and in May, 1755, when General Braddock's expedition against the French settlements on the Ohio was organized, young Lee enlisted in the body of provincial volunteers which formed a part of the British forces. He shared in all the dangers and disasters of the campaign, which terminated in the defeat and death of the brave but rash Braddock in the battle near Fort Duquesne, July 9th, 1755.

In that battle all the officers on horseback except Col. George Washington having been killed or wounded, the provincials—who were among the last to leave the field—were rallied by Colonel Washington, and covered the retreat of the regulars.

A few years later, when the French and Indian War was at its height, Andrew Lee became a member of the celebrated company of mounted associators widely known as the "Paxtang Rangers" or "Paxtang Boys"; then commanded by the Rev. John Elder\* of Paxtang, and later by Capt. Lazarus Stewart.†

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\* "JOHN ELDER, born January 26th, 1706, in the city of Edinburgh, Scotland, was the son of Robert and Eleanor (—) Elder, who immigrated to America in 1730, and settled in Paxtang township, Lancaster county, Penn'a. John received a classical education, and was graduated from the University of Edinburgh. He subsequently studied divinity, and in 1732 was licensed to preach the gospel. Four or five years later he followed the footsteps of his parents and friends, and came to America. He accepted a call to the pulpit of the Presbyterian Church at Paxtang, and November 22d, 1738, was ordained and in-



MASONIC APRON OWNED AND WORN BY CAPT. ANDREW LEE,  
Past Master of Lodge No. 21, 1792-1821.

(The apron is now in the possession of Mrs. Priscilla Lee Bennett, granddaughter of Captain Lee.)



In June, 1775, the Continental Congress resolved upon the invasion of Canada, and General Schuyler was ordered to the command of the expedition. Volunteers were called for, but they came in slowly. Among them came Andrew Lee of Paxtang. The whole force of the expedition consisted of less than 2000 men, and Schuyler's chief subordinate officer was Gen. Richard Montgomery. Upon him the

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stalled pastor of the church. \* \* \* Shortly after the French and Indian War began associations were formed throughout the Province of Penn'a for the defense of the frontiers, and the congregations of Mr. Elder were prompt to embody themselves. Their minister became their leader—their captain—and they were trained as scouts. He superintended the discipline of his men, and his mounted rangers became widely known as the 'Paxtang Boys.' During two Summers, at least, every man who attended Paxtang church carried his rifle with him, and their minister took his.

Subsequently he was advanced to the dignity of colonel by the provincial authorities, the date of his commission being July 11th, 1763. He had command of the block-houses and stockades from Easton to the Susquehanna. The Governor, in tendering this appointment, expressly stated that nothing more would be expected of him than the general oversight. \* \* \* During the latter part of the Summer of 1763 many murders were committed in Paxtang, culminating in the destruction of the Indians on Conestoga Manor and at Lancaster. Although the men composing the company of Paxtang men who exterminated the murderous savages referred to belonged to his obedient and faithful rangers, it has never been proved that the Rev. Mr. Elder had previous knowledge of the plot formed, although the Quaker pamphleteers of the day charged him with aiding and abetting the destruction of the Indians. When the deed was done, and the Quaker authorities were determined to proceed to extreme lengths with the participants, and denounced the frontiersmen as 'riotous and murderous Irish Presbyterians,' he took sides with the border inhabitants, and sought to condone the deed. His letters published in connection with the history of that transaction prove him to have been a man judicious, firm and decided. \* \* \* At the time the British army overran New Jersey, driving before them the fragments of our discouraged, naked, and half-starved troops, and without any previous arrangement, the Rev. Mr. Elder went on Sunday, as usual, to Paxtang church. The hour arrived for church service, when, instead of a ser-

command shortly fell, Schuyler having been disabled by illness. Sept. 10th, 1775, Montgomery left Isle aux Noix and landed 1000 troops near St. John's, the first military post within the Canadian border. They invested St. John's, and the siege having lasted fifty-five days the garrison lay down their arms on the 2d of November, marching out of the fort with the honors of war. There were 500 regulars, and 100 Canadian volunteers; 48 pieces of artillery, 800 small arms, etc., surrendered.

During the siege Andrew Lee was wounded, and in the latter part of November he was sent down to Albany, N.Y., with the prisoners taken at the surrender. He carried with him a letter of recommendation from General Montgomery

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mon, he began a short and hasty prayer to the Throne of Grace; then called upon the patriotism of all effective men present, and exhorted them to aid in support of liberty's cause and the defense of the country. In less than thirty minutes a company of volunteers was formed. Col. Robert Elder, the pastor's eldest son, was chosen Captain. \* \* \* Until his death (July 17th, 1792), for a period of 56 years, he continued the faithful minister of the congregations over which he had been placed in the prime of his youthful vigor. \* \* His death was deeply lamented far and wide. Not one of all those who had welcomed him to his early field of labor survived him. Charles Miner, the historian of Wyoming, gives this opinion of Rev. John Elder: 'I am greatly struck with the evidences of learning, talent, and spirit displayed by him. He was beyond doubt *the most* extraordinary man of Eastern Penn'a. I hope some one may draw up a full memoir of his life, and a narrative, well-digested, of his times.' \* \* \* [From Egle's "*Pennsylvania Genealogies*," p. 187.

The Rev. John Elder was twice married, and had twelve children. His eleventh child, Thomas, was born January 3d, 1767. He was a lawyer; was president of the Harrisburg Bank for 35 years, and was Attorney General of Penn'a 1820-23. His eldest daughter, Mary R., married in 1816 Amos Ellmaker of Lancaster, Penn'a, who was the anti-Masonic candidate for Vice President of the United States in 1832.

David Elder, twelfth child of Rev. John Elder, was born May 7th, 1769, and died May 22d, 1809. He married Jean Galbraith, daughter of Col. Bertram Galbraith, who was a brother of Maj. Andrew Gal-

for a commission in the army. (About a month later Montgomery was killed in the attack on Quebec.)

January 20th, 1776, Congress ordered that there should be raised in Canada, "to serve one year or during the present disputes," a regiment to be formed on a plan different from that of any other regiment in the service. It was to be composed of 20 companies of 50 men each, arranged in 4 battalions; each company to have a captain, a lieutenant, and an ensign. The field officers of the regiment were to be one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, and four majors. Moses Hazen, of Albany, N. Y., was appointed Colonel by Congress, and 477 men were enlisted for the term of the war, and mustered into service during the Spring of 1776;

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braith, father-in-law of the Hon. John Bannister Gibson. (See page 284, *ante*). David Elder's eldest child, Mary, married (1st) Dr. Henry B. Dorrance, who died October 1st, 1828; (2d) March 1st, 1836, Judge David Scott, of Wilkesbarré. (See sketch of Judge Scott, *post*).

† LAZARUS STEWART was born in Hanover township, Lancaster county, Penn'a, in 1734, and was the second child of James and Margaret (Stewart) Stewart. He served in the French and Indian War, and was with Braddock at Fort Du Quesne. He came to Wyoming and settled in Hanover township in February, 1770. In May, 1777, he was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel of the 24th Regiment, Connecticut Militia, then commanded by Col. Zebulon Butler. At the battle and massacre of Wyoming, July 3d, 1778, he commanded Capt. William McKarrachan's Hanover company, and was killed early in the battle.

Captain Stewart married Martha Espy, who was born in 1747, and was the fourth child of Josiah and Elizabeth (Crain) Espy. Josiah Espy was born in the north of Ireland in 1718, and immigrated to America with his parents George and Jean (Taylor) Espy prior to 1729; settling in Derry, Lancaster county, Penn'a.

Captain Stewart had two sons and five daughters. (For interesting and detailed information relative to Captain Stewart, see Pearce's "Annals of Luzerne County," Plumb's "History of Hanover Township," Miner's "History of Wyoming," Egle's "Notes and Queries," "Penn'a Archives," Second Series, Vol. XVIII., and "Penn'a Colonial Records," Vol. IX).



but on the retreat of the regiment with Gen. John Sullivan's army from Canada in June of that year, the number so decreased that when the regiment arrived at Albany in August it was reduced to less than 100. Colonel Hazen then went to Philadelphia and reported the condition of affairs to Congress; and that body, on October 23d, 1776, ordered that the regiment "should remain in the original establishment thereof, to be recruited to its original complement in any of the 13 United States." The regiment was known as "Congress' Own," because it was not attached to the quota of any of the States; and it was also known as "Canadian Old" regiment.

It was at that time that Andrew Lee presented to Colonel Hazen, at Albany, the letter of recommendation which he had received from General Montgomery nearly a year before, and this led to his receiving a commission as ensign in Hazen's regiment November 3d, 1776.

Steps were immediately taken by the officers to fill up the ranks of the regiment. Ensign Lee went down to Lancaster county, Penn'a, and in about a month had recruited 75 men. In pursuance of orders received from General Schuyler he set out with his men for Philadelphia, the place of rendezvous; but while on the march General Washington directed that the company should join his forces at McConkey's Ferry on the Delaware River, nine miles above Trenton. Arms and ammunition having been issued to them there, they took part in the expedition commanded by Washington which crossed in boats the Delaware, filled with cakes of floating ice, on Christmas night, surprised Trenton, and captured 950 Hessians, many cannon, small arms and trophies. Ensign Lee and his company were detailed to march with these Hessian prisoners to Philadelphia, and there they received clothing and were fully equipped.

During the next two or three months Ensign Lee lay sick

in Philadelphia, unable to perform any duties. Early in the Spring of 1777, having recovered his health, he received orders from Colonel Hazen to march up to the Susquehanna country after deserters. Returning from that tour of duty he joined his regiment at Princeton, New Jersey, and served through the Spring campaign, commanding the company of Capt. Joseph Tary (who had been promoted to a majority) until Colonel Hazen appointed his nephew Moses White to the captaincy and command of the company. Dissatisfied at being thus superseded, Ensign Lee tendered his resignation, and gave his reasons therefor, to General Sullivan. The General, however, would not accept it, and told the Ensign that he "must serve out the campaign, and in the meantime should have justice done" him.

In July, 1777, when the British General Howe sailed southward from New York, he left about 3000 men, one-third of them loyalists, on Staten Island. Washington, who was watching Howe's movements, had placed General Sullivan with his division (which included Hazen's "Congress' Own" regiment) near the coast in New Jersey. The British on the island continually plundered the Jerseymen on the main. Aug. 21st, 1777, Sullivan at the head of a detachment of about 1000 men of his division marched from his encampment near Morristown at 2 o'clock P. M., and crossing over to Staten Island that night attacked the next day (the 22d) the loyalists who were stationed nearly opposite Amboy. He took several prisoners, and among the spoils were the records and papers of the Yearly Meeting of Friends, which revealed such defection to the cause of the patriots that Congress subsequently advised the Council of Pennsylvania to arrest eleven of the leading and wealthy members of the Society. Later in the same day (Aug. 22d) Sullivan attacked Fort Schuyler, but a portion of his force—including Ensign Andrew Lee—after a hard fought engagement, was compelled to surrender to the enemy.\*

In his diary Ensign Lee wrote as follows relative to his capture and captivity: "The enemy acknowledged we made a brave defense, and were surprised at the smallness of our party when they saw us come in. Our loss in killed was incredible, not exceeding five men. Our number taken in action, and on the road that had not come up through fatigue, was about 260, of whom 22 were officers. Our usage was rather cruel than otherwise from this [Aug. 22d] to the 28th *inst.*, having never eaten but four times in seven days, and lodging two nights in the open field. On Saturday the 23d we were delivered to the Hanspac [Anspach] guard, the officers of whom behaved with the utmost politeness to us, and showed a tenderness which the British seemed strangers to. On Sunday we were put on board a ship and transported to New York, where we were landed the next morning and conducted to the City Hall through a multitude of insulting spectators. We remained in this place until the 28th, when we removed to Frankfort street on parol, with the liberty of said street, being 200 yards in length. Here we continued upon two-thirds allowance until the 4th Nov., when we were removed to Long Island, to Flatlands, on condition that we would pay our board. Nothing material happened until Nov. 27th, when the appearance of part of the American Army on Staten Island carried such fears into the general commanding New York as to determine him for our better safety to remove us on board a ship. Accordingly

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\* Colonel Hazen, in a memorial to General Washington, November 30th, 1779, said of "Congress' Own": "The regiment was with General Sullivan in the action of Staten Island August 22d, 1777; at Brandywine September 11th, and at Germantown October 4th, following. In all which it acquitted itself with honor, and was at the last mentioned engagement amongst the troops that were rewarded with your Excellency's public thanks. That in the three several last mentioned engagements there were killed, wounded, and taken prisoners 15 commissioned officers and 133 non-commissioned officers and privates."—*Penn'a Archives*, VIII. (o. s.): 17.

two transports being ready we were the next day put on board under guard, being in number about 255. Here we expected a greater hardship than we had yet undergone, having a scant allowance of provisions, and badly cooked as might reasonably be supposed, for the want of materials to do it with, there being but one fire and one kettle to a ship, which being fixed to the deck, rendered it very difficult to cook at all. On Wednesday, which happened very often at this season of the year, on account of bannard days,\* as they term it, we drew musty oaten meal. We used to pass the evenings in walking the deck, and playing a game of whist, and sometimes with dancing on the quarter-deck, as some of the gentlemen were performers on the violin. Our evenings were generally ended in singing, which always began upon blowing out the light, immediately after turning into our berths.

“Our situation was truly pitiable on many accounts, but more especially of provisions, which being altogether salt, without any kind of vegetables, must infallibly have brought on sickness and disorder had we stayed long on board. But the General’s fears in regard to the prisoners having subsided, on the 12th day of our confinement he issued orders that we should return to Long Island, and accordingly on December 10th we relanded at Brooklyn.” [Egle’s *Notes and Queries*,” Vol. I. (First Series), p. 167.]

“The sufferings of the American soldiers who had fallen into the hands of the British, and were held as prisoners in New York, were notorious at the time, and have long been famous in the annals of cruelty. \* \* \* As soon as they [prisoners] were taken, they were robbed of their baggage, money, and clothes. Some of them were put on board the prison-ships and thrust down into the hold, where they were so crowded together that they were in a constant perspira-

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\* Banyan days—those on which no meat is issued to sailors.

tion ; and from here they were suddenly transferred to some of the churches in New York, where, without any covering or a spark of fire, they suffered from the other extreme of temperature. \* \* \* The food that was given them for three days was scarcely enough for one day. \* \* Sick and well were thrust together in the churches, than which no buildings could be more unfit for the confinement of men who must eat and sleep there. \* \* It was said that the English officers were continually cursing the prisoners as rebels, and threatening to execute them as such, and that at one time they ordered each man to choose his halter, out of a parcel offered, wherewith to be hanged. And many of them were hanged, the executions taking place at night on a permanent gallows in what is now Chambers street, New York. Out of about 5000 prisoners, 1500 died in captivity, and many others scarcely survived to reach their homes when they were released. \* \* The prison ships were mainly devoted to the confinement of American sailors. \* \* \* Their allowance of rations was two-thirds the quantity issued to British seamen, but with no fresh vegetables of any kind. The rations were mostly cooked in an immense boiler called 'the Great Copper,' the meat being boiled in sea-water, which corroded the copper and rendered the food poisonous. \* \* \* The prisoners lost almost every feeling of humanity for one another ; and the principal anxiety of the volunteer nurses seemed to be to claim their perquisites by robbing the dead and dying of their clothing." \* \* [Bryant's "*History of the United States*," III. : 537.]

Ensign Lee's imprisonment lasted for two years, when he managed to escape. Upon reporting at the headquarters of General Washington on the Hudson, he was ordered to join his regiment at Cohoes. At the same time (September, 1779) he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. Arriving at the headquarters of "Congress' Own" he found that Colo-

nel Hazen had struck his name off the rolls of the regiment; but nevertheless he was given command of a company. Lieutenant Lee complained to General Washington respecting this state of affairs; whereupon Washington placed him in command of a company of mounted "partisans," composed of men picked from the wole line of the army and organized for that particular species of warfare (partisan), which at that time and in that quarter was necessary and peculiarly hazardous. Later the company was attached, temporarily, to Lee's "Partisan Legion," a separate corps of cavalry under the command of the celebrated Maj. Henry Lee, of Virginia, the "Light Horse Harry" of the Revolution.

Relative to Captain Lee and his services at that period, Judge John Joseph Henry, of Lancaster, Penn'a, wrote to Secretary of War Dearborn in 1807: "Our knowledge of each other happened in 1779. My military friends uniformly spoke of him as an active and valiant officer. He was particularly useful, it was said, as a partisan."

June 23d, 1780, occurred the battle of Springfield, N. J. Major Lee with his cavalry—including Capt. Andrew Lee's company—supported by the regiment of Colonel Ogden,\* opposed one column of the enemy. After a severe engagement, during which the British forced the bridge over the Rahway, the invaders were defeated and driven back; but when they began their retreat to Staten Island they set fire to and destroyed the village of Springfield. The British were 3000 strong and lost about 300 men; the Americans were 1500 in number and lost less than 100. It was in this battle that certain New Jersey militia were inspired by the presence and example of their chaplain, Caldwell, whose wife had been shot by the enemy only a few days before. When the men were in want of wadding for their guns, he distributed hymn-books among them, with the exhortation, "Put Watts into them, boys!"

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\* See note, page 155, *ante*.

Captain Lee was shot during the battle, and had his thigh broken. He was conveyed to the Baskingridge hospital, New Jersey, where he had to pay all of his own expenses. Later he was transferred to the hospital at Albany, where Lord Stirling was in command, and by him Captain Lee was subsequently appointed superintendent of the hospital; which post he held until after the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, October 19th, 1781, which was virtually the end of the war.

Owing to some misunderstanding or carelessness the death of Captain Lee was reported as having taken place June 22d, 1781, while he was at the Albany hospital, and the fact was recorded upon the rolls of his regiment and at the War Office.\*

"Congress' Own" passed the Winter of 1780-'81 at Fishkill, N. Y. Thence it removed to West Point, and then down the Hudson to join the army en route to Yorktown, where it took part in the siege. Returning up the Chesapeake in the latter part of October the regiment was ordered to proceed to Lancaster, Penn'a, to guard the prisoners of war in custody at that post, York and Reading. Acting under orders from headquarters, Captain Lee repaired to Lancaster from Albany and joined the regiment.

The American authorities found much difficulty in disposing of their prisoners of war. There were no posts regularly fitted for the detention of prisoners, and no better means for securing them was suggested than to place them under guard in a thickly settled part of the country, where the inhabitants were most decidedly hostile to the English. The town of Lancaster was one of those selected for that purpose.

A very interesting episode, relative to Captain Lee and the Lancaster prisoners of that period, was published many

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\*See Heitman's "*Historical Register of Officers of the Cont. Army.*"

years ago in *The New England Magazine*. In 1869 it was republished in Dr. Mombert's "Authentic History of Lancaster County," and in 1894 it appeared in Dr. Egle's "Notes and Queries," Vol. I. (First Series).

In September, 1782, "Congress' Own" was ordered from Lancaster to a point on the Hudson River near Washington's headquarters at Newburg. By direction of Washington Captain Lee took command at that time of the "three years' men" in Hazen's regiment, and in that capacity he continued until New York City was evacuated and the Americans marched in, November 25th, 1782. Hostilities being at an end, Captain Lee and the men under his command petitioned for their discharges, which in a short time were granted, and Captain Lee returned to his old home in Pennsylvania. "Congress' Own" was finally disbanded at White Plains, N. Y., in November, 1783.

In a letter to the Hon. Timothy Pickering, dated November 10th, 1807, Captain Lee wrote: [General Washington] "afterwards recommended me to Congress for a pension, which I declined applying for, conceiving it to be unnecessary provided I could get arrearages of pay and the amount of my expenses while recruiting; to do which I attended at the sitting of Congress in New York three months, for the purpose of having those accounts adjusted, but [was] unable to obtain my object through the absence of Mr. Pierce the paymaster. I attended likewise in Philadelphia, where Colonel Hartley and Mr. Kittera, Members of Congress, advised me to petition anew. \* \* I accordingly returned home, and received a letter from Mr. Montgomery mentioning that my claims were just, but could not be allowed owing to the enormity of [the] demands on Congress—for all would have an equal right to be allowed their demands with me."

A year or two after his return to civil life Captain Lee rescued from the hands of a tribe of northern Indians three



of his cousins, who had been held in captivity for about four years. Capt. John Lee, an uncle of Capt. Andrew, resided near Freeland's Mills on the West Branch of the Susquehanna some miles above Sunbury. His home was stockaded, and "in the Winter of 1779-'80 the dwellers in the vicinity fled to this stockade for security from an attack of savages. The home of Capt. John Lee was visited by the attacking party, and he, his wife and three children were slain. Four other children—two girls and two boys, none of them above twelve years old—were led away captive, and held in Indian bondage till 1784-'85. \* \* \* Capt. Andrew Lee made three journeys into the country of the Senecas in search of his uncle's children. The first journey produced the recovery of Rebecca, whom he brought to Albany, clothed, and furnished with money. He retrod his way from Albany, and by a considerable ransom redeemed another of the children. A third voyage throughout the extent of the Mohawk River, Oneida, Ontario, and Erie Lakes, in pursuit of the wandering owner of the captives, at a great charge, obtained a third of these orphans. Thomas, the youngest and last, came in a few years later."—*Pennsylvania Magazine*, III.: 167.

Captain Lee, after his marriage in 1785, resided in East Hanover township,\* Dauphin county, Penn'a, until 1791, when he removed to Harrisburg. There, for some time, he kept a tavern on the spot where the "Jones House" was built at a later time. In December, 1789, he purchased of Capt. John Paul Schott of Wilkesbarré, for £150, 226 acres of land in Newport township, Luzerne county, adjoining lands of Prince and Mason Fitch Alden. Previous to January, 1777, Mason Fitch Alden, Nathaniel Chapman, and Joseph Beach had built a bloomery forge on the creek in Newport township, a few rods below the Hanover line.

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\* See Luzerne County Deed Books I.: 207, 273, 274, and 329; and II.: 206 and 208.

This forge was operated for several years. In 1789 the property was owned by Beach and Chapman, and in April, 1790, Captain Lee bought Beach's one-half interest. In March, 1790, he bought land in Hanover township of Walter Spencer; in the following June, land in Newport of Nathaniel and Hannah Chapman; and in December of the same year, land in Newport of James Campbell of Hanover, Luzerne county.

In 1793 William Stewart of Hanover, Dauphin county, who owned lot 27, 1st division of Hanover township, Luzerne county, had the same surveyed and plotted into streets and lots, and sold 36 lots. He named the town Nanticoke. Thither, in 1804, came Capt. Andrew Lee with his wife and two of his children—his eldest son remaining in Harrisburg to pursue his law studies. He erected a house on a high bank a few rods west of the mouth of Nanticoke Creek, about one-half mile above Nanticoke Falls, and with only the road and the river bank between the house and the Susquehanna. There he lived until his death.

November 10th, 1779, Lodge No. 21, F. and A. M., was constituted in Lower Paxtang township, Lancaster county. Some years later its location was changed to Harrisburg, where it has continued to "work" and flourish to the present time, and is now the fifth Lodge, in age, in Pennsylvania. In 1802 the name "Perseverance" was given to it, which it still retains.

Owing to the fact that the early records of that Lodge are very meagre, and that many years ago some of the records of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania were destroyed by fire, it is impossible to learn when and where Captain Lee was made a Mason. I think, without doubt, that he received his degrees in an Army Lodge, of which he subsequently became W. Master. Existing records show that he was admitted to membership in Lodge 21 as a Past Master April

4th, 1792, and that he was Treasurer of the Lodge in 1796, 1800 and 1802.

After his removal to Nanticoke he became a frequent attendant at the meetings of LODGE 61. He never regularly joined the Lodge, but was regarded and treated in all respects by the Brethren thereof as though he were one of their number as long as he lived; and when he died they buried him with the full honors and impressive rites of the Fraternity.

Captain Lee was married in 1785 to Priscilla (Espy) Stewart, the widow of James Stewart of Hanover, Lancaster county, Penn'a, who was a younger brother of Capt. Lazarus Stewart, hereinbefore mentioned. He had resided in Wyoming, but left there before the massacre of July 3d, 1778, and returned to Lancaster county, where he married Priscilla Espy in 1780, and died in 1783. Priscilla Espy was the seventh child of Josiah and Elizabeth (Crain) Espy, of Hanover, Lancaster county, and was born in 1751. Her sister Martha married Capt. Lazarus Stewart.

Mrs. Priscilla (Espy) Lee died at Nanticoke on Thursday, March 9th, 1815, in the 64th year of her age. She was survived by her husband, Captain Lee; a son of her first marriage—Lazarus Stewart (born 1781; died January 7th, 1839);\* and two sons and one daughter, children of her second marriage. The daughter, Priscilla, who had just reached early womanhood, died at Nanticoke nine months after her mother's death.

Captain Lee died at his home in Nanticoke on Friday, June 15th, 1821, in the 82d year of his age. The following account of his funeral was written a few weeks after its

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\* LEE W. STEWART (born 1821; died August 19th, 1886), son of this Lazarus Stewart and his wife, Elizabeth Crisman, of Hanover (born 1786; married January 12th, 1817; died November 19th, 1845), was a member of LODGE 61; having been initiated September 22d, 1858.

occurrence by Bro. Charles Miner, who was then on a visit to Wyoming from his home in West Chester, Penn'a :

“THE FUNERAL, OR A SABBATH IN WYOMING.”

“On Saturday afternoon, the 16th of June [1821] a messenger came to Wilkesbarré with the information of the decease of Capt. Andrew Lee, and that he would be interred on the day following at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

“Besides the general obligation to pay the last rites of sepulture to a departed friend, there was on my part a higher duty on this occasion, for many years ago the old gentleman took me by the hand with several other of his Masonic Brethren, told us that in the course of nature he had not long to continue here, and expressed a wish, which he had always felt, that when it should please his Maker to call him hence, his Brethren of the Masonic Fraternity would attend, and take charge of his funeral.

“Previous preparations having been made, on Sabbath morning, at 10 o'clock, LODGE NO. 61, under the direction of Andrew Beaumont, Esq., Worshipful Master, clothed, the officers wearing the insignia of their stations, and all carrying branches of evergreen, formed in procession and rode to the late residence of the deceased. The distance from Wilkesbarré was about ten miles, and one of the most wild and romantic of all the situations in that charming valley. Wyoming must be familiar to every reader. \* \* \* \* \* At 1 o'clock the Brethren, and a very large concourse of people, having assembled, the usual ceremonies are performed ; the roll is deposited in the coffin ; the procession now moves in solemn order. It is four miles to the place of interment, and so great is the assemblage that the procession extends half a mile in length. The most perfect order prevails.

“But who was Captain Lee, to whom these honors were paid? They were justly paid, reader. He was a benevolent man—a more generous heart never beat in human bosom! In early life he entered into the service of his country, and was in the battle with Braddock when he was defeated ; from thence he escaped with Washington. In the Revolutionary War he held a commission in the army, and was with Montgomery in his arduous and unfortunate campaign to Quebec. He continued in the service until the Independence for which he had drawn his sword was achieved, and then he retired to the peaceful pursuits of civil life, to enjoy the liberty and prosperity of his country, which he had fought to obtain.

“The name of Washington was held by him in the highest veneration.

tion, and whenever mentioned, awakened an enthusiasm to the latest hour, that made his eyes sparkle with the lustre of youth. He had lived to a good old age, having reached four score years, and had fallen asleep with his fathers, entertaining a lively hope of a blessed resurrection.

“Arriving at the meeting-house in Hanover the procession halted, the coffin was placed in front of the pulpit, and a sermon was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Gildersleeve. The purport of his discourse was, the certainty of death—its origin from sin—the necessity of repentance—and concluding with some suitable remarks upon the character of the deceased, topics sufficiently obvious, yet appropriate. But his chaste and elegant language, his earnest, solemn, and impressive manner, mark him as a superior man.

“It is impossible at this distance of time to give, from memory, much of his language, but I well recollect the emphatic remark: ‘Death is so powerful that the strongest man cannot resist him; so determinate of purpose that gold cannot bribe him; nor can the art of the most eloquent tongue persuade him to pass by.’

After the service the Lodge prepared to commit the remains of their deceased Brother to their native earth. The solemn service prescribed by the Masonic discipline was read, upon the coffin was dropped the evergreen, which, beside a Masonic allusion which I must not explain, is at once a mark of respect and an emblem of hope that the spirit of our departed Brother—though the winter of death may now rest upon him—shall spring again green and fresh in renewed life, and flourish in realms where decay shall be no more known.

The solemnity of feeling was heightened by the consideration that we were committing the remains of a soldier of the Revolution, and of a Mason, to the tomb on the anniversary of the battle of Bunker’s Hill, where Warren, distinguished as the Grand Master of the Lodges in Massachusetts, as well as for his zeal and gallantry in the defence of his country, offered up his life a sacrifice to her cause.

The burial-ground was on the summit of a hill, commanding a wide view of the river, its islands, and the surrounding scenery, and the soul must have been cold and inanimate that, at such a moment, did not expand with the sublimest feelings which are known to our nature. The ground was closed, and the heart responded

‘How sleep the brave, who sink to rest  
By all their country’s wishes blest.’”

WASHINGTON LEE, the eldest child of Capt. Andrew Lee, was born in East Hanover township, Dauphin county, Penn’a,

June 18th, 1786. He was educated in the Latin School of John Downey, Harrisburg, and in March, 1803, entered the law office of George Fisher. Having been admitted to the Bar of Dauphin county March 3d, 1806, he removed to the Wyoming Valley and was admitted to the Bar of Luzerne county April 25th, 1806, being the thirty-sixth attorney admitted to that Bar. "He had determined, however, that a military career would be more to his taste, and he early sought the influence of his friends to aid him in gaining a position in the army. Judge Henry, then presiding on the Bench of Dauphin county, had been an early and a warm friend of his father, and his influence and that of Senator Andrew Gregg, another warm personal friend of Capt. A. Lee, secured him the appointment of 2d Lieutenant in the United States Army, March 3d, 1808. \* \* He was commissioned 1st Lieutenant of the 5th Regiment of Infantry April 1st, 1811. He had already served as Judge Advocate of the Southern army under Gen. Wade Hampton from February 19th, 1810, and continued so to act until appointed Assistant Adjutant General June 24th, 1812. The following July (23d) he was commissioned Captain of the 11th Infantry, and March 3, 1813, received his majority. In June of this year he was appointed Deputy Paymaster General of the United States forces, and he received his commission as Lieutenant Colonel of the 11th Infantry January 1st, 1815. May 3, 1816, he resigned the service; purchased a farm of 1000 acres at Nanticoke, and removed thither." [Egle's "*Notes and Queries*," Vol. I., Third Series, 170.]

He engaged in iron making on the Newport branch of the Nanticoke Creek before the canal was built, and afterwards in coal mining for many years. In May, 1869, he removed to Wilkesbarré and occupied the residence which he had built on South Franklin street, nearly opposite St. Stephen's P. E. Church, and which is now owned and occupied by Mr. Lawrence Myers. Here he died September 10th, 1871.

Colonel Lee was married June 16th, 1817, to Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. John Campbell, D. D., Rector of St. John's P. E. Church, Carlisle, Penn'a. She died at Nanticoke December 8th, 1865, aged 75 years. They had no children.

JAMES STEWART LEE, the second child of Captain Lee, was born in East Hanover township, Dauphin county, Penn'a, January 3d, 1789. He came to Nanticoke with his parents in 1804, and having married, in 1814, Martha Campbell (born April 3d, 1792; died October 21st, 1851), eldest daughter of James and Margaret (Stewart) Campbell,\* he settled on a large farm on the river road near Lee's Creek in Hanover, about one mile above the village of Nanticoke. There he lived until his death, July 21st, 1851.

Washington Lee, Jr. (born May 8th, 1821; died March 26th, 1883), a son of James S. Lee, was educated at Dickinson College, Penn'a, and was admitted to the Bar of Luzerne county August 4th, 1845. He was initiated a member of LODGE 61 November 22d, 1847. He was one of the charter members of Shekinah R. A. Chapter No. 182 in 1855, and in 1858 was its High Priest.

Mrs. Priscilla Lee Bennett, of Wilkesbarré, widow of the late Hon. Ziba Bennett, is the only child of James S. Lee now living.

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\* JAMES CAMPBELL was born in Lancaster county, Penn'a, in 1765. He removed to Hanover township, Luzerne county, before 1788, and married there Margaret Stewart, sixth child of Capt. Lazarus Stewart. In 1790 he was elected one of the Justices of the Peace for the second district of Luzerne county (Wilkesbarré, Hanover and Newport townships); and in 1795 he was one of the Commissioners of Luzerne county.

He was initiated a member of LODGE 61 April 4th, 1796, and was Junior Warden of the Lodge in 1798, and Treasurer from December, 1798, to December, 1803.

He died at Hanover in December, 1821, and his wife died there in November, 1832, in the 63d year of her age.

Their second daughter married Jameson Harvey, of Plymouth township, and later of Wilkesbarré; and their youngest daughter married James Dille, of Hanover.

## SHARP DELANY LEWIS, ESQ.

[For a good deal of the material from which the following sketch was prepared, the writer is indebted to the kindness and courtesy of Mr. George C. Lewis of Wilkesbarré, a great-grandson of Judge William Lewis and a nephew of the subject of this sketch. Mr. Lewis has in his possession many rare and interesting pamphlets, documents, letters, etc., relating to the lives and works of his paternal ancestors.]

Ralph Lewis, and Mary his wife, who were members of the Society of Friends, came from Glamorganshire, Wales, and settled in Haverford township, Chester county, Penn'a, about the year 1683. They were the parents of several children, one of whom was Samuel, born May 11th, 1687, who married Phœbe Taylor and had a son Josiah.

The last named married Martha Allen, and their eldest child was William Lewis, who was born at Edgemont, Chester county, February 2d, 1751. He attended the Friends' Seminary at Willistown, and Robert Proud's school in Philadelphia, and in 1770 commenced the study of law under the direction of Nicholas Waln, Esq., Philadelphia.

November 25th, 1771, he married Rosanna Lort.

He was admitted to the Bar of Philadelphia September 4th, 1773, and practiced his profession there until 1777, when he removed to Chester county. There he remained until the British had evacuated Philadelphia, when he returned thither.

He was elected to the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1787, '88, and '89, and was a member of the Convention which framed the State Constitution of 1790. September 26th, 1789, he was commissioned by President Washington United States Attorney for the District of Pennsylvania; and July 14th, 1791, upon the death of Judge Hopkinson, the Presi-



dent, without solicitation, conferred upon Mr. Lewis the office of Judge of the United States District Court in and for the Pennsylvania District. This office he held only about a year, and then resigned and returned to the Bar.

March 1st, 1780, the Pennsylvania Assembly passed an act for the abolition of slavery in the State. "It was the first act or edict ever passed or issued by any legislative body or autocrat, which abolished slavery." Its author was William Lewis, and the Society of Friends presented him a service of plate as a tribute of respect for his exertions in the cause of freedom. The merit of first abolishing slavery has been claimed by Massachusetts; the claim being based upon the State Constitution which was adopted March 2d, 1780, and which declared that all men are born free and equal. Substantially the same language is to be found in the Declaration of Independence of July 4th, 1776; but it has never been supposed that either was intended to or actually did abolish slavery in the old thirteen United States.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania, on March 27th, 1787, passed what was called the "Confirming Law"—"an act for ascertaining and confirming to certain persons, called Connecticut claimants, the lands by them claimed within the county of Luzerne." On April 1st, 1790, while William Lewis was a member of the Assembly, this act was repealed. "Its repeal was fought and resisted most strenuously by the members from Philadelphia—lawyers living in the very home of Penn—and many eminent men in and out of the Assembly," says Governor Hoyt in his "Brief of Title" (see page 353, *ante*). Fourteen members of the Assembly voted against the repeal—among them being William Rawle and William Lewis, who prepared and filed elaborate and luminous dissentients from the vote.

In 1859 the Hon. Horace Binney, LL. D., wrote and published his little book entitled "The Leaders of the Old Bar of Philadelphia," in which thirty-seven pages are devoted to

Judge Lewis. The following paragraphs have been taken therefrom :

\* \* \* “ During the whole of the Revolution, and for years afterwards, Mr. Lewis was engaged in nearly all of the important causes, and especially in cases of high treason, for which he had a special vocation and capacity, and of which there was a plentiful crop in our City of Brotherly Love, up to the advent of peace. \* \* \*

“The prominence of the city of Philadelphia as the seat of the Congress of the Confederation, and her superiority in population and commerce, up to the removal of the seat of the Federal Government to the city of Washington in 1801, may account in some degree for the diffusion of Mr. Lewis’ celebrity, which partook of the distinction awarded to the city. But it was not in criminal law alone that he was deemed by other cities to be *the most able man at the Bar*. He was a person of great intellectual ardor, and of strong grasp of mind; and both in law and politics, and other matters too, he took firm hold of whatever interested him. His great devotion was, of course, to professional studies. \* \* \*

“ In February, 1794, he was counsel for the petitioners against the election of Albert Gallatin to the Senate of the United States by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and was heard before the Senate; the first occasion on which the Senate opened its doors to professional counsel, or to the public.

\* \* \* “ He achieved a great victory at the Bar and also in the Legislature of Pennsylvania in the year 1788, when a spirit of factious jealousy, under the lead of a very ardent and determined man, aspired to deprive the Supreme Court of the State of one of its most ancient and necessary powers—the right of the Court to punish by fine and imprisonment, without trial by jury, for a contempt of court, in the columns of a newspaper. \* \* \*

“When fully engaged in argument, he saw nothing and thought of nothing but his cause; and, in that, would sometimes rise to the fervor and energy of a sybil. He was about six feet in height as he stood, and would have been more if he had been bent back to a perpendicular from the curve in which he habitually inclined forward. At the same time he was very spare of flesh, and destitute of almost all dimensions but length. His countenance was intellectual, but its general effect was hurt by his spectacles, and by the altitude and length of his nose, of which, nevertheless, he was immensely proud. \* \* \*

“ He abominated the Gallican invention, as he called it, of pantaloons, and stuck to knee-breeches all his life; and, under the same

prejudice, he adhered to hair powder and a cue, because the French revolutionists had first rejected them from their armies. \* \* He smoked cigars incessantly. He smoked at the fireplace in court. He smoked in the Court Library; in his office; in the street; in bed; and he would have smoked in church if he had ever gone there." \* \*

David Paul Brown, in his "Forum" (see page 273, *ante*), says :

"Mr. Lewis' career was a manifestation of the aristocracy of mind. His powers of reasoning were of the highest order. His manner of speech was rough but most powerful. He spoke the English language with extraordinary purity. His wit was keen but rough, and in sarcasm he had no equal."

In 1820 William Primrose of Philadelphia, who had been a friend and cotemporary of Judge Lewis, wrote a very interesting sketch of the latter's life. The original manuscript of Mr. Primrose was given into the possession of the Lewis family, and has remained there to the present time. In April, 1896, the sketch was published in the *Pennsylvania Magazine of History*, Philadelphia, accompanied by a silhouette of Judge Lewis.

Judge Lewis died at his home near the Falls of Schuylkill August 15th, 1819, and was buried in St. Peter's churchyard, Philadelphia.

Josiah Lewis, eldest child of William and Rosanna (Lort) Lewis, was born in Philadelphia in 1772. March 28th, 1799, he was married by Bishop White to Margaret Delany (born 1780; died October 31st, 1852), daughter of Col. Sharp Delany,\* of Philadelphia.

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\* SHARP DELANY was born in Ireland in 1736, the son of Daniel and Rachel (Sharp) Delany, of Bally Fin, Queen's county. He received a thorough school education, and then learned the drug business. At the age of twenty-eight he immigrated to America, and in 1764 or '65 established himself as a druggist in Philadelphia, at the north-west corner of South Second street and Lodge alley, where he carried on an extensive and profitable business in that line—for some years in partnership with his brother, Dr. William Delany. December

In the Summer of 1804 Josiah Lewis came with his wife and infant son from Philadelphia to Wilkesbarré, where he resided until 1809, when he removed to Kingston, Luzerne county. There he remained until 1818, when he returned to Wilkesbarré. In 1806 he was Constable of Wilkesbarré borough and township; in 1821 he was Deputy Surveyor of Luzerne county; and from May, 1830, to May, 1833, he was Burgess of Wilkesbarré borough. In 1834 he moved from Wilkesbarré to a farm which he owned in what is now

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30th, 1788, the brothers dissolved partnership, and Doctor Delany continued the business.

He was a deputy from Philadelphia to the "Provincial Conference" which met in Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, January 23d and June 18th, 1775, and June 18th to 24th, 1776. On the last named date the members of the Conference adopted "A Declaration on the subject of the Independence of this [Pennsylvania] Colony of the Crown of Great Britain," and unanimously declared their "willingness to concur in a vote of Congress declaring the United Colonies free and independent States." Thomas McKean, Benj. Rush, Timothy Matlack, and Sharp Delany were some of the Philadelphia deputies who signed this declaration, which was laid before the Continental Congress and read June 25th. Three days later the first draft of the Declaration of Independence was reported to Congress by the committee having the matter in charge; and four days thereafter (July 2d) the resolution was passed which formally declared the independence of the Colonies.

In July, 1776, Sharp Delany was captain of a company of Philadelphia "Associators" or militia; early in 1777 he was promoted to the majority of one of the city battalions, and about July 1st, 1777, he became Colonel of the "Philadelphia 2d Battalion of Foot in the service of the United States." November 20th, 1776, he was elected by Congress one of the seven managers "to carry into execution" a certain lottery, which had been previously authorized by Congress for the purpose of "raising a sum of money on loan, bearing an annual interest of 4%, to be applied for carrying on the [then] present most just and necessary war."

In 1780 he subscribed £1000 to the bank established to supply the Continental Army with provisions.

Colonel Delany was a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly in

Old Forge, Lackawanna county, Penn'a. In the Winter of 1838 he sustained a severe fall on the ice, and from that time until his death, which occurred at his home in Lackawanna county May 2d, 1851, he was a cripple—almost helpless.

Josiah Lewis was a good classical scholar, having received his education at the old Philadelphia Academy, and was a surveyor by profession. "He was an extraordinary man, and would have made his mark in any position in life. Cordial and social in his intercourse with his friends and neigh-

1780 and 1781, and in March, 1784, was appointed State Collector of Customs at Philadelphia. May 8th, 1789, he was appointed by President Washington Collector of the Philadelphia port, and held the office for a number of years—certainly till 1797. He transacted the business of Collector in the front portion of his residence on the southeast corner of Second and Walnut streets. In 1789 he was also State Collector of Imposts.

He was a member of the Hibernian Society (see page 204, *ante*), of the American Philosophical Society, and of the Society of the Cincinnati. He possessed the friendship and regard of Washington, who was often a guest at his house. In one of the cabinets of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, Wilkesbarré, is preserved a small lock of General Washington's hair which was once possessed by Colonel Delany, and was presented by one of his descendants to the Society.

Colonel Delany died at his home in Philadelphia May 13th, 1799, and was buried in St. Peter's churchyard.

Colonel Delany's eldest daughter, Sarah, was married October 17th, 1787, in Christ Church, Philadelphia, to Maj. James Moore, son of James Moore of Chester county. She was one of the belles of Philadelphia society. Major Moore served through the Revolutionary War with credit, entering the service as captain under Col. Anthony Wayne. During the troubles in the Wyoming Valley in 1784, between the Connecticut settlers and the Pennamites, Major Moore commanded some of the soldiers sent by the State authorities against the settlers; and Charles Miner, in his "History of Wyoming" (page 349), describes him as having been the "active oppressor of the settlers, and confidential coadjutor of [Justice] Patterson."

bers, his company was sought and appreciated, and he was always a welcome guest at the social or convivial board."

SHARP DELANY LEWIS, the third child of Josiah and Margaret (Delany) Lewis, was born in Philadelphia, January 2d, 1804. He received his education in a private school at Kingston, and in the Wilkesbarré Academy which he attended in 1819-'20. In 1822, at the age of seventeen, he entered the printing-office of Samuel Maffet, \* Wilkesbarré, to learn the printer's trade. Two years later Mr. Lewis became joint publisher of *The Susquehanna Democrat* with Mr. Maffet, whom in June, 1825, he bought out, and was sole proprietor and publisher of the paper until 1830, when he was joined by his brother-in-law, Chester A. Colt. In January, 1830, Mr. Lewis was appointed by the Commissioners of Luzerne county Treasurer of the county. Early in the same year he published "The History of Wyoming,"

\*SAMUEL MAFFET, born in Linden, Lycoming county, Penn'a, July 7th, 1789, was the son of John Maffet, a native of county Tyrone, Ireland, who came to America about 1774.

Samuel learned the art of printing with John Binns of Northumberland and Philadelphia, and ended his apprenticeship on his twentieth birthday. Soon thereafter he removed to Wilkesbarré, and in June, 1810, before he was twenty-one years of age, founded *The Susquehanna Democrat*. The subscription price of the paper was two dollars a year, and the printing office was located at first on South Main street, near the Public Square, and later at the west corner of the Square. The *Democrat* was edited and published by Mr. Maffet alone until July, 1824, when Mr. Lewis became his partner; to whom, one year later, he sold his interest in the business and retired because of ill health.

From 1815 to 1821 Mr. Maffet was Recorder of Deeds and Register of Wills, and from 1821 to 1824 Prothonotary, Clerk of the Courts of Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer, and Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Luzerne county. From 1814 to 1825 he was an officer in the Pennsylvania militia, first as Ensign and then Captain of the 8th company in the 2d Regiment.

He was made a Free Mason in LODGE 61 March 7th, 1823, and

written in 1818 by Isaac A. Chapman, Esq., a resident of the valley. The Appendix—published with the history, and a valuable and interesting portion of the book—was written by Mr. Lewis a short time prior to its publication. “For a country publication [of sixty years ago], this book exhibits a fair degree of mechanical skill, in respect both to printing and binding.”

Mr. Lewis sold his interest in the *Democrat* to the Hon. Luther Kidder, in the later part of 1831, and shortly after removed to the village of Kingston, where he established *The Wyoming Republican and Farmers' Herald*, which he edited with ability and published until December, 1836. The establishment was then sold to Miner S. Blackman,† and

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was admitted to the Mark Masters' Lodge the 5th of the following August.

Samuel Maffet was married May 4th, 1815, to Caroline Ann Ross of Wilkesbarré, daughter of Gen. William and Eliza (Sterling) Ross. He died at Wilkesbarré August 15th, 1825, and was survived by his wife and one son. Some years later his widow married Elisha Ather-ton, whom she also survived—dying August 17th, 1885, in the eighty-ninth year of her age.

William Ross Maffet, the son above mentioned, was born in Wilkesbarré March 29th, 1817. He became a civil engineer, supervised the extension of the North Branch Canal, and then was a coal operator in the Wyoming Valley for many years. He was made a Mason in LODGE 61 January 10th, 1859, and died at Wilkesbarré June 14th, 1890.

†MINER SEARLE BLACKMAN was the son of Elisha Blackman, 2d, (referred to on page 104, *ante*), and Mary Searle his wife. Elisha Blackman, 2d, was born in Luzerne county in 1791, and was the youngest son of Ichabod and Elizabeth (Franklin) Blackman. Ichabod was born in Lebanon, Conn., in 1762, and came to Wyoming in 1773 with his brothers Eleazer and Elisha, and their father Elisha (born in Lebanon in 1717; died in Wilkesbarré in 1804—as noted on page 103, *ante*).

Ichabod was with his father in the skirmish with the Indians at Exeter, July 1st, 1778, and on the 4th he fled with his father's family and others from Wyoming to Connecticut. About 1784 he returned hither; was married in 1786, and about 1794 removed to Sheshequin,

A. S. Tilden, who published the paper for a while under its old name, and then changed it to *The Republican*.

April 18th, 1835, Governor Wolf appointed Mr. Lewis Justice of the Peace for the second district of Luzerne county—comprising the townships of Kingston, Plymouth, and Dallas—to hold office during good behavior. This tenure of office ended with the adoption of the new State Constitution in 1838. During the remainder of his life he

Bradford county, Penn'a. In April, 1798, he was accidently drowned in the Susquehanna river.

Miner S. Blackman was born in Wilkesbarré August 14th, 1815. In 1837 he dissolved partnership with Mr. Tilden, and in connection with Dr. Thomas W. Miner of Wilkesbarré continued the publication of the *Republican* until 1839. He then began the study of law, and was admitted to the Bar of Luzerne county January 2d, 1843. The same year he married Ann Elizabeth Drake (born August 15th, 1821; died January 9th, 1848), daughter of Benjamin and Nancy S. (Ely) Drake, of Wilkesbarré.

From 1845 to 1847 he was Deputy Attorney General of Pennsylvania for Luzerne county; from 1844 to 1848 one of the trustees of Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, and in 1848 a member of the Wilkesbarré Borough Council. He was made a Mason in LODGE 61 October 13th, 1845, and in 1847 was Treasurer of the Lodge.

May 26th, 1848 (less than five months after the death of his wife), while suffering from a severe attack of small-pox at the house of his friend Doctor Miner, corner of Main and Union streets, Wilkesbarré, and when temporarily insane, he cut his throat and was found dead in his bed.

Brother Blackman was a talented and brilliant young man, and was exceedingly popular with his friends and associates. His melancholy and untimely ending (he was not yet thirty-three years of age) caused much grief. The following resolution was adopted at a meeting of the Bar of Luzerne county on the occasion of his death:—

“*Resolved*, That in the early and melancholy death of our brother, Miner S. Blackman, Esq., we have to deplore the death of an honorable and upright lawyer, a warm and devoted friend, and a worthy and public spirited citizen. At the Bar he was courteous and conciliating, and his brethren were his friends.”



was generally known, and familiarly spoken of, as "Squire" Lewis.

In 1836-'37 he was secretary of the Wilkesbarré Bridge Company; and from about 1836 to 1842 he was engaged in mercantile business in Kingston—part of the time in partnership with Thomas C. Reese.

"Squire" Lewis was the originator of the act known as "the Seven Years' Audit Act," passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania in July, 1842, which provides "that the Court of Common Pleas of Luzerne county shall, on the application of one hundred taxable inhabitants of the county, appoint one or more suitable persons to re-audit, settle, and thoroughly investigate the accounts of the public officers of the said Court; *Provided*, that such investigation shall not extend to public officers that have been out of office for a period exceeding seven years." This act was of such importance as to revolutionize the politics of Luzerne county. After its passage Mr. Lewis did much, through the columns of *The Wilkesbarré Advocate*, to point out to the auditors what were proper matters for investigation; and to his labors in this direction he doubtless owed his subsequent election as Treasurer of Luzerne county. More than once during the last fifty years have the taxpayers of this county been benefited by having the provisions of this act carried out and enforced.

In November, 1843, *The Wilkesbarré Advocate* passed into the hands of Mr. Lewis, and he again took up his residence in Wilkesbarré. This paper—which had been established in 1832 as *The Anti-Masonic Advocate*\*—had been published by Amos Sisty from the year 1838 to July, 1843. Mr. Lewis edited and published the paper during the next ten years, with the exception of one year when C. E. Lathrop, Esq., of Carbondale, was his partner.

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\*See page 98, *ante*.

Having been elected Treasurer of Luzerne county as the candidate of the Democratic-Whig party, Mr. Lewis performed the duties of the office with entire satisfaction to the people for one term, from January, 1848, to January, 1850. The *Farmer and Journal* of January 5th, 1848, contained the following editorial note:—"On Monday last the outgoing County Treasurer (Colonel Johnson) handed over to his successor in office, Sharp D. Lewis, Esq., editor of the *Advocate*, the sum of \$2448, of county funds, with which to begin his administration of the office. There being but few county orders in circulation the Whig printer-Treasurer is likely to have a light job and an easy berth. How the good man must have been astonished at that mass of money! Only Pizarro, when the glittering treasures of Peru offered themselves to his astonished vision, could conceive the bewilderment of the poor printer."

In 1850 Mr. Lewis was one of the incorporators of The Wilkesbarré Water Company; and he was the first treasurer of the second Luzerne County Agricultural Society, organized in January, 1851. In April, 1853, he disposed of the *Advocate* to Messrs. Wm. P. and J. W. Miner, who changed the name of the paper to *The Record of the Times*. From 1855 to 1866, Mr. Lewis, in partnership with Alexander and Andrew McLean, owned the Eagle Foundry and Machine Shop on North Main street, next the old canal, in Wilkesbarré, where they carried on a prosperous business. In the Spring of 1859 Mr. Lewis was elected Justice of the Peace for the North, or First, Ward of the Borough of Wilkesbarré. This office he held for three successive terms—until April, 1874—transacting during that time an enormous amount of business.

In September, 1830, the First, or Franklin Street, Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in Wilkesbarré, and Mr. Lewis was appointed one of the stewards and a trustee. Thenceforward, for nearly fifty years, he was an earnest and

active member of the Church, and during nearly all of the time filled some important office in it. For many years preceding his death he held the appointment, and performed the duties, of local preacher.

For the last twenty-six years of his life he was Recording Secretary of the Luzerne Bible Society. (See page 48, *ante*.)

“Squire” Lewis was a man of great honesty of purpose, of strict morals, and of unusual conscientiousness. He had a clear, strong and candid mind, and was a lover of truth for its own sake. He was a shrewd and able editor, and an excellent business man—careful, painstaking, and very methodical in his habits. He had some personal peculiarities, but he was respected even for these, for they were not the outgrowth of faults, but only the excesses of his virtues and strict integrity of character.

During the “Dark Age” of Free Masonry he was an anti-Mason; but as the storm against Masonry abated he was one of those who “admired the Institution, knocked for admission, and was received.” He was made a Mason in LODGE 61 April 9th, 1855. In 1857 he was Senior Warden of the Lodge; in 1858 Worshipful Master; from 1859 to 1862 District Deputy Grand Master for Luzerne county; in 1867 a member of the Committee on Correspondence of the Grand Lodge of Penn’a; and during several years a Representative from LODGE 61 to the Grand Lodge. He was a very zealous and active Mason, and particularly efficient and accurate in the “work” of the Craft. One of his contemporaries in the Lodge has estimated that during his connection with the Fraternity—a period of almost twenty-four years—Brother Lewis conferred over five hundred degrees upon candidates in his own and other Lodges. He was made an honorary member of LODGE 61 December 13th, 1869. February 14th, 1856, he received the Mark Master, M. E. M., and R. A. degrees in Shekinah R. A.

Chapter No. 182, as a sojourner, and was admitted to membership in the Chapter March 18th, 1856.

Mr. Lewis was twice married. His first wife, to whom he was married at Wilkesbarré May 7th, 1825, by the Rev. George Lane, was Mary Butler Colt (born at Wilkesbarré May 7th, 1805), daughter of Arnold Colt, Esq. (See page 201, *ante*.) She died June 30th, 1850, aged 45 years, and September 28th, 1851, Mr. Lewis married Mrs. Deborah Fell (Slocum) Chahoon (daughter of Joseph Slocum, Esq., granddaughter of Judge Jesse Fell, and widow of Anning O. Chahoon, Esq.—all of Wilkesbarré). She died at Wilkesbarré January 9th, 1878, in her 72d year.

In 1874 Mr. Lewis received a sun-stroke, from the effects of which he never fully recovered. He died from disease of the liver at Wilkesbarré, March 25th, 1879. His funeral took place March 27th, and he was buried in the Hollenback Cemetery with the ceremonies and honors of Masonry—Oscar J. Harvey, Worshipful Master of LODGE 61, conducting the services, and Bro. W. W. Loomis acting as Chaplain. The pall bearers were Past Masters James P. Dennis, Edmund L. Dana, and William L. Stewart, and Brothers Wesley Johnson, Jonathan E. Bulkeley, M. D., and Daniel Metzger, all of LODGE 61.

Sharp D. Lewis had nine children, four sons and five daughters, all by his first wife.

ARNOLD COLT LEWIS, his eldest child, was born in Wilkesbarré March 2d, 1826. He served through the Mexican War as Second Lieutenant of the "Wyoming Artillerists." He was admitted to the Bar of Luzerne county August 5th, 1850. A few years later he removed to Catasauqua, Penn'a, where he and his brother, Sharp D., Jr., published *The Catasauqua Herald*. On the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion he joined the Union army, and was commissioned Major of the 46th Regiment Penn'a Vols. He was killed September 22d, 1861, while in the discharge of his duty.

CHARLES LEWIS, second child, was born in 1827, and died in 1847.

SHARP D. LEWIS, JR., fifth child, was born August 30th, 1834, and died December 30th, 1869. He was made a Mason in LODGE 61 February 16th, 1857, and continued a member of the Lodge until his death.

JOSIAH L. LEWIS, seventh child, was born May 28th, 1843, and died October 18th, 1870. He was a druggist. He was made a Mason in LODGE 61 January 9th, 1865.

The following paragraphs reprinted from *The Wilkesbarré Record*, are from a tribute to the memory of Brother Lewis written by Brother Past Master George Urquhart, M. D.,\* and read at the "installation banquet" of LODGE 61, St. John's Day, 1889.

"As an officer of Lodge No. 61, F. and A. M., for twenty years or more, and at a time which almost antedates the present membership, I ask your indulgence for recalling a name which in the exemplification of good Pennsylvania work in this Masonic jurisdiction, and for the assistance rendered therein, is justly entitled to a full measure of Masonic gratitude.

There are but few persons present at this annual social Masonic banquet who can in memory go back a generation to the time when our revered Past Master, Sharp Delany Lewis, was a leader among us in Masonic work. Past Master Lewis is well remembered in this community as an energetic, thorough-going Christian, and most highly esteemed among the fathers of the Methodist Church. \* \* \* We remember him for his enthusiasm in Masonic matters, for his influence in Masonic circles, and for his devotion to the interests of this Lodge—for it may truly be said that for more than twenty years he rarely missed a meeting, and during which time he took upon himself the performance of the most important duties involved in the work of LODGE 61. The most difficult among these important official acts

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\* GEORGE URQUHART was born in Lambertville, N. J., in 1823, the son of Capt. John Urquhart, who about 1840 removed to this town and was a successful business man here until his death in 1868. Having been graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia,

were the efforts to purify and reclaim the work from the usages that had gradually and insensibly crept in from New York Lodges; and also in establishing the true Pennsylvania work, as ordered and exemplified by the R. W. Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

Brethren, you can hardly appreciate the feeling that existed then between the R. W. Grand Lodges of New York and Pennsylvania; but an idea may be obtained of it by remembering that in consequence of the claims and pretensions of the two Grand Lodges in the state of New York, the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania repudiated both jurisdictions, and declined to affiliate with the New York Brethren, and furthermore, forbade New York Masons from officially participating in ceremonial work at the dedication of the grand Masonic Temple in Philadelphia.

About the time of the early incumbency of Past Master Lewis, the R. W. G. Lodge of Penn'a was exceedingly solicitous and critical in reference to Pennsylvania Masonic work; and in consequence thereof LODGE 61 was honored with a grand visitation from the R. W. Grand Lodge with a view of exemplifying and teaching us the true work. Brother Barger was an authority and an accomplished worker in those days, who, with the R. W. Grand Master, and others visiting us, required LODGE 61 to exemplify her work in their grand and august presence; and as one of the actors on that trying occasion, I well remember our mortification at witnessing the hearty amusement of the Grand Lodge officers in beholding our manner of procedure in conferring some portions of the third degree. There was, however, the best of feeling; it was evident that we were not familiar with the true Pennsylvania

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in 1850, George Urquhart began the practice of medicine and surgery in Wilkesbarré and the surrounding country, which he continued with great success and credit for more than thirty years.

He was fond of literary work, and did much of it for the local newspapers during the last years of his life. He was one of the organizers of the Luzerne County Medical Society, and was for many years its Secretary. He was made a Mason in LODGE 61 February 27th, 1855. He was Secretary of the Lodge from 1856 to 1858, and from 1866 to 1876; Junior Warden in 1859, Senior Warden in 1860, and Worshipful Master in 1861.

Doctor Urquhart died suddenly at his home in Wilkesbarré, December 19th, 1896. At the time of his death he was Wilkesbarré's oldest physician, and the oldest Past Master of LODGE 61. He is survived by one son—George Urquhart, Jr. (who was initiated into LODGE 61 March 5th, 1894)—and by a daughter.

work, and while our good intentions were recognized and appreciated, we heard most emphatic intimations that some of our best dramatic efforts would not pass muster, or be tolerated in this jurisdiction—whereupon we most solemnly promised and declared that we were loyal to Pennsylvania, that we would at once familiarize ourselves with the work authorized by the R. W. G. L. of Penn'a, and that our loyalty should never be called in question; and that thenceforth we should abandon what was considered more properly as belonging to the drama or the stage.\*

As a man, Brother Lewis combined a suavity of manner with the better susceptibilities of manhood; and his humanity was found in the greatest delicacy of good breeding joined to principles founded in reason and supported by virtue.

LODGE 61 was instituted February 18th, 1794; and now, in rounding out the first one hundred years, it is doubtful if we can find on the register of our venerable Lodge the name of one who has discharged more important duties in it, or whose personal excellence and beneficial influence is more generally admitted, than that of our late and beloved Past Master, Sharp D. Lewis. May this reference incite others to say something of personal interest to this fraternity.

As a Brother, his memory is endowed with unusual interest, for he was full of years and honors richly earned by a life constantly employed in promoting and securing the best interests of this Lodge, and of the community in which he lived. He was untiring in his efforts to support the dignity of the Oriental Chair, to which he brought the capacity and personality wherewith he adorned other stations, which showed his readiness and ability in forwarding beneficial enterprises. Furthermore, his memory is cherished by us for that unflinching integrity of purpose, that simplicity and benevolence of heart, and that kindness of nature which give his name a lasting lustre."

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\* See page 112, *ante*.







HON. GARRICK MALLERY, L.L. D.

## HON. GARRICK MALLERY, LL. D.

Peter Mallery, or Mallory, came to America from London, England, with the Rev. Theophilus Eaton's company, arriving at Boston in 1638. He signed the New Haven (Conn.) Plantation Covenant in 1644. He had eleven children, and Peter, his second child and eldest son (born July 27th, 1653), was the father of twelve children.

Thomas Mallery, fifth child and second son of Peter the first, was born at New Haven April 15th, 1659. He married Mary UMBERFIELD March 26th, 1684, and they had three sons—the second being Thomas, born January 11th, 1685.

The names of Peter, Thomas, Daniel, and John Mallery appear in the list of proprietors of New Haven, 1685. The family name appears on the early records (1670-'97) of the colony generally Mallery; also Malery, Mallary, and Malary. In later times it appears as Mallory. "With the characteristic freedom of the early Puritan settlers, the name is often spelled differently in the same instrument" or record.

Thomas Mallery, 2d, removed to Woodbury (now in Litchfield county), Conn., and was the first of the name in that ancient town. He married in January, 1706, Elizabeth Bartlett, who died November 5th, 1719; and he died July 21st, 1783, aged ninety-eight and a-half years.

Amos Mallery, born at Woodbury September 22d, 1755, was the third child of Gideon, who was the third child of Thomas, 3d, who was the second child of Thomas, 2d. Amos was a farmer, and about the year 1807 moved to Jefferson county, N. Y. He was married three times, and had eleven children. ("There seems to have been in most of the Mallery stock a marvelous productive vitality!")

GARRICK MALLERY, the fourth child of Amos, was born at Middlebury (part of ancient Woodbury), April 17th, 1784. At the age of twenty he entered the Freshman class at Yale College, and was graduated in 1808 with the degree

of A. B. The statement has been printed somewhere that John C. Calhoun was his class-mate in college; but that is not true, as Calhoun was graduated from Yale in the class of 1804.

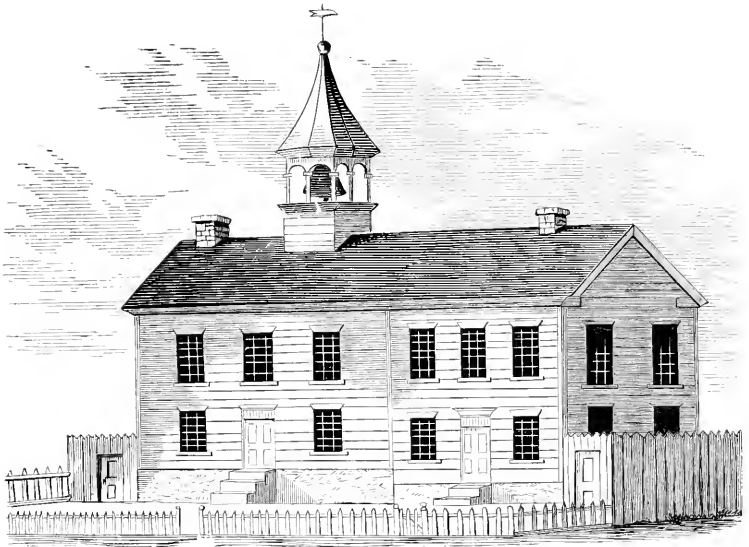
In March, 1807, the Wilkesbarré Academy was incorporated, and received from the State an appropriation of \$2000. The incorporators—seventeen in number—who were leading citizens of the village, composed the first Board of Trustees. Among them were: Rev. Ard Hoyt, Lord Butler, Jesse Fell, Rosewell Welles, Matthias Hollenback, Capt. Samuel Bowman, Arnold Colt, and Charles Miner. The trustees obtained from the Commissioners of Luzerne county permission to use for a school building the old log Court House,\* in which Chief Justice McKean and other prominent judges had held court, and which had been removed to the north side of the Public Square to make room for what was then styled the new Court House. The trustees clapboarded the building, and raised a cupola on the roof, in which was hung a 50-lb. bell. The school was opened in the Summer of 1807, and was a success from the start.

About a year later the trustees requested President Dwight of Yale College to send them “an active, intelligent, and competent teacher and graduate” to serve as principal. The Doctor sent them Garrick Mallery, who had just completed his college course, and he was employed at a salary of \$800 a year. Under his management and control the school advanced to considerable eminence, and soon many students from abroad came to the little borough of Wilkesbarré, which, although then containing a population of only about six hundred souls, could boast of possessing more talent and literary culture within its limits than any other village or borough in Pennsylvania.

In the old log Academy instruction was given in Greek, Latin, mathematics, and all the higher English branches;

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\* See note, page 30, *ante*.



THE OLD WILKESBARRÉ ACADEMY.



and nearly all the men who, two or three decades later, shed upon this region lustre and honor, were taught or educated there. The energy and vigor which young Mallery brought to his work, gave the Academy an impetus which carried it along even after he had severed his connection with it. S. D. Lewis, in his Appendix to Chapman's "History of Wyoming," published in 1830, said of the Academy: "It has deservedly acquired a high reputation. It generally contains from 25 to 30 students of both sexes pursuing the higher branches of learning. Latin and Greek are taught, and numerous young men have been prepared to enter Northern colleges."

Upon coming to Wilkesbarré Mr. Mallery had begun the study of law under the direction of Rosewell Welles, Esq.,\* then the leader of the Luzerne Bar. In June, 1810, he resigned his position as Principal of the Academy, devoted all his time to his law studies, and August 8th, 1811, was admitted to practice. The same month he received from Yale College the degree of A. M. From January 1st to May 4th, 1812, he was again in charge of the Academy, and then William Jennison became Principal.

From 1813 to January, 1817, he practiced law in partnership with his former preceptor, Mr. Welles. At that period the lawyers of the Luzerne Bar practiced before the Courts of all the neighboring counties, and performed legal services for the people of the whole surrounding country. Mr. Mallery's reputation as a young lawyer of great ability and legal acumen soon spread throughout Northern Pennsylvania, and he became a rising man—prompt, industrious and indefatigable, and respected by all who knew him for his talents, his honesty, and his strict integrity.

In 1825 he was appointed by the State Legislature a commissioner, with George M. Hollenback and Calvin Wadhams, to rebuild the Wilkesbarré bridge.

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\* See note, page 35, *ante*.

He resisted the allurements of political life, and pursued with steady application the work of his profession until the year 1826, when, yielding to the solicitation of his numerous friends, he consented to stand as a candidate for the State Legislature. Without a party nomination, he was elected by a handsome majority; and was re-elected in 1827, 1828, and 1829. He was distinguished in the Legislature for his great public services. He introduced the law which gave to mortgages their priority. He was Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and of other important committees, and was especially noted as the father of the internal improvements on the Susquehanna. Charles Miner wrote in 1845: "It is conceded that to Garrick Mallery, with George Denison and David Scott, we owe, in a great degree, all that is beneficial in our system of internal improvements—especially as regards Northern Pennsylvania." Stewart Pearce, in his "Annals of Luzerne County," says (page 471): "Garrick Mallery and George Denison, men of brilliant talents and great influence in the halls of legislation, were sent [to the General Assembly] for the express purpose of securing speedy action in reference to the commencement of the North Branch Canal. Their efforts, strenuously directed to that end, were successful, and on their return home they were welcomed by a grateful constituency, who gave them a public dinner at the Phœnix Hotel, Wilkesbarré."

Mr. Mallery was also largely instrumental in establishing the penitentiary system of Pennsylvania. The Legislature, by Act of March 20th, 1821, authorized the construction of the Eastern Penitentiary, at Philadelphia, to be arranged for "the individual treatment system of convict punishment"—the adoption of which system was ably advocated by Garrick Mallery when he became a member of the Legislature. The corner-stone of the prison was laid May 22d, 1823. The entire reformation of Pennsylvania's penal code—by the substitution of separate and solitary confinement at labor

for every penitentiary offense—was not completed, however, until 1829, in which year the first prisoner was incarcerated in the new penitentiary.

From May, 1828, to May, 1829, Mr. Mallery was Burgess of Wilkesbarré. In November, 1830, he was elected President of the Wyoming Bank, Wilkesbarré, being the second incumbent of that office; but he resigned the following May. In January, 1830, he was offered by Governor Wolf the position of President Judge of the 12th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of Dauphin, Lebanon, and Schuylkill; but he declined the appointment, not only from considerations of a private nature, but also from an unwillingness to abandon his seat in the Legislature.

In May, 1831, he was appointed by Governor Wolf President Judge of the 3d Judicial District, comprising the counties of Northampton, Lehigh, and Berks. Mr. Mallery accepted the office at the request of the Bar of the district, and also as a favor to Governor Wolf, after urgent solicitation, and after once declining it. George W. Woodward, afterwards Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, who had studied law with Mr. Mallery and been admitted to the Bar August 3d, 1830, succeeded to most of the latter's practice upon his appointment to the Bench.

The affairs of the 3d Judicial District had not been well administered for years, and for some time it was necessary for Judge Mallery to hold court for twice the accustomed number of weeks, and to hold frequent night sessions. When he had brought the calendar up to date he resigned the judgeship—long before the expiration of the term of his appointment. He had found that \$1600 a year could not sustain the generous and hospitable style in which he chose to live; nor the honor compensate for the loss of a practice worth more than double his salary. While judge he resided first in Reading, and then in Easton.



His judicial service has been spoken of as a model by the oldest lawyers of the old district. The late Hon. Hiester Clymer, a member of the Bar of Berks county, speaking in 1866 of Judge Mallery said: "More than thirty years ago Luzerne sent to Berks county Garrick Mallery, a man who is regarded as having no compeer, and who while in Berks exercised an influence and established a character acquired by no other man who had occupied a judicial position in his district."

There probably never sat in the State a more popular judge; that is, one in whose judgment, knowledge, impartiality, and go-through industry the public, the Bar, and suitors all had such perfect confidence.

Having resigned his commission in March, 1836, Judge Mallery took up his residence in Philadelphia on the 5th of November following, to resume the active practice of law. He was eminently successful, and almost immediately took rank among the most distinguished lawyers at the Bar. He was especially well acquainted with the mining and coal interests of the State, and this fact being known led to his acquiring the largest practice of any member of the legal profession in that particular line of work.

In 1838, with his brothers-in-law John L. and Lord Butler, of Wilkesbarré, he began to operate in coal near Pittston, Luzerne county. He did not, however, allow that business to interfere with his professional work. He also interested himself in various public matters, and was one of the founders of the Prison Discipline Society of Philadelphia, and for a time was one of the commissioners to receive subscriptions to stock for the completion of the North Branch Canal.

In 1840 he received from Lafayette College the honorary degree of LL. D.

The last cause in which Judge Mallery appeared in Philadelphia was the case of the Frankford and Bristol Turnpike

Co. *vs.* the Philadelphia and Trenton R. R. Co., tried before Mr. Justice Thompson and a jury, at *Nisi Prius*, March 21st and 22d, 1866. Although, as he pleasantly remarked, he had "no standing in court"—referring to his age and chronic lameness—he delivered, leaning on a table, a most able and effective argument to the Court and jury. It was an important cause, and he obtained a verdict for his clients. His last appearance in Court, however, was in the ejectment case of Miller *vs.* the City of Philadelphia, tried at Pottsville before Judge Ryan and a jury. This was in May, 1866, only about six weeks before Judge Mallery's death. The case was an important and hotly contested one, and lasted more than a week, and Judge Mallery, although eighty-two years of age, tried it with the greatest ability and power, and obtained a verdict for his client, the plaintiff.

In June, 1866, the Supreme Court of the State held a special session at Wilkesbarré—the first session of that Court ever held here—and the members of the Luzerne Bar tendered a dinner to the Judges of the Court and other invited guests on the evening of June 28th. It had been arranged that Judge Mallery, the oldest member of the Luzerne Bar, should preside at the dinner; but his physical infirmities prevented him from journeying to Wilkesbarré. His absence was a source of general regret, and it was most interesting to notice the hearty and enthusiastic applause which the mention of his name evoked, and to observe the profound respect and affection entertained for him by all the gentlemen present. He was toasted in the following language: "GARRICK MALLERY—who, although absent in person on this occasion, is always present in the hearts of lawyers wherever they may be!"

Judge Mallery was thirty-seven years of age when he became a Free Mason. His petition for admission to LODGE 61 was received, and immediately referred to a committee

of investigation, at a meeting held January 13th, 1821. The petition was as follows, and the original is still in existence :

*“To the Officers and Members of Lodge No. 61, held at Wilkesbarre.*

“GENTLEMEN: Having entertained a favourable opinion of your ancient fraternity and believing it to be a good and highly useful institution and calculated to promote the welfare and happiness of mankind, I offer myself a candidate to become a member thereof if I should be esteemed worthy. I am attorney at Law by profession, and I reside in the borough of Wilkesbarre.

“I am, Gentlemen, most respectfully,

“Yours, &c.,                   GARRICK MALLERY.”

For the report of the committee, and further proceedings, the reader is referred to page 49, *ante*.

Brother Mallery soon acquired a knowledge of the plan and design of the Masonic Institution, and, being able to appreciate the beauties and harmonies thereof, became an enthusiastic, intelligent and zealous Free Mason. He served as Worshipful Master of the Lodge in 1822,\* 1823, 1824, and 1831. In the Summer of 1823 he was appointed, by Grand Master Josiah Randall, R. W. Deputy Grand Master for the district composed of the counties of Luzerne, Pike, Wayne, and Susquehanna. December 27th, 1823, he was reappointed to this office by Grand Master John B. Gibson, and he held it, by successive appointments, until his removal to Berks county in 1831. No one was appointed to succeed Brother Mallery, and the Luzerne District remained without a D. D. Grand Master until 1845, when Bro. Henry Pettebone of LODGE 61 was appointed to the office.

In the year 1831 the spirit of anti-Masonry, bitter and implacable in other parts of the Union, invaded Pennsylva-

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\* See page 51, *ante*.

nia, and many of the prominent members of the Fraternity in this jurisdiction were selected for persecution and insult. It was indeed a time to make Masons tremble. Very few men ventured to join the Order with so dark a cloud hanging over it, and many of those who did belong feared the coming storm and tried to escape its fury. An open adherence to the faith required a moral courage which many of its members were not capable of exhibiting. In January, 1836, many prominent Pennsylvania Masons were summoned to appear before the State Legislature to testify as to what they knew of Free Masonry. Judge Mallery was among the number,\* but he refused to obey the summons. Others obeyed the summons but refused to testify.

Col. Garrick Mallery, a son of the Judge, in a letter to the writer some years ago, said: "My father was an enthusiastic Mason all his life—often conversing with me on Masonic subjects. He was much pleased that I entered the Order as soon as I was of age, and that I went through the chairs by election about as fast as could be done. Masonry, he said, had all his heart! As he loved it in the past, he should love it to the close! In the last years of his life he bore testimony to its virtues, and to his devotion and faith." He left in the Lodge and out of it a reputation worthy of all praise, and a memory deserving of all honor—a Masonic record as noble as that of any of the distinguished Brethren who have ever occupied the Oriental chair in LODGE 61.

In private life Judge Mallery was a model of excellence, a pattern worthy of imitation. He was high toned, moral, pure, and correct—blending with a marked dignity of presence, and a graceful manner, feelings of genial kindness and affection. He was about six feet tall, and of an eminently handsome blonde face, and had even until the day of

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\* See pages 92 and 93, *ante*.

his death a fresh, clear complexion, and a good suit of hair.\* When young he was thrown from a sulky, and had his leg broken. Being unskilfully set it became shorter than the other leg, and thus occasioned a permanent lameness.

As a lawyer, judge, and Master in Chancery—which last named office he held for several years by appointment of the Judges of the Supreme Court—Judge Mallery had few equals or superiors. His knowledge of the law was profound, and his power over a jury almost unlimited. “Such power would sometimes be productive of wrong were it unaccompanied with integrity and a high sense of justice. But such influence never does exist unless these characteristics are possessed by the advocate. In what may be called country districts this power is felt and exercised more than in large cities; because in the former the juries are better acquainted with the character and professional standing of the lawyers who appear before them than are the latter.”

Judge Mallery was a man universally esteemed, not only for his ability as a lawyer, but for his private worth and elevated character as a Christian gentleman. He was upright and strictly honest, both as a judge and counsellor; a man whose eighty-two years of life were among his fellow men

“A theme of honor and renown.”

The late Hon. Benjamin Harris Brewster, former Attorney General of the United States, who in 1836-’38 was a law-student in the office of the Hon. Eli K. Price, LL. D., Philadelphia, said in an address before the Law Association of Philadelphia, November 15th, 1886:

“With Mr. Price were two others who were my friends and stood in like relation to me; gentlemen whose names I can hardly mention without a sense of sorrow—Judge Edward King and Garrick Mallery.

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\* The prototype of Judge Mallery, which accompanies this sketch, is from a portrait in oils which was painted about 1833 at the request of the Bar, when he was upon the Bench.

They were of the same grand old school of lawyers as my dear preceptor. They all honored each other; they all encouraged me. And to this day I gratefully acknowledge the advantage that their friendship and wise counsel brought to me. Edward King was one of the most illustrious judges ever known in this Commonwealth. Ashmead's Reports tell the history of his early career. Parsons' Reports show how he was the father of the equity of this State, and the penal and criminal laws of the State, compiled and prepared by him, show his wisdom and learning.

"What Mr. Price did for titles here in this city, Garrick Mallery did for that wilderness of confusion in nearly all the titles of the lands in Eastern Pennsylvania, beginning with the coal region and running to the New York line. Indeed they were great old lawyers, all of them; and the works of their lives will remain as a lasting benefit to the public they served. I could not close this address without thus bringing in conjunction these three able, good, and admirable men."

The following interesting letter relative to Judge Mallery was written to the author of this book by the Hon. Eli K. Price (the eminent lawyer and honored citizen above referred to), when in the eighty-sixth year of his age:

"PHILADELPHIA, May 17th, 1883.

"DEAR FRIEND:—I have your request of the 14th 'for a brief sketch of Judge Mallery's personal habits, peculiarities, tastes, etc.' I have now no recollection of what I said at the Bar meeting here of July 9th, 1866. I have yet, however, a vivid recollection of the Judge, his person, habits, and peculiarities. I knew him well from 1836 to 1866; practiced with him, before and against him; joined him in giving opinions; transacted business of importance with him, and rode with him behind his fast Vermont light dun horses, during thirty years. He much enjoyed riding and driving, and he was excusable; for owing to his lameness he could not otherwise have maintained his strength to endure his extensive practice. \* \* \*

"When I first knew Judge Mallery he stood full five feet ten—but not so high when his age and lameness increased; was muscular, well-proportioned, with body and head erect. He became less so under the wear of great business, some troubles and losses, and an infirmity that compelled the use of a cane that towards the last seriously injured his hand with chronic soreness. His features were regular, his eye bright, countenance bland. He had a kind and cheerful

word for every acquaintance. Loss and trouble did not fret or break down his equanimity.

“The early history of your Butler Coal Mine was part of his history. To help the owners along I lent them ten thousand dollars as first mortgage on the mine, when Philadelphians did not lend so far off, except part of purchase. I did not lose by it. I followed his ardent spirit for pioneer improvements, in taking stock in the canal that was to connect the New York and Pennsylvania systems of canals, and *did* lose.

“The first case in which I was concerned with Mr. Mallery was that of *Satterlee vs. Mathewson*, and involved an important constitutional question, under the clause of the Constitution of the United States which forbids the States from passing any act to impair the obligation of contracts. One holding a Connecticut title in Bradford county, outside ‘the Seventeen Townships’ land, leased the land to one who afterwards bought the Pennsylvania title. In June, 1825, our Supreme Court held the landlord’s title hostile to the State and worthless, and refused him the benefit of the principle that estops the tenant from setting up any title against his landlord. (See Vol. 13, *Sergt. & Rawle*, p. 133.) On the 8th April, 1826, the Legislature enacted ‘that the relation of landlord and tenant shall exist, and be held as fully and effectually between Connecticut settlers and Pennsylvania claimants, as between other citizens of this Commonwealth on the trial of any cause now pending, or hereafter to be brought.’ Thus the statute reversed the law, and the decision of the Supreme Court, and gave the possession and title to the other party before declared to have had no right or title (see 2 *Peter’s Rep.*, 381); and this divestiture of title the Supreme Court of the United States held not ‘to impair the obligation of a contract,’ in the patent of the State.

“As Judge Mallery had in his early career practiced in the North-east counties, and presided as Law Judge in the district next southward, he became well known and appreciated by the people of full one-fourth the area of the State; a section in which then prevailed the greatest enterprise in opening mines and in building railroads and canals. This was a harvest to him. The capitalists engaged were chiefly in Philadelphia, and many other clients followed him here. He reaped many and large fees, and freely used them as a pioneer improver.

“Soon after he came here I was visited by Judge [David] Scott [of Luzerne], who had long been the presiding Judge before whom Mr. Mallery most practiced in his early professional life. On him our conversation turned, and the Judge gave me a close analysis of the

character of our mutual friend ; of his good foundation in a good course of reading in the law ; of his indefatigable industry ; his full preparation in the facts and law of his case, and prompt readiness for trial or argument ; of his good judgment and tact. These seemed to me, and were, high praise ; higher, indeed, than he implied when he further said with a 'but'—' Judge Mallery was a self-made man ; he owes all he has been, and is, to himself.' I did not say it then, but I thought, and have ever since thought, that the qualifying 'but' followed the climax of merit. Still it was what we commonly do ; we admire and praise a man more for what God has given him than for that which by labor he has given himself.

"But Judge Mallery had, if not a brilliant imagination, more useful traits of mind. He had naturally a right-mindedness, good judgment, quick perception, ready repartee improved by much use, and in a degree was humorous and cutting in his logic—at times severe in his sarcasm, if well deserved. A small instance of his readiness occurs to me. He was cross-questioning a witness strongly favoring the opposite party, who persisted that something vital to the case could not have been said without his having heard it. Judge M. said quietly, 'Did you hear the city clock strike awhile ago?' 'No, I did not,' said the witness. Most of those in Court had heard it strike twelve, five minutes before. His very positive negative testimony went for nothing.

"In all respects but a too ready disposition to engage in new enterprises, Judge Mallery's character was one to be held up for an example to all professional men ; and to all others wishing to pass through life wisely and well. He was well self-schooled in philosophy and religion to meet with equanimity all the events of life. His greeting was always kindly and cheering. If he had grief at his heart he chose to bear it himself. He did not ask sympathy, yet was ever ready to serve his friends. He was always fortified, self-reliant, and endured, as things that must be endured, all the trials of life. I never perceived any infirmity or obliquity to mar the perfection that constituted the moral and religious beauty of his character. He was an honor to our State, and his memory should be preserved in her history for the admiration and love of mankind.

I am truly yours,

"To OSCAR J. HARVEY, Esq.

ELI K. PRICE."\*

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\* ELI KIRK PRICE, son of Philip and Rachel (Kirk) Price, was born July 20th, 1797, at East Bradford, Chester county, Penn'a, within sight of the battle ground of the Brandywine. Every branch of his ancestry was of the Society of Friends. He was educated at the Westtown



Judge Mallery died at his residence on Sixth street, opposite Washington Square, Philadelphia, Friday, July 6th, 1866, and was buried at Woodlands Cemetery on Monday, July 9th. A meeting of the members of the Philadelphia Bar was held on Monday evening in the Supreme Court room, and was presided over by Chief Justice John Meredith

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school, Chester county, and in 1815 entered the shipping-house of Thos. P. Cope, well known from its connection with the "Cope Liners," the celebrated packets that sailed between Liverpool and Philadelphia, and were the most important vessels which came to the latter port.

About the year 1820 he became a student of law in the office of the Hon. John Sergeant, Philadelphia, and was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar May 28th, 1822. "From this time forward his course in life was fixed. No shadow of doubt as to his vocation appeared. The people themselves seemed to have made him a real estate lawyer, and no one in Philadelphia ever surpassed him in knowledge concerning its land titles. Probably very few equalled him."

In 1853 he prepared and had enacted that celebrated law which bears his name—the "Price Act." It was the result of his years of experience, and was prepared at the request of Governor Bigler. It is entitled, "An Act relating to the Sale and Conveyance of Real Estate." In the Fall of 1853 Mr. Price was elected to the State Senate for a term of three years, and while a member of that body he drew up and procured to be passed several important acts—among them being "An Act for the greater security of title and more secure enjoyment of real estate." In 1857 he published his most excellent and conservative book on the Law of Limitations and of Liens against Real Estate.

He was a Trustee of the University of Pennsylvania; President of the University Hospital; Vice President of the American Philosophical Society; President of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society; and an active member of various scientific, historical, literary and other organizations of Philadelphia.

He amassed and left a large estate, the steady accumulation of his moderate and reasonable charges, and died at Philadelphia November 15th, 1884. He was survived by one son—J. Sergeant Price, Esq., a well-known lawyer of Philadelphia.

Read.\* The Hons. Samuel H. Perkins,\* Eli K. Price, A. V. Parsons, James Ross Snowden, and others addressed the meeting. The following paragraphs are from the speech of Mr. Snowden—at that time Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and later Superintendent of the United States Mint at Philadelphia :

“I desire to add a few words to what has been so well said by my brethren who have spoken in reference to our deceased friend. My intercourse with Judge Mallery has been of the most cordial and friendly character for a long series of years. Our acquaintance commenced in the Valley of Wyoming, more than thirty-five years ago. That beautiful valley was the home of my mother’s ancestors in the times that tried men’s souls. The remains of some of those ancestors lie in the cemetery at Forty Fort. I have occasionally visited that interesting region, and it was there that our distinguished and lamented friend commenced his useful and eminent career.

“When I first met him there he was in the front rank of the lawyers of Pennsylvania, and the acknowledged leader of the bar of Luzerne and the adjoining counties. Captivated at the first interview by his kind and cordial manners, my respect and admiration for him increased with the years which have since rolled around. I think I may venture the declaration that no citizen, lawyer or judge had so firm a hold upon the affection and confidence of all classes of the people of that country, as had Judge Mallery. I particularly refer to the counties on both branches of the Susquehanna, where he practiced law for many years; and I also include the counties on the Lehigh, and the county of Berks, where he presided as judge of the several courts for a few years previous to his removal to the city of Philadelphia. \* \* \* \*

“Our learned and estimable friend is gone. All that we can now do is to bear our testimony to his great talents and eminent worth; to venerate his memory; and endeavor to emulate his virtues and high attainments.

‘The longest day brings the shades of evening,  
And the longest life the shadows of death.’”

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\* Both of these gentlemen were Past Grand Masters of the Grand Lodge, F. and A. M., of Pennsylvania. See pages 92, 93, and 293, *ante*.

The following resolutions were adopted at the Bar meeting :

*Resolved*, That by the decease of the Hon. Garrick Mallery, the legal profession throughout the State has lost one of its bright and shining ornaments ; society, a noble and patriotic citizen ; the Commonwealth, a wise statesman.

*Resolved*, That we recognize in our deceased brother one who, in early life, distinguished himself as a leading member of the Bar in the northern part of the State ; in more mature life, as a prominent member of the Legislature, with distinguished ability advocating the great system of internal improvements of the Commonwealth by her canals and railroads ; preparing wise laws in relation to the finances of Pennsylvania ; subsequently adorning the Bench in a most important judicial district by his learning and eminent abilities, and afterwards resigning that station and becoming a prominent and leading member of the Philadelphia Bar.

*Resolved*, That in all the stations of life which have been occupied by Mr. Mallery, he has discharged his duties with signal and honorable fidelity to those who entrusted him with business, to the profession, and to the State at large.

*Resolved*, That we believe few members of our profession have been more beloved and venerated by all who knew him than our departed friend and brother, and we can point to no better example for imitation than that exhibited by his long life, in his kind intercourse with his brethren of the Bar.

*Resolved*, That as a tribute of respect to the memory of our departed brother, we will, this afternoon, attend his funeral and wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

*Resolved*, That a committee of three shall be appointed, to whom shall be added the Chairman and Secretary, to present to the family of our deceased friend a copy of the proceedings of this meeting and of the resolutions adopted thereat.

GARRICK MALLERY, like his father, was married three times and had eleven children. He married first, in June, 1811, Sylvina Pierce Butler (born March 5th, 1794 ; died March 28th, 1824), daughter of Gen. Lord Butler, and granddaughter of Col. Zebulon Butler, of Wilkesbarré. He married second, June 30th, 1830, Catharine Julia Hall

(born August 14th, 1804; died July 17th, 1832), daughter of Dr. Henry Hall of Harrisburg, Penn'a, and a descendant of John Harris, the founder of Harrisburg, and of William Maclay, the first United States Senator from Pennsylvania. His third wife, whom he married June 27th, 1838, was Janette Otto, daughter of Dr. John C. Otto of Philadelphia.

PIERCE BUTLER MALLERY, Judge Mallery's eldest son, was a member of the Luzerne Bar, having been admitted to practice January 5th, 1836. He died, unmarried, in 1838, aged twenty-six years.

PRISCILLA LEE MALLERY, second daughter and third child, was born at Wilkesbarré October 6th, 1816. She was married at Philadelphia November 28th, 1836, to William Strong, Esq., of Reading, Penn'a. William Strong was born at Somers, Conn., May 6th, 1808, and was graduated A. B. from Yale College in 1828. Having pursued a course of study in law, he decided to settle in Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the Bar in Berks county in 1832. In 1846, and again in 1848, he was elected a Member of Congress as a Democrat. In 1857 he was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Having served in that office for eleven years, he resigned in 1869 and removed from Reading to Philadelphia, where he resumed the practice of law. In February, 1870, he was appointed by President Grant an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. In 1877 he was a member of the Electoral Commission to decide the Hayes-Tilden Presidential contest. He served on the Supreme Bench until 1880, when, at his request and conformably to law, he was retired. For a number of years he was a lecturer in the Law Department of the Columbian University, Washington, D. C. (in which city he continued to reside after his retirement from the Bench), and also delivered courses of lectures before the students of other institutions. The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by Lafayette College in 1867, and by Yale and Princeton Uni-

versities in 1870. He was for many years President of the American Tract Society, and of the American Sunday School Union.

Mrs. Priscilla L. (Mallery) Strong bore her husband two daughters and one son, and died April 8th, 1844. Judge Strong married, in 1850, his second wife, who was Mrs. Rachel H. (Davis) Bull of Lancaster county, Penn'a. She died in 1886, at Washington, and the Judge died August 19th, 1895, at Minnewaska, Ulster county, N. Y.

CHARLES BRONSON MALLERY, second son and fourth child, was born at Wilkesbarré in 1820. He was educated at Lafayette College, and became a civil engineer. January 6th, 1848, he married Josephine Purdon, of Philadelphia, a daughter of John Purdon, Esq., the author of the well-known "Digest of the Laws of Pennsylvania."

He died in Philadelphia on the 6th of May following.

EDWARD GARRICK MALLERY, third son and fifth child, was born at Wilkesbarré in 1824. He was a student at Lafayette College with his brother Charles, and afterwards studied law and was admitted to the Bar of Luzerne county August 14th, 1843. He was a young man of great ability, and was a graceful writer and a pleasing and popular public speaker. He was the author of the inscription on the monument at Wyoming, commemorating those who fell in the massacre of July 3d, 1778. He was a member of St. John's Lodge No. 233, F. and A. M., Pittston, Penn'a, and its Secretary in 1849. May 27th, 1852, at the age of twenty-eight years, he died in the South, of consumption—the same disease that had carried off both his brothers and a sister.

GARRICK MALLERY, JR., fourth son and sixth child, was born at Wilkesbarré April 23d, 1831, and was the only child of Judge Mallery and his second wife, Catharine J. Hall, who grew to maturity. In 1846, when only a few months past the age of fifteen years, he, with his cousin Thomas Dyer Conyngham of Wilkesbarré, who was under fifteen

years of age, entered Yale College. Both were graduated in 1850 with the degree of A. B. While in college they were members of the *Δ K E* Fraternity.\*

Returning to Philadelphia, Mr. Mallery studied law under the direction of his father, and also attended a course of lectures and examinations in the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania. In 1853 he received from the University the degree of LL. B., and was admitted to the Bar of Philadelphia. The same year he received from Yale the degree of A. M. He practiced his profession and did some editorial and literary work in Philadelphia until the breaking out of the Civil War, when, at the first call of President Lincoln for volunteers, he entered the service as First Lieutenant of an infantry company.

June 4th, 1861, he was mustered into the United States service for three years as Captain of Company "H" in a regiment of infantry known as the "California Regiment," commanded by Col. Edward D. Baker, U. S. Senator from California. Recruiting for this regiment had commenced in Philadelphia in April, 1861, under the direction of Colonel Baker, who had been specially commissioned by President Lincoln. In about six weeks' time 1100 men were enlisted in Philadelphia and neighboring counties, and mustered into service. For some time the regiment was not recognized as being a part of Pennsylvania's quota, but was treated as belonging to the Regular Army, and its returns were made accordingly. Later, however, it was credited to Pennsylvania and was designated as the 71st Regt. Penn'a Volunteers.

February 17th, 1863, Captain Mallery was promoted Lieutenant Colonel of the 117th Regt. (13th Cavalry) Penn'a Vols.

He distinguished himself at Fair Oaks, in the Seven Days' battle, at Winchester, and in the defense of Washington in 1864. He was twice wounded, was taken prisoner and con-

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\* See pages 222 and 224, *ante*.

fined in Libby Prison, and three times was brevetted for gallantry in action. He served as Acting Assistant Adjutant General, Acting Inspector General, and Judge Advocate of a Department. The highest volunteer rank he attained was that of Lieutenant Colonel of Cavalry and Brevet Colonel. During "reconstruction" in Virginia he was Secretary of State, and Adjutant General of the State with local rank of Brigadier General.

After the war, on the reorganization of the Regular Army, Colonel Mallery was commissioned (July 28th, 1866) Captain in the 43d U. S. Infantry, and March 2d, 1867, he was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel. December 15th, 1870, he was assigned to the 1st infantry. Prior to that assignment he had been detailed for duty with the chief signal officer of the army, and he served as executive officer of the Signal Service Bureau till 1876. In that year he was ordered to the command of Fort Rice, Dakota Territory, and while there he found a rude and interesting native picture record which he published in 1877. His investigations into the mythologies and sign language of the Indians, led to his being assigned in 1877 to Major Powell's expedition for the geological and geographical survey of the Rocky Mountain region, for special duty in connection with the ethnology of the North American Indians.

July 1st, 1879, he was placed on the retired list of the army on account of wounds received in the line of duty, and was almost immediately appointed Ethnologist of the Bureau of Ethnology (established in 1874) of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., which position he retained until his death.

Colonel Mallery was the founder and President of the Anthropological Society, and of the Cosmos Club, Washington, and was a Vice President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was considered a leading authority on anthropology and archæology, and by

publication and encouraging research he added much to the knowledge of both subjects. He contributed largely to periodical literature, but his most important works, some of which have been translated, are: "A Calender of the Dakota Nation"—published in 1877, as hereinbefore mentioned; "A Collection of Gestures, Signs, and Signals of the North American Indians," "Pictographs of the North American Indians," and "Picture Writing of the North American Indians."

Colonel Mallery was a member of Columbia Lodge No. 91, F. and A. M., Philadelphia, and was its Worshipful Master in 1855.

April 14th, 1870, he was married at Richmond, Va., to Helen Marian Wyckoff, daughter of the Rev. A. Voorhis Wyckoff of New Brunswick, N. J., whose ancestors were among the early Dutch settlers of New York. Through her mother Mrs. Mallery is a descendant of Col. Richard Townley, who came to this country with Lord Howard, Governor of Virginia from 1684 to 1688.

Colonel Mallery died at his residence in Washington October 24th, 1894, and was buried with military honors in the National Cemetery at Arlington. His wife survives, but there are no children.



## HON. CHARLES MINER.

“At the commencement of the present century there appeared upon the stage of active life in the Valley of Wyoming a young man, who was destined, at a later period, to leave an impress upon its literary and scientific history above all competitors.”

“He possessed a fertile brain, a brilliant imagination, a ready pen, great powers of thought, a thorough knowledge of mankind, and an energy and will which never wavered until age and infirmity had bound the strong man in their chains, and rendered him helpless as the cradled infant.”

The name of that man was CHARLES MINER. He was the son of Capt. Seth Miner of Norwich, Conn., who was a descendant, of the fifth generation, of Lieut. Thomas Miner, or Minor,\* the first of the name to immigrate from Old to New England.

In 1683 Lieutenant Miner obtained from the Hearlds' College, London, a “Miner Pedigree.” The original document was transmitted from sire to son through six generations of the descendants of Lieutenant Miner, and was then, about forty years since, deposited in the custody of the Connecticut Historical Society, at Hartford. There the writer of this recently saw and read the curious and interesting pedigree, which is engrossed upon a strip of parchment, illuminated with the Miner coat of arms and the nine several arms impaled with Miner. The document is well preserved, and reads, in part, as follows :

“AN HERALDICAL ESSAY UPON THE SURNAME OF MINER.”

“It is more praise worthie in noble and excellent things to know something, though little, than in mean and ignoble things to have a

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\* J. Hammond Trumbull, LL. D., of Connecticut, says that Lieutenant Miner and his immediate descendants (all of whom were good penmen) uniformly wrote the name Minor.



E. M. M.



perfitte knowledge. Amongst all those rare ornaments of the mind of man Heraldrie hath had a most eminent place; and hath been held in high esteem, not only at one time and in one climate, but during all times and through those parts of the world where any ray of humanitie and civilitie hath shined: for without it, all would be drowned in the Chaos of disorder. \* \* \* Edward the third going to make warre against the French, took a progresse through Somersett; and coming to \* \* Mendippe hills in Somersett, where lived one HENRY MINER, \* \* who with all carefullness and Loyalltie having convened his domesticall and meniall servants, armed with battle axes, proffered himself and them to his master's service; making up a compleat hundred. Wherefore he had his coat armorial. \* \* This Henry died in the year 1359, leaving behind him Henry, Edward, Thomas, and George, MINERS. Henry married one Henreta Hicks \* \* and had issue William and Henry. William married one Hobbs of Wiltshire, and had issue Thomas and George. \* \* Thomas, 1399, married one Gressleys, \* \* and had issue Lodovick, George, and Mary. Lodovick married Anna Dyer \* \* and had issue Thomas, borne 1436, and after that twins, being twenty-two years after the birth of the said Thomas. \* \* Thomas married Bridget, second daughter of Sir George Hervie *de* St. Martins in *Com.* Middlesex, and died 1480, leaving his son WILLIAM, and daughter Anna Miner, in tutorage to their mother Bridget. \* \* WILLIAM married \* \* and lived to revenge the death of the two young princes murdered in the tower of London, upon their inhuman uncle Richard the 3d. It was said of this William Miner that he was 'Flos Militiæ,' the flower of chevallrie. He left behind him ten sons. \* \* \* William, the eldest son, had issue—Clement and Elizabeth Miners—and was buried at Chew-Magna, the 23 day of February *Anno Domini*, 1585. \* \* Clement succeeded his father in heritage, and married ——— and had issue Clement, Thomas, Elizabeth, and Mary Miners; and departed this life the 31 day of March, 1640, and lyes interred in Chew-Magna in the countie of Somersett. Clement the eldest married Sarah Pope. \* \* THOMAS his brother is now alive at STONING-TOWN, in CARNETICUTE COLLONEY, in New England, *Anno Domini* 1683, and has issue John, Thomas, Clement, Manasseh, Ephraim, and Judah\* Miners, and two daughters Marie and Elizabeth." \* \* \*

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\* Judge Richard A. Wheeler, of Stonington, a careful student of genealogy and history, who possesses a great deal of information relative to Lieut. Thomas Miner and his descendants, has informed the

A marginal note on the original is as follows :

"This coat of the Miners of Chew I attest to be entered at Bath in Somersett by Clarencieux the 4 of K. James the first, which visitation is in custody of me, 1606."

"ALEX : CUNNINGHAME."

Thomas Miner was born in Chew-Magna, England, April 23d, 1608, and came to New England in 1630. April 23d, 1634, he married Grace, eldest child of Walter Palmer (by his first wife), who came to this country in 1629 and located in Charlestown, Mass. From 1636 to 1645 Thomas Miner resided at Hingham, Mass., and then he removed to New London, Conn. In May, 1649, he was appointed by the General Court, in connection with John Winthrop and Samuel Lathrop, a Justice of the Court at New London, "to decide all differences among the inhabitants under the value of forty shillings." He was a Representative in 1650, and was often re-elected.

In 1652 he removed to that part of the Colony called Pawcatuck (now Stonington), where he bought and occupied a tract of land east of and adjoining Wequetequoc Cove, and erected a house thereon. The first organization of a township in what is now Stonington was formed by the Pawcatuck people June 30th, 1658, and Thomas Miner, Walter Palmer, Capt. George Denison, and Capt. John Gallup were four of the eight men who signed the "Articles of Association."

Thomas Miner was one of the commissioners appointed in 1663 "to hear the case depending between Uncas and the inhabitants of New London, respecting lands, and to make

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writer that the name "Judah" appears erroneously in the pedigree. Thomas Miner had no child of that name, but his fifth child was named Joseph, and, without doubt, the engrosser of the pedigree misread the name and set down "Judah."

The writer of this is indebted to Judge Wheeler, and to Mrs. Sidney Miner of New London, Conn., for important data relative to the Miners of early days.

report to the General Court." In 1676 he was a member of the committee appointed to treat with the Pequot, Narragansett, and Mohegan Indians; and in March of that year the Council of War decreed that such soldiers as should go forth under the command of Captains Denison and Avery, Lieutenant Miner, and Ensign Leffingwell, "shall have all such plunder as they shall seize, both of persons, or corn, or other estate." In January, 1677, the Council directed that all captives and plunder taken from the enemy should be first tried and condemned by a court martial, and Lieutenant Miner was appointed a member of the court established for New London county.

From 1653 to 1684 Lieutenant Miner kept a diary, which is now in the possession of one of his descendants. The writer hereof has seen a copy of it (unpublished), and the following are extracts from it:

"This 24th of Aprill 1669 I Thomas Minor am by my accounte sixtie one yeares ould. I was by the Towne and this yeare chosen to be a select man the Townes Tresurer The Townes Recorder The brander of horses by the generale Courte. Recorded the head officer of the Traine band by the same Court one of the ffour that have the charge of the Milishcia of the whole countie and chossen and sworne Commissioner and one to assist in keeping the countie courte."

"3 November 1675. I was ordayned Leeftenant of the dragoonors: and under pay for that service."

"From the 8 of December [1675] to the 8 of ffebruarie I was Im-  
ployed in the Countries service about the Indean warr besides 8 days  
in the sumer hors and man and my white hors Ten days being prest  
for John Gallop."

"1682.—The second moneth is April hath .30. days | the ffirst is  
saterday Samuell at New London. My wife Tooke phisicke. This  
day Captaine Averie was heare | the .6. day the lecter | the .7. day I  
sowed garden. saterday the 8 day | the 10 day a trayneing | sater-  
day the 15. I rode young horse to the Meeting | the .16. day Mrs.  
Noyse was delivered | the .18. day we gelt the 2 horses | the 20 day  
we met at Steephen Richsons | saterday the 22. day we lost 8 lams  
with the storme | saterday 22: | sabath day the 23; I begun my . 74 :

yeare of my age | sabath day the :30th we had 5 children baptized by Mr. Noyse 2 John Gallops 2 of peter Crarie and one Moses palmers."

Lieutenant Miner died at Stonington October 23d, 1690, and his wife Grace died the same month. A long stone of rough granite (which had been selected by Lieutenant Miner from his own fields for his grave) in the burial-ground at Wequetquoc, bears the following inscription: "Here lyeth the body of Lieutenant Thomas Minor, aged 83 years. Departed 1690."

He was the father of eleven children, and Manasseh,\* his

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\* REV. MANASSEH MINER YORK, well known as a school-teacher and minister of the gospel for twenty years in Luzerne and Bradford counties, Penn'a, and Tompkins county, N. Y., was a descendant, of the fifth generation, of "Deacon" Manasseh Miner. He was the eighth child, and only son who grew to maturity, of Amos and Lucretia (Miner) York.

Amos York was a native of Stonington, Conn., but upon his marriage to Lucretia Miner, daughter of Manasseh and Kezia (Geer) Miner of Voluntown, Windham (now New London) county, Conn., and great-granddaughter of "Deacon" Manasseh, he settled in Voluntown. In 1773 he removed with his family to Wyoming, and the next year located upon a tract of land near the mouth of Wyalusing creek, in what is now Bradford county. In February, 1777, he was captured by a band of Indians and taken to Canada, where he was detained a prisoner for nearly a year and a-half. Having been exchanged he returned to his old home in Connecticut, where, hearing of the disastrous battle at Wyoming, and learning nothing of his family, he fell sick of a fever and died nine days before his wife and children, refugees from Wyoming, reached Voluntown.

In 1779 Mrs. York and her children returned to Wyoming, and took up their abode on a tract of 600 acres of land near Wyalusing which had been conveyed to them in December, 1778, by Manasseh Miner, who was one of the original shareholders in the Susquehanna Land Company, and was named as one of the grantees in the Indian deed of July 11th, 1754.

MANASSEH MINER YORK was born at Voluntown, Conn., October 11th, 1768. He was married in the Fall of 1792 to Betsey Arnold, and in 1808, at the age of forty years, began his studies for the Christian ministry under the direction of the Rev. Ard Hoyt. He completed

sixth child (born April 28th, 1647; died August 22d, 1728), was the first male white child born in New London after the settlement of the town. He was a deacon of the church in New London for many years. Clement, second child of Lieut. Thomas and Grace (Palmer) Miner, was born in Hingham, Mass., and baptized March 4th, 1638. In the Autumn of 1662 he married Frances, daughter of Edward Burcham of Lynn, Mass., and widow of Isaac Willey, Jr., of New London, whose death had occurred in the preceding August. Clement died at New London November 8th, 1700. His wife died January 6th, 1673.

The third child of Clement and Frances (Burcham) (Willey) Miner was Clement, born in New London October 6th, 1668; died July 17th, 1747. He had a son Hugh, born April 12th, 1710; married Damaris Champlin in 1731; died in 1753. He was a blacksmith, and was killed by the kick of a horse.

Seth Miner, born in New London in 1742, was the sixth

them under the Rev. Joel T. Benedict of Catskill, N. Y., in September, 1809, when he was licensed to preach the gospel and was ordained a Congregational minister. He was pastor of the Church at Wyalusing from 1809 to 1818; and at Trumansburg, N. Y., from 1818 to 1825, when he returned to Bradford county and labored there until his death at Wysox January 2d, 1830.

At this time he occupied an extensive field, preaching regularly at Towanda, Wysox, Wyalusing, and other stations. "What he endured in the prosecution of his work, we at this day can hardly imagine, and what are the fruits of these labors eternity alone can reveal. His name is still spoken with respect and veneration, and his memory is blessed." In 1790-'91 he was a member of the 1st Company (commanded by Capt. Justus Gaylord), 2d Battalion of Luzerne county, Penn'a Militia.

The minutes of LODGE 61 show that at a regular meeting held April 6th, 1807, "Miner York applied for admission to the Lodge, was elected and initiated." He remained a member until April 15, 1822, when the minutes show that "the Rev. M. Miner York resigned from the Lodge"—having removed to the State of New York.



and youngest child of Hugh and Damaris (Champlin) Miner. He removed to Norwich, New London county, Conn., where, in 1767, he married Anne Charlton (born 1744 ; died 1804), daughter of Richard and Sarah (Grist) Charlton.\* He was by trade a house carpenter, and for a number of years was keeper of the Norwich jail, which stood near his house. During the Revolutionary War he performed several tours of military duty, his first being in the Spring of 1776, when he was Orderly to Capt. (afterwards Brig. Gen'l) Jedidiah Huntington at Dorchester Heights during the siege of Boston. He died at Doylestown, Penn'a, January 15th, 1822.

CHARLES MINER, the youngest of the four children of Seth and Anna (Charlton) Miner, was born February 1st, 1780, "under the shadow of Meeting-house hill," Norwich, where he passed the early years of his life. His education, which was obtained at "the Lathrop school on the Plain," was that afforded to every boy by the common schools of New England—the mere rudiments of learning. His school-days ended when he was seventeen years old, and then he went to New London and served two years as an apprentice in the office of *The Connecticut Gazette and Commercial Intelligencer*, published by Col. Samuel Green, who was one of a long line of New London printers named Green, descended from Timothy Green of Cambridge, Mass., who came to New London about 1714.

In February, 1799, young Miner came to Pennsylvania to take charge of certain lands, held by his father under a Connecticut title, in what is now Jessup township, Susquehanna

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\* RICHARD CHARLTON, born in England about 1715 ; removed to Norwich, Conn., before 1741 ; married in 1742 Sarah, daughter of Thomas and Ann (Birchard) Grist, and had six children. In 1756 he prefaced his will with the declaration that he was "about being bound to a voige to sea." This was probably a reference to the then contemplated Havana expedition, as it is recorded that he was blown up in a vessel during the rejoicings at the capture of Havana in 1757.

county, but then a part of Luzerne county, and called by the Connecticut landholders "Usher" township. So far as is known, the section of country now comprehended in Susquehanna county had not, until 1787, a civilized inhabitant. In the Autumn of that year there were three families living at Great Bend on the Susquehanna river. In 1798 there was established a "post," once a fortnight, between Wilkesbarré and Great Bend.

Mr. Miner first worked in a sugar-camp, in what is now Lathrop township, for a man named Sprague; "made sugar with him on shares, took a horse-load of it to Tunkhannock, peddled it out—a pound of sugar for a pound of pork,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  pounds for one bushel of wheat, 5 pounds for one bushel of corn; saw the Susquehanna, got a grist ground, and then took the bridle-path to Mr. Parke's, and thence fifteen miles to the forks of the Wyalusing [in Usher]." It was then April, and Mr. Miner began clearing up his land. First he cleared off a lot of four acres, and sowed it with wheat. Then, while waiting for his wheat to grow and ripen, he built upon another lot a bark cabin, and, with the assistance of John Chase, who had come with him, began chopping trees in the forest that covered what is now the most beautiful and populous part of Susquehanna county. But, being unaccustomed to the work, he made slow progress. After a while he had the misfortune to cut his foot. When he got well, his wheat was ready to be harvested; but, just as soon as it had been cradled and stacked, some bears came along and destroyed it. After this catastrophe his taste for farming subsided, and he began to think that he had mistaken his calling.

The following paragraphs, referring to his life at that period, are from the original draft (in the possession of the writer of this) of a "letter of reminiscences" written by Mr. Miner, and read at a "Pioneer Festival" held at Montrose, Susquehanna county, in June, 1858:

"Mr. Brownson guided us to Lot No. 39 in Usher, where I commenced my improvement. A hill descending gently to the south for half a mile—a spring gushing from its side, running through groves of sugar-maple, beech, cherry and white-wood—the swales now green with the springing grass. We covered our cabin with bark, made a bed of hemlock boughs, built a fire against a huge log in front, which was open, and here took up our quarters for the Summer. This, if my memory is correct, was about two miles west of where Montrose was afterwards located.

"That Summer population poured in rapidly, under the auspices of Col. Ezekiel Hyde\* our Yankee leader. From Wilson's down the east branch of the Wyalusing were Maine, Lathrop, Whipple, Smith, Griffis, Tupper, Pickett, Beaumont. On the middle branch, at the great salt lick, the Birchards. On the north branch, Canfield and Brister. It was a time — of suffering? No! of pleasurable excitement. Hope and health gilded the scene. Our Sunday home we made at Mr. Whipple's, whose residence was a mile south of us. He was a capital hunter. \* \* \* Not an instance of dishonesty or unkindness do I remember.

\* EZEKIEL HYDE was born at Norwich, New London county, Conn., April 16th, 1771, the second son of Ezekiel and Rachel (Tracy) Hyde of Norwich West Farms, now Franklin, Conn. He was a lawyer by profession, and through his connection, for a time, with the Connecticut Militia, acquired the title of "Colonel."

About the year 1796 he became very active in the affairs of the "Connecticut Delaware First Company," and soon possessed the unbounded confidence of the shareholders. In 1797 he became Superintendent of Surveys of their lands in Pennsylvania; and in 1799 he headed a considerable company of Connecticut settlers who established themselves at Rindan, now Rush township, Susquehanna county, Penn'a.

In 1801 or '2 Colonel Hyde removed to Wilkesbarré. From 1803 to 1805 he was a member of the Board of Luzerne County Commissioners, and served as clerk of the Board in 1803. For some months in 1803-'4 he was Deputy Recorder of Deeds of Luzerne county. July 1st, 1804, he was appointed Post Master of Wilkesbarré, which office he held until his death, and was succeeded by Jonathan Hancock.

Colonel Hyde was a member of Somerset Lodge No. 34, F. and A. M., Norwich, Conn., having been initiated therein February 17th, 1796. He died at Wilkesbarré February 10th, 1805, unmarried, and was buried with Masonic ceremonies two days later. (See page 38, *ante*.)

"Grain was scarce, mills distant. A maple stump was burned hollow to make a mortar; early corn was pounded, the good Mrs. Whipple stewed pumpkins, and of the mixture made excellent bread. The rifle of Mr. Whipple furnished abundance of venison, occasionally relished by a young bear. Deer were plenty; a few elk remained.

\* \* I used to run over by the lot lines from Usher to the settlement of my good friends the Birchards, in Ruby, and spend a day of pleasure with them. It was at the deer-lick, from their door, I shot my first buck.

"Returning to Norwich, in the Fall I accompanied Mr. John Reynolds to Long Island; became acquainted with Capt. Bartlet Hinds\* and his intelligent family. They, in 1800, removed and made the first settlement at what is now Montrose. The captain, a gallant soldier in the Revolutionary War, had been left a widower with a charming little daughter. He had married a widow lady, intelligent and of remarkably pleasing manners—Mrs. Post, with two active boys, who are amply able to speak for themselves."

In the Summer of 1800 Charles Miner came to Wilkesbarré, where his elder brother Asher lived, and with whom he made his home. In the Fall he began to teach school in a small log house on the hill (in later years called Hibler's) near where the Vulcan Iron Works are now located, about a mile and a-half below the Public Square. He carried with him each day his dinner in a basket, and his copy of "Homer" under his arm, and at noon he spent a little time over the one and much time with the other. Speaking many years afterwards of his first year at Wilkesbarré Mr. Miner said: "An excellent friend—Ebenezer Bowman,

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\* "In 1800 Capt. Bartlet Hinds, originally from Boston, came to Montrose as agent of ex-Governor Huntington of Connecticut, under the title of that State. He had in his company his step-son, Isaac Post, then sixteen years old, and seven other men. Colonel Pickering convincing Captain Hinds of the validity of the Pennsylvania title, he was the first in that locality to yield to its claims. This brought upon him the indignation of others, and he was twice mobbed in consequence.

"Isaac Post had the first framed house in Montrose, and was the first postmaster of the town—in 1808."

Esq.—opened his library freely to my use. That year I learned more from books than in the preceding twenty years of my life. A taste for literature was awakened and improved.”

From 1797 to 1800 there was published at Wilkesbarré a weekly newspaper named *The Wilkesbarré Gazette*. It was owned by Thomas Wright,\* a large landed proprietor

\* THOMAS WRIGHT was born in county Down, Ireland, in 1748, and immigrated to America about 1763 with his brothers Joseph and William. He settled in Doylestown, Penn'a, where he married Mary Dyer, and about 1785 removed to Wilkesbarré. He located his home about two miles north-east of the village, and later he built a mill there. The settlement became known as Wrightsville, but many years later the name of the place was changed to Miner's Mills. Thomas Wright died at Wrightsville March 25th, 1820. He was the father of one daughter—Mary, the wife of Asher Miner—and two sons, Joseph and Josiah, all born in Berks county, Penn'a.

Joseph Wright was made a Mason in LODGE 61 December 21st, 1801, and was Secretary of the Lodge in 1803 and 1804. He was for a number of years, about 1814, a Justice of the Peace in Wilkesbarré. Josiah Wright was initiated into LODGE 61 July 22d, 1799. He was a remarkable mathematician, and a fine penman, and for some time followed the business of Scrivener and Conveyancer in Wilkesbarré. In 1820 his office was on Northampton street.

William Wright, the youngest brother of Thomas Wright, was a soldier in the Revolutionary army, and after the war married Sarah Ann Osborne, of Philadelphia, and settled in Wilkesbarré, where he taught school. He lived at the north-west corner of Main and Union streets. He had four sons and five daughters. The eldest son was Thomas Wright, who was commissioned Ensign in the U. S. Army April 9th, 1812. Ultimately he became Paymaster, with the rank of Major. He was made a Mason in LODGE 61 May 2d, 1814. He died November 9th, 1834.

Benjamin Drake Wright, born in Wilkesbarré January 23d, 1799, was the third son of Thomas and Sarah A. (Osborne) Wright. He was admitted to the Bar of Luzerne county April 7th, 1820, and was initiated into LODGE 61 the 21st of the same month. About five years later he removed to Florida, where he held various important offices

and merchant in Luzerne county, and was published by his second son, Josiah. Asher Miner married the only daughter of Thomas Wright, and in December, 1800, purchased from his father-in-law the *Gazette*, and established in its stead *The Luzerne County Federalist*. The first number of the new paper was issued Monday, January 5th, 1801, and was a single sheet of very moderate dimensions. In October following the word "*County*" was dropped from the name.

It was in the *Federalist* that the first literary efforts of Charles Miner were published. Speaking of these "first efforts" in later years he said: "My first attempt at writing was in my brother's paper. He published my essay with a good deal of distrust; but I well remember the pride and satisfaction excited by the article being promptly copied by *The United States Gazette* of Philadelphia."

Having taught school six months, or two terms, Mr.

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and finally became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State. He was married in 1826, and died April 28th, 1875.

Joseph J. B. Wright, born in Wilkesbarré April 27th, 1800, was the fourth son of Thomas and Sarah A. Wright. He was for many years a surgeon of ability and distinction in the U. S. Army; was brevetted Brigadier General March 13th, 1865, and retired from active service December 31st, 1876. He died at Carlisle, Penn'a, May 14th, 1878. His eldest son, Thomas Jefferson Wright, was graduated from West Point in 1854, and served with much credit as an officer in the army until his death in 1857; and his second son, Joseph Payson Wright, is now Assistant Surgeon General, U. S. A., with the rank of Colonel.

Susan, the eldest child of William and Sarah A. Wright, was married January 23d, 1799, to Benjamin Drake, a blacksmith and merchant in Wilkesbarré from 1782 to 1857. She died in 1813, and March 2d, 1817, he married Nancy S. Ely, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Ely, originally of Montgomery county, Penn'a.

Mary, another daughter of William and Sarah A. Wright, was the second wife of Jonathan Hancock, to whom she was married February 22d, 1814. (See sketch of Judge David Scott, *post*, for further mention of Jonathan Hancock).

Miner determined to devote the whole of his time and attention to journalism, and began to assist his brother in editing and publishing the *Federalist*. In a short time he became a partner in the business, and May 3d, 1802, the paper appeared "printed by A. and C. Miner, Editors and Proprietors." The partnership was dissolved in May, 1804, Charles becoming sole proprietor of the establishment, and changing the name of the paper to *The Luzerne Federalist and Susquehannah Intelligencer*.

In May, 1806, Mr. Miner was elected a member of the first Borough Council of Wilkesbarré. He was one of the incorporators of the Wilkesbarré Academy in 1807, and served one year as a member of the original Board of Trustees. In October, 1807, he was elected, with Nathan Beach, to represent Luzerne county in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives. In 1808 he and Benjamin Dorrance were the Representatives from Luzerne—the Assembly then convening at Lancaster; and again in 1812 he served with Mr. Dorrance, the Legislature meeting at Harrisburg.

When Mr. Miner was first elected to the Legislature he announced that the columns of his newspaper (then the only one in the county) were free to his opponents to "taunt my [his] faults with such full license as truth and malice have power to utter." In the Legislature he early became a champion of the rights and liberties of the people. He was a zealous advocate for American manufactures, and introduced resolutions with a view to promote them. He also introduced the first resolution to exclude from circulation, in Pennsylvania, bank notes of a small denomination from other States, which imposed so heavy a tax on the poorer classes of the community.\*

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\* In July, 1857, Mr. Miner wrote to his friend Eli K. Price in reference to this matter, as follows: "It is long since the subject of banks, and their bills, as a medium of exchange, engaged my attention. In 1808, being then honored with a seat in the Legislature from Luzerne,

Vaccination was then in its infancy. Beyond the limits of Philadelphia little effort had been made in Pennsylvania to extend its blessings. Mr. Miner thought that by making the subject a matter of legislative notice, public attention throughout the State might be attracted to it, with beneficial results. In pursuance of a resolution offered by him a committee was appointed to investigate the subject. They collected numerous interesting facts, many of which were new even to the medical profession, and these they embodied in a report. Besides being incorporated in the journal of the Legislature, the report was printed and extensively circulated throughout the Commonwealth, producing salutary effects.

Mr. Miner advocated the encouragement of wool growing, he being at the time attired in a suit of homespun. He boldly supported, and it may be said almost originated, that scheme for internal improvement which, at a later period, through the instrumentality of George Denison, Garrick Mallery, and David Scott, terminated in the building of the North Branch Canal. He was the author of, and introduced, a bill entitled "An Act to Promote the Comfort of the Poor," which, becoming a law, exempted "from levy or sale on any execution, or other legal process, which may be issued against any debtor for debts (rent excepted) the following articles owned by, or in possession of, such debtor :

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I introduced a proposition to prohibit the circulation of bills less in amount than \$5. The report made by me, as chairman of the committee to whom the resolution was referred, I yet look upon with pleasure, though not perfect, yet as embracing the main and strongest reasons for the measure. It is too long, or I would quote it here.

"Afterwards, for several years, a member of the Board of Directors of the Philadelphia Branch Bank in Wilkesbarrè, the subject became more familiar. Recently—that is within ten or twelve years—the influx of small bills from distant banks having become a nuisance, I have endeavored (so far wholly in vain) through the press to awaken public attention to the injurious enormity."



household utensils not exceeding in value \$15, the necessary tools of a tradesman not exceeding in value \$20, all wearing apparel, two beds and the necessary bedding, one cow, and a spinning-wheel." This was the first "exemption law" on the statute books of Pennsylvania.

Forseeing the growth of the coal trade at a very early day, Mr. Miner advocated the improvement of the descending navigation of the Susquehanna and Lehigh rivers, predicting the connection of their waters by a railroad long before such roads were generally known or thought of. In fact, there was not then a railway in existence—save the "tram-roads" in and about the mines of Newcastle, England—and to those who understood this, how much like the merest vagaries of the imagination must Mr. Miner's confident hopes have seemed. And yet he lived to see them realized!

While Mr. Miner was a member of the Legislature the Hon. John Sergeant\* was a Representative from Philadel-

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\* JOHN SERGEANT was born in Philadelphia December 5th, 1779, the son of Jonathan Dickinson Sergeant, who was a grandson of Jonathan Dickinson, the first President of Princeton College. Jonathan D. Sergeant was Attorney General of Pennsylvania from 1777 to 1780, and was one of the counsel for the State in the controversy with Connecticut in 1782 relative to Wyoming land titles.

John Sergeant was graduated from Princeton in 1795; studied law with Jared Ingersoll, and was admitted to the Bar of Philadelphia in 1799. He was a member of the State Legislature in 1808-'10; and a Representative in Congress in 1815-'23, 1827-'9, and 1837-'42. He declined the mission to England in 1841. He was for a long time at the head of the Whig party in this State, and was the Pennsylvanian honored before all others by the men of his party—*clarum et venerabile nomen*. In 1832 he was the Whig candidate for Vice President, on the ticket with Henry Clay.

He was one of the first lawyers of his day, and certainly, if equalled, not surpassed by any of his contemporaries as an eloquent and effective advocate. His character was above reproach, and he was regarded with pride and affection by his constituents in Philadelphia, who generally spoke of him as "Our John Sergeant." He died in Philadelphia November 25th, 1852.

phia, and a friendship was there begun that lasted as long as both lived.

From 1806 to 1809 or '10 Mr. Miner was a member of the military company known as the "Wyoming Blues," and in 1808 was elected First Lieutenant of the company. In 1810 he assisted in taking the census of Luzerne county. At that time, also, he had charge of the carrying of the United States mails between Wilkesbarré and Northumberland, Tunkhannock, and other towns intermediate and more distant, under a contract with the Government.

May 12th, 1809, Mr. Miner transferred the *Federalist* to Messrs. Sidney Tracy and Steuben Butler of Wilkesbarré, who had been apprentices in the office. In September, 1810, Mr. Tracy retired from the business, and Mr. Miner resumed the editorial chair. In January, 1811, Messrs. Miner and Butler changed the name of the paper to *The Gleaner, and Luzerne Advertiser*, with the motto "Intelligence is the Life of Liberty." A few months later the name was cut down to two words—*The Gleaner*. January 29th, 1813, the partnership of Miner and Butler was dissolved, and Mr. Miner continued the business alone. On the night of March 10th, 1813, the *Gleaner* office was destroyed by fire, and the types and presses were injured and destroyed to such an extent as to prevent the issuing of the paper until April 16th.

The editor of the *Susquehanna Democrat* in referring to the fire said (Wilkesbarré, March, 12th, 1813):

"Mr. Miner's loss is very heavy, and it is hoped that a generous public will not be backward in affording aid to an industrious man, by making him some remuneration. \* \* \* We are requested to state to the patrons of the *Gleaner* that an immediate discharge of all arrearages is now become absolutely necessary, that Mr. Miner may be enabled to renew his materials and re-commence the publication of his paper."

In an early number of the *Gleaner* appeared the first of a series of weekly essays from the pen of Mr. Miner, entitled

“From the Desk of Poor Robert the Scribe.” These essays became very popular. They were filled with good sense, combining amusement with instruction; they were read with pleasure at nearly every fireside in the country; were many times reprinted in other papers, and, at a later day, some of them could be found in school-books as lessons of wisdom not to be put aside or forgotten. Extracts from them have appeared in Bartlett’s and various other dictionaries of “Familiar Quotations.” The authorship of the first essay, “Who’ll Turn Grindstone?” was for a long time ascribed to Benjamin Franklin. The essay represents a boy persuaded by flattering words to turn a grindstone for a man who wished to grind an axe; and who, when it was done, sent the boy off without praise or reward, but with a reprimand for playing truant. The writer moralizes upon incidents in real life, and closes each thought with the expression, “Thinks I, that man has an axe to grind!” Thus:—“When I see a merchant overpolite to his customers, begging them to taste a little brandy and throwing half his goods on the counter—thinks I, that man has an axe to grind.” The use of this expression is world-wide, but of its origin very few have any knowledge.

Referring, many years later, to the publication of these essays, Mr. Miner said: “They made me many friends; among the rest Dennie, the pioneer of American literature, complimented me by a friendly note, and a volume of his *Portfolio*.”

In July, 1815, the essays were collected and published in book form by Asher Miner, at Doylestown. The book comprises thirty-two essays and a poem, is entitled “Essays from the Desk of Poor Robert the Scribe, Containing Lessons in Manners, Morals, and Domestic Economy,” and contains 120 pages, size 4 x 7 inches. The book is now scarce, and the writer of this had a good deal of difficulty in finding a copy to examine. Following are some extracts from it:

“There are some precepts, very proper to be given in domestic economy, which the writers of your quarto and your folio volumes think below their notice. The preacher conceives them beneath the dignity of the sacred desk, and they must be untaught unless some humble, plodding wight, like ‘Poor Robert the Scribe,’ shall take them into his special consideration.”

“If you would kill game, it is true you must shoot; but then you must *aim*, and hold *steady*, to boot.”

“I’m out of all patience with these ‘by and by’ folks. One hour of the present tense is worth a week in the future.”

“A single stroke of an axe is of little consequence; yet, by the continual application of that small power, properly directed, what amazing effects are produced! The sturdy oak and lofty pine do not singly own its influence, but whole forests fall before it, and the wilderness becomes a garden.”

“Of all cheap things that in the end prove dear, razors and school-masters are the most abominable. One will mangle your face—the other will mangle the education and morals of your children.”

“Should I ever see a Nation, instead of cherishing the resources within its power, intent on plunging the country into a war—useless as to any probable result, and with a Nation that like a bee is a valuable friend but a dangerous enemy—could I get an introduction at Court, I would certainly whisper in the ear of the chief: ‘Reflect, sir, before you proceed, for there is a great chance that \* \* you may, instead of getting a good feast, come groaning back smarting with the sting of disgrace and disappointment.’”

“Dote not then, maiden, on thy charms,  
But wake thy soul to Death’s alarms;  
Nor pride, nor beauty, from the grave  
That form, that cheek, that eye can save!”

Mr. Miner also wrote and published in the *Gleaner* in 1814-'15 a series of articles entitled “The Cogitations of My Uncle John.” The first of these “Cogitations” was printed January 7th, 1814, and began as follows:

“‘He that will not stoop for a pin,  
Shall be made to stoop for a meaner thing.’—*Old Saying.*”

“This distich is something like the girls of Thornville, ‘*homely, but sensible.*’ The importance of trifles to our happiness and prosperity, surely is not duly appreciated. A drop of water is but a trifle, yet the Ocean is formed of drops. A moment is but a trifle, yet our lives are made up of moments. A cent is but a trifle, and yet nothing is truer than that the whole wealth of the richest he in Thornville is made up of such trifles.”

The following *editorial note* preceded the “Cogitation”:

“The following queer, odd, singular communication we have read over and over, and hardly know whether to admit or reject it. The old fellow, if he has any sense, has a comical way of showing it. The drift of his piece we like well enough, but if he writes again we wish he would polish a little more. \* \* Who are you, Uncle John?”

The following poem by “Uncle John” was printed in the *Gleaner* of June 10th, 1814:

“UNCLE JOHN IN LOVE.”

“Lovely Molly, didst thou know  
My throbbing bosom’s anguish,  
Thou could’st not cruelly say No !  
Thou could’st not let me languish.

Oft with lovely maids I’ve met—  
With lovely maidens parted ;  
And easy could their charms forget,  
Nor thought them marble hearted.

When first I saw thy pretty face,  
I could not tell what ail’d me ;  
You spoke with such bewitching grace,  
My tongue to answer failed me.

But when on me you deign’d to smile,  
What passion filled my bosom !  
Those charms did my poor heart beguile—  
*I’d rather die than lose ’em.*”

In 1815 Capt. Abraham Bradley (father of Abraham Bradley, Jr., then First Assistant Post Master General of the United States, but who had been a lawyer in Wilkesbarré and an Associate Judge of the Courts of Luzerne county) wrote from Washington to his old friend Judge Jesse Fell :

“The editor of the *Gleaner* has acquired the highest reputation among all ranks of people and served his country and the cause he has espoused, at least equal to any editor in the United States. The humor and pleasantry with which he fills his columns, serve more to the promotion of good morals than the most powerful arguments of the superb genius. And when he touches upon politics, under the signature of ‘Uncle John,’ the humor and sarcasm are almost irresistible. His productions are copied into most of the papers from Maine to Ohio, and some of those to the South. Even the editor of the *National Intelligencer* cannot withhold, with all his Democratic austerity, from republishing some pieces which have no acrimony against his beloved system of Democracy. Every one is charmed.”

Mr. Miner also printed in the *Gleaner* many original articles upon anthracite coal, the importance of which was just beginning to dawn upon the minds of the people of the Wyoming Valley. It was the object of Mr. Miner to extend that interest awakened here, to enlighten the minds of those elsewhere who would not believe, and to disseminate the theory that anthracite would burn as readily as bituminous coal. He hoped to see some day mines opened and their treasures spread throughout the land; and he hoped to see the Valley of Wyoming—then little more than a wilderness—blossom as a rose, and Wilkesbarré—then a mere inland village—alive with the busy hum of industry and filled with dusky workmen, the mart of trade, connected with cities, and built up with noble mansions, all the fruit of her own underground wealth. In a long editorial from his pen in the *Gleaner* of November 19th, 1813, under the head of “State Policy,” Mr. Miner said:

“The coal of Wyoming has already become an article of considerable traffic with the lower counties of Pennsylvania. Numerous beds have been opened, and it is ascertained beyond all doubt that the Valley of Wyoming contains enough coal for ages to come. Seven years ago our coal was thought of little value. It was then supposed that it could not be burned in a common grate. Our smiths used it, and for their use alone did we suppose it serviceable. About six years ago

one of our most public-spirited citizens [Judge Jesse Fell] made the experiment of using it in a grate, and succeeded to his most sanguine expectations.\*

In the *Gleaner* of January 7th, 1814, there was an editorial two and a-half columns in length, headed "Navigation of the Lehigh," in which Mr. Miner advocated the merits of Wyoming coal as well as the improvement of the Lehigh river. With reference to the latter he wrote: "*I say with great confidence, this is the course pointed out by Nature for the connection between the Susquehanna and the Delaware.*" Time and experience have verified his judgment. He also said:

"Our public improvements must grow with our growth and strengthen with our strength. We cannot expect in this young country, having so many points to improve, to equal the old and more populous countries of Europe. I appeal to the judicious men who have witnessed the failure of our grandest plans, if they have not miscarried because they were disproportionate to the necessity and the ability of the country. \* \* \* \* I hope our grand-children may live to see a complete railway from this place to the Lehigh, and a canal from thence to Philadelphia.†

Determined, however, not to be a theorist only, but to carry out in practice what he had taught others through the columns of his paper, he, in December, 1813, in company with Jacob Cist, John W. Robinson, and Stephen Tuttle, of Wilkesbarré, leased from the Lehigh Coal Mine Company their Mauch Chunk mine for a term of ten years, "with the

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\* See page 265, *ante*.

† Mr. Miner wrote, and published in *The Village Record*, West Chester, Penn'a, August 11th, 1830, the following: "Among the suggestions then (1814) made was one which I mean, before long, to bring more conspicuously to public view, and claim some credit for, viz.: That the proper channel of communication from Wyoming Valley to Philadelphia would be by a railroad to the Lehigh, thence down that stream by a canal. I did not then expect to live to see forty-six miles of the canal on the Lehigh finished, and the rest with so fair a prospect of completion."

right of cutting lumber on the lands for building boats ; the whole consideration for this lease being the annual introduction into market of 10,000 bushels of coal, *for the benefit of the lessees.*" Stewart Pearce, in his "Annals of Luzerne County," says :

"The pens of Charles Miner and Jacob Cist were now busily employed in giving information on the use and value of anthracite coal. The newspapers of that day published in New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore bear ample testimony to the ability with which the subject was commended to the public. Mr. Cist sent specimens of Wyoming coal to all the large cities in the Union, to England, to France, to Germany, and even to Russia."

August 9th, 1814, four ark-loads of coal were despatched from the landing at Mauch Chunk. The fleet moved off with the rapid current, but in fifteen minutes brought up on a reef called "Red Rocks," half a mile below. Only one ark got through, and in six days it reached Philadelphia with its 24 tons of coal, which had by that time cost \$14 a ton. "But," says Mr. Miner, "we had the greater difficulty to overcome of inducing the public to use our coal when brought to their doors. We published hand-bills, in English and German, stating the mode of burning the coal, either in grates, in smith's forges, or in stoves. Together we went to several houses in the city, and prevailed on the masters to allow us to kindle fires of anthracite in their grates, erected to burn Liverpool coal. We attended at blacksmiths' shops, and prevailed upon some to alter the tewel iron, so that they might burn Lehigh coal ; and we were sometimes obliged to bribe the journeymen to try the experiment fairly, so averse were they to learn the use of a new sort of fuel."

This enterprise of Messrs. Miner, Cist & Co. was soon abandoned.

In May, 1813, Mr. Miner purchased of Job Barton and Benjamin Drake a lot of land in the borough of Wilkesbarré, located at what is now the north-east corner of Union



and Franklin streets, and upon a portion of the lot he erected in 1813-'14 the large frame dwelling-house which stood there until it was torn down in the Spring of 1887. At that early period Franklin street ended at Union. North of Union was "Green Lane"—a favorite play-ground for the young people of those days. For a short time before, and during, the erection of his house, Mr. Miner and his family resided at the north-east corner of Union and Bank (now River) streets; and prior to that at the corner of Franklin and Market. In December, 1814, they moved into their new home, which they occupied until they left Wilkesbarré in July, 1817, when Mr. Miner sold it to Judge Burnside. The *Gleaner* office was located in this house from December, 1814, to June, 1816, when it was removed to a building facing the north side of the Public Square, one or two doors from West Market street.

In September, 1815, Mr. Miner opened a "Land Office" for the purchase and sale of real estate. He carried on the business for nine months, and then disposed of it to Charles Catlin & Co.

That Mr. Miner's reputation as an able thinker and writer was not confined to his own town and county, is evidenced by an invitation from Thomas T. Stiles to him to become editor and part owner of *The True American* newspaper, published in Philadelphia. A satisfactory agreement having been entered into by the two, Mr. Miner went to Philadelphia in June, 1816, first having disposed of the *Gleaner* establishment to Mr. Isaac A. Chapman. He was the author of the first history of Wyoming, written in 1818 and published in 1830. In announcing Mr. Miner's retirement from the *Gleaner* and his departure from Wilkesbarré, Mr. Chapman said in the *Gleaner* of June 21st, 1816:

"The former editor of the *Gleaner* has bid adieu to his beloved Valley of Wyoming—to a large circle of friends long endeared to him by the tenderest ties of Society—and goes to seek new friends and new

labors in the busy walks of the metropolis. But he leaves behind him those who will never forget the share he has contributed to the happiness of our social circle ; and he leaves to me the task of discharging those duties as an editor which he has so long and so ably performed."

\* \* \*

During his connection with the *True American* Mr. Miner published a series of popular articles entitled "Lectures of Father Paul."

Early in February, 1817, on account of a long and severe illness, he severed his connection with the paper and returned to his family at Wilkesbarré. Soon thereafter he was offered the position of assistant editor of *The United States Gazette*, Philadelphia, but having decided to remove to West Chester, Chester county, Penn'a, he declined the offer. In July, 1817, he purchased of Col. Dennis Whelen *The Chester and Delaware Federalist*, West Chester, and removing his family to that village entered upon his editorial duties August 1st. In the issue of August 13th appeared his salutatory, in which were these words: "My principles, although somewhat old fashioned, and not the most popular, I am proud to avow. I am a Federal Republican!"

The paper continued to be published under the name of the *Federalist* until January 17th, 1818, when it was changed to *The Village Record*. It soon became as popular for its good taste, and the delicacy of its humor, as the *Gleaner* had been aforesaid. "Poor Robert" here wrote under the *nom de plume* of "John Harwood." "The young Yankee printer, ridiculed by the Democracy of Chester county as a 'Yankee tin pedler,' won his way to the esteem and confidence of the plain and practical Quakers, then, as now, powerful and influential in that old county." He was beloved while he lived among them, with an unusual affection, only less, if possible, than that kindly regard in which he was held by the people of Wyoming. "He was a popular man with young people, his kindly smile of recognition be-

ing long remembered, and the pure sentiments disseminated through the columns of his paper had a salutary effect in elevating the moral and intellectual tone of its readers."

The late William P. Townsend, of West Chester, wrote some years ago to the author of this: "*The Village Record* was published for many years in a small frame building on High street near Gay. The personal appearance of Charles Miner in this office is well remembered, especially on publication days, when with a short apron of green baize or flannel he took an active part in issuing the *Record*—his kindly countenance and manners leaving a pleasant impression on the memory that more than half a century has not effaced. He was a genial and kind hearted man, very fond and considerate of the young.

"His pleasant smile and friendly recognition of the writer, then a mere boy, is well remembered; and when to this was added upon one occasion the present of his valuable book 'Poor Robert the Scribe,' it was an aid, and acted as an incentive, in endeavoring to acquire habits of industry and usefulness. He was much interested in the young people of the place generally, and upon one occasion he gave notice through his paper of having books to lend. Going one day into the shop of a hatter he found the young man in attendance busily engaged reading history from a volume lying open on the counter while his iron was heating. This was publicly noticed and commended as making good use of spare time.

"At one time [about 1827] he owned and occupied what has since been known as 'the Dallet farm'—about one-half mile south of West Chester—which he called 'Spring Grove,' and which was a favorite resort for the young people of West Chester while the family continued to reside there."

In 1820 Mr. Miner was the Federal candidate for Representative in Congress from the Chester and Montgomery district. His opponent was Dr. William Darlington, a Dem-

ocrat and the sitting Representative, who was elected by a majority of only 479 votes in a total of nearly 12,000. In 1824 Mr. Miner was elected to Congress from the district composed of Chester, Delaware, and Lancaster counties, as the colleague of James Buchanan—then a high-toned Federalist, later the very pink of Democracy. He was re-elected in 1826 for a second term, and served until the first inauguration of President Jackson.

Mr. Miner was the friend and associate of nearly all the great men of the day. Intelligent and social, he was attractive, and the ease and brilliancy with which he expressed his thoughts on paper made him useful in advancing the doctrines of his party, and in furthering the objects of the leaders who held the reins of power. A warm friend of internal improvements and of home industries, he became attached to Henry Clay, the great advocate of our American system, and at that time Secretary of State of the United States. Mr. Clay, recognizing at once the abilities and usefulness of the member from Pennsylvania, made him his friend personally, as he knew him to be politically, and looked to him, more than to any other member of the House, to carry out his views upon the subjects of internal improvement, the tariff, and a United States bank.

Mr. Miner's intercourse with Daniel Webster, then in the Senate and almost at the zenith of his fame as an orator and statesman, was familiar and pleasant. When circumstances induced a coolness between the eminent Kentuckian and the "Defender of the Constitution," the sympathies of Mr. Miner, as a Yankee, went out warmly toward his brother Yankee, who years afterwards sent him his portrait inscribed: "To my highly valued friend, the Hon. Charles Miner. Dan'l Webster."

Mr. Miner and John Quincy Adams were very intimate friends, Mr. Adams occupying the Presidential chair during the principal portion of the period that the former served in

Congress; and, to use Mr. Miner's own words, "DeWitt Clinton—the great statesman, for so many years Governor of New York—was pleased to honor me [him] with his friendship." In later years the Hon. Edward Everett was his friend and correspondent, as was also the historian George Bancroft, who upon one occasion was his guest at "Retreat."

Mr. Miner's own party was not alone in his praise. A Wilkesbarré gentleman visiting in 1850 former President Tyler (who had been a Senator while Mr. Miner was a Representative in Congress), was asked by Mr. Tyler as to the health and circumstances of his old friend, whom he described as being "the most able man he (Tyler) had ever met with from Pennsylvania."

While a Member of Congress "he neither drank the wine of indulgence nor ate the bread of idleness," as so many Congressmen of modern days are accustomed to do. Like his friend John Sergeant, in both the State and the National Legislature, Charles Miner was always found advocating measures of humanity and public good. May 22d, 1828, the Chamber of Commerce of Philadelphia passed resolutions tendering "the most cordial thanks of the Chamber to the Hons. John Sergeant, J. B. Sutherland, and D. H. Miller, Representatives of the city and county of Philadelphia, and the Hon. Charles Miner from Chester county, for their active, persevering, and efficient services as Members of the House of Representatives in procuring from Congress an appropriation for the construction of the great national work, the breakwater, at the mouth of Delaware Bay." Mr. Miner had been the only Representative from Pennsylvania, outside of Philadelphia, who had advocated and worked for the appropriation referred to. Concerning this matter he subsequently wrote :

"When the question of an appropriation for the breakwater lay in committee, dead, and without a single voice in its favor, if I am rightly instructed, except that of the able and excellent member from

Philadelphia, John Sergeant, I brought forward a resolution asking for information at the Treasury Department, having reference to the subject; so drawn that the answer should present striking facts in a narrow compass, so that everybody might read and comprehend in a minute the view I wished to present. That so simple a request for information should have been debated several days, rejected, and then revived, will show the degree of sensation it produced. Finally adopted, the information came—and, without detracting from the merits of other gentlemen, I may say, that any one who will look to the resolution, and the reply thereto, will have no difficulty in according to my efforts some small portion of the credit of accomplishing that most desirable object.”

In the subject of slavery Mr. Miner took a deep interest, laboring diligently in behalf of rational measures for its melioration, when to touch the subject was to meet the frowns and censures of all the Southern and many of the Northern members, and demanded a moral courage that few possessed in that day. He introduced a bill for the suppression of the slave trade and slavery in the District of Columbia—or at least to diminish the wrongs and outrages perpetrated at the Federal capital. He procured the signatures of a majority of the property owners of the District to a memorial in favor of the bill, and with this in his hand he advocated the measure in an able speech in the House of Representatives, January 6th and 7th, 1829, contrary to the wishes and advice of timid friends. He failed in these attempts, but happily lived to see a consummation far surpassing his most sanguine expectations—the abolition of slavery, not only in the District of Columbia, but in all the States and Territories of the Union!

It was he who awakened the attention of the country to the silk growing business. He drew and introduced the first resolution upon the subject, and wrote the able report which was introduced by Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer as chairman of the Committee on Agriculture.

At the end of his service in Congress Mr. Miner returned

to West Chester, and continued to edit *The Village Record*. (He had been joined by his brother in 1825, and from that year the *Record* was edited and published by Asher and Charles Miner.)

In 1832 Mr. Miner determined, on account of his deafness and increasing age, to return to the Valley where his literary career had been begun, in the midst of the beautiful scenery and quiet people of which he had plumed his wing for a loftier flight, and where he had ever hoped to pass the evening of his days in rest and prosperity. Here then he came, laying aside editorial honors and political preferments, at the age of fifty-two years. He was followed by his brother Asher in 1834—*The Village Record* having been sold to Henry S. Evans, who had been an apprentice and then an employé in the office, and had secured the confidence of his employers to such an extent that he was invited to purchase the establishment and left to earn the money and make payments at his convenience. A confidence well placed, since the *Record* was published for many years by Mr. Evans, and after his death by his sons.

Mr. Miner took up his residence on a farm which his wife had inherited from her father, and which was situated in Wilkesbarré township, about two miles north-east of the borough of Wilkesbarré, in what is now the borough of Miner's Mills. He called his new home "Retreat." Much excluded from society by local position, he sought relaxation from labor on his farm, with more than usual pleasure, in his books.

In December, 1835, he paid a visit to West Chester, when the young men of the place, without regard to party distinctions, anxious to testify their respect for him, tendered him a dinner at Everhart's hotel. Joseph Hemphill, Jr., presided at the dinner, and John H. Brinton and John T. Denny were Vice Presidents. Among the large number present were Washington Townsend, N. Strickland, John

Rutter, David Meconkey, Henry S. Evans, Wm. P. Sharpless, and U. V. Pennypacker. After dinner the chairman proposed the following toast, which was responded to by Mr. Miner in a long and interesting speech: "Our Guest, the Hon. CHARLES MINER—as a public man, we hail him for his services in promoting the interests and happiness of our beloved country; as a private citizen, we thank him for the example of his virtues; and he has our warmest wishes that his future years may be as happy as his past life has been useful and honorable."

But even in retirement Mr. Miner's busy mind must find something to work upon, and his ready pen some object upon which to expend its energies. This was found in earnest efforts—begun in 1833—to obtain "all the facts which obliterating Time and relentless Death had spared, relating to the history of Wyoming." During the next two or three years he visited and conversed with "thirty or forty of the ancient people who were here at the time of the expulsion," and he carefully examined and studied all accessible and available records and documents—written and printed—relating to Wyoming. The earliest results of his diligent and painstaking efforts were incorporated in "The Hazleton Travelers," a series of historical and biographical sketches, in which the author introduces two gentlemen of Hazleton, Luzerne county, traveling through Wyoming. One, perfectly acquainted with the valley, its people and history; the other, eager to learn everything that concerned them. These sketches were written for *The Wyoming Republican and Farmers' Herald*, Kingston, and the first ones appeared in 1837. Their publication ceased in the Summer of 1838, but in December following was continued—with the following preface:

"The writer of 'The Hazleton Travelers' presents his respects to the public, and begs leave to say \* \* that what was first intended as a few brief portraitures, has grown under his hand insensibly to many



columns. The interest taken in his sketches, at home and abroad, together with a wish to rescue from oblivion events which have been disclosed to his researches, lead him to resume his pen."

The sketches contained, in a series of familiar conversations, many vivid pictures of the adventures, sufferings, and characters of the old settlers of the Valley; and they were subsequently utilized by Mr. Miner in preparing for the press his "History of Wyoming," published in 1845. This history was the last great effort of his life, and it was well done. The book was written at the request of many interested friends, who knew how great his knowledge was of the progress of events in the Valley, how intimate his acquaintance with the survivors of the massacre of 1778, and of the civil conflicts of 1782-'6. On the eve of the publication of the book Mr. Miner wrote concerning it:

"Then again, and with reason, have I dreaded censure, lest I should be regarded as prejudiced and partial. I plead guilty! My honest purpose was to have been strictly impartial in coloring as well as in fact. But a Yankee, and an Intruder—having resided seventeen years in Wyoming—courted and wedded there—sent early to the Assembly—petted by her rude and hardy woodmen, like a spoiled child—how *could* I help it if affection led me, or misled me, to view their cause with partial favor? In truth, no one who did not make it a labor of love, ever could or would have taken the pains I have done to gather the materials of which my history is composed; and the facts, according to the best of my knowledge, are accurately stated. \* \* \* But would I do injustice to Pennsylvania? Heaven forbid!"

The history has always been considered authentic and reliable. Having been out of print for over fifty years it is now a rare and valuable book.

During a period of twenty or more years following his return to Wyoming, Mr. Miner was often called upon to deliver public addresses before various bodies and organizations. In October, 1839, he delivered a very interesting address in Wilkesbarré upon the occasion of the Centennial celebration of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In the

course of the address he made the following remarks relative to himself :

“Though several of my family, I am happy to say, are members of the Methodist Church, for my own part I claim connection (would to Heaven I was worthy that connection should be nearer !) with another persuasion. Educated by parents who belonged to the Presbyterian Church, in their pious arms I was presented at the baptismal font, under the ministry of the Rev. Joseph Strong. All my recollections of that venerable man are associated with feelings of the most devoted respect and affection. Not merely his instructions from the pulpit do I remember, but his pleasant recognition—‘the good man’s smile’—his gentle admonition. The indelible impressions made on my youthful mind by our beloved pastor, if they have not kept me wholly free from evil, have never ceased to cheer me when my path was right, and warned me from error with a parent’s tenderness when crossed by temptation.”

A portion of the address was devoted to the claims of the superannuated ministers of the Church, and Mr. Miner made an earnest plea in their behalf, and supplemented it with a liberal donation of money to the fund being raised for their aid. He said, in closing :

“Surely, surely, if there is on earth an object of affection and respect next to that of our own parents, it is the poor, superannuated minister of the gospel. Who for his relief would give grudgingly? What generous heart, in such cause, would not deem it a pleasure to contribute?”

In 1839 Gen. William Ross, Capt. Hezekiah Parsons, and Charles Miner, all natives of Connecticut, but inhabitants of Wyoming, were delegated by their fellow citizens to visit the General Assembly of Connecticut, to solicit an appropriation of \$3000 to complete the monument, which had been begun at Mr. Miner’s suggestion in 1833 at Wyoming, to the memory of the brave men who perished in the battle and massacre of July 3d, 1778. Mr. Miner was the author of the plea delivered before the Legislature, and the case was ably presented to, and enforced upon, that body, but without success, by the gentlemen named above, who

journeyed to Hartford at their own expense. The towns of Wyoming during the whole of the War of the Revolution, though not exactly an integral part of Connecticut, yet as much belonged to that State as did New London, Norwalk, Danbury, or Fairfield. These towns, which were burned and desolated by the enemy, received remuneration from the State. But neither of them suffered the horrors of Wyoming; and although Wyoming contributed her full proportion of revenue to the treasury of the State, and raised a goodly number of the 'Connecticut Line,' and poured out her best blood like water, yet of compensation she never received a dollar. And when she appealed for a few thousand dollars to perpetuate the remembrance of the martyrs who bled, and of the cause in which they fell, it was a burning shame—a disgrace which every son of Connecticut should forever feel—to have the petition denied.

May 6th, 1854, Mr. Miner wrote to Judge Conyngham of Wilkesbarré:

"I am no Abolitionist in the party acceptance of that term. I protested against Garrison and Benny Lundy going into Maryland to publish an Abolition paper. What I did in Congress was sustained by sixteen slaveholders, and was fully endorsed by Judge Cranch, Judge Morsel, and more than one thousand property holders in the District, in a beautiful petition to abolish both the slave trade and slavery itself there. My humble efforts are directed to emancipate and protect the white race. \* \* \* In the twenty exciting years I have been here I do not remember having written a word on the subject till now."

Two years later Mr. Miner published his views on the subject of slavery, in a little book entitled "The Olive Branch; or, the Evil and the Remedy." The book was an 8vo of 35 pages, and was issued by T. K. and P. G. Collins, of Philadelphia. It was dedicated to "Roger B. Taney, Chief Justice of the United States, and to his Associate Justices," and comprised an introductory address and several letters. The following paragraphs are from the book:

“The introductory address, delivered at West Chester, Pa., at a celebration July 4th, 1821, immediately succeeding the excitement growing out of the admission of Missouri, is republished, to show the sentiments of the author then, which he has ever sincerely cherished, without variableness or shadow of turning, and as giving him some claim to a dispassionate hearing at the West and South on the delicate and exciting question of slavery.

“He may be permitted to add, with pride, that the late Chief Justice Marshall caused the publication of the address in a Richmond paper, with a commendatory introduction ; and, among other numerous testimonials of approval, he received a flattering notice from the then President of Princeton College, to whom he was personally a stranger. \* \* \* I hold that slavery is recognized by the Constitution. That there are certain concessions made to it in that instrument inalienably obligatory, except with the consent of the States where it exists. That slavery being at variance with natural law it cannot be established *de novo* anywhere, and can have no existence, rightfully, where it does not now exist. That at the time of the framing of the Constitution slavery was universally regarded as an evil present existing, to be kept within well-understood bounds. \* \* \* \* \* My proposition, submitted with all due deference, is this : That \$100,000,000 be appropriated for the gradual but certain extinguishment of slavery in the seven States—Delaware, Virginia, Tennessee, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri and Arkansas. This money to be apportioned among the States named, or either of them which shall pass laws, in the nature of irrevocable contracts with the Federal Government that no person born on or after July 4th, 1876, shall be a slave ; and that after that day slavery shall cease to exist within the limits of the same, respectively.”

The following letter, written about two weeks after the execution in Virginia of John Brown and his followers, relates somewhat to the subjects discussed in “The Olive Branch,” and may be appropriately introduced here :

“ ‘RETREAT,’ Decr. 18th, 1859.

“Eli K. Price, Esq., \* \* \* Your remarks [at the Union meeting in Philadelphia] I read with unqualified approval. The value of the Union is inappreciable to the South, to the Centre, and the North. Here, over the mountains in Luzerne, we have 10,000 voters. I do not believe there is *one*—I never heard of one—so wicked and foolish as to wish the Union dissolved.

“Several years ago when Chester Butler was our Representative, and

the so often recurring war-cry of Dissolution was raised, I was *frightened*—absolutely *scared*—and I wrote to him, ‘The cry of Disunion sounds like the rattling terrors of the vengeful snake, and for Heaven’s sake put it down at any sacrifice!’ The present threat has not alarmed me the least. The act of violence and treason of old crazy Brown, *has* alarmed and distressed me. I said at once, ‘The man is crazy!’ The means were so totally and palpably inadequate to the proposed end; they showed as complete an aberration of the reasoning faculty, as the simpleton that should attempt to upset the Blue Mountain with a straw. Mr. Buchanan, I think, met the crisis with propriety and dignity.

“I cannot join in the compliment to Governor Wise. Perhaps the keen sarcasm of *The Charleston Mercury*, and the still keener of ex-Senator Clemens on the ‘mighty fuss,’ may have misled me. Nor have I any notion of sympathy with old Brown, Cook, or any of the gang. I said at once, ‘Nonsense of his sincerity.’ I have no idea of a fellow going into a community scattering fire-brands, firing a magazine, or stirring up a servile war and crying, ‘I am a philanthropist! I go by the Bible!’”

In September, 1859, the 200th anniversary of the settlement of Norwich, Conn. (Mr. Miner’s native town), was celebrated. A special invitation was sent to him to attend and take part in the exercises. He was unable to do so, but instead sent a long letter filled with interesting reminiscences, in which he ran over the scenes of his childhood, and endeavored to sketch “Norwich up-town, the plain, and round the square,” as memory recalled it, seventy years before. The letter is printed in full in the “Jubilee Book.” *Apropos* of the jubilee he wrote for *The Record of the Times of Wilkesbarré* the following:

“An hundred Norwich people sleep on the plains of old Westmoreland [Wyoming]. A thousand of their descendants live in the limits (as first constituted) of Luzerne. Capt. Robert Durkee and Capt. Rezin Geer (bold ‘Bean-Hill’ men) rest on the battle-field. In our Wilkesbarré grave-yard repose Colt, Robinson, Beaumont, Tracy, Miner, Chapman, Trott, Brown, Adgate, and others from ‘Up-town.’

Not incurious—in Norwich earliest history three names are honorably mentioned as having sailed in a canoe from Saybrook, and re-

lieved Uncas besieged by the Pequots. Leffingwell, Tracy, Miner—descendants of all three mingle their ashes in our borough cemeteries.”

In his literary work Mr. Miner did not restrict himself to writing prose, but, like his friend President Adams, sometimes soared into the realms of poetry. Probably the most popular and best known of his poetical effusions was the commemorative ballad entitled “*James Bird*,” written in 1814, and beginning,

“Sons of Freedom, listen to me,  
And ye daughters too give ear ;  
You, a sad and mournful story  
As was ever told, shall hear.”

James Bird, a native of Pittston, Luzerne county, was a private in the Wyoming Volunteer Matross, of Kingston, attached to Colonel Hill's Regiment of Pennsylvania Artillery, in the War of 1812\*. Bird was a patriot, and a man of great courage. In the battle of Lake Erie he was on board the *Niagara*, where he fought like a tiger, and being severely wounded, was ordered by Commodore Perry to leave the deck.

“‘No,’ cried Bird, ‘I will not go.  
Here on deck I took my station ;  
Ne'er will Bird his colors fly ;  
I'll stand by you, gallant Captain,  
Till we conquer or we die !’ ”

For his bravery Bird was promoted Orderly Sergeant of Marines, on the *Niagara*. Shortly afterwards, Perry having been ordered to the seaboard to take command of a frigate, Bird, wearied with rolling listlessly on the lake—fondly attached to his commander—his ardent spirit all on fire to share the dangers and glory in the new cruise on the ocean—deserted, not his country's cause, but to place himself

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\* See page 335, *ante*.

under Perry's command. He was arrested at Pittsburg, tried by a court-martial for desertion, and sentenced to be shot. Had Commodore Perry received intelligence of the proceedings in time, Bird's life would have been spared; but, although he prayed for time to lay his case before Perry, it was denied him.

“Sad and gloomy was the morning  
 Bird was ordered out to die;  
 Where's the breast not dead to pity,  
 But for him will heave a sigh?  
 See! he kneels upon his coffin!  
 Sure his death can do no good;  
 Spare him! Hark, oh God they've shot him!  
 Oh! his bosom streams with blood!”

That this ballad kept its place in the public recollection for at least forty years is no doubtful compliment. The editions that were published were almost innumerable. Many years after the ballad was first published Mr. Miner, passing along the streets of a village more than a hundred miles from Wyoming—where he was nearly a stranger—was attracted by a voice singing to a crowd gathered around a window. Said Mr. Miner afterwards, “May I confess the pleasure I felt when ‘O he fought so brave at Erie,’ struck my ear?” In 1853 Mr. Miner, in speaking of the ballad, said: “A year or two ago, picking up an old worn song-book printed in New York, behold ‘*James Bird*,’ sadly mutilated, occupied its page.”

At a meeting of LODGE 61 held on Christmas eve, 1801, the following petition was received and read:

“*To the Worshipful Master, and Members of the Lodge of Free Masons in Wilkesbarre.*”

“The subscriber, having a desire to become a brother of your fraternity, takes this opportunity of soliciting admission as such—the granting of which will be considered as a favour conferred on

“Your friend, CHARLES MINER.”

The petition was immediately acted upon, and Mr. Miner received his first degree in Free Masonry the same night—he being then not quite twenty-two years of age.

In 1804, and again in 1811, he was Junior Warden of the Lodge; Senior Warden in 1805 and 1812, and Worshipful Master from December, 1805, to December, 1807.

Having removed to West Chester he withdrew from the Lodge April 21st, 1820; and February 9th, 1822, was admitted to membership in Lodge No. 50,\* West Chester. Upon his return to the Wyoming Valley in 1832 he did not reconnect himself with LODGE 61, though he continued always solicitous for its welfare and prosperity, and often attended its meetings.

From the time when he was “brought to light,” until that time when the powers of Nature failed, and he sank tranquilly into his last sleep, he was a faithful and zealous Free Mason. Sensitively alive to the interests and reputation of the Fraternity, he defended it with his best abilities, and he mourned when the misconduct of an individual Brother gave its enemies an advantage, and caused them to exult in an imaginary triumph.

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\* December 6th, 1790, a Warrant was granted to John Smith, W. M., John Bartholomew, S. W., and John Christie, J. W., for a Lodge to be held at “the sign of the White Horse in East Whiteland, in the county of Chester, State of Pennsylvania.” [See note, page 28, *ante*.] At a Quarterly Communication of the Grand Lodge held January 5th, 1807, permission was granted Lodge No. 50 to remove to the borough of West Chester, Chester county. September 20th, 1835, the Lodge “suspended labors for two years”; and June 18th, 1838, resigned its Warrant—there being at that time fourteen members, all in good standing.

The writer has in his possession a circular letter issued by Lodge No. 50 in 1828, while Brother Miner was a member, in which an appeal is made to the Fraternity throughout the State for aid in the “erection of an appropriate Hall” for the use of the Lodge. The letter is signed by Wilmer Worthington, H. T. Jefferis, and Dan'l Buckwalter.



When the wave of anti-Masonry swept the land, and carried John Quincy Adams\* from the side of his old political friends, he wrote a long letter to Mr. Miner deprecating any estrangement or breach of personal friendship on that account, and enclosed some original verses *à propos*. A portion of the letter is given herewith, followed by the verses in full.

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\* Dr. Rob. Morris, in "Eli Bruce, the Masonic Martyr" (1861), says: "The connection of Mr. John Q. Adams with the anti-Masonic excitement (which continued until the decadence of the party) may be said to have commenced this day [July 22d, 1831]. His initial step of a public character was the issue of a letter of this date, in which the character of the Masonic Institution was vilified, his father's (John Adams) non-participation in the Institution strenuously argued, and the action of the Craft in the Morgan trials rebuked. Mr. Adams entered into the crusade with all the zeal natural to his excitable character; wrote a series of letters to Wm. L. Stone, a seceding Mason of New York, which were largely published, and for five years devoted talent and learning worthy of a better cause to the vain attempt to overturn Masonry. He lived to be very much ashamed of his course, and his biographers find but little in this stage of his career worthy of note."

In 1847 there was published in Boston "Letters on the Masonic Institution," by John Quincy Adams; an 8vo book of 284 pages. It appears to have been a resuscitation of things which Mr. Adams had from time to time given to the public on the subject of Free Masonry, and was edited by his son, the Hon. Charles Francis Adams, who wrote an introduction containing these words: "It is now twenty years since there sprung up in the United States an earnest and at times a vehement discussion, of the nature and effect of the bond entered into by those citizens who join the Society of Free and Accepted Masons. \* \* \* From the moment of the adoption of a penal law, deemed strong enough to meet the most serious of the evils complained of, the apprehension of further danger from Masonry began to subside. At this day the subject has ceased to be talked of. The attention of men has been gradually diverted to other things, until at last it may be said, that few persons are aware of the fact, that not only Free Masonry continues to exist, but also that other associations, partaking of its secret nature, if not of its unjustifiable obligations, not merely live, but greatly flourish in the midst of them."

“October 18th, 1831.

“\* \* \* \* I received your short note. I have received your republication of Mr. Wirt’s letter to the anti-Masonic convention at Baltimore, with your declaration and that of several of your Masonic brethren, that you concur entirely in the sentiments of that letter.

“The definite object of the anti-Masons of the United States is the abolition of the Institution. In consenting to be their candidate Mr. Wirt approves this object, and the means by which they are avowedly endeavoring to accomplish it—that is, by acting upon popular elections. Gen. Peter B. Porter and Mr. W. B. Rochester in New York have expressed the same opinion, by advising the surrender of the Charters by the Lodges.

“You have seen by my letters to Edward Ingersoll that this is more than I—anti-Mason as I am—would absolutely require; though I earnestly desire it, and believe it the best course for the Masons to adopt both for themselves and for their country. But that they should discard for ever all *oaths*, *penalties* and *secrets* I deem indispensable, and until that is accomplished I shall be a determined anti-Mason!

“Although in my letters to Mr. Ingersoll I made repeated mention of your name, I did not anticipate that he would communicate them to you. I authorized him to show them to Mr. Welsh, because he had denounced me to the public as a *madman* for my anti-Masonry. But if you, and Washington, and others whom I love and revere, have taken the Masonic oath, and bound yourselves by the Masonic penalties, I can only say

‘There’s nothing ill can dwell in such a temple.  
If the ill-spirit have so fair an house  
Good things will strive to dwell with ’t.’

“A difference of opinion with you will always be to me a subject of regret, but will never impair the regard and esteem with which I am,  
Dear Sir,

“Your friend and servant,

“J. Q. ADAMS.”

“*Idem velle atque idem nolle, ex demum firma amicitia est.*”

—Cataline, in “Sallust.”

“*Amicus Socrates, Amicus Plato, sed magis Amica Veritas.*”

—Cicero.

"Say, brother ! will thy heart maintain  
 The Roman's maxim still,  
 That nothing brightens Friendship's chain  
 Save unity of will ?  
 Ah no ! unhallowed was the thought ;  
 From perjured lips it came,  
 With treachery and falsehood fraught—  
 Not Friendship's sacred flame.

To Roman virtue shall we turn  
 To kindle Friendship's fires ?  
 From purer sources let us learn  
 The duties she requires ;  
 To Tully's deathless page ascend,  
 The surest guide of youth—  
 There we shall find him Plato's friend,  
 But more the friend of truth.

And thou to me and I to thee  
 This maxim will apply,  
 And leaving thought and action free,  
 In friendship live and die.  
 Be thine the compass and the square,  
 While I discard them both—  
 And thou shalt keep and I forbear,  
 The secret and the oath."

The letter of Mr. Wirt, and the "declaration" of Brother Miner and his Masonic associates, referred to by Mr. Adams in the foregoing letter, had been published in *The Village Record* of October 12th, 1831, and were as follows :

"TO THE CITIZENS OF CHESTER COUNTY.

"You have seen our names gibbeted to public view, in the *Anti-Masonic Register* [edited and published by Joseph and Samuel M. Painter] of this borough. You have seen us, with other Masons of your county, proscribed as *Murderers, Robbers* and *Pirates!* You have seen us repeatedly charged with supporting an Institution that binds its members to avenge the violated secrets of the Lodge, by the infliction of death on the offender. You have seen us charged with holding allegiance to the Lodges as of higher obligation than our allegiance to our country. These charges we have denied again and

again ; and as often have they been repeated. Once more we say to you that they are wholly destitute of the slightest foundation.

“We solemnly declare, for ourselves, and, so far as we are acquainted with the sentiments of the Masons of Chester county, for those who are not present, that the following letter of Wm. Wirt contains our opinion of Masonry to the line and the letter. His words are our words and his opinions our opinions.

“Friends, neighbors and kinsmen ! if the sentiments contained in the letter of Mr. Wirt are such as would hold him up to public view as highly competent for the highest office in your gift, will they not permit us to enjoy the sanctity of a good name among you ? To you we appeal for the answer.”

[Signed]	“Matthias Pennypacker,	“Wm. H. Dillingham,
	“Townsend Haines,	“Richard Evans,
	“Sam'l C. Jefferis,	“Charles Miner,”
		and twelve others.

Then followed—occupying more than two columns of the paper—the “Reply of William Wirt, Esq.,\* to the Anti-Masonic Convention held in Baltimore, which nominated him as a candidate for the Presidency.” The portion of Mr. Wirt’s “reply” to which the “declaration” of the West Chester Free Masons referred, was as follows :

“\* \* \* But, gentlemen, although your resolution asks of me no pledges or promises, yet the name and style of the convention from which it proceeds—Anti-Masonic Convention—may be considered

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\* William Wirt was born at Bladensburg, Md., in 1772, was admitted to the Bar at the age of twenty, and at the age of twenty-seven was elected clerk of the Virginia House of Delegates. In 1803 he published in the *Virginia Argus* his “Letters of a British Spy.” He was retained to assist the United States attorney in the prosecution of Aaron Burr for treason. From 1817 to 1821 he was Attorney General of the United States. In 1832 he was the anti-Masonic candidate for President of the United States, having been nominated in September, 1831. (See pages 83 and 86, *ante*). He died at Washington in 1834. He took considerable time from his law practice to devote to literary pursuits. His best known productions are “The Letters of a British Spy,” and “Sketches of the Life and Character of Patrick Henry.” The latter was published at Hartford in 1817, and ran through fifteen editions.

both by yourselves and our fellow-citizens at large, as necessarily involving by implication such promises and pledges ; and it is therefore proper that I should be perfectly open and candid with you, that there may be no misapprehension between us, and that you may be able to disembarass yourselves at once, by changing your nomination, if you find that you have acted under mistake in passing this resolution.

“You must understand then, if you are not already apprised of it, that in very early life I was myself initiated into the mysteries of Free Masonry. I have been told by Masons that my eyes were not opened, because I never took the Master’s degree ; but my curiosity never led me that far, and, although I soon discontinued my attendance on Lodges (not having entered one from curiosity for more than thirty years, I believe), it proceeded from no suspicion on my part that there was anything criminal in the Institution, or anything that placed its members, in the slightest degree, in collision with their allegiance to their country and its laws.

“On the contrary, having been, before my initiation, assured by a gentleman in whom I had implicit confidence, that there was nothing in the engagement which could affect either my religion or politics (which I considered as comprehending the whole range of my duties—civil and religious—and as extending not to the first degree only, but to the whole Masonic Order), and being further informed that many of the most illustrious men of Virginia, with General Washington at their head, belonged to that Order, and had taken the degree of Master, I did not believe there could be anything in the Institution at war with the duties of patriots, men, and Christians ; nor is it yet possible for me to believe that they could have understood the engagement as involving any such criminal obligations.

“I have, thenceforward, continually regarded Masonry as nothing more than a social and charitable club, designed for the promotion of good feeling among its members, and for the pecuniary relief of their indigent Brethren. I have, indeed, thought very little about it for thirty years. It had dropped from my mind so completely that I do not believe I should have been able to gain admittance into any Lodge at all strict in their examination, where I should have had to depend alone on my memory ; and so little consequence did I attach to it, that whenever Masonry has been occasionally introduced as a subject of conversation, I have felt more disposed to smile than to frown.

“Thinking thus of it, nothing has more surprised me than to see it blown into consequence in the Northern and Eastern States as a political engine, and the whole community excited against it as an

affair of serious importance. I had heard, indeed, the general rumor that Morgan had been kidnaped and very probably murdered by Masons, for divulging their secrets; but I supposed it to be the act of a few ignorant and ferocious desperadoes, moved by their own impulse singly, and without the sanction or knowledge of their Lodges; and thus thinking, I have repeatedly and continually, both in conversation and letters of friendship, spoken of Masonry and anti-Masonry as a fitter subject for farce than tragedy, and have been grieved at seeing some of my friends involved in what appeared to me such a wild, bitter, and unjust persecution against so *harmless an Institution as Free Masonry!*

"I have thought, and repeatedly said, that I considered Masonry as having no more to do with politics than any one of the numerous clubs so humorously celebrated in the *Spectator*; and that with regard to the crime in Morgan's case, it was quite as unjust to charge that on Masonry as it would be to charge the private delinquencies of some professing Christians on Christianity itself. Thus I have thought, and thus I have continually spoken and written in my private letters to several of my friends." \* \* \* \* \*

Throughout the entire period during which the crusade against our Fraternity was waged, Brother Miner fearlessly and zealously championed the cause of Masonry, publishing in the *Village Record* many addresses and editorials on the subject. (See Chapter VI., *post*, for address, "Anti-Masonry—Masonry.") In an editorial, July 13th, 1831, he wrote—referring to the "crusade": "I ask no favor in this contest, I seek no quarrel! I have borne long, but thank God I am able to defend myself, and when necessary have the spirit to do it. The tribunal to judge is a free, high-minded people, and to their opinion I cheerfully submit whatever relates to my public or editorial conduct."

July 27th, 1831, he wrote and published the following, after reading the letter of the Hon. Richard Rush to the anti-Masonic committee of York, Penn'a, and the proceedings of the anti-Masonic convention at Harrisburg:

\* \* \* "It is painful to be the object, in common with a considerable number of my fellow-citizens, of his keenly severe and—I hope to be pardoned for saying it—I think, unmerited denunciation. I am

a Mason and a printer! In the presence of Heaven and the world—in the panoply of conscious innocence—I declare that in relation to the crimes alleged I am guilty neither in thought, word, nor deed; and that the denunciations of public disfavor imprecated on my head, and those who stand on the same ground, are felt to be unmerited and unjust.

“Gladly would I leave our vindication to a more able pen—but pale fear is abroad in the land; Masons are a proscribed sect; Prudence whispers, ‘Cower before the storm, for that peradventure it may pass over, and the cautious be not personally scathed. Much may be lost, and nothing gained by the conflict!’ But having, two years ago, briefly expressed my opinions on the subject in public [see address, Chapter VI., *post*]—when the anti-Masonic standard was first unfurled in Pennsylvania—I seem, in the absence of an abler champion, to be called upon to sustain the opinions then expressed, the correctness of which I have never for a moment doubted.

“The maxim of my life has been—‘*Do your duty, and trust in God!*’ Many a storm has passed over me—the billows have rolled below, and the lightnings played above.”

At another time, referring to the address issued by the anti-Masonic convention of Harrisburg, Brother Miner wrote:

“‘*No man* should be supported for *any* office, who is not a known and *active* anti-Mason!’ Such is the clear and emphatic language of the address. In other words, it is declared as the fundamental creed of the anti-Masonic party that no citizen who happens to be a Mason—however pure his patriotism, elevated his character, powerful his talents, or faithful his services—shall hold any office of honor, trust, or profit, in the Government of his country. That he shall so far forth be utterly disfranchised! He shall neither defend his country in war, nor maintain her rights in peace, in any official station, but be degraded, exiled from her confidence, and be forever despised and disgraced. Nay, more, this proscription stops not here!

“There are those who do not see the propriety of visiting the sins of the guilty upon the heads of the innocent, and refuse to join in the *anathema maranatha* against all Masons. ‘There shall be no neutrals!’ said Napoleon, in the pride of his victorious career. ‘There shall be no neutrals!’ proclaim the anti-Masonic party. ‘We emblazon the motto upon our standard: Cursed be every member of the Masonic Fraternity, and cursed be he that will not join to curse them!’”

In the last years of his life Brother Miner's recollection dwelt upon the pleasant social gatherings of the old members of LODGE 61, most of whom he had outlived. His heart warmed with affection towards the memory of all the Brothers, without regard to sharp political differences that had existed outside of the Lodge.

The following interesting and heretofore unpublished sketch of the Lodge and its members (*circa* 1802-'10), the writer extracted some years ago from the diary of Brother Miner. It was written by him about the time of the publication of his "History of Wyoming."

"I was a man of full age and under the tongue of good report, and longed to have disclosed to me the secrets of a Free and Accepted Mason. Judge Fell led me (Oh, how my poor heart panted!), and John Paul Schott, Esq., as Master of the Lodge—which was then holden in the house now occupied by Mr. Lord Butler, opposite Judge Bennett's store [on North Main street]—brought me to light. (I may premise that Luzerne county, at the time I speak of—1802 to '10—was the seat of much contention, the great land dispute raging between the Pennsylvania claimants and Connecticut settlers.)

"I cannot and will not withhold the declaration here, now, in the time of its depression, that many of my pleasantest hours have been spent in the Lodge.

"LODGE No. 61, which I joined, was composed of a curious and heterogeneous mass of materials—either as members or frequently visiting Brothers—such as could nowhere else be found in social and fraternal union. I shall not mention the names of all who attended the Lodge, but will particularize a few. There was Captain SCHOTT, a German and an officer of Frederick the Great; he had served with distinction in the Revolutionary War, under Baron Steuben, and in politics was a Democrat. Capt. SAMUEL BOWMAN, a brave and faithful officer through the whole of the Revolutionary



War, a man simple in heart, and of kindly affections as Uncle Toby himself, yet sensible and well informed. He was from Massachusetts, and was a Federalist, and an Episcopalian. Judge FELL, a 'Friend'—perhaps not then belonging to Meeting, but one in education, in principle, in feeling, and in all that renders that Society so estimable—a zealous Pennamite, and a Federalist. ALLEN JACK, a respectable Irish merchant, a Catholic, I believe, and a zealous Democrat. Major ELEAZER BLACKMAN, one of the old Wyoming sufferers. EZEKIEL HYDE, born in Connecticut, a zealous land speculator, a leader among the Yankee settlers; moderate in politics, but inclined to the Democratic interest. JEAN FRANCIS DUPUY, a French gentleman from St. Domingo, exiled from thence by the success of the blacks; very estimable and intelligent; a Catholic; took no part in politics. Capt. ANDREW LEE, an officer of the Revolution in the Pennsylvania Line. ARNOLD COLT, from Connecticut, Sheriff, and the most popular man of the day; a most estimable man of great benevolence, a Federalist, and a Presbyterian. ISAAC BOWMAN, Esq., since then holding every office he desired, which popular favor could bestow. Col. ELIPHALET BULKELEY, from Colchester, sixteen times a member of the Connecticut Assembly. Gen. JOHN STEELE, born in Lancaster county; Commissioner to settle titles under the Compromising Law; an officer in the Revolution; a deacon of the Presbyterian Church, and a Democrat. But I must stay my pen—all cannot be enumerated. Those I have selected have been set down chiefly for the sake of contrast.

“There was much intelligence there congregated, and an intimate knowledge of the world. Pennamite and Yankee, Democrat and Federalist, French, German and Irish—it seemed almost impossible that such a variety of characters, tastes, and opinions could anywhere else be brought together. Yet there they met in perfect harmony, the radical differences brought into combination, seeming to mingle

feliculously, as the opposing ingredients in punch—all tending to increase its excellence. There was the free expression of opinion, the courteous reply, the cheerful, unreserved unbending; as if care and prejudice were left behind, and good-fellowship with good cheer—but without intemperance—were within.

“It was understood that all sectarian principles, all personal animosities, all political differences, were to be excluded from the Lodge. The meetings were held in great harmony, and I still think, as I thought then, aside from the pleasure of such mingled, intelligent society, and the benefits of repeated moral lectures, there was positive good produced to the public at large by the removal of prejudice, the kindling of harmonious feelings among those active and influential men, whose interests, religion, and politics, naturally led to conflict and variance.

“Mr. DUPUY, from having been a wealthy planter, reduced for a time to rely on personal labor, in the Lodge forgot his misfortunes; and there and nowhere else, that I ever saw, assuming the proper station of an intelligent French gentleman—instructing and entertaining us by his philosophical views, occasionally peculiar, as well as by the numerous facts the state of the country he had lived in enabled him to bring into conversation.

“Of that excellent man Judge FELL I may truly say that, pleasant and intelligent everywhere, in the Lodge he seemed a new man; every agreeable trait in his character appearing spontaneously to well up and flow in a fountain of cheerful good sense and innocent gaiety.

“Besides bringing together a mass so heterogeneous, allaying prejudices, smoothing by delightful intercourse the asperities growing out of different creeds and opposing interests, much positive good was done by charitable dispensations unostentatiously made. We had our songs, too, and the heart must be colder and more callous than mine, that

could listen, even now, to Burns' '*Adieu! a heart-warm, fond adieu!*' without emotion. Lectures, prepared with care, were frequently delivered, and always listened to with appropriate decorum. I say it sincerely, not a sentiment did I ever hear uttered inconsistent with our duty to our God, our country, or the interests of our fellow-men. Ministers of the gospel of different denominations frequently attended, and were always called upon to perform such religious duties as the time and occasion rendered suitable. The Lodge was always opened with a solemn invocation for 'the blessings of Heaven.' Members of various Churches, in strictest faith and communion, mingled with us; and the idea that we were violating any duty to God or our fellow-men never crossed the threshold of my thoughts. If men wearing the Masonic name have done evil (and I mourn to say the evidence is too clear to admit of doubt), the crimes they committed were not in accordance with the precepts of Masonry, but in direct, *outrageous, unpardonable* violation of them.

"Time and death have made sad inroads in that little society. Most of those I have named sleep with their fathers. They lived worthily, performed faithfully their parts, civil and social, to their families and their country, in council or in the bloody field, where duty called, and died never dreaming that, in being Masons, they had given offense to God or man!

“ ‘Adieu! a heart-warm, fond adieu!

Dear Brothers of the mystic tie!

\* \* \* \* \*

One round—I ask it with a tear—

To him, the friend, that's far awa' ”

The following copy of a letter written by Brother Miner April 19th, 1845, may be appropriately introduced here :

“To the Worshipful Master, Senior and Junior Wardens, and the rest of the officers and Brethren of LODGE NO. 61 :

"I have just received a notice from Brother H. Colt, your Secretary, to be present at a meeting of the Lodge this day, to attend the funeral of our late worthy Brother, Capt. Hezekiah Parsons.\*

"I beg leave to say that my respect for LODGE NO. 61, in whose convocations for many years I passed so many happy hours, would lead me at all times, as a matter both of duty and pleasure, to obey its summons. The sincere regard with which I cherish the memory of my excellent friend would be a strong additional inducement. But my health is so impaired that *I cannot walk in procession* without great pain, and therefore, though present with you in spirit, I must ask to be personally excused.

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\* HEZEKIAH PARSONS was born in Enfield, Conn., March 25th, 1777, the son of John Parsons, who was fifth in descent from Benjamin Parsons of Oxfordshire, England, who came to Connecticut about 1645. Hezekiah Parsons was a clothier, or cloth manufacturer, having worked at the business continually from his fourteenth year. He came from Connecticut to the Wyoming Valley in 1813, and settled at Laurel Run, Wilkesbarré (afterwards Plains) township, where now is the flourishing borough of Parsons. He erected there in the Summer of 1814 one of the first fulling-mills in Luzerne county, and operated it until his death.

He was one of the Commissioners of Luzerne county in 1822-'24.

He was initiated into LODGE 61 March 24th, 1821, and in the following December was elected Treasurer of the Lodge. He was re-elected in December, 1822, 1823, 1825, and 1827; and upon the re-organization of the Lodge in October, 1843, he was again elected Treasurer. He was an original member of the Mark Lodge, working under the Warrant of LODGE 61, and was its Treasurer during the whole period of its existence.

He was, for several years, a captain in the Pennsylvania Militia.

Captain Parsons married Eunice Whiton, born in Ashford, Conn., September 12th, 1778, daughter of Stephen and Susannah (Dana) Whiton. Stephen Whiton was an early settler in Wyoming, and was a school teacher in Kingston. In 1778 he was Deputy Sheriff of Westmoreland. He was killed in the battle of Wyoming July 3d, 1778. Susannah Dana, his wife, was a daughter of Anderson Dana, Esq., mentioned on page 229, *ante*.

Capt. Calvin Parsons, born April 2d, 1815, is the son of Capt. Hezekiah and Eunice (Whiton) Parsons. He resides at his ancestral home in Parsons, and is a well-known and highly respected citizen of the Wyoming Valley.

“With the best wishes for the prosperity of LODGE NO. 61, and prayers for the happiness of each individual Brother,

I subscribe myself

“CHARLES MINER,

“with the honorable addition, ‘*A Free and Accepted Mason.*’”

Between Brothers Miner and John N. Conyngham existed a strong friendship. In June, 1851, Brother Conyngham was to deliver an address\* before St. John’s Lodge, Pittston, and he submitted his manuscript to Brother Miner for examination and criticism. This called forth the following letter from the latter :

“HON. JOHN N. CONYNGHAM.

“*Dear Sir and Brother:*—I am extremely obliged by your confidence and kindness in permitting me to peruse your address in anticipation of its delivery. I have read it with great pleasure. My judgment and heart coincide in opinion—that it is a lucid and beautiful exposition of the principles of our Order, and of the duties they impose on its members.

“In reference to the sentiments on page 13, to which you directed attention, I would say that they are not only just, but especially appropriate, since misapprehension in respect to them *has* been entertained by many good men (and some weak-minded Brethren), and the true doctrine should be often and distinctly inculcated. To God, first, to our country, its Constitution and Laws, our obligations are paramount; and yet a wide and charming scope is left for the exercise and enjoyment of all our Masonic relations, and the practice of all its cheering, solacing, and ennobling virtues. No, I would not change ‘a letter or type of a letter!’

“I pray that my health may be such as to enable me to be present, as I have been most flatteringly invited to be. \* \* \* \* With sincere regards, as ever,

Yours,

“CHARLES MINER.

“Retreat, June 10th, 1851.”

“Mr. Miner, in youth and age, was the perfect gentleman—a true type of what is termed the gentleman of the old school. He was easy and winning in his manners; scrupulously neat and precise in his dress, with ruffled shirt and

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\* See Chapter VI. for copy of address.

white cravat ; courteous in demeanor to all who approached him ; open and generous with his purse, even to his own detriment ; and a lover of all those noble qualities which help to make up the true and honest man. In conversation he was peculiarly agreeable—no tongue more eloquent than his, so smooth its compliment, so polished its language ; and it is doubtful if any one ever left his presence without a feeling of self-satisfaction and of pleasure for the interview.

He never lost a friend—at least not by fault of his own. All who knew him intimately loved him dearly.”

The Hon. Joseph R. Chandler, for many years editor of the *United States Gazette*, Philadelphia, and an old friend of Mr. Miner, visited the Wyoming Valley in 1844. In a letter to his paper he wrote :

“The next morning I set forth to ‘the Cottage,’ the residence of Mr. Miner, and soon found myself in front of a dwelling which, to me, seemed more sacred than the abode of Wordsworth at Windermere. Charles Miner is a part of the boast of the Valley of Wyoming, the pride of the Pennsylvania press, and the object of affectionate consideration of all who know him. John Quincy Adams considered a visit to the Valley doubly desirable in his old age, because it would enable him to pay his respects to Charles Miner.”

Thurlow Weed, the veteran New York journalist, only a year before his death (1882), wrote of Charles Miner as having been “the model editor of a country newspaper.” The Hon John W. Forney, in noticing his decease, said in *The Press* of Philadelphia : “Charles Miner was a model journalist and statesman ; the father of a school of sound thinkers, and the most practical philanthropist of his time.”

The following encomium is from the pen of the late Hon. Eli K. Price, of Philadelphia, who knew Mr. Miner intimately for many years :\*

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\* See note, page 409, *ante*, for notice of Eli K. Price. His father, Philip Price, died at West Chester, Penn'a, February 26th, 1837, and in the *Wyoming Republican and Farmers' Herald* (Kingston) of March 15th appeared an obituary penned by Mr. Miner. On the 4th

“Permit me a brief space to pay a tribute of respect to one who was a beloved friend, and one of Pennsylvania's most worthy citizens. \* \* \* \* They of the present generation who would know Charles Miner should read his “History of Wyoming,” to learn how much the truth of history and the character of the Connecticut settlers are indebted to him ; and to know him yet better in his genial traits of character, and pleasing style and beautiful fancies, yet profound practical wisdom, must read the many sketches of life, character and incidents with which he embellished the columns of his newspapers. These should be collected and printed in a volume.

“I am reminded by a quotation made in one of his letters written many years ago, that he acted through life with a view unto the end : ‘Oh, that the winding up may be well.’ And that he looked to the life beyond the winding up of this I am reminded by a letter of more recent date : ‘I am deeply interested in the vast and sublime theme of our immortal nature. I cordially agree with you, if there be not a life immortal, and the great doctrines of Christianity be not true, then is life without fruits, and creation purposeless.’

“Seldom do we look upon one so good and perfect in character as was he of whom we now write. We rejoice that he completed so perfect an example for his fellow men. He has departed from our view, and we shall behold never again his loved and venerable form ; yet will he live long in the memory and love of men ; yet *does* live, we cannot but believe, where the good shall again see, and love, and rejoice with him in an endless being. \* \* \*

“In the Summer of 1855 Doctor Pancoast and wife, Doctor Throop, myself and wife, and others paid a visit to Charles Miner and family at his home in the Valley of Wyoming. He welcomed us into his house, and after the company were seated in the porch Charles Miner rose upon his feet, saying he was too deaf to hear his friends without exertion by them in loud speaking, but he felt that he owed them an apology for receiving them into so humble a dwelling. ‘But when I

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of March the latter wrote to Eli K. Price in part as follows : “To have been remembered and kindly spoken of by your beloved father, our most excellent friend, in his dying hour, was an affecting but pleasing proof of his affection for us. He always showed to us the consideration of a parent. The early friendship of your father and mother—they seemingly adopting us into their family—was not only a source of social gratification, but from their standing in society, it was a passport to public respect and favor, of the greatest value to us, and was entitled to our most grateful acknowledgment,”

explain to you the reason,' he proceeded, 'I feel that you will all justify me. Indeed I feel attached to this old dwelling with its many associations, and it will last as long as its owner. I feel attached to it, too, from the same feeling that the commander after a successful and stormy voyage feels attached to the vessel that has brought him safely to port and to a good market, and who, though she be weather-beaten and unseaworthy, walks her deck with satisfaction and pride for the service she has done.

"I came into possession of this place many years ago when I was poor and struggling with the world, and I could not have saved it if I had attempted to build a new house upon it. But I have been enabled to hold it and bring up my children upon it, thanks to my good friend here, Eli K. Price, who lent me money [\$3000 in 1850] and allowed me to have it even when I did not pay him the interest for it. He enabled me to come into the port safely with my richly laden barque; for these three hundred acres are underlaid with numerous veins of coal of almost countless value, and which now would bring about \$300 an acre; and while I am content to live the residue of my days in this humble dwelling, I have felt that I have done my duty to my children by saving for them a valuable inheritance."

Charles Miner died at his home in Plains township October 26th, 1865, in the 86th year of his age. His good life had conformed to the laws of his being, and he died because he was very old. Among his papers was found a memorandum requesting that his body be laid in the old grave-yard in Wilkesbarré (at the corner of Market and Washington streets), where the mould was "soft and pleasant," and where he would be "surrounded by dear friends" who had gone before. His burial took place October 29th, LODGE 61, and a large body of Free Masons from other Lodges, attending the funeral and performing the last solemn rites peculiar to our Ancient Fraternity. Above his remains there was placed, later, a plain stone with the inscription:

"CHARLES MINER,  
born in Norwich, Conn.,  
February 1st, 1780.  
Died at the Retreat in Plains Twp.  
October 26th, 1865.  
'The Historian of Wyoming.'"



Subsequently his remains were removed to the Hollenback Cemetery, where they lie interred on the summit of one of the highest points of ground in that beautiful "city of the dead"—a point from which may be had a pleasing and extended view of "fair Wyoming," well-beloved for so many years by him whose body now rests there in her bosom, in "silence and eternal sleep." His monument, built of rough, red rocks from the near-by mountain, is gilded by the earliest light of morning, and parting day lingers and plays upon its summit.

The kindest and best words we can find to say over the graves of departed friends are, that they "rest from their labors and their works do follow them." And when it can be said, in truth and by way of commendation, of either the living or the dead, that their works *do* follow them—when any man's works are such as will bear inspection and merit praise, depend upon it he has lived a useful and an honorable life. Such was the life of CHARLES MINER, who, when intelligence, ability, and services to the public are considered, must, without question, be placed foremost among the eminent men who have lived at any time in the Wyoming Valley.

It has often been said, and truly, that the lives or biographies of individuals are the history of a State or country. The life of the humblest factor in public affairs has so much of worth, in getting that minute insight into the history of the times that is so important to the student, that even a poor biography of an obscure personage has its value. And, in greater ratio, a poor biography of an eminent personage has a greater value. I have been able to present in these pages nothing more than a sketch of CHARLES MINER's life, and to give only brief references to and extracts from his writings. As suggested by Eli K. Price, his writings should be collected together and published with a complete history of his life.

CHARLES MINER was married at Wilkesbarré January 16th, 1804, to Letitia Wright, who had been one of his pupils in the old log school-house. She was a daughter of Joseph Wright,\* and niece of Mrs. Asher Miner; was born June 11th, 1788, and died in Plains township February 27th, 1852. She bore her husband seven children, of whom six grew to maturity, viz. :

I.—ANN CHARLTON MINER, born October 24th, 1804. March 3d, 1824, she was married at West Chester, Penn'a, to Dr. Isaac Thomas (born September 16th, 1797; died May 16th, 1879), a native of Chester county. She died March 23d, 1832. The younger of the two daughters of Doctor and Mrs. Thomas is the wife of the Hon. William Butler, of West Chester, Judge of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

II.—SARAH K. MINER, born June 4th, 1806. She was blind from early childhood. Her father taught her to read by having her learn the shape of large wooden job-type in his printing office. When sent to an institution for the blind, her parents were informed that she was the first child ever admitted who was able to read. She was an exceedingly gifted woman—her deprivation of vision being counterbalanced by a marvelous memory. When her father was collecting data for his "History of Wyoming," she accompanied him on his visits to the survivors of the days of 1778-'88, listened closely to their narratives, and recalled them to her father when he wrote them down at home. He often referred to her as his "literary guardian." She died in Plains township January 14th, 1874.

III.—MARY S. MINER, born in Wilkesbarré July 16th, 1808; died in West Chester, Penn'a, October 27th, 1860. She married, as his first wife, the Hon. Joseph J. Lewis of West Chester, who died in April, 1883, "full of years and

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\* See note, page 428, *ante*.

honors." Charlton Thomas Lewis, Ph. D., of New York City, well known as a scholar, a lexicographer, an editor and a successful man of affairs, is a son of Joseph J. and Mary S. (Miner) Lewis. He was graduated from Yale College in the class of 1853—known as "the famous class," from the number of its members who have won distinction in the various walks of life. Several years later he was ordained as a minister of the gospel, but his life since then has been devoted almost entirely to teaching and writing. He is the author of an admirable "Latin Dictionary for Schools." He has been President of the Prison Association of New York, and was a member of the International Congress of Charities, Correction, and Philanthropy, held at Chicago in June, 1893. He has written a good deal, and has delivered some valuable and interesting addresses, on the subject of penology.

The Hon. Wayne MacVeagh, U. S. Minister to Turkey in 1873, Attorney General of the United States in 1881, and now Ambassador to Italy, married as his first wife a daughter of Joseph J. and Mary S. (Miner) Lewis. Mr. MacVeagh and Charlton T. Lewis were classmates at Yale, and both were members of the *Δ K E* Fraternity.\*

IV.—CHARLOTTE MINER, born June 30th, 1810; died July 28th, 1859. She married Stephen Fuller Abbott (born July 14th, 1809; died February 11th, 1856) of Wyoming Valley. The Rev. William P. Abbott, D. D., a prominent minister of the M. E. Church, who died in New York December 22d, 1878, aged forty years, was their son.

V.—ELLEN ELIZABETH MINER, the only child of Charles Miner now living, was born in Wilkesbarré August 14th, 1814. In June, 1838, she was married to Jesse Thomas, an iron manufacturer of Hollidaysburg, Penn'a. He was born in Chester county, Penn'a, October 27th, 1804, and was a

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\*See page 222, *ante*.

brother of Dr. Isaac Thomas, hereinbefore mentioned. He died February 14th, 1876, at Wilkesbarré, where he had resided and been a prominent business man for a number of years. Isaac M. Thomas, now Treasurer of the City of Wilkesbarré, a director of the People's Bank, and identified with other important affairs, is a son of Jesse and Ellen E. (Miner) Thomas.

VI.—WILLIAM PENN MINER, born in Wilkesbarré September 8th, 1816. He spent his youth in West Chester, Penn'a, where he was educated, and where he studied law with his brother-in-law Judge Lewis. He was admitted to the Bar of Chester county in 1840, and to the Bar of Luzerne county August 3d, 1841. In October, 1846, as the candidate of the Whig party, he was elected Prothonotary, and Clerk of the various Courts of Luzerne county, for a term of three years—defeating Samuel P. Collings, Esq.

Mr. Miner and his cousin, Joseph W.—son of Asher and Mary (Wright) Miner—purchased of Sharp D. Lewis, Esq., *The Wilkesbarré Advocate*. They changed the name of the paper to *The Record of the Times*, and issued the first number April 20th, 1853. The paper was published for some years by the Messrs. Miner, and then by William P. alone until 1876, when the property was sold to a stock company. Mr. Miner established in October, 1873, *The Daily Record*, now *The Wilkesbarré Record*.

He married Elizabeth Dewart, who died March 26th, 1871, in the forty-seventh year of her age. He died at his ancestral home in Miner's Mills, Plains township, April 3d, 1892, and was survived by one son and three daughters.

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ASHER MINER was the third child of Capt. Seth and Anna (Charlton) Miner, and was born at Norwich, Conn., March 3d, 1778. He learned the printer's trade under Samuel Green, New London, and in 1799 removed to Wilkesbarré. On the 6th of November of that year

he opened a private school in Wilkesbarré, and notified the public that he had "undertaken to instruct youth in reading, writing, arithmetic and English grammar," and that proper attention would "be paid to the morals and manners of those committed to his care." This school was successfully conducted by Mr. Miner during the next four years—for the most of which period he was also engaged in editing and publishing the *Federalist*, as hereinbefore noted.

In May, 1804, having dissolved partnership with his brother Charles, he removed to Doylestown, Bucks county, Penn'a.

The first newspaper in Bucks county was printed and published by Isaac Relston at Doylestown, July 22d, 1800. Its publication was continued only about one year. The second attempt to publish a paper in the county was made at Newtown in September, 1802, by Messrs. Dow and Coale; but after a brief existence the paper died. The third attempt was made by Asher Miner, who issued at Doylestown, July 7th, 1804, the first number of *The Pennsylvania Correspondent*. The following is an extract from his salutatory: "Encouraged by the prominent patronage of a very respectable number of the inhabitants of the county of Bucks, the subscriber has been induced to attempt the establishment of a weekly newspaper at this place. Should it be thought worthy of support, all who are pleased with the information, and all who are willing to encourage useful inventions, are solicited to lend their subscriptions and their influence to render the present undertaking permanent. In his public character, as the conductor of the only newspaper printed in the county, he will act with that impartiality which duty and prudence require."

For twenty years Mr. Miner edited and published *The Pennsylvania Correspondent*, and then he disposed of the establishment, and the name of the paper was later changed to *The Bucks County Intelligencer*. In that paper in July, 1859, a writer said: "Of all our early editors I must yield the palm for ability to Asher Miner. His articles, for originality, style, and learning, greatly surpass those of his time."

In 1805 Mr. Miner opened a book-store in Doylestown—probably the first in the county—and during several years he published a great number of almanacs. In 1806 he was Librarian of the Doylestown Library, and in 1817 was elected Auditor of Bucks county. August 3d, 1809, he was appointed Post Master of Doylestown, and he held the office until March 5th, 1821, when he was succeeded by Charles E. Dubois.

From 1825 to 1834 Mr. Miner resided in West Chester, Penn'a, the partner of his brother in editing and publishing *The Village Record*.

In 1834 he removed to Wrightsville (now Miner's Mills), Luzerne county, where he died March 13th, 1841.

Asher Miner was married May 19th, 1800, to Mary, only daughter of Thomas and Mary Wright. (See note, page 428, *ante*). She died in January, 1830, and May 13th, 1835, he was married to Mrs. Thomasin H. Boyer, of West Chester, Penn'a.

ANNA MARIA MINER, born at Wilkesbarré in 1801, was the eldest of the thirteen children of Asher and Mary (Wright) Miner. April 18th, 1819, she was married at Doylestown to Dr. Abraham Stout of Bethlehem, Penn'a. They were the parents of Asher Miner Stout, born at Bethlehem in September, 1822; graduated (A. B.) from Yale College in 1842; admitted to the Bar of Luzerne county August 4th, 1845; initiated into LODGE 61 April 26th, 1847; Worshipful Master of the Lodge in 1852 and 1853; died at Wilkesbarré in April, 1860.

THOMAS WRIGHT MINER, born in Wilkesbarré August 23d, 1803, was the eldest son and second child of Asher and Mary (Wright) Miner. He accompanied his parents to Doylestown, where he resided until about 1825, when, having been graduated from the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania, he returned to Wilkesbarré to practice medicine, and resided here until his death. In addition to practicing his profession he owned and conducted for several years a drug-store, located on the north side of the Public Square. He was a man of marked genius. He was not only a skilful and successful physician and man of business, but he was a pleasing writer and a graceful speaker. He wrote ably, and his ideas were always clothed in beautiful language. A lecture which he delivered upon several occasions, entitled "Our Country: its Dangers and its Destiny," was a masterly production. For many years he was active in politics—especially during the anti-Masonic era—and in 1832 was a candidate for Congress, but was defeated by Andrew Beaumont. He was an anti-Mason. He married Lucy E. Bowman (born October 12th, 1806; died May 15th, 1842), daughter of Ebenezer and Esther Ann (Watson) Bowman of Wilkesbarré. Doctor Miner died at Wilkesbarré October 21st, 1858, and was survived by his son, Dr. E. Bowman Miner, who was a practicing physician and the proprietor of a drug-store in Wilkesbarré for a number of years.

ROBERT MINER, born at Doylestown, Penn'a, August 17th, 1805, was the third child and second son of Asher and Mary (Wright) Miner. He married January 3d, 1826, Eliza Abbott (born October 21st, 1806; died August 18th, 1846), only daughter of Stephen and Abigail Abbott. For a number of years prior to his marriage he was a school teacher in Plains township, and then he engaged in coal mining, part of the

time with the late Ario Pardee, at Hazleton, Penn'a. He died at Wilkesbarré December 9th, 1842.

CHARLES ABBOTT MINER, a prominent citizen of Wilkesbarré, is the second child and eldest son of Robert and Eliza (Abbott) Miner, and was born at Plains, Luzerne county, August 30th, 1830. He married, January 19th, 1853, Eliza Ross Atherton, daughter of Elisha and Caroline Ann (Ross) (Maffet) Atherton (see note, page 388, *ante*), and they have four children living. Mr. Miner represented the City of Wilkesbarré in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives in 1874-'78; was a member of the City Council of Wilkesbarré in 1871-'74 and 1886-'87, and served as President of the body in 1874. He has been President of the Wilkesbarré City Hospital for about twenty years. Since 1868 he has been a director of the Wyoming National Bank, and is now Vice President. He was made a Free Mason in Landmark Lodge No. 442, F. and A. M., Wilkesbarré, March 21st, 1873, and was Treasurer of the Lodge in 1880 and 1881. He has been a Companion of Shekinah Chapter No. 182, R. A. M., since September 1st, 1874, and a Sir Knight of Dieu le Veut Commandery No. 45, Knights Templar, since February 12th, 1875.

## HON. HENRY PETTEBONE.

John Pettebone, a native of England, settled in Hartford county, Connecticut, about 1657, and was, probably, the ancestor of all the Pettebones in this country. One of his descendants was Noah Pettebone, who was born at Simsbury, Conn., in 1716, and who married in 1745 Huldah Williams, and had five daughters and three sons—the names of the latter being Noah, Stephen, and Oliver.

Noah Pettebone, Sr., was one of the settlers who came to Wyoming from Connecticut in the Spring of 1769, but who were driven from the Valley by the Pennemites in November of the same year. He came back July 8th, 1771, as one of the company of New Englanders commanded by Capt. Zebulon Butler, which had been organized in pursuance of a vote of the Susquehanna Company to retake possession of the Wyoming lands. August 16th, 1773, at Wilkesbarré, Noah Pettebone received payment of his "bounty of five dollars" for "assisting" in that successful work. In 1772 he brought hither from Connecticut his wife and children, and took up his residence in Kingston township. Accompanied by all the members of his family except his sons Noah, Jr., and Stephen, he fled from the Valley after the battle and massacre of July 3d, 1778, and journeyed to his old home in Connecticut. About 1780 he returned to his deserted farm in Kingston, and there resided until his death, March 28th, 1791.

Noah Pettebone, Jr., the eldest of the three sons of Noah, Sr., was slain in the battle of July 3d, 1778.

When Captains Durkee and Ransom raised their companies in Wyoming in the Autumn of 1776, Stephen Pettebone, second son of Noah, Sr., enlisted in Durkee's company and marched with it to join Washington's army in New Jersey. When the remnants of these two companies were con-



solidated under Captain Spalding in the Summer of '78, and marched to Wyoming after the massacre of July 3d, Stephen Pettebone was one of the little band; but he came back to the desolated Valley only to be murdered by a band of Indians on the Kingston flats opposite Wilkesbarré in the Spring of 1779.

Oliver, the youngest son, was born in Simsbury, Conn., May 13th, 1762. He was sixteen years of age at the time of the Wyoming massacre, and was in Forty Fort when it was surrendered. He fled from the Valley with his parents and sisters, and went to Connecticut with them, where he spent a few years and then removed to Amenia, N. Y. There he married, December 21st, 1783, Martha Payne (born July 25th, 1763; died December 25th, 1833), daughter of Dr. Barnabas Payne. In 1787, having purchased a tract of land near his father's farm in Kingston township, he removed thither. That he was a resident of Luzerne county in the Spring of 1788 is evidenced by an original document in the possession of the writer of this, which reads as follows :

"We the subscribers according to the powers in us vested do hereby discharge Oliver Pettibone from a militia fine incurred by not attending military duty in May, A. D. 1788.

"[Signed] CHRISTOPHER HURLBUT, } COMMISSIONERS.  
"SAM'L ALLIN, }

"Luzerne County 9th July, 1789."

In 1799 and 1800 he was a member of the Kingston Town Committee for the sale of public lands. In 1802-'5 he was one of the Commissioners of Luzerne county. In 1813 he was a captain in the State militia. "He was," wrote Charles Miner, "a vigilant and faithful officer; and as a private gentleman liberal and kind, ever assiduous to please. He was a man of perfect integrity and honor." He died at his home in Kingston March 17th, 1832. He was the father of thirteen children, the eldest of whom was Oliver, Jr., born in September, 1784, and died December 6th, 1813. His third child,

Payne Pettebone, Sr. (born January 24th, 1787; died August 13th, 1814), was the father of Payne Pettebone, Jr. (born December 13th, 1813; died March 20th, 1888), well and widely known for many years as one of the wealthiest and most influential men in the Wyoming Valley.

HENRY PETTEBONE, the subject of this sketch, was the eleventh child of Capt. Oliver Pettebone, and was born at Kingston October 5th, 1802. Having entered the Wilkesbarré Academy in 1818, he pursued a course of study there, and then studied law with Garrick Mallery, Esq.—being admitted to the Bar of Luzerne county August 3d, 1825, upon motion of his preceptor. He was at that time a resident of Kingston. He never gave his full time and attention, however to the practice of the law, although his knowledge of its mysteries was very thorough and accurate. In the year 1828 he established in Wilkesbarré, in conjunction with Henry Held, *The Republican Farmer*, a weekly newspaper. In 1831 Mr. Pettebone sold out his interest in the establishment to J. J. Adam. February 17th, 1830, he was appointed by Governor Wolf Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas and Clerk of the Orphans' Court, Quarter Sessions, and Oyer and Terminer of Luzerne county, for the regular term of three years. January 21st, 1833, he was reappointed for a second term, which he served, and was succeeded in January, 1836, by Dr. John Smith. From 1836 to 1838 he was one of the Managers of the Wilkesbarré Bridge Company. From 1836 to 1848 he was engaged in mercantile business in Wilkesbarré, and in the practice of his profession. In 1841 Mr. Pettebone, the Hon. Chester Butler, and Capt. Hezekiah Parsons were appointed by the citizens of the Wyoming Valley to repair to Hartford, Conn., and petition the Connecticut Legislature for pecuniary aid in finishing the Wyoming Monument.\*

March 6th, 1845, Governor Shunk appointed Mr. Pette-

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\* See page 449, *ante*.

bone one of the Associate Judges of Luzerne county, to succeed the Hon. Ziba Bennett, resigned; and in November of the same year the Governor commissioned him Notary Public. He served as Judge till November, 1849, when he resigned and was succeeded by Edmund Taylor, Esq. He then served for a time as Clerk of the Pennsylvania State Senate.

For several years after that—until about 1857—he was actively engaged in superintending extensive contracts which he had in hand on the Pennsylvania Gravity Railroad, and on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. In 1857 or '58 he became Secretary and General Ticket Agent of the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad Company—it having been in operation at that time about three or four years. This position he held until the day of his death, having his office at Kingston.

Henry Pettebone was made a Mason in LODGE 61 April 9th, 1824. In December of that year he was elected Junior Warden of the Lodge, and on St. John's Day following was installed into office, to serve during the ensuing Masonic year. He served until August 1st, 1825, when he withdrew from the Lodge, "being about to remove to a distance." January 27th, 1828, he was re-admitted to membership, and in 1832 he served as Worshipful Master. He was one of the petitioners to the Grand Lodge in 1843 for the restoration of the warrant of "61," and when the Lodge was reconstituted he was installed as Senior Warden. In 1845 he served his second term as Master, and in 1848 his third term. During the years 1845 to '51, and 1856-'57, he was District Deputy Grand Master for the district comprising the counties of Luzerne, Susquehanna, Wayne, Bradford, and Pike. On St. John the Baptist's Day, 1845, he delivered an address on Masonry before LODGE 61 and the invited public. (See page 106, *ante*). He received the degrees of Capitular Masonry in Perseverance R. A. Chapter No. 21, Harrisburg, Penn'a, February 5th, 1855. He withdrew from

that Chapter December 3d, 1855, and became one of the Charter members of Shekinah R. A. Chapter No. 182, Wilkesbarré, and was its first Scribe. In 1857 he was M. E. High Priest of the Chapter. He was initiated into Mt. Moriah Council No. 10, R. S-E. and S. M., Bloomsburg, Penn'a, February 5th, 1861. He was also a Knight Templar, but diligent inquiry has failed to discover when or where he received his Templar degrees.

Henry Pettebone was married in 1825, shortly after his admission to the Bar, to Elizabeth Sharps (born September 30th, 1803; died July 8th, 1847), daughter of John Sharps, a native of Warren county, New Jersey. They became the parents of two daughters and one son. The son and one daughter died in youth. The eldest child, Martha (born in 1826), was married in 1844 to William Streater, son of Dr. Charles Streater, of Wilkesbarré.

Judge Pettebone was extensively known throughout the Wyoming Valley as a correct, upright and useful man. In all the important stations he filled, during his somewhat long life, his unsullied integrity and accurate judgment endeared him to all with whom he came in contact. One who knew him well has said: "Of Henry Pettebone we think it may truly be said, He had no enemies! We have never known a man of more kindly impulses; and from a long acquaintance with him we could pass no better eulogy upon his character." He died suddenly May 5th, 1861. He left his desk at the Railroad office in the early evening, and at his usual hour retired to bed, complaining of feeling slightly ill. His death occurred shortly after midnight. His funeral took place on May 8th, from the home of his brother Noah, in Kingston, and he was interred by LODGE 61 with the honors of Masonry in St. Stephen's Episcopal Church-yard, Wilkesbarré. Some years later his remains were removed to the old Forty Fort Cemetery in Kingston township, where they now lie.

## CAPT. JOHN PAUL SCHOTT.

JOHN PAUL SCHOTT, son of Col. Frederick Schott of the Prussian army, was born in Berlin,\* Prussia, October 15th, 1744. After an academic education he was, at the age of sixteen years, commissioned to a military office of subordinate rank by Frederick II., "the Great" King of Prussia. He served some time in the army of that distinguished soldier and ruler, where he had occasion, during the last three years of the Seven Years' War, to see and take part in much severe service, and in which he received unusual marks of the favor of the King. Near the close of the war he was promoted First Lieutenant, and appointed Adjutant of His Highness the Prince of Brunswick,† Lieutenant General of His Majesty Frederick II.

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\* In a letter to the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, dated November 26th, 1779, he describes himself as "a Hessian born; by inclination, as well as duty bound, an American."

† CHARLES WILLIAM FERDINAND, Prince of Brunswick, was born in 1735, and succeeded to the Duchy of Brunswick in 1780. He married Augusta, sister of George III. of England, and their daughter Caroline became the wife of George IV.

The Prince gained great reputation in the Seven Years' War, and in the War of 1778 with Austria. In 1787, at the head of 20,000 Prussians, he invaded Holland, reduced to submission its boastful citizen militia, and restored the authority of the Stadtholder. In 1792 he, then Duke of Brunswick, was General-in-chief of the Prussian army, and was reputed to be the ablest soldier in Europe.

In 1794 the Duke resigned his command, and until 1806 was occupied with the peaceful labors of government; but in that year he was again appointed Commander of the Prussian army, although he was seventy-one years of age. At the fatal battle of Auerstädt, October 14th, 1806, he was wounded and made prisoner, and died at Altona the 10th of November following. His fate excited deep sympathy, especially in England, and embittered public opinion against Napoleon. It was while the impression made by these events was still



CAPT. JOHN PAUL SCHOTT.



Inactivity among the professional soldiers of Prussia attended the long period of peace following the Seven Years' War; and about the beginning of the second decade following the Peace of Hubertsburg, matters had come to such a pass that the Empire had become a mere name. "Whatever good there was in particular regions and courts, there was no recognized bond of union, and no common national life, among the German people. It was a twilight age, with deep shadows lingering in it."

As a consequence of these conditions many of the younger military men of Prussia, like Baron Steuben, Baron de Otten-dorff, and Lieutenant Schott, looked about for new fields where they might employ their martial talents and use their swords. The situation in America attracted the attention of young Schott, and he decided to proceed hither. Therefore, in the Summer of 1775 he sailed from Rotterdam on a Holland ship, and in due time arrived in the city of New York. He brought with him letters of introduction to Governor Tryon\* of New York, and other prominent citizens,

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fresh, that Sir Walter Scott wrote his famous and spirited eulogy of the venerable soldier whom the conqueror had insulted, and in which occur these lines :

"And when revolves, in Time's sure change,  
The hour of Germany's revenge,  
\* \* \* \* \*  
Her champion, ere he strike, shall come  
To whet his sword on BRUNSWICK'S tomb."

\* Lieut. Gen. Sir WILLIAM TRYON, LL. D. (King's College, 1774), was the last royal governor of New York. He was a native of Ireland, and in 1764 was appointed Governor of North Carolina. Having rendered himself odious to the people of that province by his petty tyranny and great cruelty, he was transferred by order of the King to New York, to succeed Lord Dunmore. He arrived there in July, 1771, bearing a royal commission as "Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the Province of New York and the territories depending thereon, in America, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same." His arrival was greeted by affectionate addresses of con-



and through his soldierly bearing and refined manners he soon won the favor of the aristocratic circles in which he first appeared. After he had spent some time in New York he went to Philadelphia, bearing letters of introduction to some of the principal people in that city.

Observing the deep interest and earnestness which the patriots in the American colonies showed for the cause of

gratulation—his recent cruel conduct in North Carolina being justified as a meritorious effort to preserve the constitution and the laws.

June 25th, 1775, Governor Tryon returned to New York from a visit to England, and the next day General Washington passed through the city on his way from Philadelphia to Boston to assume command of the American army. During the next four months Tryon remained in New York exercising, according to his ability and the best means at his command, his authority as Governor, and then he fled on board the ship-of-war *Duchess of Gordon* lying in the harbor. December 1st he issued a proclamation proroguing the General Assembly, and three days later sent a communication to the inhabitants of New York signifying to them that His Majesty had granted him permission to withdraw from the government of the colony, and expressing great pain at viewing the turbulent state of affairs then existing.

February 18th, 1776, the New York Provincial Congress ordered that all communication between the inhabitants of the province and "the ship of His Excellency the Governor be, and is hereby, prohibited; \* \* except such intercourse as may be necessary for supplying the Governor with necessary provisions for himself and family." March 16th Tryon, still on board the *Duchess of Gordon*, in the North River, issued an "exhortation" to the inhabitants of New York. Five days later he was hung in effigy, "by a great concourse of the inhabitants, \* \* \* on a gallows which had been prepared in the middle of the Parade." In one hand of the effigy was placed a copy of the Governor's last address to the inhabitants. In the *Constitutional Gazette* (N. Y.) of March 23d, 1776, will be found an interesting account of the proceedings upon this occasion.

Governor Tryon remained on board the *Duchess of Gordon* until the Americans evacuated New York, when he returned to the city and was given an enthusiastic welcome by the loyalists. He resigned the governorship in 1780 and returned to England, where he died February 27th, 1788.

freedom, he became inspired with a strong desire to attach himself to them, struggling as they were to secure and maintain a station to which their situation, wealth and numbers gave them a claim. Noticing, at the same time, that the revolutionists were poorly supplied with weapons—especially heavy guns—and ammunition, he determined to procure a supply for them. Consequently in July, 1776, a few days after the Declaration of Independence had been promulgated, he sailed for the Island of St. Eustatia, one of the Lesser Antilles belonging to Holland, where certain speculative Dutchmen had established a depot for blockade runners, and were supplying them with provisions, arms, etc.

Lieutenant Schott chartered a schooner at the island and loaded her with arms and munitions of war, on his own account, and then sailed for Chesapeake Bay. Arriving there he found the entrance to Hampton Roads blockaded by the English fleet. However, under cover of a fog, and by the aid of a British flag, and British uniforms with which he clothed himself and crew, he passed through the fleet. The British believed the schooner to be a transport belonging to the fleet, until she had crossed the line, when the error was discovered and she was signalled to return. No notice of the signal being taken by those on board the schooner, a shot was fired from one of the British vessels, and then a broadside. No injury was done to the swiftly-sailing schooner, and she passed on up the "Roads." But as she approached the harbor at Norfolk the uniforms of her officers and men came near bringing them into trouble; for while they had by that time run up the flag of the Colonies to the vessel's peak, they had not had time to doff their British uniforms. Several shots were fired by the Americans, and one cannon-ball tore some of the vessel's rigging; whereupon a white flag was hoisted, and the boat safely entered Norfolk harbor.

Having disposed of his cargo to the Government, Lieu-

tenant Schott proceeded immediately to Philadelphia, where he formally offered his services to the American cause in a communication worded as follows :

*To the Honourable Continental Congress :*

“The Petition of JOHN PAUL SCHOTT most humbly sheweth :

“That your petitioner having served as a Lieutenant with the German troops commanded by Prince Ferdinand during the last War, and having acquired a considerable share of military skill in the profession of soldier, most humbly begs the honourable Congress (as he has ample testimonials with him of his good character) to grant him a Captain’s commission in the Continental army. And he, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

“[Signed] JOHN P. SCHOTT.

“Philadelphia, Sept. 4th, 1776.”

This petition was received by Congress September 5th, read, and referred to the Board of War. The next day the Board brought in a report which was taken into consideration, whereupon it was

“*Resolved*, That JOHN PAUL SCHOTT, who is well recommended as an experienced officer, be appointed Captain in the Continental army, with directions to raise a company as soon as possible ; but that as he may be usefully employed immediately he be forthwith sent to General Washington at New York, and that one month’s pay be advanced to him.”\*

This was a preference such as not many officers could boast of, for most of them were compelled to wait months until commissions should be granted. A higher grade or rank, however, would probably have been more compatible with the military experience of Captain Schott. He was, at this time, not quite thirty-two years of age.

“The best that could be said for Washington’s army [at this time] was, that it contained good material. As a whole, it was little else than a posse of armed citizens, for the most part brave and determined men, but lacking effective organization and discipline, and most of them without experience.

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\* See *American Archives*, Series V., Vol II.: 157, 1332.

\* \* \* The soldiers represented all classes of society. Among officers and men were clergymen, lawyers, physicians, planters, mechanics, tradesmen, and laborers, mostly native Americans, of good English blood, with a sprinkling of Germans, Scots, and Irishmen. Most of them were indifferently equipped. The old flint-lock piece was the common arm; bayonets were scarce, and so also were uniforms.

\* \* The larger number of the troops were in citizens' clothes. The army numbered, according to official returns, less than 20,000 men." [Bryant's *"History of the United States,"* III.: 494.]

Captain Schott having received his commission, the orders of Congress, etc., set out for New York city, which he reached September 9th. He found General Washington, surrounded by his staff, at the Grand Battery\* observing the British war-ships manœuvring in the bay. A large frigate attempting to pass up the North river, Washington gave orders that it should be fired at. During this time the battery was under the fire of the British on Governor's Island, and the American matrosses were being very much hampered in their work by the shots from one particular cannon, well-aimed and frequently fired. Captain Schott, unable to at once approach Washington, and noticing an

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\* The Grand Battery was located at the extreme southern point of the city, on the spot where the old Dutch founders of New York had built their first fort. For two hundred years or more the locality has been known as "The Battery," or "Battery Place," and about fifty years ago "Castle Garden"—now the Aquarium—was erected on the site of the old fort.

In August, 1776, the Grand Battery consisted of thirteen 32-pounders, one 24-pdr., three 18-pdrs., two 12-pdrs., one 13-in. brass mortar, two 8-in. iron mortars, and one 10-in. iron mortar. Capt. Alexander Hamilton (afterwards Secretary of the Treasury, and later General-in-chief of the army), was on duty at the "Grand" at this time in command of a part of his battery of New York Colony Artillery. He was only nineteen years of age.

unloaded and unused cannon in the battery, called to his aid several matrosses who were standing by unemployed. He had them load the cannon, and then he aimed and fired it, silencing the troublesome gun on the island. Washington observing this, turned to Schott and asked: "Are you a schooled artilleryman?" The Captain answered in the affirmative, and at the same time presented his credentials to the General. Washington having read them turned to Col. Henry Knox, his chief of artillery, and asked him if there was a vacancy among his officers. Upon Knox replying that one of his captains was on the sick list, Washington directed that Schott should fill the vacancy until further orders; whereupon he was placed in command of the 3d Battery of the "Continental Regiment of Artillery."

At this time the entire artillery force of the American army consisted of the regiment above-mentioned—comprising ten companies or batteries—and Captain Hamilton's "Colony" battery; the whole being under the command of Henry Knox, Colonel of the "Continental" regiment. In July, 1776, Colonel Knox\* wrote to General Washington that

"\* \* \* to carry on the war with vigor and success, a well-regulated and numerous body of artillery will be necessary. The present number of officers and men of the regiment of artillery here [in New York] are not sufficient for the posts in and round about this city. To supply this deficiency, a number of men from the different regiments have been drafted into the artillery *pro tem.*"

Just two weeks before the arrival of Captain Schott at New York the battle of Long Island had been fought, in which the American loss in killed and wounded was about three hundred men, and in prisoners—among whom were

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\* In December, 1776, Colonel Knox was elected by Congress "Brigadier General of Artillery," and he served thereafter as Chief of that branch of the service. In September, 1789, President Washington appointed him Secretary of War. He is said to have been "the only man whom Washington ever loved,"

Maj. Gen. John Sullivan and Brig. Gen. Lord Stirling—between 800 and 1000. After the battle all the American forces remaining on the island had been withdrawn to New York city, and then for nearly two weeks the question of attempting to hold the city, or of evacuating and burning it, was discussed. It was finally decided that the evacuation should be made on September 15th, but that the city should not be destroyed. Captain Schott and his battery accompanied the main body of the army when it withdrew from the city; and September 16th they were with Washington at Harlem Heights, seven miles from New York.

At the battle of White Plains, N. Y., October 28th, 1776, Schott's battery rendered important and effective service.

Baron de Ottendorff\* having been directed by Congress to raise a battalion of troops, Captain Schott was, December 7th, 1776, assigned to the battalion, and in January following was sent by Washington to the German districts of Pennsylvania to recruit a company. The company was raised in a short time, and Schott was appointed to command it and permitted to nominate his subordinate officers. It was the "3d" company of Ottendorff's Corps.

At the battle of Short Hills, near Springfield, N. J., June 26th, 1777, Ottendorff's Corps covered the retreat of the

\* NICHOLAS DIETRICH, BARON DE OTTENDORFF, was a nobleman of Lusatia, Saxony, and served in the Seven Years' War as Lieutenant under Frederick the Great. He came to this country in 1776 with Kosciuszko and Roman de Lisle. By resolution of Congress Ottendorff was appointed, November 8th, 1776, "Brevet-Captain in the United States service." December 5th, 1776, he was directed to raise an independent corps or battalion of three companies—one of light infantry and two of "hunters" or riflemen; he to be Captain of the light infantry, to rank as Major, and command the whole corps.

The three companies were all raised in Pennsylvania, and the corps was recruited to its full complement in the Spring of 1777. At a later period, on account of the scarcity of well-disciplined cavalry, the corps was changed into a dragoon troop.

defeated Americans. Captain Schott was severely wounded, and fell into the hands of the enemy. He was taken to New York and thrown into the Provost Prison, where the infamous Provost Marshal Cunningham was in charge, and there he suffered much from hunger, lack of surgical attention, and, during the Autumn and Winter months, from cold. He was frequently "struck, kicked, and abused" by the underkeepers of the prison; and his cell-mate dying from wounds received at Short Hills, the dead body was left lying in the cell for two days before it was removed. Cunningham acquired great notoriety for his exquisite art in inflicting miseries upon prisoners entrusted to his care.\*

Those Tories in New York to whom Schott had brought letters of introduction when he first came to America, advised him to renounce allegiance to the "rebels" and enter the British service; and he was offered £1000 bounty and a majority in the enemy's new levies if he would do this. "But I despised their offer," he wrote in 1828 in a letter to the Hon. Benjamin Rush, "and was determined to suffer death before I would betray the cause I was engaged in. I had chosen America as my adopted country, and I felt too strong an attachment to its just cause to be moved, either by sufferings or through advantageous offers, to forsake it." Of course his indignant refusal of the offer, and his steady adherence to the cause of the "rebels," tended to increase the brutality of his jailers, and he had to endure an accumulation of evils. His imprisonment lasted about six months, when he was exchanged.

Ottendorff's Corps having been greatly decimated at the battle of Short Hills, the remains of the three companies that had composed it were organized into two independent "rifle-companies," which were temporarily attached to "Armand's

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\* See pages 368-70, *ante*, for a brief account of the treatment accorded by the British to their prisoners in New York at this period.

Partisan Corps." A writer in the *Pennsylvania Magazine* (II.: 5) states that these companies were "composed of volunteers who could not speak the English language." Capt. Anthony Selin\* was appointed to command the first company, and when Captain Schott returned from captivity he was placed in command of the second—which for a year or more thereafter was known as "Schott's Independent Corps." In the latter part of March, 1778, these companies were ordered to join Count Pulaski at Minisink, on the Delaware.

About this time Schott applied for promotion. In a letter dated "Wyoming Garrison, November 26th, 1779," he refers to the matter as follows:

"When I was exchanged I got the command of that corps I now command. I made frequent application to the Honourable Board of War to grant me the rank of Major, and liberty to enlist men and raise that Corps [Ottendorff's] again to its former strength, by which I thought to have an opportunity to take satisfaction of the enemy in an honourable way, for the ill usage I received when a prisoner, which I would have done, or died in the attempt, but was always refused. Having had no opportunity to distinguish myself, I was even left out of the arrangement of the Line with the rest of the officers in this corps. I still thought that I was entitled to the benefit of the provision made by your honours for the officers and soldiers in the Line, but sending Captain Selin to your Honours lately with a return of the state of the corps, you was pleased to write the following to the Honourable Board of War: That the more liberal the provision, the more necessary it was that it should be distributed with economy and prudence; that your Honours could not think of settling the States with the support of officers who had but little more than *nominal commands*, but at the same time that you was willing to provide for us on a scale consistent with the public service. \* \* As for my own part,

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\* Capt. ANTHONY SELIN was commissioned by Congress December 10th, 1776, and commanded company "No. 2" of Ottendorff's Corps, as originally organized. In the Journal of Congress, February 24th, 1784, he is referred to as "late Major 2d Canadian Regiment" ["Congress' Own"], and appears to have served to January 1st, 1783. He died at Selinsgrove, Snyder county, Penn'a, in 1792.



I apply to Generals Sullivan, Hand, Maxwell \* \* \* that I always had more than nominal command." \* \* [*Pennsylvania Archives* (O. S.), VIII. : 24.]

In the Winter of 1778-'9 Selin's company was consolidated with Schott's, and the corps was variously known as Ottendorff's, Armand's, and Schott's, but generally as Schott's. Both officers remained with the corps, and Schott, as senior Captain, commanded it; but he was sent off on detached duty about the time that General Sullivan's expedition against the Indians of New York was determined upon.

April 4th, 1779, Brig. Gen. Edward Hand,\* at Minisink, ordered Captain Selin to march with his command (Schott's Corps) to Fort Penn (now Stroudsburg, Penn'a) to join the German Regiment under command of Maj. Daniel Burchardt and proceed to Wyoming. These troops reached the garrison at Wilkesbarré April 11th. Twelve days later General Hand directed Colonel Zebulon Butler, the commander of the Wyoming garrison, to "send a sufficient party under the command of a prudent, careful officer to Fort Jenkins to meet Captain Schott, who has the charge of a quantity of

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\* See "Pennsylvania in the Revolution," II. : 73.

EDWARD HAND was born in Ireland December 31st, 1744. In 1774 he accompanied the 18th Royal Irish Regiment to this country as Surgeon's Mate, but resigned and settled in Pennsylvania in the practice of medicine. He served at the siege of Boston as Lieutenant Colonel in Gen. William Thompson's brigade. March 7th, 1776, he was commissioned Colonel of the 1st Pennsylvania Regiment, Continental Line. April 1st, 1777, he was promoted Brigadier General; January 8th, 1781, he was appointed Adjutant General of the army; September 30th, 1783, he was promoted Major General.

He was a Member of Congress in 1784-'5, and a signer of the Pennsylvania Constitution of 1790. He was a Free Mason, and was Master of Military Lodge No. 19 in 1781. (See page 26, *ante*). "Although he was of daring disposition, he won the affection of his troops by his amiability and gentleness."

He died near Lancaster, Penn'a, September 4th, 1802.

stores for your [Butler's] post, to protect him and the stores from Fort Jenkins upwards." Schott reached Wilkesbarré about the 1st of May, and assumed command of his corps. Among the original papers preserved in the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society is a "requisition" in the handwriting of Captain Schott, in the following words :

"WYOMING, May 9th, 1779.

"SIR :—Please to essue candles for me and two offecers of my corps for one week and you will oblige

Your Most Obdt. svt.

"JOHN P. SCHOTT Capt

"Commander of Indep. Corps."

Upon the back of this requisition is the receipt of a sergeant for 1½ pounds of candles.

Sullivan's army marched from Wilkesbarré July 31st, 1779.\* The 3d Brigade, commanded by General Hand, above mentioned, comprised, among other bodies, the German Regiment and Schott's Corps, and it constituted the "light corps" of the army. It marched in three columns—"by the right of companies in files"—and kept about one mile in advance of the main body of troops. Captain Schott was placed in command of the right wing of this brigade, and Captain Selin commanded Schott's Corps, which in official orders was denominated "Schott's Rifle Corps." The 7th of the following October the army returned to Wyoming, where it encamped for a few days and then continued its march to Easton. Captain Schott and his corps, however, were left behind, to assist in garrisoning the fort at Wilkesbarré. About this time Generals Sullivan and Hand recommended Schott to the Board of War for promotion ; but he did not receive it, principally because the lameness of his back—resulting from the wounds he received at Short Hills—incapacitated him for very active service.

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\* See pages 20 and 25, *ante*.

During a part of the Spring of 1780, in the absence of Colonel Butler, the commandant at Wyoming, Captain Schott, being next in rank, was in command of the garrison. In March, 1780, Lieutenant Colonel Weltner, in command of the German Regiment, which was stationed on the frontiers of Northumberland county, Penn'a, desired the Board of War "to determine between Captains Schott and Selin, each claiming to remain in command of the company formerly Ottendorff's, and now to be incorporated with the German Battalion" or Regiment. The Board decided that if Colonel Weltner could not "settle the dispute," a board of officers should be convened to determine the relative rank of the two captains. The following paragraphs are from a letter written at Philadelphia, April 12th, 1780, by Assistant Paymaster General Burrall to the "Hon. Board of Treasury :"

"\* \* Captain Schott, who commands an Independent Corps stationed at Wyoming, is waiting in town for their pay, which is due from September last, and amounts to more than I have on hand. \*  
\* \* \* I should be glad of 20,000 dollars, which will be sufficient to pay him. I hope this last sum at least may be obtained, as Captain Schott's returning without the money would occasion much uneasiness in the corps, who have six months' pay due; and the expense of another journey from Wyoming would be considerable. \*  
\* \* "

I think that shortly after this Captain Schott determined to make Wilkesbarré his permanent home, for I find that September 21st, 1780, he purchased from Phineas Pierce, for £50, "one-half share in the Susquehanna Purchase," and a week later he bought of Benjamin Bailey, for £50, "lot No. 33 in the town plot of Wilkesbarré." In the deed of conveyance he was described as "of Westmoreland." On the 18th of the following month he was married to Miss Naomi Sill\* of Wilkesbarré, whose sister had married Col.

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\* Since the sketch of the Hon. George Denison in this chapter was printed, I have been afforded access to, and have carefully examined, some unpublished, old, original documents, and certain published

Nathan Denison here in 1772. Miner, in his "History of Wyoming," says of Captain Schott's marriage: "The bans were published on Sunday, October 15th, and on Wednesday, the 18th, they were married; the occasion being one of great joy and festivity in the garrison, and among the whole people."

In January, 1781, Capt. Alexander Mitchell, in command

pedigrees, which contain records and general information relative to early settlers and settlements in Wyoming; and I find that several statements which appear on page 243, *ante*, are erroneous. In writing those statements I presumed upon the correctness of, and unhesitatingly adopted, dates, etc., given by Charles Miner and other local historians who had before that time written about the "ancient people" of Wyoming.

The names of Nathan Denison and Jabez Sill appear in a "list of the proprietors of the five townships" in Wyoming, dated June 17th, 1770, but Denison did not come here until the Spring of 1772. Sill, however, was here in 1769, and was one of those driven away by the Pennamites in November of that year. He did not return until June, 1772, when he was accompanied by his son Shadrach, a boy of fourteen years. In November following he brought on the remainder of his family, and shortly after their arrival the marriage of Nathan Denison and Elizabeth Sill occurred. Following Miner ("History of Wyoming," page 138) I state in the foot-note on page 243, *ante*, that "in May, 1772, there were only five white women in Wilkesbarré, and one of these was Mrs. Jabez Sill." There may have been that number here at the time stated, but Mrs. Sill was not one of the number. Mr. Miner based his statement upon information received from the "ancient people" whom he had consulted, for, without doubt, he never had an opportunity to see the several official lists of "settlers at Wyoming" on the Susquehanna, made in 1772, which I have lately seen—the existence of any such lists not being known when he wrote his history. Nathan Denison was born January 25th, 1741, the son of Nathan and Anne (Carey) Denison of Stonington, Conn., and was a descendant, of the fifth generation, of the celebrated Capt. George Denison of Stonington, the youngest child of William and Margaret Denison, who settled at Roxbury, Mass., in 1631. Captain Denison returned to England in 1643 after the death of his first wife, and served under Cromwell in the army of the Parliament. He was wounded at the famous battle of Naseby, and while convalescing he formed the ac-

of some troops of the New Jersey Line, came to Wyoming to relieve Colonel Butler of the command of the garrison, and the next month Captain Schott was ordered to march with his company to Fishkill, N. Y., to join Colonel Hazen's "Congress' Own" Regiment.† At this time his company, or "corps," consisted of only twenty-six men, including himself, Captain Selin, and one lieutenant. Captain Schott joined "Congress' Own" about March 15th, but three months later, owing to the serious illness of his wife, he obtained

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quaintance of Anne Borodel, the only daughter of an Irish gentleman of wealth. They were married, and came to America. He was one of the earliest settlers in Stonington, Conn. (see page 420, *ante*), and was the first Representative from that town in the General Assembly of the Colony. He died October 23d, 1694, at the age of seventy-six years, while attending the Assembly at Hartford.

Jabez Sill was one of twin sons born to Joseph and Phoebe (Lord) Sill of Lyme, New London county, Conn., August 4th, 1722. Joseph Sill was the son of Captain Joseph Sill of Cambridge, Mass., and Lyme, Conn., who was the son of John Sill—the first of the name in America—who immigrated to Cambridge about 1637 from Lyme, England. Jabez Sill was a joiner and cabinet maker. December 28th, 1749, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Moses and Mary (Ely) Noyes of Lyme, Conn., and they resided in that place until they removed to Wilkesbarré. They were the parents of ten children, the eldest being Elizabeth, born November 22d, 1750, who married Nathan Denison. Naomi (the wife of Captain Schott) was the third child of Jabez and Elizabeth (Noyes) Sill, and was born at Lyme November 28th, 1754. Shadrach, the eldest son, was born August 12th, 1758. He was a soldier in Captain Durkee's Wyoming company, and served from 1776 to the close of the war. Elisha Noyes Sill, born January 15th, 1761, was also a soldier in Durkee's company. He was in Wilkesbarré, sick, at the time of the Wyoming massacre, but made his escape and went to Connecticut.

When, in the Summer of 1772, the Wilkesbarré lands were plotted, and apportioned by lottery among the shareholders and settlers of the township, Jabez Sill drew town lot No. 1 (lying at the north-east corner of the streets now known as River and South), meadow lot No. 22, and wood lot No. 35.

† See page 372, *ante*.

leave of absence for an indefinite period and hastened to Wilkesbarré. Within a short time thereafter "Congress' Own" moved down the Hudson to the neighborhood of New York city, and early in September proceeded with other regiments to Virginia to take part in the siege of Yorktown. The war being virtually ended, by the surrender of Cornwallis, Captain Schott tendered his resignation and was honorably discharged from the Continental service in November, or December, 1781.

In May, 1782, having purchased of his father-in-law for £6 the north-west corner of "Wilkesbarré Town Lot No. 1" he built thereon what long afterwards was called "the old red house." It faced towards the river, and was about thirty rods distant from Fort Wyoming, which stood on the river bank near the corner of River and Northampton streets and was then occupied by the Wyoming garrison. Moving into this house in 1783 he kept there for a number of years a public inn, and later carried on a store in the same building.

What is known as the "Trenton decree" was announced December 30th, 1782, by the Board of Commissioners which had been appointed by Congress to determine the right of jurisdiction over the territory on the Susquehanna in controversy between Pennsylvania and Connecticut. News of the decision—which was adverse to the Connecticut settlers—reached Wilkesbarré January 4th, 1783, by express from Trenton, and two days later a meeting of the inhabitants of Wyoming was held at Wilkesbarré to advise on measures necessary to be taken. Captain Schott was appointed agent for the settlers, with directions to repair immediately to Philadelphia to consult with the agents from Connecticut, and to petition the Pennsylvania Assembly in such manner as should be thought most proper and beneficial for the Wyoming people. Captain Schott departed immediately for Philadelphia, where, after consultation with the Connecticut agents, a petition, "in many points eloquent and

touchingly pathetic," was drawn up, signed by Captain Schott as agent for and in behalf of the Wyoming settlers and presented by him to the Assembly January 18th.\* During the period of struggles, controversies, and conflicts between the Yankees and Pennamites which followed the "Trenton decree," and which continued for nearly six years, John Paul Schott was, naturally and because of his environment, a zealous and an active adherent of the Connecticut party. He had been for some time the associate and friend—in military camp and garrison, and in private life—of Col. Zebulon Butler,† Col. John Franklin,‡ Capt. Simon Spald-

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\* See Miner's "Wyoming," pp. 308-14, and Col. John Franklin's "Historical Sketches of Wyoming."

† See page 225, *ante*.

‡ JOHN FRANKLIN was born in Canaan, Litchfield county, Conn., September 26th, 1749, the third child and eldest son of John and Kezia (Pierce) Franklin. He was one of the two hundred settlers who came to Wyoming in 1769, and was the first white man to settle in the township of Huntington, Luzerne county—whither he went solitary and alone in the Spring of 1775. In 1778 he commanded the Huntington and Salem company of volunteers; and in the Sullivan expedition of 1779 he commanded a company of Wyoming militia, chiefly riflemen. In the attack on "Hogback Hill" he was severely wounded in the shoulder. For a number of years about this time he was Justice of the Peace. In 1781 he represented Westmoreland, or Wyoming, in the Connecticut Assembly. In September, 1787, he was arrested in Wilkesbarré on a charge of treason against the State of Pennsylvania, was confined in jail in Philadelphia for nearly two years—a great part of the time heavily ironed—and was then released on bail, and never brought to trial. In 1792 he was elected Sheriff of Luzerne county. In 1795-'6, and from 1799 to 1803, he was a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly from Luzerne county.

"In the Yankee and Pennsylvania contest, whenever the rights of the Connecticut people were assailed, he stood ready for their defence, whether it was against the overbearing and haughty Patterson, or the treacherous Armstrong. In nothing was he more distinguished than in his wonderful versatility in devising means for the accomplishment of his purposes." Col. H. B. Wright wrote in 1871, relative to the diary

ing, Maj. John Jenkins, and other prominent Yankee leaders; his wife was the daughter of an early Connecticut settler, and the title to his home-lot had been derived from the Connecticut Susquehanna Company. Because of his espousal of the Yankee cause he aroused the enmity and encountered the opposition of many of the principal adherents of the Pennsylvania party.

May 9th, 1785, Captain Schott, Colonel Butler, Colonel Franklin, and six others, forming a committee representing the Connecticut Wyoming settlers, addressed a letter to a committee of the State Assembly, calling attention to the unfortunate state of affairs existing in Wyoming. At a town meeting held November 15th, 1785, he was chosen a member of the committee "to regulate the police of the settlement." February 28th, 1786, he went to Philadelphia, bearing a petition and an address from the settlers to Benjamin Franklin, President of the Supreme Executive Council of the State. Under date of August 10th, 1786, Dr. William Hooker Smith, of Wyoming, wrote to Vice President Biddle of the Council as follows:

"We hear that Capt. Shoots is this day set out for Philadelphia, we expect in order to ask for protection for Corn'l John Franklin and Maj. John Jenkins, in order to attend the Assembly as Agents; We are at this time in great confusion, the conduct of Captn. Shoots is amasing to us, he appears of late to be on the side of Allin,\* Frank-

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of Colonel Franklin which had been loaned to him by its possessor, Steuben Jenkins, Esq.: "I have carefully perused it, and come to the conclusion that John Franklin was the leading controlling spirit of the Yankee settlers of Wyoming. The evidences spread out upon this, his diary, show that he was the general agent, adviser, representative, and the man of all others upon whom they looked for counsel and advice. The diary should be carefully preserved in the archives of the Historical Society of this place."

Colonel Franklin died at his home in Athens, Bradford county, Penn'a, March 1st, 1831.

\* Gen. ETHAN ALLEN of Vermont, who came to Wilkesbarré in April, 1786, and proposed to settle in Wyoming. He was granted a



lin, Jenkins & associates, he has inlisted himself in proprietors wrights pritty Largely & is padling about with Franklin & Jinkins in the Land Jobing way. \* \* \* Hellers, August 11th, 1786. The former part of this letter I wrote at Wioming ; I am on the track of Captn. Schoot, and this day at Hellers at wind Gap."

Captain Schott was one of a large number of well-known and responsible men, some of them residents of Connecticut and others of Wyoming, who were appointed December 27th, 1786, by the Susquehanna Company at its meeting in Hartford, Conn., commissioners to ascertain the rights of the proprietors in, and reduce to a certainty the claims of the settlers under, the said company.

On this same last-mentioned date the Pennsylvania Assembly passed an act providing for the election of Justices of the Peace, Representatives to the Assembly, etc., in the new county of Luzerne, which had been erected in the so-called "Wyoming region," and established by an act passed September 25th, 1786. The first election was held February 1st, 1787, and at the Fall election, in the same year, Captain Schott was chosen a member of the General Assembly. This body met and organized at Philadelphia October 24th, 1787. Captain Schott appeared as the only Representative from Luzerne county, and took his seat. The next day a committee of three members—Schott being one—was appointed to wait on the Council and inform it that the House was organized and ready for business. The same day Schott was appointed a member of the Committee of Ways and Means. In the *Philadelphia Packet* of October 29th, 1787, a correspondent states that he is happy to find that the county of Luzerne is represented in the Assembly, and adds: "There is great reason to hope from the

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large number of proprietors' rights by the Susquehanna Company, and May 17th was appointed with Colonels Butler and Franklin and Major Jenkins "a committee with full power to locate townships within the territory" claimed by the company.

abilities and disposition of the new member that a perfect reconciliation will be accomplished between the government and that district, where everything remains at this time in the utmost tranquility."

Having purchased several rights or shares in Newport township, Captain Schott became an "early agent for ascertaining the lines and proprietors in said town;" and after the passage of the confirming law in 1787, the inhabitants of Newport appointed him, Prince Alden, and Mason Fitch Alden a committee to procure and furnish to the commissioners under the law information as to town lines, rights, etc. At this period Schott was continuing to act as agent of the Susquehanna proprietors.

In May, 1788, he raised in Wilkesbarré a "Troop of Light Dragoons," numbering forty-two men. He was elected Commander, Lord Butler First Lieutenant, Rosewell Welles Second Lieutenant, and Ebenezer Bowman Cornet. Among the members of this troop, in addition to those named above, were Eleazer Blackman, Ichabod Blackman, Benjamin Dorrance, William Hyde, Jehoida P. Johnson, Jabez Sill, Moses Sill, Ebenezer Slocum, Henry Stark, and Asa Stevens. The Supreme Executive Council was immediately petitioned to accept and muster the troop as a part of the militia of the Commonwealth; but before final action upon the matter could be taken by the authorities, an important and unlooked for event occurred in Wilkesbarré, which postponed the favorable action of the Council.

It was well known in this locality at that time that Col. Timothy Pickering\* had taken a very active part in Septem-

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\* Col. TIMOTHY PICKERING (born July 17th, 1745; died January 29th, 1829) was a native of Salem, Massachusetts, and was one of the most eminent men of the country in his day. During the Revolutionary War he was for some time Adjutant General, and for four years Quarter Master General, of the armies of the United States. He came to Wilkesbarré in the latter part of 1786 as the special representative

ber, 1787, in the arrest of Col. John Franklin, imagining that he was the life, soul, and body of the settlements here, and that if he could be got rid of the apparently interminable controversies between the Pennamites and Yankees could and would be settled. Therefore, certain Yankee partisans and adherents of Colonel Franklin determined to seize Colonel Pickering and carry him off as a hostage for the safety of Franklin, who was held in irons in Philadelphia; and on the night of June 26th, 1788, Pickering was abducted from his home by a band of men, disguised and armed, who quietly and rapidly conducted him to a point about forty miles north of Wilkesbarré, where they held him captive in the midst of the wild forest for nearly three weeks, part of the time with iron chains fastened upon his limbs, and all of the time under the guard of armed men.

Immediately on the abduction of Colonel Pickering being known, vigorous measures were adopted for his rescue, and Col. Zebulon Butler, Lieutenant of the County, ordered out some of the militia to act as part of the *posse comitatus*

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of the Government of Pennsylvania—he being at the time a citizen of the State and a resident of Philadelphia. Charles Miner says that he was selected to organize the new county of Luzerne, not only because of his great abilities and weight of character, but for the reason that he was a New England man.

He was commissioned by the Supreme Executive Council a Justice of the County Courts, Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, Clerk of the Courts of Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer, Clerk of the Orphans' Court, Register of Wills, and Recorder of Deeds in and for Luzerne county, and these offices he held from May 27th, 1787, till the Summer of 1791, when he was appointed by President Washington Post Master General. This office he held until 1795, when, by appointment of Washington, he held the office of Secretary of War for a few months; and then, until 1797, was Secretary of State.

While a resident of Wilkesbarré Colonel Pickering lived in the house known now as the Ross house (somewhat modernized in style and changed in appearance from what it was one hundred years ago), on the East side of South Main street, below Northampton.

under the direction of his son, Lord Butler, Esq., Sheriff. Although Captain Schott's dragoons were not yet a part of the militia, yet, by ten o'clock in the morning following the abduction, he had gathered together eighteen of his horsemen and started in pursuit of the rioters. It was subsequently charged against Schott that, being personally unfriendly to Pickering, he had not earnestly and vigorously pursued the rioters with his troop, but had dallied and dawdled and simply "made a bluster in order to satisfy the Government." In consequence of this charge the Executive Council was urged by some of Schott's unfriendly critics here not to commission him as Commander of the "Light Dragoons." Under date of July 29th, 1788, Colonel Butler addressed a communication to the Council, in part as follows:

"By Captain Schotts I am informed that in consequence of representations respecting his conduct in the expedition up the River his character suffers much in the view of the Council. I have only to inform that he was censured here, and on his own request I summoned from the Battalion a number of Company officers who composed a regular Court of inquiry, and after hearing the complaint and the defence of Captain Schotts, the Court acquitted him with honour."

Later Schott and his troop were paid by the county of Luzerne £23: 10s. for eight days' services "in suppressing the riot at the abduction of Colonel Pickering."

Early in the following September Captain Schott went to Philadelphia, and under date of the 12th wrote home:

"I arrived here save and found all things to my satisfaction. \* \* I have got the Commissions for the Troop and Infantry. Matters were not so as W—— reported, he is a Lier. I am in as good esteem by the first people as ever. I am in heart. \* \* There were fifteen who remonstrated against the return of officers in the Troop, but very little Notice was taken. Council know'd that I was one of the first man who turned out and have since been informed that those actions call'd so were not so desperate."

Three days later he wrote to the Council a formal ac-

knowledge of the receipt of his commission as Captain of the "Light Dragoons," expressed his thanks for the same, and then said :

"Your Honours may be asured that with the utmost of my appillity I shall indeavour to promote peace and good order in said County, but one difficulty arises, the Troop is not armed yet, and can't possible get armed untill next spring. Being informed that the Honourable the Supreme Court will set in said County of Luzerne about the beginning of November next to try John Franklin and others, and it would perhaps be of great Service if the Troop was armed to meet the judges and ascord them to Wilksbarre and perhaps it may be necessary to keep a gaurd to prevent Riots and disorders."

In conclusion he requests that there may be sent to him "20 pairs of Pistols and Swords, a Stantart [standard] and Drumbit [trumpet]." Council directed that Captain Schott should "be furnished with the articles asked for, on loan—he to return them when called for." Sixteen months later—in January, 1790—he wrote to the Council as follows :

"You have been pleased to astablish a Troop of Light Dragoons for this County, and have Commissioned me to Command the same ; but as the County is but poor yet, those who Ingaged to serve in the Troop are not able to furnish themselves with Swords & Pistols, as they cant get them without Cash ; and whereas they are in the line with other Melisha, do request your Honourable Board to furnish us with forty Swords and pistols, a Standard and Trumpet, and I will account for the same."

December 4th, 1790, Captain Schott was appointed by Governor Mifflin a Justice of the Peace for Wilkesbarré, to serve during good behavior. This office he held until he removed from the town.

In the Spring of 1792 he leased from Jonathan Hancock a house and stable located on the north side of Centre, or Public Square, and about half way between Main and Market streets, and opened a public house. This he kept until the Fall of 1793, when Thomas Duane, of Kingston, who had purchased the property, moved in and Captain Schott

removed to a new building which he had just erected on the east side of North Main street, very near the north-east corner of the Public Square. It was a large frame house of two stories, and in it for a number of years Captain Schott resided and also carried on a store for the sale of general merchandise. One of his advertisements in the *Wilkesbarré Gazette* (in January, 1799,) informed the public that he had "lately opened an assortment of dry-goods, hardware, &c., broadcloths, tammies, fustians, cut nails, screw augurs, watch-chains and seals—with many other articles too tedious to mention." He also kept in this building for some time a tavern, or "house of entertainment" as he denominated it in an advertisement to the public December 24th, 1803, and the meetings of LODGE 61 were held there for more than seven years.\* Captain Schott occupied this property until February, 1804, when he sold it to George Griffin, Esq. The building was destroyed in the big fire of 1855.

In 1802 Captain Schott was, with Rosewell Welles, Esq., a candidate for the State Legislature, but was defeated. In the Summer of 1804 he removed with his family to Philadelphia, where he received an appointment as one of the inspectors of customs in the U. S. Custom House, Gen. Peter Muhlenberg being Collector of the Port at the time. One of Captain Schott's fellow-inspectors was his Masonic Brother, and former comrade-in-arms, Gen. Thomas Procter; † and in 1809 another of his old military and Masonic friends—Gen. John Steele ‡—succeeded General Muhlenberg as Collector. Captain Schott held the office of Inspector until within a few months of his death. He was also a United States pensioner for a number of years.

JOHN PAUL SCHOTT was made a Free Mason in a Lodge

\* See pages 29, 33, 37 and 463, *ante*.

† See pages 21, 22 and 26, *ante*.

‡ See pages 263 and 464, *ante*.

in his native country, and during his service in the American army was connected with one of the Military or Traveling Lodges then in existence—probably with Lodge No. 19, attached to Colonel Procter's regiment. He was the prime mover in petitioning for the establishment of LODGE 61, and was named in its Warrant as Senior Warden. He served in this office during the first year of the existence of the Lodge, and from him and Capt. George Sytez, the first Master of the Lodge, the Brethren received their early instructions in the usages, customs and landmarks of the Fraternity. He was the principal "worker" in the Lodge during the first two or three years of its life. He served as Worshipful Master in 1795, '96, 1800, '1 and '2, and as Steward for several years. He withdrew from the Lodge in April, 1804, upon the eve of his removal to Philadelphia.

April 19th, 1811, he joined as a charter member Philanthropy Lodge No. 127, Philadelphia (Warrant dated April 1st, 1811), and was Treasurer of the Lodge in 1814, '15 and '16, and Worshipful Master from December, 1814, to December, 1815. He remained a member thereof until 1818, when, "on account of the infirmities of age," he withdrew. He died in Philadelphia July 29th, 1829, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. His wife died August 31st, 1829, in the seventy-fourth year of her age.

At the time of Captain Schott's death the following obituary, written by the Hon. Joseph R. Chandler,\* editor of *The United States Gazette*, Philadelphia, was printed in the columns of that paper :

"Our obituary column a few days since contained a notice of the death of Capt. JOHN PAUL SCHOTT, of this city, aged 85 years. It is due to the memory of a good man—it is due the cause of virtue—that

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\* See pages 92-94, 293 and 469, *ante*, for other references to Mr. Chandler.

He was editor of the *Gazette* from 1822 until 1847, when it became the *North American*.

some public notice be made of the services of those who have directly ministered to the public good, either in defence of national rights in the tented field, or by a salutary example in the quiet walks of private life. It is ill with a people 'when the righteous die, and no man layeth it to heart.'

"Few persons of foreign birth, we believe, entered the Continental Army with purer motives or stronger attachment to the cause of rational liberty, than Captain SCHOTT; and none identified their own interests more immediately with the sacred cause. The many letters, and special directions, from Washington, Hamilton, and other worthies of the Revolution, which are now found among his papers, show how fully his talents and devotion to his adopted country were appreciated; and the relinquishment of considerable possessions in his native country, together with entire expatriation, is evidence that his zeal was according to his knowledge, and that he knew how to enjoy that which he had labored to attain.

Well educated in youth, and early accustomed to the discipline of Frederick's army, and subsequently associated with such men as Washington, Knox, and Hamilton, it is not surprising that Captain SCHOTT should possess the manners that constitute the nameless charm and imposing dignity of age. Few men had a heart more susceptible of feeling for the afflictions of others, or a hand more open for deserved charity; yet none knew better how to conceal his beneficence, or applaud similar virtues in others. The piety of Captain SCHOTT was deep, fervent, but unobtrusive—regulating his life and conspicuous in his death; not assumed for times and seasons, but mingling in and influencing all his intercourse with his fellow-men.

His youth had been marked by undivided attention to those pursuits that were intended to open to him usefulness and honor; his manhood was distinguished by devotedness to the cause of public liberty and social happiness; and his old age was found in that 'way of righteousness that maketh the hoary head a crown of glory.'

John Paul and Naomi (Sill) Schott were the parents of four sons and one daughter who grew to maturity. Twin daughters were born to them in June, 1781, but they died the next month. In a letter written by Obadiah Gore at Wilkesbarré, July 21st, 1781, and which the writer of this has lately read, appears this paragraph: "Mrs. Schot has been delivered of two daughters—both are now dead, and the



woman's life was for a time despaired of; but she is now in a likely way to recover."

JOHN PAUL SCHOTT, Jr., the eldest son of Captain Schott, was born at Wilkesbarré in the Summer of 1782. The minutes of LODGE 61 show that August 7th, 1800, the committee on the application of John P. Schott, Jr., reported: "His character stands fair, but he is under 21 years of age, viz., *about 19.*" (In fact, he was only a month or two past 18.) "It was therefore moved and seconded that as the applicant is about to travel to a distant country and on business of consequence that the general Rule be dispensed with, to which the Lodge agreed, and the applicant was balloted for and initiated an Entered Apprentice as an Ancient York Mason, and member of this Lodge." Four days later he was "passed" and "raised." About this time he was married to Emily Eliza, daughter of John Markland, who had been a Lieutenant in the 3d Penn'a Regt., Continental Line, and who in 1823 was one of the Commissioners of Philadelphia. Brother Schott affiliated with Philanthropy Lodge No. 127 shortly after its institution, and was its Secretary in 1813. He withdrew from the Lodge June 8th, 1814. For more than twenty years he was a successful merchant in Philadelphia. He had a son, John Paul, 3d, who was born in 1802, and died March 30th, 1853. He, also, was a merchant in Philadelphia, and was admitted as a Master Mason to Lodge No. 51 in November, 1829.

JAMES SCHOTT, the second son of Captain Schott, was born in Wilkesbarré in 1784. He accompanied his parents to Philadelphia in 1804, and as early as 1809 was a merchant at 63 North Front street. For some years he was engaged with his brother-in-law, Henry D. Mandeville, in the manufacture and sale of powder, their mills being at Frankford. Later he was engaged in mercantile business with his brother John P. at 54 South Front street. He married Rebecca, daughter of Guy and Martha (Matlack)

Bryan, who bore him several children. He died at his residence on Penn Square, Philadelphia, October 23d, 1870. Guy Bryan Schott, son of James, was born February 11th, 1822. He was graduated from Yale College in 1841; studied medicine for one year, and law for two years, and was then admitted to the Bar of Philadelphia. He died September 6th, 1871.

GEORGE S. SCHOTT was born at Wilkesbarré in 1786, and accompanied his parents to Philadelphia in 1804. He studied medicine with Dr. Parrish of Philadelphia, and then practiced his profession in that city for twelve or fifteen years. In 1828 his office was at 61 South Seventh street. About 1840 he removed to Luzerne county, and practiced there until his death at Nanticoke June 29th, 1863. He was made a Free Mason in Lodge No. 51, in March, 1830, and was Master of the Lodge in 1834. In 1835 he was Grand Sword Bearer of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, in 1836 Junior Grand Deacon, and in 1837 and '38 Senior Grand Deacon. He was appointed Grand Marshal of the Grand H. R. A. Chapter of Pennsylvania in May, 1833, and was elected M. E. Grand Scribe in November, 1835 (Joseph R. Chandler being M. E. High Priest), and was re-elected in 1836, '37 and '38. He withdrew from Lodge 51 November 28th, 1844, after his removal from Philadelphia.

Captain Schott's only daughter who grew to maturity was Charlotte, born at Wilkesbarré in 1788, and married at New York city in October, 1809, to Henry D. Mandeville, the business partner of her brother James.

CHARLES SCHOTT, the youngest child of Captain Schott, was born at Wilkesbarré January 26th, 1790. His death occurred at Philadelphia January 26th, 1810, as the result of an explosion which occurred in one of the powder mills of his brother and brother-in-law on the 11th of that month, whereby considerable property was destroyed and several lives were lost.

## HON. DAVID SCOTT.

William Scott (born September 28th, 1744; died 1803) and Anna Boies (born November 14th, 1748; died 1831) were married at Suffield, Hartford county, Connecticut, November 19th, 1766, and became the parents of thirteen children.

Gardner, the eldest, born September 10th, 1767, settled near Geneseo, N. Y.

George, born in 1784, came into Pennsylvania when a young man, married, and settled in Wysox township, Luzerne (now Bradford) county, and afterwards moved to Towanda. In 1812, when the courts of Bradford county were organized, he became one of the Associate Judges; and in later years he served several terms as Prothonotary of the county. He was Treasurer of the county in 1823-'4. He was made a Free Mason in Rural Amity Lodge No. 70, Athens, Penn'a, August 26th, 1806, but withdrew from the Lodge March 17th, 1807, and affiliated the 3d of April following with Union Lodge No. 108,\* which had just been constituted to meet alternately at Wysox and Orwell, and which was afterwards removed to Towanda. He was Master of this Lodge in 1808, '10, '11, '13, '15 and '17.

Luther Scott, born at Blandford, Hampden county, Mass., August 27th, 1788, was the eleventh child of William and Anna (Boies) Scott. He was a man of considerable intelligence and of many accomplishments. He resided in Wilkesbarré for a time prior to 1811, and then went to Bradford county. In the Spring of 1812 he received a commission as Lieutenant in the U. S. Army. April 23d, 1812, he was initiated into Union Lodge No. 108, F. and A. M., and was "passed" at the same meeting. Three days later he was "raised," and then he withdrew from the Lodge in view of

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\* See notes, pages 28 and 134, *ante*.



HON. DAVID SCOTT.



his intended early departure for the army. "During the War of 1812-'14 he distinguished himself by his activity, courage and fidelity, for which he received honorable mention." After the war, being then Captain in the artillery branch of the service, he accompanied Commodore Decatur on his expedition to Algiers. During the Creek Indian War he was stationed at different points in Mississippi, Alabama and Florida, where, in the faithful discharge of his duties, which were arduous and perplexing, his health became impaired. He died at New Orleans, La., April 8th, 1819.

DAVID SCOTT, the eighth child of William and Anna (Boies) Scott, was born at Suffield, Conn., April 3d, 1781. While he was a young boy his father moved to Blandford, Mass. About the year 1799 David left home and went to reside with his brother Gardner at Geneseo. There he remained three or four years, and then joined his brother George in Pennsylvania, where he engaged in school-teaching—his school being in Towanda township, about a mile and a-half south of where the Bradford county Court House now stands. He also devoted considerable time to the reading of law.

In the Summer of 1807 he moved to Wilkesbarré, and became a student of law under the direction and guidance of Thomas Graham, Esq. During the next year and a-half he read law, taught school, engaged in some industrial pursuits, and took a very active part in county politics. He was admitted to the Bar of Luzerne county January 3d, 1809, and on the 16th of the same month was commissioned by Governor Snyder Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, and Clerk of the Orphans' Court and of the Courts of Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer, of Luzerne county, to hold the offices "until the appointment be annulled." February 24th, 1810, he was commissioned Notary Public by the Governor. From 1813 to 1816 he was Judge Advocate of the 2d Brigade, 9th Division, Penn'a Militia.

In August, 1816, Mr. Scott was nominated as one of the Democratic candidates for Congress in the district comprising the counties of Northumberland, Union, Columbia, Luzerne, Bradford, Susquehanna, Lycoming, Tioga and Potter. The district was entitled to elect two Congressmen, and there were several candidates nominated in the different counties. Rosewell Welles, Esq., of Wilkesbarré, was the Federalist candidate in Luzerne. In the Wilkesbarré *Gleaner* of September 20th, 1816, appeared the following :

“Immediately after the election of Simon Snyder to the office of Governor of Pennsylvania, a gentleman [Thomas Welles] who had some time held the office of Prothonotary and Clerk of our Court with great credit to himself and an honor to the station he filled—was removed from office without being charged with any offence (except the unpardonable and abominable heresy of Federalism) to make room for Mr. SCOTT, a young man who had been teaching school here, and who then bid fair, by his remarkable activity, and the zeal which he evinced in the cause of Democracy, to become a valuable acquisition to the Democratic party. Since that time Mr. Scott has had bestowed upon him all the most valuable appointments in the gift of the Governor, and he has had the good judgment and discretion to turn them to the best possible advantage. In short, if we may judge by the usual evidences in such cases, he has got rich by them. He is the only notary public in the county, and of course has the protesting of all the notes from the Bank, by which he cannot make less than \$500 to \$600 per annum and for which he has to do about an hour’s writing each week. He has now held the different offices here seven years.”

At the election in October David Scott and William Wilson, also a Democrat, were elected to represent the district. Thereupon Mr. Scott resigned the various offices which he held in the county—being succeeded in the Court offices by Andrew Beaumont; but on the 21st of the following December Governor Snyder appointed and commissioned Mr. Scott President Judge of the 12th Judicial District of Penn’a, composed of the counties of Dauphin, Lebanon and Schuylkill, to succeed Judge Amos Ellmaker,\* who had resigned.

\* David Scott’s second wife, to whom he was married in 1836, was a niece of the wife of Judge Ellmaker. See note, page 364, *ante*.

Judge Scott entered upon his judicial duties almost immediately—having first resigned the office of Representative to Congress—and in March, 1817, changed his residence from Wilkesbarré to Harrisburg. For about a year and a-half he attended to the exacting requirements of his office—administering justice fairly and impartially, and giving complete satisfaction to all having business in the courts over which he presided. Having suffered from a severe attack of erysipelas in the Spring of 1818, and believing Harrisburg to be an unhealthy place, he determined to resign his judgeship. The Hon. Thos. Burnside, President Judge of the 11th Judicial District, comprising the counties of Luzerne, Wayne and Pike, having resigned his office July 6th, 1818, Governor Findlay tendered Judge Scott the appointment to the vacancy. The latter accepted it, resigned from the Bench of the 12th District, and was commissioned July 29th, 1818, to preside in the 11th District. He held his first Court at Wilkesbarré, August Term, 1818.

In 1819 he was one of the organizers of the Luzerne Bible Society, and was elected one of its Vice Presidents. From 1828 to 1830 he was its President. In 1819 he was elected a trustee of the Wilkesbarré Academy, in place of Henry Clymer, and he served as such for nineteen years. He has been credited with having been the founder of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church, Wilkesbarré, and with having instituted, and carried on for some time in his office, the first Sunday-school in Wilkesbarré. It is certain that for a number of years he took a great deal of interest and a very active part in Church and Sunday-school work—for some years serving as a lay-reader of St. Stephen's Church. January 7th, 1824, the Luzerne Agricultural Society was organized at Wilkesbarré, and Judge Scott was elected President. From May, 1824, to May, 1827, he was Burgess of the borough of Wilkesbarré; and in 1827-'29 was President of the Luzerne County Temperance Society.



In May, 1825, David Scott, John Sergeant, Albert Gallatin, and others, were appointed to constitute the State Board of Canal Commissioners; and in August, 1829, Judge Scott was appointed one of the three commissioners of the State to treat with New Jersey for the use by Pennsylvania of the waters of the Delaware. For several years he served the State as Canal Commissioner, and for some time was President of the Board of Public Works. As Commissioner he refused to accept any compensation, because as Judge he was already in receipt of a salary from the State—the munificent sum of \$1600 per annum! “To him, George Denison and Garrick Mallery the people of Luzerne county were more indebted for the North Branch Canal than probably to all others combined.” In a speech delivered July 4th, 1834, at the celebration of the completion of the Wyoming division of the canal, Judge Mallery said:

“On this day, while floating upon the canal and celebrating its completion, the first man whom this scene brings to our recollection is Judge SCOTT. In its origin, in the commencement of the work, and in its progress, he had a most efficient and meritorious agency. If praise be due to anybody from us this day, it is due to him. As a member of the Board of Canal Commissioners his views were extended over the State, and he saw and showed the importance, both to the public and to this section of country, of a communication from the city of Philadelphia through the great valley of the Susquehanna into the State of New York, and it was brought into the system. This county and the State are indebted to Judge SCOTT for the services which he rendered while a member of that Board.”

Judge Scott, during his residence of thirty-one years in Wilkesbarré, was often called upon to deliver public addresses before Churches, Masonic Lodges, Sunday-schools, and other organizations. As early as July 4th, 1810, he delivered an oration at a Democratic celebration in Wilkesbarré, which was published in full in *The Susquehanna Democrat* of July 13th, 1810. The corner-stone of the Wyoming monument\* was laid with impressive ceremonies July 3d,

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\* See pages 449 and 481, *ante*.

1833—fifty-five years after the battle and massacre—and Judge Scott delivered the principal address upon the occasion. After referring at length to the mortuary customs of ancient nations, and to the funeral honors which were always “paid to those who had fallen in their country’s battles,” he said :

“Their remains were collected, placed in coffins, and exposed to public view ; as the bones of those to whom we are now paying funeral honors, are now publicly exhibited. The relatives and friends of the dead attended to weep over their remains—as is here witnessed on this occasion. The *people* assembled, as here, to participate in the solemnities. The remains of the dead were conveyed in solemn procession to the cemetery prepared for their reception, and there deposited, as has here been done ; and a monument was erected to their memory, and their names inscribed thereon. Here, too, the cornerstone of a monument to the patriotic dead has just been laid ; a column is to be erected, and their names are to be inscribed upon it.

“These are grave and interesting ceremonies—they must reach the bosom and affect the heart of every one present. And if the scenes here witnessed dispose the mind to serious and sober thought, how much more solemn the reflections and intense the feelings excited, and what fearful apprehensions awakened in the mind, by the allusions which have been made to the ancient republics. Where now are the free States of Greece? Where enlightened and polished Athens? Where her celebrated schools of learning? Where her splendid monuments erected to the memory of her patriots? Where her free institutions? Prostrate in the dust—annihilated by the ruthless hands of the enemies of civil liberty! The internal enemies of the ancient republics inflicted the first wounds upon their free institutions! ‘*We, the People*’ the life-giving principle of liberty in their constitutions, was expunged—blotted out forever!

“Political aspirants, seeking their own personal aggrandizement, promulgated new and unheard of notions, now significantly denominated the *doctrine of nullification*; the national councils were divided; the people were deluded; the sacred bands of their Union were burst asunder, and they became an easy prey to their external enemies. Their institutions of learning, and their temples, and their monuments, and their free governments, and their very existence as nations, were *nullified*; and the most intolerable despotism was erected upon their ruins, which the efforts of ages were unable to overthrow. God preserve

our country from so miserable a catastrophe! May the admonitions which history furnishes, teach us political wisdom; and may our union as a nation, our free institutions, and this monument to the patriot dead, exist till Time shall be no longer."

"In the Summer of 1837 Judge Scott had some intention of retiring from the Bench—would do so, in fact, if he could have an assurance that some person whom he could approve would be appointed his successor. The matter was broached to Governor Ritner by a mutual friend. The Governor expressed doubts of the Judge's sincerity, but promised to appoint the Hon. Nathaniel B. Eldred (then President Judge of the 18th Judicial District—Warren and McKean counties) to the Luzerne district if Judge Scott would resign. This suited the latter, and in March, 1838, he drew up his resignation and delivered it to the 'mutual friend.' Upon its delivery to Governor Ritner it is said that he promised to appoint Judge Eldred, 'and no other man.' On the 7th of April, however, Judge Scott, Judge Eldred, the 'mutual friend,' and a good many other people were astonished by the announcement that the Governor had appointed William Jessup, Esq., President Judge of the 11th District."

DAVID SCOTT was made a Free Mason in Rural Amity Lodge No. 70, receiving the various degrees on the same dates that his brother George received them. He withdrew from the Lodge November 25th, 1806, and soon thereafter joined with the Brethren of Wysox and Orwell in petitioning for a Warrant for Union Lodge No. 108; but, in view of his intended removal to Wilkesbarré, he retired from the organization before the Lodge was constituted. He first visited LODGE 61 in December, 1806. After he became a resident of Wilkesbarré he frequently attended the meetings of the Lodge, but was not admitted to membership until June 18th, 1814. He was elected Worshipful Master of the Lodge December 16th, 1816, but at the meeting held on St. John

the Evangelist's Day (December 27th) following, he sent this communication to the Lodge:

*"To the members of Lodge No. 61 at Wilkes-Barre.*

"A sudden and unexpected change in my situation renders it impossible for me to occupy the station which your partiality lately assigned to me in the Lodge for the year ensuing. I therefore am under the necessity of declining the acceptance of the situation and of *withdrawing from the Lodge*. Grateful for the many attentions paid me and wishing you long to live in friendship and brotherly love, I subscribe myself your brother,

"Dec. 21, 1816.

[Signed]

"DAVID SCOTT."

After his return from Dauphin county to Wilkesbarré in 1818, he attended the meetings of LODGE 61 very frequently, and on St John the Evangelist's Day, 1820, he delivered a public address on Masonry before the Lodge and its friends.\*

About this period various Lodges throughout the Pennsylvania jurisdiction began to complain loudly and frequently because of their failure to receive official visits, and instruction in the work of the Craft, from the Grand Lodge officers.† There was then no such officer in this jurisdiction as District Deputy Grand Master. In view of these complaints the R. W. Grand Master (Hon. Josiah Randall, of Philadelphia) appointed, April 25th, 1822, the first District Deputy Grand Master in the State—Bro. Morgan Neville, of Pittsburg. May 6th, 1822, he appointed Bro. David Scott D. D. G. M. "for the district to be composed of the counties of Luzerne, Pike, Wayne, and Susquehanna; and by the middle of July following he had appointed two more Deputies for the State. At a Grand General Communication of the Grand Lodge held in Philadelphia on St. John the Evangelist's Day (December 27th), 1822, the Grand Master made a report relative to these four appointments,

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\* See page 49, *ante*.

† See pages 59 and 60, *ante*.

and his action in the premises was unanimously approved by the Grand Lodge. The announcement of the appointments was made to the Fraternity at large by the R. W. Grand Secretary, in a circular letter dated and sent out February 7th, 1823. It read, in part, as follows :

\* \* "I am directed by the R. W. Grand Master to inform you that he has appointed in different parts of the State DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS, authorizing and enjoining them respectively to visit those Lodges that are now, or hereafter may be constituted within their respective districts, to inspect their labours, examine and inquire into the state of the said Lodges and their proceedings, and to give them all due Masonic advice and instruction ; also in the name and on the behalf of the said R. W. Grand Master to deliver to the said Lodges respectful affectionate and brotherly addresses, recommending harmony and union among the Brethren, and the strictest adherence to the true and acknowledged principles of ancient Masonry; also for the purposes aforesaid to congregate and assemble together severally the Worshipful Master, Wardens, and Brethren of the said Lodges, at their respective places of meeting, and at such times as shall be convenient ; also authorizing and empowering them, in the name of the said R. W. Grand Master, to grant dispensations to enter, pass, and raise persons to the sublime degree of a Master Mason, and to pass Brethren to the chair, in any of the Lodges now constituted or hereafter to be constituted within their said districts. \* \* \* The Brethren under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania are enjoined and required to pay all due homage and respect to the different DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS, within their respective districts, and to obey their lawful requisitions in all matters relating to the welfare and prosperity of the Craft." \* \* \*

At a regular meeting of LODGE 61 held February 17th, 1823, the foregoing communication was read ; also the following :

"To the Worshipful Master Wardens and brethren of Lodge No. 61 Wilkes-Barre.

"The undersigned, a Past master\* mason, being desirous of becoming a member of your worshipful Lodge, prays that he may be admitted as such *as of St. John the Evangelist's day last past*. Upon his

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\* He was only a "virtual," not an "actual," Past Master.

admission, he engages to conform to all the legitimate laws, usages and customs of your ancient and honourable institution.

“Monday evening 17th Feb., 1823.”

[Signed] “DAVID SCOTT.”

This petition was immediately acted upon, and Brother Scott was re-admitted to membership in the Lodge. He was then elected, with Brothers Isaac Bowman and Gould Phinney, to represent the Lodge in the Grand Committee which was to meet at Philadelphia on the 25th of February.\*

Early in the preceding January the members of “61” had determined that the Lodge should be represented at the proposed meeting of this committee, and Bro. Samuel D. Bettle† was requested to prepare suitable and proper Masonic

\* See pages 60 and 61, *ante*.

† John Bettle came from Philadelphia in 1810, to take the position of cashier in the Philadelphia Branch Bank opened at Wilkesbarré in September of that year. (See page 164, *ante*.) He served the Bank in that capacity until December 23d, 1817, when he died suddenly.

SAMUEL D. BETTLE was his son, was an engraver and silversmith, and was engaged in business in Wilkesbarré for a number of years. For several years about 1815 he was in business on the north side of the Public Square with Daniel Collings, who was also a silversmith by trade, as well as a clockmaker. (See note, page 109, *ante*.) In July, 1815, they advertised for sale at their shop “gold and silver watches, chains, silver ware, etc.”; and also gave notice that they had taken the nail factory formerly owned by G. Gordon, and had on hand “all kinds of nails, brads, and sprigs made by good workmen.” In 1819-’20 Mr. Bettle lived on Northampton street, near River. In 1820-’21 he was Orderly Sergeant of the Wyoming Guards, commanded by Capt. John L. Butler.

In the *Susquehanna Democrat* of June 4th, 1824, the following editorial paragraph appeared: “We would recommend to the attention of the citizens of Luzerne county the map of the county just published by I. A. Chapman and S. D. Bettle, not only on account of its neatness and accuracy, but because it is exclusively the work of two of our own citizens, justly distinguished for their talents in their several professions. \* \* \* A copy of the map is deposited in the Wilkesbarré Reading Room for public inspection.”

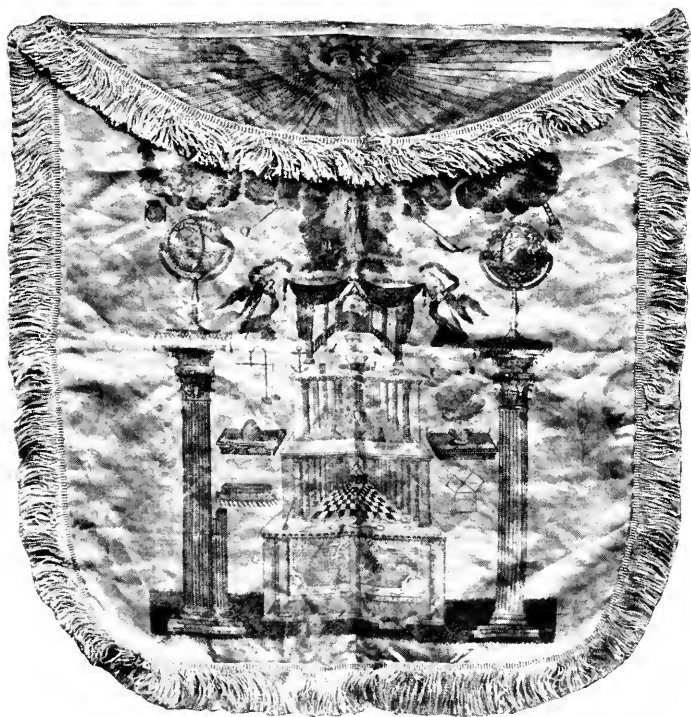
Samuel D. Bettle was initiated into LODGE 61 January 20th, 1823. He was admitted August 6th, 1823, to the Mark Lodge working under the Warrant of “61.” He died November 10th, 1833.

aprons to be worn by the representatives of the Lodge. The aprons were duly completed, being of white satin trimmed with blue silk fringe, and embellished with an elaborate symbolic and emblematic design drawn, engraved and printed by Brother Bettle. One of these aprons, which was owned and worn by Bro. Isaac Bowman, has been carefully preserved by his family, and is now in the possession of his granddaughter, Miss Ella M. Bowman, of Wilkesbarré, to whose courtesy the writer is indebted for the accompanying picture of the same. The motto or legend on the upper part of the apron is: "Hail! heavenly Virtue, thine's a Sacred flame!" Upon the base of the left-hand column is the name "S. D. Bettle"; and upon the base of the right-hand column, "*Sculpsit*, MDCCCXXIII."

Brother Scott attended the meetings of the Grand Committee with his fellow-representatives, and took a very active part in the debates and proceedings. He held the office of D. D. Grand Master until the Summer of 1823, when the Grand Master appointed Bro. Garrick Mallery to succeed him. He withdrew from the Lodge October 6th, 1823, and, so far as the minutes of the Lodge show, did not attend a meeting until December 27th, 1826, when he was present and was appointed a member of a committee to devise plans for erecting a Lodge-room.\* He was an original member of the Mark Lodge working under the Warrant of LODGE 61, and was its presiding officer, or "Master Overseer," in 1822. Although not an active member of any Lodge during the last fifteen years of his life, yet Judge Scott was always interested during that period in the welfare of LODGE 61 and its members, and was ever ready to serve them in any way possible. His daughter, Mrs. Watson, in a letter to the writer some years ago, said: "My dear father was always a strong and zealous Free Mason, and I was brought up to be a firm believer in that Order."

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\* See page 62, *ante*.



MASONIC APRON OWNED AND WORN BY  
GEN. ISAAC BOWMAN, 1823-'50.





“DAVID SCOTT was an eminent example of the invigorating effects and auspicious influences of our Republican institutions upon the actions and fates of men. He was, in truth, a self-made man. Unaided by wealth or influential connections, with no other capital than his head and his hands to commence with, he rose from the humble walks of life to some of the most prominent and respectable public stations; filling all with that measure of ability and industry which alone make office respectable, and secure to the people the legitimate benefits of a well-administered government. In all the private relations of life Judge Scott bore the reputation of stern integrity, and strict regard to morality and justice.” [Kulp’s *Families of the Wyoming Valley*,” I.: 393.]

The late Chief Justice George W. Woodward—who was admitted to the Luzerne Bar in 1830, and practiced before Judge Scott for nearly eight years—described him as “one of the ablest men that ever presided in a Pennsylvania Court of Justice—stern as the image of Justice itself. He had not been thoroughly educated either in literature or law, but he supplied his deficiencies by application and force of character. He was an honest, upright judge; a little overbearing sometimes, and always of irascible and pugnacious temper.” The late Hon. W. W. Ketcham described him as “the autocrat of the Bench, the determined and courageous man with the will of iron, who decided questions with most decided decision.” For several of the latter years of his life Judge Scott was afflicted with painful bodily infirmities, the results, probably, of severe illnesses which he suffered in his earlier years. A paralytic affection had seated itself upon his system, which, in the end, subdued a constitution not very robust, and quenched the light of a mind capable of brilliant and energetic action.

The following extract is from a memoir of Judge Scott by the late Hon. Hendrick B. Wright, written a number of years ago for, and published in, *The Luzerne Legal Register*:

"Judge SCOTT was a man far above the ordinary standard. Such was undeniably the fact. From point to point in preferment he hurried on; passing over those periods of probation, in the ordinary course, which most men have to undergo. The young lawyer who had hardly made his first brief is elected to Congress, and before he takes the oath of office is transferred to the Bench! A truly rapid progress. His judgment and intellect formed in bold relief the outline of a character which made and left its impression upon the circle in which he moved. With great energy he overcame the obstacles of early life which lay in the path before him, and moved steadily forward to the point of his ambition; and he attained it. In a fair and honorable encounter with the world he reached the summit—the summit of his ambition.

"He could not be said, as a Judge, to be a book lawyer. Perhaps he did not read as much as a Judge should read. He had not occasion to do this, as Graham, Welles, Bowman, Denison, Mallery, Conyngham, Collins, and others were attendants and practitioners in his courts. If he were leaning from the rule of an adjudicated case, their keen eyes would surely bring him to the point. They were all able lawyers, and no one knew it better than he. But if he did not read, he thought; and when the mind of DAVID SCOTT was aroused there was a great intellect at work; and seldom did he fail to arrive at a correct conclusion. \* \* \* \*

"There was emphasis in his language and manner. In his charges to the jury you could see the big veins rise upon his broad and massive forehead as he moved on with his argument, and his remarkably clear and penetrating eye would of itself attract your attention. His language was plain, uttered in distinct sentences without regard to rhetoric, but always to the point. \* \* \* DAVID SCOTT was no advocate; at least not one that would have become eminent in the forum. I have heard him speak at public meetings on different subjects, and he failed to make a decided hit. What he said was to the point, and good sense; but the emphatic manner and somewhat discordant style lessened the effect. He was not what the world calls an orator. He dealt too much in facts.

"*Stare decisis* was not always the rule of his actions. His pride of opinion sometimes led him astray from the adjudicated track, though probably not from the true one. \* \* \* \* Very few of his causes went up on writ of error from Luzerne. In Wayne and Pike counties (a part of his district) the decision of DAVID SCOTT was treated as the law, and probably during his twenty years on the Bench not ten cases went up from these two counties.

“As a criminal Judge he was humane in his sentences. Though remarkably fair and decided, and apparently a severe Judge against offenders, his judgments were always tempered with mercy. We have known him to change the term of imprisonment which he had written out and before him, and the prisoner on the floor for sentence, where suggestions have come voluntarily from some member of the Bar in the prisoner’s favor. His heart was filled with generous impulses; but if he had made up his mind, and believed he was right, then no man had more decision. \* \* \*

“During the latter part of his judicial career his deafness, which had more or less afflicted him for many years, grew upon him, and at times it required a loud voice to make him hear. His position on the Bench during the taking of evidence, or hearing the argument of counsel, was with one hand back of his ear and leaning forward.”

Judge Scott died at Wilkesbarré December 29th, 1839, and his remains were interred in St. Stephen’s Episcopal church-yard, but subsequently were removed to the Hollenback Cemetery, where they now rest. A meeting of the members of the Luzerne Bar was held December 30th, Hon. J. N. Conyngham presiding, Thomas Dyer, Esq., acting as Vice President, and William Ross, Esq., as Secretary. The following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

“WHEREAS, The Hon. DAVID SCOTT, who presided in this Judicial District for more than twenty years, has at length ‘come to his grave in a full age, like as a shock of corn cometh in in his season,’ and the relations, social and professional, which have long and kindly subsisted between him and us, are now severed forever, it is

“*Resolved*, That we have received with deep sensibility the intelligence of Judge Scott’s decease; and, whilst we would humble ourselves beneath the afflictive hand of Providence, we would also record this expression of our gratitude to Almighty God, for sparing our elder brother so long to perform various and valuable public services to illustrate and adorn our profession, and to be an example as a Christian, parent, Judge, and citizen.

“*Resolved*, That we sympathize with the family of the deceased in the painful bereavement which they mourn, and we tender to them our affectionate condolence.

“*Resolved*, That as a token of our respect for his public services and private character, we will attend the funeral of our deceased friend,

and wear the customary badge of mourning until the end of the next January Term of Court."

DAVID SCOTT was twice married. First, September 1st, 1811, to Catharine, daughter of Jonathan and Martha (Young) Hancock,\* who was born at Wilkesbarré Decem-

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\* JONATHAN HANCOCK was born in 1768 at Snow Hill, Worcester county, Maryland, and was of Irish descent. At the age of twenty-one years he went to Dauphin (now Lebanon) county, Penn'a, and engaged in teaching school. In 1790 he was married there to Martha Young, and the next year they removed to Wilkesbarré.

In May, 1792, Mr. Hancock purchased of Christian G. Oehmig of Kingston, for £75, an acre of land in Wilkesbarré, having a frontage of 99 feet on North Main street, and 235 feet along the north side of Centre, or Public Square—being a portion of "Town Lot No. 20." Upon this land stood a frame dwelling-house facing the Square (about half way between Main and Market streets), a stable and a smith's shop. These buildings were immediately let for tavern purposes to Captain Schott by Jonathan Hancock, and the latter began to erect upon the vacant portion of his lot, at the corner of North Main street and the Square (where the "Bennett Building" now stands), a frame building of good size; but in the following November, before the building was completed, Jonathan and Martha Hancock conveyed the entire property to Thomas Duane of Kingston, for £200.

In the Fall of 1793 Duane succeeded Schott at the old tavern stand, and having completed the new building at the Main street corner he let it to Jonathan Hancock, who, early in 1802, opened there a tavern which he named "The Free Masons' Coat of Arms." July 1st, 1805, Mr. Hancock was appointed Post Master of Wilkesbarré, and he kept the office in a front room of his tavern. Jacob Cist was appointed to succeed him as Post Master October 1st, 1808.

About this time Isaac Carpenter of Kingston (who came from New Jersey in 1804 or '5, and was admitted to LODGE 61 November 18th, 1805), purchased the Duane property. Jonathan Hancock thereupon removed and established himself as an innkeeper elsewhere—probably at the old stand on the north side of Centre Square. Mr. Carpenter having made some alterations in the corner building after Hancock had vacated it, changed its name to "Carpenter's Hall" and then let it to Col. Eliphalet Bulkeley, who kept a tavern there until March, 1811, when he vacated the premises and Jonathan Hancock again moved in, and continued the business as the tenant of Carpenter. In

ber 17th, 1792, and died there November 15th, 1832. March 1st, 1836, Judge Scott was married to Mrs. Mary S. (Elder) Dorrance of Lykens Valley, Dauphin county, Penn'a. (See note, pages 362-5, *ante*.) He had seven children, all by his first wife, as follows :

I. WILLIAM BOIES SCOTT, born at Wilkesbarré in 1812. He married, February 6th, 1833, Susan, daughter of Ebene-

February, 1812, the latter sold for \$2500 the whole of the Duane-Carpenter property to Jonathan Hancock, who thus regained the ownership of the land which he had originally purchased nearly twenty years before, together with the appurtenances and improvements. He continued in the tavern business at the corner stand until 1827, when Donley and Layng rented the building for mercantile purposes. A number of years later this building was torn down, and upon its site was erected the four-story brick hotel long known as "Steele's," and afterwards as the "Luzerne House"; which, in turn, was demolished in 1895 to make way for the present "Bennett Building," one of the handsomest buildings in Wilkesbarré.

Jonathan Hancock was initiated into LODGE 61 March 2d, 1795. He was one of the directors of the Philadelphia Branch Bank established at Wilkesbarré in 1810. About 1818 he was somewhat prominent in Luzerne county politics, being a member of the Democratic-Republican party. He was a large owner of valuable real estate in Wilkesbarré and Plains townships, and was a shrewd, wide-awake, intelligent man of business, and an influential citizen. During the last years of his life he lived on Washington street, near Market, Wilkesbarré, in which locality he owned a good deal of property.

By his first wife Jonathan Hancock had the following children :  
 i.—*John*, born in 1791. He was Constable of Wilkesbarré, 1818-'21, and Assessor in 1822 and '25. He died in 1825, unmarried. ii.—*Catharine* (who married Judge Scott). iii.—*James*, born in 1794. He resided in Wilkesbarré until 1829, when he removed to a farm owned by his father in Plains township. He was a farmer there for many years, and later resided in the village of Wyoming, where he died July 16th, 1880. One of his sons is Col. Elisha A. Hancock, well known in the principal business and social circles of Philadelphia. During the War of the Rebellion Colonel Hancock served in the Union army from October, 1861, to July, 1865, as an officer of the 92d Reg't Penn'a Vols. (9th Cavalry)—first as Lieutenant of Co. "H," then

zer and Abigail (Israel) Greenough, of Sunbury, Penn'a. Ebenezer Greenough, a native of Canterbury, N. H., was a school teacher in Wilkesbarré in 1804-'5, and possibly in other years. He was admitted to the Bar of Northumberland county, Penn'a, January 19th, 1808, and to the Bar of Luzerne county the same year. He was, for a number of

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as Captain of Co. "B," and then Major. He lost a limb at the battle of Averysboro, N. C., March 16th, 1865. From 1879 to 1883 he was a member of the military staff of Governor Hoyt, of Pennsylvania, with the rank of Colonel. iv.—*Polly*, born in 1797, and died October 20th, 1813. v.—*William*, born December 18th, 1799. He was a tanner and currier in Wilkesbarré as early as 1820. Later he removed to what is now the borough of Luzerne, Luzerne county, where he carried on his trade for many years, and resided until his death. November 10th, 1851, he was commissioned Associate Judge of the Luzerne county Courts. He was twice married, his first wife being Laura, daughter of Obadiah Smith (who was a member of LODGE 61), and his second wife—to whom he was married in 1848—being Elizabeth, daughter of Lazarus Denison (see pages 243 and 497, *ante*). Judge Hancock died January 7th, 1859. vi.—*Nancy A.*, born in 1801. She was married to James D. Haff October 23d, 1828, at that time a merchant in Wilkesbarré in partnership with Nathaniel Rutter.

Mrs. Martha (Young) Hancock died at Wilkesbarré September 15th, 1813, aged fifty years, and February 22d, 1814, Jonathan Hancock was married by Joseph Wright, Esq., to Mary, daughter of William Wright of Wilkesbarré (see note, page 428, *ante*). They became the parents of the following named children: *Frederick, George, Charles, Mary, Jonathan* (died in infancy), *Martha*, and *Jonathan*. The only surviving child of Jonathan Hancock is *Frederick*, who was born at Wilkesbarré December 13th, 1814, and now resides at Bentonsport, Iowa. May 18th, 1864, he was commissioned Captain and A. Q. M. of Volunteers in the service of the United States, and was honorably mustered out of service September 1st, 1866. *Mary*, the elder daughter of Jonathan and Mary (Wright) Hancock, died unmarried at Bentonsport, Iowa, September 2d, 1856, aged thirty-seven years; and *Martha*, the younger daughter, married James P. Atherton, son of Elisha Atherton of Kingston, Penn'a (see page 478, *ante*).

Jonathan Hancock, Sr., died at Wilkesbarré July 11th, 1830, aged sixty-two years, and his wife Mary died at Bentonsport, Iowa, September 1st, 1870.

years, a lawyer of high standing at Sunbury, Northumberland county, and in 1829 was elected a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature. He died December 25th, 1847. Eben Greenough Scott, who was born at Wilkesbarré June 15th, 1836, and was admitted to the Bar of Philadelphia in June, 1860, and to the Bar of Luzerne county September 9th, 1872, is the son of William Boies and Susan (Greenough) Scott. He was married February 14th, 1863, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Judge George W. and Sarah (Trott) Woodward (see note, page 534, *post*). He is the author of a "Commentary on the Intestate System of Pennsylvania," "Development of Constitutional Liberty in the English Colonies of America," and "Reconstruction During the Civil War in the United States of America."

II. MARTHA A. SCOTT, born at Wilkesbarré April 17th, 1814. She was married at Wilkesbarré October 13th, 1835, to Luther Kidder, Esq., a native of Waterford, Vt., where he was born November 19th, 1808. He was educated at Cazenovia, N. Y., and came to Wilkesbarré when he was about twenty-one years of age. From 1831 to '33 he was editor and part-owner of *The Susquehanna Democrat*, Wilkesbarré, and during this time he was also studying law. He was admitted to the Bar of Luzerne county November 5th, 1833. From 1841 to '44 he represented Luzerne county in the State Senate.

Having been nominated by Governor Porter—near the close of his gubernatorial term—for the office of President Judge of the 21st Judicial District (comprising the counties of Schuylkill, Carbon, and Monroe), Mr. Kidder was, January 23d, 1845, appointed and commissioned by Governor Shunk to the office for the term of ten years. He performed the duties of the office from March 10th, 1845, until 1851, when he resigned and returned to Wilkesbarré. Upon his retirement from the Bench the members of the Bar of



Schuylkill county adopted a series of resolutions highly complimentary to him—one of which was as follows: “*Resolved*, That we tender to the Hon. Luther Kidder our thanks for the able, impartial, and amiable manner in which he has presided among us, and wish him in his retirement to private life full happiness and prosperity, which he justly deserves; and that we shall still cherish, with feelings of pleasure, the same friendship which has so happily existed between us during his continuance among us.”

One who knew Judge Kidder well, described him as “a rough diamond, self polished—the man who never gave up—who courted obstacles other men shuddered at, for the joy of conquering them.” He died at Wilkesbarré September 30th, 1854, and was survived by his wife (who lived until June 10th, 1870), two sons, and two daughters. One of the daughters became the wife of the late O. K. Moore of Wilkesbarré. The Rev. Charles Holland Kidder, sometime rector of St. Clement’s Episcopal Church, Wilkesbarré, and now a member of the editorial staff of *The Churchman*, New York city, is the youngest son and only surviving child of Judge Kidder.

III. MARIETTA SCOTT, who married Oliver Watson, Esq., of Williamsport, Penn’a, and died only a few years ago, the last survivor of her father’s family.

IV. CATHARINE SCOTT, born July 6th, 1823; married the Hon. Warren J. Woodward; died May 28th, 1857. (See sketch of Judge Woodward, page 532, *post*.)

V. ELIZABETH SCOTT, who became the wife of the Rev. Robert Bethel Claxton, S. T. D., a very talented man, and rector of St. Stephen’s P. E. Church, Wilkesbarré, 1840-’46. Doctor Claxton was born in 1814; was graduated from Yale College in 1838; was ordained to the ministry in 1840, and succeeded the Rev. William J. Clark as rector of St. Stephen’s. He resigned from this parish in 1846, and after

serving three other churches was elected professor in the Philadelphia Divinity School, to take the place of the Rev. James May, D. D., who had been rector of St. Stephen's from 1827 to '37. From 1873 until his death in 1882 Doctor Claxton was rector of St. Andrew's Church, West Philadelphia.

VI. ELLEN SCOTT, born at Wilkesbarré April 13th, 1827, and died at Bloomsburg, Penn'a, February 18th, 1861, unmarried.

VII. GEORGE SCOTT, born June 30th, 1829; admitted to the Bar of Luzerne county January 10th, 1854; Register of Wills, Luzerne county, in 1860; died at Wilkesbarré September 26th, 1861, unmarried.

## HON. WARREN J. WOODWARD, LL. D.

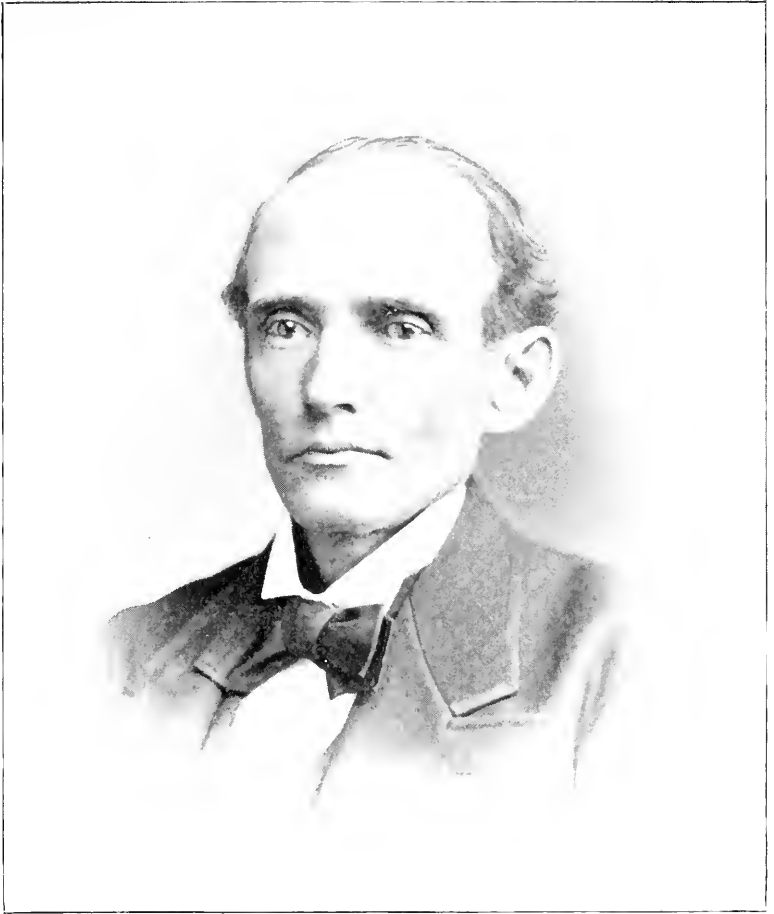
WARREN JAY WOODWARD was a descendant, of the ninth generation, of Richard Woodward, who immigrated from Ipswich, England in 1634, and settled at Watertown, Mass., where he was admitted a freeman in 1635.

Enos Woodward, born January 31st, 1726, was a descendant, of the sixth generation, of Richard the immigrant, and resided at Canterbury, Conn. In 1774 he came into Pennsylvania with a body of Connecticut settlers and located in the valley of the Waullenpaupack creek, which forms the present boundary between the counties of Wayne and Pike. Within a year after the arrival of these Yankee pioneers, two townships were erected under the names of Lackaway and Bozrah, which were within the territorial limits of, and united in jurisdiction with, first the town, and then the county, of Westmoreland—organized in January, 1774, and existing until December, 1782, under and within the claim, protection and government of Connecticut.\* (Westmoreland, it must be remembered, comprised what was commonly known as "the Wyoming region," which comprehended certain portions of the Connecticut Susquehanna and Delaware Indian Purchases.)

Abisha Woodward, son of Enos and Mary Woodward, was born in Canterbury January 10th, 1768, and was only six years old when he came with his parents into the wilds of Waullenpaupack. October 6th, 1789, he was married to Lucretia Kimble (born 1775; died April, 1842), daughter of Capt. Jacob Kimble, Sr. (born 1735; died 1826), of Palmyra, Penn'a, and a few years later removed to Bethany, Wayne county, Penn'a. For a number of years Abisha Woodward was a school teacher. He also held several pub-

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\* See pages 450 and 499, *ante*.



HON. WARREN J. WOODWARD, LL. D.

After a photograph by GUTTENST, Philadelphia.



lic offices in his town, and in 1807 was elected Sheriff of Wayne county. From 1814 to 1829 he was Associate Judge of the county Court. He died on his farm near Bethany November 27th, 1829.

Abisha and Lucretia (Kimble) Woodward were the parents of several children, the eldest of whom was John K., and the youngest George W. Woodward.\* John K. Woodward

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\*GEORGE WASHINGTON WOODWARD was born at Bethany, Penn'a, March 26th, 1809. He received his education at Geneva Seminary—now Hobart College—New York, and at the Wilkesbarré Academy. In 1828 he left the latter institution to begin the study of law—first under Thomas Fuller, Esq., of Wayne county, and then under Garrick Mallery, Esq., at Wilkesbarré. He was admitted to the Bar of Luzerne county August 3d, 1830.

In 1836 Mr. Woodward was elected a delegate to the convention to form a new State Constitution, and in it he served as a member of the Committee on the Judiciary. In April, 1841, he was appointed by Governor Porter President Judge of the 4th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, then comprising the counties of Huntingdon, Mifflin, Centre, Clearfield, and Clinton. Having completed his term of ten years in this office he was, in May, 1852, appointed by Governor Bigler a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State; and in the following October he was elected to the office for the full term of fifteen years. From 1863 to '67 he was Chief Justice of the Court. In 1863 he was the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, but was defeated by Andrew G. Curtin. In 1867, during his absence in Europe, he was elected to fill the vacancy in the office of Representative in Congress from the XIIth District of Pennsylvania, caused by the death of the Hon. Charles Denison; and in 1868 he was re-elected to a full term. In 1870 he was the Democratic candidate for the office of President Judge of the 11th Judicial District, but was defeated by the Hon. G. M. Harding. In 1872 he was elected a delegate-at-large to the State Constitutional Convention.

“Judge Woodward was a man of commanding personal appearance, being over six feet high and built in proportion. On the Bench he was the very personification of noble dignity, and with him no lawyer or any other person dared to trifle. Nevertheless, he was a courteous Judge, always regardful of the rights and privileges of all with whom he came in contact. He was deeply versed in all legal lore, was eminently a just and upright Judge, and an earnest and sincere Christian

was born in 1790. He was a surveyor by profession, and an excellent mathematician, and when Pike county was

gentleman." He died at Rome, Italy, May 10th, 1875, while sojourning there with his wife and one of his daughters. His remains were brought to Wilkesbarré, and interred in the Hollenback Cemetery.

Judge George W. Woodward was twice married. His first wife (to whom he was married at New London, Conn., September 10th, 1832,) was Sarah Elizabeth, only daughter of Dr. George W. and Lydia (Chapman) Trott, of Wilkesbarré. (George Washington Trott, M. D., was born in 1777, and was the youngest child of Jonathan and Lydia (Proctor) Trott, who lived at Norwich, Conn., and for some time kept the well-known "Peck" tavern. Doctor Trott removed to Wilkesbarré in the Summer of 1804, and entered upon the practice of his profession. His home and office were in the house of Capt. Peleg Tracy. June 24th, 1806, he married Sarah Rogers, daughter of Gen. Elihu and Elizabeth (Rogers) Marvin of New London county, Conn. Elihu Marvin was, in 1777, Adjutant of Col. John Durkee's regiment of the Connecticut Line. Mrs. Sarah R. (Marvin) Trott died at Wilkesbarré September 13th, 1807, and in 1809 Doctor Trott married Lydia, daughter of Capt. Joseph and Elizabeth (Abel) Chapman, of Norwich, Conn. Doctor Trott was made a Free Mason in a Connecticut Lodge, and was admitted to membership in LODGE 61, as a Master Mason, February 12th, 1805. He died at Wilkesbarré May 24th, 1815.) Mrs. Sarah E. (Trott) Woodward died at Wilkesbarré June 25th, 1869, aged fifty-nine years and four days, and in 1871 Judge Woodward was married to the widow of Edward Macalester of Lexington, Ky.

The Hon. Stanley Woodward, born at Wilkesbarré August 29th, 1833, is the eldest of the nine children born to George W. and Sarah E. (Trott) Woodward. He was graduated (A. B.) from Yale College in 1855, and was admitted to the Bar of Luzerne county August 4th, 1856. Since 1879 he has been a Judge of the Courts of Common Pleas, Quarter Sessions, and Oyer and Terminer of Luzerne county, and is now President Judge of the same. He was made a Free Mason in LODGE 61 October 26th, 1857. One of the daughters of George W. and Sarah E. (Trott) Woodward is the wife of E. G. Scott, Esq., (see page 529, *ante*). Another daughter was the second wife of Col. E. A. Hancock, of Philadelphia (see note, page 527, *ante*), and the youngest daughter was the wife of the late J. Pryor Williamson, the first Worshipful Master of Landmark Lodge No. 442, F. and A. M., Wilkesbarré.

erected out of Wayne in 1814 he surveyed the line of division. December 1st, 1816, he was married to Mary, daughter of Silas Kellogg, Esq., of Wayne county, and to them were born three children, one of whom was the subject of this sketch—WARREN J. WOODWARD. He was born near the village of Bethany, Wayne county, September 24th, 1819.

At an early age he came to Wilkesbarré to clerk in a store and to attend school at the old Academy. His progress as a student was rapid, his acquisitions thorough and accurate, and it was apparent that opportunity alone was requisite to give him a high rank in scholarship. Obligated to rely on his own earnings, he taught school several terms in Wayne county after leaving the Wilkesbarré Academy. He then became connected with *The Wayne County Herald* published at Bethany, and, in the absence of the proprietor for a time, conducted the newspaper. From Bethany he went to Philadelphia, where for two years he was connected with *The Pennsylvanian* newspaper in an editorial capacity. "The profession of the law, however, was the object of his aspirations, and these temporary employments, and the training they supplied, were subordinated to this end."

Returning to Wilkesbarré in 1840 he entered the law office of his uncle George W. Woodward. The latter having been appointed Judge of the 4th Judicial District of Pennsylvania in April, 1841, his legal business in Luzerne county was placed in the hands of Edmund L. Dana, Esq., who had just been admitted to the Bar; and under the direction of this gentleman Warren J. Woodward continued his law studies, and was admitted to the Bar of Luzerne county August 1st, 1842. He was then within two months of his twenty-third birthday. Having the tastes and habits of a student, and being one of the most indefatigable workers—always disposed to master difficulties and go to the bottom of a subject—he soon reached prominence as a law-



yer, and secured a large and lucrative practice. This position he held as long as he practiced at the Luzerne Bar, and it was said that during the last few years he was located in Luzerne "he did more work than any other man at the Bar." "There were none who could prepare a case with him, or who would spend the same time and labor over a case as he. He devoted himself assiduously to his business, using common sense in everything he undertook." By this devotion to the law he qualified himself for the high judicial positions which later he obtained without personal solicitation or effort.

In 1842 Mr. Woodward wrote for Charles Miner an interesting account of the first settlement of Waullenpaupack Valley by emigrants from Connecticut, and gave a brief sketch of the life and experiences of the people in that region during 1774-'84. Mr. Miner published the article as Chapter, or "Letter," XXIX. in his "History of Wyoming,"\* and said of it: "The memoir will be found full of interest, rescues from oblivion fast fading facts, and adds valuable matter to the history of Wyoming, and the early settlements in North-eastern Pennsylvania." In 1846-'47, and possibly during other years about that time, Mr. Woodward was the Luzerne county agent for the Delaware County Insurance Company, of Philadelphia. He was one of the original members of the Wilkesbarré Law and Library Association organized June 18th, 1850. In 1855 he was a member of the Wilkesbarré Borough Council.

Early in 1856 he was appointed by Governor Pollock President Judge of the 26th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, comprising the counties of Columbia, Sullivan, and Wyoming. This appointment was made upon the general request of the members of the Bar, of both political parties, in the district; and in the ensuing Fall Judge Woodward

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\* See page 448, *ante*.

was elected by the people to the same office without opposition. In 1861, before the expiration of his term, he was invited to accept the nomination of President Judge of the Courts of Berks county—the 23d Judicial District. At the general election in October, 1861, being chosen to that office by a large majority, he moved with his family from Bloomsburg to Reading, where he resided during the remainder of his life.

At the expiration of his first term of ten years in this district, he was re-elected to a second term without opposition, for he had become known to the people of Berks as a most admirable Judge and estimable man, and his retention upon the Bench was considered an object of the utmost importance to the people of that county. Just about this time (1872) there was a bill before Congress which provided for the establishing of a United States District Court to include Luzerne and contiguous counties. As it was expected that the bill would become a law, the Bar of Luzerne unanimously petitioned Judge Woodward to permit his friends to urge upon the President his appointment to the office of Judge of that Court—should it be created. When this matter became known to the Bar of Berks county they protested against their Judge leaving them; and he, though inclined to accede to the wishes of his friends and admirers in Luzerne, decided that his duty required him to decline the request. A higher compliment from the Bar where he had practiced, and the Bar over which he presided, could not well be imagined.

In the Fall of 1874, having been nominated by the Democratic party, he was elected Judge of the Supreme Court of the State, and took his seat as such on the first Monday of January following. In this position he fully justified the reputation which he had earned in the Common Pleas.

In 1875 he received from Franklin and Marshall College, Pennsylvania, the degree of LL. D.

Judge Woodward was made a Free Mason in LODGE 61 June 16th, 1845, and retained his membership in the Lodge until the day of his death, a period of over thirty-four years. He was Secretary of the Lodge during the year 1847, Junior Warden in 1848, Senior Warden in 1850, Worshipful Master in 1851, and in 1852 District Deputy Grand Master for the district composed of the counties of Luzerne, Susquehanna, Bradford, Wayne, and Pike. As long as Brother Woodward resided in Wilkesbarré he was very regular in his attendance at Lodge meetings, and was looked upon by the Brethren as a loyal and valuable member of the Fraternity, and was honored accordingly. Of course, after leaving Wilkesbarré he was unable to meet with his Brethren in old "61," but the records of the Lodge bear positive testimony to the fact that through all the years of Judge Woodward's absence from Wilkesbarré he never lost his interest in the welfare and success of his Lodge. He was, by vote of the Lodge December 13th, 1869, constituted an honorary member of the same; as such, being entitled to all the privileges of membership without payment of dues.

WARREN J. WOODWARD'S career was marked by no exceptional or extraordinary incident, but was a continuous progression from small and obscure beginnings, through toil and perseverance, up to eminence; to usefulness from youth up to the strength of a ripened and an honored manhood. In one word, his success was a logical sequence of sustained and well-directed effort. Intense earnestness in the matter in hand, whether it was the examination or acquisition of law, or the dispatch of a matter of business, was one of his predominant characteristics. The union of this trait with habits of order, a retentive memory, unusual perseverance and industry, and a high standard of integrity, ensured accuracy and commanded success. Endowed by nature with a clear and vigorous mind, he concentrated its energies to the attainment of proficiency in the law, although he kept

up with the scientific and literary progress of the times, and was a diligent student of history. He possessed in an eminent degree an accurate knowledge of the early political history of the country, and particularly of Pennsylvania.

During the fourteen years of his practice, and the twenty-three years of his service on the Bench, his reputation for honesty and ability as a lawyer, and for learning and impartiality as a Judge, was above reproach. With physical infirmities that do not tend to make a man amiable or clear-headed, he was on the Bench a courteous gentleman and a just Judge. Nor did he rely on his great ability, or learning, or experience, but tempered them all with the greatest industry. When he left the Courts of Berks county to take his seat upon the Supreme Bench there was but one of all the cases, that had been heard before him, left undisposed of in his hands.

Two volumes entitled "Woodward's Decisions" were published in 1885. "The cases reported in these volumes comprise the bulk of those in which Judge Woodward's opinions, and some of those in which his charges, remain on file in the courts of the 23d Judicial District. Whilst, in point of time, they are confined to the period of his presidency over the Berks county courts—the scene of his longest and most fruitful judicial activity—their subject matters, with very few exceptions of a local character, are of general interest and importance. Those decisions which became the subject of review in the Supreme Court, and which are elsewhere reported, have not been included. The fact that comparatively so few of his rulings were questioned by appeal or writ of error, and that so many cases of magnitude and intricacy ended with the judgment pronounced by Judge Woodward, bears the strongest possible testimony to the value attributed by lawyers to his opinions, and to the trust and confidence with which laymen submitted their

interests to his arbitrament and acquiesced in his decision.”  
 [*From the Editor's preface.*]

As illustrating the official character of Judge Woodward an intimate friend, who was with him during his last illness, relates the following: “The Judge seemed to suffer greatly from the thought which came to him, time and again, that while he was drawing his salary from the State he was unable to render an equivalent—being disabled from writing opinions in cases submitted to him. Although very feeble, he penned with great difficulty and with frequent pauses for rest, a letter of resignation to Governor Hoyt. This being done he seemed to feel easier. In a day or two the letter came back from the Governor with another, declining in the handsomest terms to accept the resignation.” Judge Woodward had been, many years before in Wilkesbarré, Governor Hoyt's law preceptor, and when the latter was inaugurated Governor of Pennsylvania in January, 1879, Judge Woodward administered to him the oath of office, and occupied a seat with him in his carriage in the inaugural procession.

In politics Judge Woodward was a Democrat. In early life he was very active in the councils and in the campaign work of the party, but after he became a Judge he refrained from active participation in political conflicts. However, he contributed of his means, and frequently of his advice and counsel, to the managers of the party. He was not fitted for promiscuous intercourse with men, and therefore not, according to popular acceptance, a politician. Yet he was a born politician in the sense of diplomatic politics, and as such exerted a large influence in the inner councils of his party.

He was a liberal contributor to charitable objects, and identified with every movement in the city of Reading calculated to relieve distress. He was President of the Reading Benevolent Society for a number of years, and presided over the annual meetings. He was a Director of the

Reading Dispensary up to the time of the reorganization of the institution. He was also a liberal contributor to the Reading Relief Society. He took a prominent part in the reorganization of the Reading Library Company, and was one of the founders of the Reading Room Association.

Judge Woodward died on his farm at Hamden, Delaware county, N. Y., September 23d, 1879. On the 26th of September there was a large meeting of the members of the Luzerne Bar at Wilkesbarré, to take action regarding the Judge's death. Judge G. M. Harding presided, and eulogiums of the deceased were pronounced by former Judge Dana, Hon. H. B. Wright, A. T. McClintock, Esq., and others, and the following resolutions were adopted :

*“Resolved,* That by the death of the Hon. WARREN J. WOODWARD the community has lost an honest, able, and exemplary citizen, the profession of the law a representative member, and the Bench a learned, patient, and impartial Judge.

*“Resolved,* That the integrity, diligence, industry, and singleness of purpose, which marked his whole professional and official career, are commended by his example as the only sure and legitimate means of success at the Bar, and of honor and usefulness upon the Bench.

*“Resolved,* That we cordially sympathize with his family in their bereavement, and extend to them the assurance that his name, ability, and virtues will be treasured as a precious legacy by his brethren of the Luzerne county Bar.

*“Resolved,* That the Bench and Bar attend his funeral, wearing the usual badge of mourning, and that an invitation is hereby respectfully extended to our brethren of other districts, and especially of those wherein he presided as Judge, to unite with us in these last offices to the deceased.

*“Resolved,* That the Secretary of the meeting be instructed to present a duly attested copy of these proceedings to the family of our departed friend and brother, and also to secure their publication in one or more of the newspapers of this city, and of Bloomsburg, Reading, Honesdale, and Philadelphia; and that the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas and of the Orphans' Court of the county be respectfully requested to direct the entry of the same upon their records, by their proper officers.”

On the same day that the Luzerne Bar met, the members of the Bar of Berks county held a memorial meeting at Reading. Resolutions were adopted, and speeches made by many of the gentlemen present. George F. Baer, Esq., said: "Judge Woodward's eulogium must not be pronounced in the high-sounding sentences of extravagant praise, in which the profession is wont to formulate its tribute to the dead. \* \* \* No man ever tried harder or came nearer filling the full measure of a perfect Judge, than Judge Woodward. He gave his whole mind and body to the discharge of his duties. He subordinated all personal comforts and wishes to the office he held. His reputation will be lasting, because he performed his work honestly, conscientiously, and with the wisdom that long years of study brings, and his life was pure and without reproach among his fellow men. He leaves us all an example worthy of all imitation."

Hon. Daniel Ermentrout said: "His death is a great public loss, and as such must be regretted. It is an especial loss to us, his fellow-citizens, who were in the habit of meeting him in daily intercourse. \* \* \* Of all the men born outside our borders, on whom Berks county has showered her honors, he was the greatest, the noblest, the truest to her traditions, and the most grateful to her people!"

Daniel R. Clymer, Esq., said: "He was distinguished in life as a citizen, as a lawyer, as a Judge, and, above all, as one who feared and served the Judge-Eternal."

At the session of the Supreme Court at Pittsburg October 6th, 1879, Judge Woodward's death having been formally announced, Chief Justice Sharswood said: "The Court receive with deep feeling this announcement. To all that has been said as to the character, attainments, and qualifications of our lamented brother, we add our cordial concurrence. The community has suffered a loss in his early

removal from us which it is difficult properly to estimate. To thorough mastery of the general principles of law, intimate acquaintance with practice and precedence in all its details, he added a sound judgment, inflexible integrity and untiring industry. He always stood by the ancient landmarks, and it was with him a matter of conscience not to make, but to administer the laws as settled by adjudged cases. We may be permitted, as our especial testimony, to mention his unvarying gentleness, courtesy, amiability and forbearance, which endeared him to his colleagues and made them all his personal friends. In the whole period of their association with him no instance of unpleasant collision can be recalled. His fame as a Judge will rest upon opinions exhibiting independent research, expressed in a clear and forcible style, without pretensions to eloquence, models of judicial composition. His memory will long be cherished by all who knew him, and by all who know how to appreciate the character and services of a faithful and learned Judge."

The following eulogium is from the pen of the late Hon. E. L. Dana, a former Judge of the Courts of Luzerne county, and a Past Master of LODGE 61 :

"Whilst he was engaged as a clerk in a store on Main street, in this city, some forty-eight years ago, Warren Woodward was introduced to me one afternoon by a mutual friend, who described him as a young man of studious habits, who forgot nothing that he had ever read.

"After his uncle was appointed to the Bench he continued his studies under my direction, and after his admission to the Bar was associated with me in practice. I was, therefore, favored with special opportunities of noting his habits of study, and of business, and the prominent mental characteristics he developed. To speak of him appropriately and truthfully will be to speak in eulogy. To my elder brethren who knew him at the Bar I can present nothing new. His character was so marked, that his portraiture is indelibly impressed on their memories. For those, however, whose acquaintance with him was more recent, it will be interesting and instructive to recall, even briefly, the process and the studies by which the foundations were



laid, and the finished superstructure of legal attainment and of judicial prominence was reared.

"His career as a lawyer was marked by no startling incidents. His professional success, whilst early assured, and of rapid growth, was attained through persistent effort. He possessed unusual power of concentration, and all the energies of an active and vigorous mind, and all the accumulations stored up in a retentive memory were directed to the mastery of his favorite science. His steady devotion to the Law left her no occasion for jealousy. Whilst he kept well up with the intellectual progress of the age, and was always a diligent student of history, he deemed life too short for mere discursive reading, indulged himself in no mental dissipation, and gave to the law his studies, his reading, and even his recreations.

"Too earnest to be trivial, too clear to be verbose, too exact and practical to be imaginative, he never aspired to oratorical display, or attained to eminence as an advocate. His forensic eloquence was of that more effective nature, which combined an orderly and a concise statement of the essential facts, with thorough understanding and lucid application of the law.

"No one ever observed more conscientiously than he did, both in letter and spirit, the oath administered upon admission to the Bar, of keeping 'all good fidelity as well to the Court as to the client.' The interests of his client became his own; their maintenance with all diligence and fidelity, a trust. No item of business, however small, was neglected; no question was so great or intricate as to escape his mastery. Possessing peculiar aptitude for details, and to habits of order adding untiring industry, a large office business was conducted with accuracy and dispatch; his cases in Court were thoroughly prepared, every emergency was anticipated, and all risk of surprise removed.

"Labor with him seemed a pleasure, and to be followed by neither weariness nor exhaustion, although his mental absorption at times extended to the neglect of the requirements essential to health. This concentration of his energies in one direction—not in spasmodic efforts, but with persistent, unceasing industry—was the secret of his success. 'This one thing I do!' was the motto of his life—the banner under which he conquered. He achieved success by deserving it. With these habits of business and of study, he mingled but little in society, and had few intimates. His affections, however, were the warmer because less diffused, and the friends he admitted to his confidence will attest the strength, the prominence, and fervor of his attachments."

The funeral of Judge Woodward took place in Wilkesbarré September 29th, 1879, from the residence of the Hon. Stanley Woodward, and the remains were deposited in the family vault in the Hollenback Cemetery. There was a large attendance of members of the Bars of Luzerne, Lackawanna, Columbia and Berks counties, and of the Brethren of LODGE No. 61 and other Lodges of F. and A. M. Among the many gentlemen of prominence present were the following: Governor Hoyt; Supreme Court Judges Paxson, Trunkey and Mercur; Common Pleas Judges Hagenman, Sassaman, Elwell, Albright, Hand and Harding; former U. S. Senators Cameron and Buckalew.

WARREN J. WOODWARD was married by the Rev. R. Bethel Claxton, S. T. D., at Wilkesbarré, Sunday, May 23d, 1847, to Catharine Scott, third daughter and fourth child of the late Judge David and Catharine (Hancock) Scott.\* She was born at Wilkesbarré July 6th, 1823, and died at Bloomsburg, Penn'a, May 28th, 1857. They were the parents of three children:

HENRY WOODWARD, born February 11th, 1852; died February 27th, 1878.

WARREN WOODWARD, born October 23d, 1854; died December 4th, 1887.

KATHARINE SCOTT WOODWARD, born at Wilkesbarré May 6th, 1857. May 12th, 1881, she was married at Reading, Penn'a, to Frank Perley Howe, son of the late Rt. Rev. M. A. De Wolfe Howe, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Central Pennsylvania, of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Mr. Howe was graduated from Brown University, Rhode Island, and from Lehigh University, Penn'a. He now resides in Philadelphia, and is President of the North Branch Steel Company, and Vice President of the Wharton Steel Works of Philadelphia.

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\* See page 512, *ante*.

## HON. HENDRICK B. WRIGHT.

[The brief account herein given of the ancestors of the subject of this sketch, was prepared mainly from data furnished the writer by the late Harrison Wright, Ph. D., a few months before his death.]

John Wright came from England with William Penn's colony of Quaker immigrants in 1681, and became the founder of the village of Wrightstown, Burlington county, New Jersey. He was Justice of the Peace, and Captain in the militia. His wife was Abigail, daughter of Silas and Hester (Holmes) Crispin, and they had a son Samuel Wright, who was born at Wrightstown in 1719, was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Caleb Haines of Evesham, and died in 1781.

Caleb Wright, born at Wrightstown January 14th, 1754, was the son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Haines) Wright. In 1779 he was married to Catharine, daughter of John Gardiner, and in 1795 he, his wife, and their children removed from Wrightstown to Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, where they settled upon a farm in Union township, about two miles from the present borough of Shickshinny. There they remained until 1811, when, with the exception of a daughter, Amy, who died in September, 1804, at the age of thirteen years, and a son, Joseph, who had married and established himself in business, the family returned to New Jersey.

Joseph Wright, the son above referred to, was born in Wrightstown May 2d, 1785, and was, therefore, a boy of only ten years when he accompanied his parents Caleb and Catharine to Luzerne county. In 1805-'6 he taught a small school not far from his father's home. In 1807 he removed to Plymouth, Luzerne county, where, in February, 1808, he opened a small retail store in his dwelling-house in the lower



*Hendrick B. Wright*



end of the village. According to Wright's "Historical Sketches of Plymouth" the first store in Plymouth was opened in 1774 by Benjamin Harvey, Jr.,\* who kept it until the Fall of 1776, when he enlisted in the army, and the business was closed out by his father shortly thereafter; and from that time until Joseph Wright began business there seems to have been no store kept in Plymouth. Mr. Wright carried on this business for several years, and then formed a partnership with Joseph Rogers and Benjamin Reynolds, of Plymouth, when a more extensive business was carried on under the firm name of Wright, Rogers and Co. This partnership was dissolved by mutual consent May 6th, 1814, and soon thereafter Mr. Wright turned his attention to the more active and congenial occupation of farming, in which he continued for the remainder of his life.

At a meeting of LODGE 61 held November 7th, 1814, the following petition was received and acted upon favorably:

"To the master officers and Brethring of the Lodge no. 61 held at Wilkesbarre

"Jentlemen having for some time Past had a high opinion of your Anseant and honourable Sosity and Believeing it to be a Good Institution I now offer my self a Candidate to become a member of said Lodge. If you think me worthy you will confur a favour on

"your obt and humble servant

"Wilkesbarre

JOSEPH WRIGHT."

• "Nov 3 1814

Candidate Wright received his first degree in Free Masonry at this same meeting, and two days later (Nov. 9th) the second and third degrees were conferred upon him.† The reason for doing the "work" in this hasty and unusual manner is found in the fact that Joseph Wright was Third Sergeant in Capt. Stephen Van Loon's company of infantry in the 45th Reg't Penn'a Militia, commanded by Col. Isaac

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\* See page 313, *ante*.

† See page 46, *ante*.

Bowman, and the company had been ordered to rendezvous at the inn of Jonathan Hancock in Wilkesbarré November 9th, prepared "to march when required." The city of Washington had been captured and partially burned by the British August 25th, 1814, and then Baltimore had been attacked. As it was believed that more troops were needed to oppose the enemy, a draft had been ordered by the General Government.

From the various organized bodies of Pennsylvania militia located in the northern counties of the State, enough men to form five companies were drafted. Fourteen officers and men, including Sergeant Wright and Lieut. Noah Wadhams,\* were drawn from Plymouth, and all, or nearly all

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\* NOAH WADHAMS, the third of the name, was the third of the four sons of the Rev. Noah Wadham (for thus he wrote his name), one of the early settlers of Plymouth township, Penn'a. The names of the other sons were Ingersoll, Calvin, and Moses. The Rev. Noah Wadham, who was the son of Noah, 1st, was born in Connecticut May 17th, 1726, and was a descendant, of the fourth generation, of John Wadham who came from Somersetshire, England, as early as 1650, and settled in Wethersfield, Conn., where he died in 1676. Noah, 2d, was graduated (A. B.) from Princeton College in 1754, and then studied theology at New Haven, Conn. In 1764 he received from Yale College the honorary degree of A. M. November 8th, 1758, he was married to Elizabeth Ingersoll of New Haven. For a number of years prior to removing to Plymouth he was pastor of the Congregational Church in New Preston, Litchfield county, Conn. He came to the Wyoming Valley first in the Spring of 1772, but only remained a few weeks and then returned to New Preston. In the Summer or Autumn of 1773 he came to Plymouth to serve as minister to the people of that town; but he did not bring his family on from Connecticut until 1779. He continued to perform the duties of his calling in Plymouth and adjacent towns until his death, May 22d, 1806.

Noah Wadhams, Jr. (the 3d), was born June 6th, 1770, at New Preston, Conn., and came to Plymouth with his father in 1779. Some years later he returned to Connecticut, studied law at the famous Litchfield Law School, and was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the State. He returned to Plymouth in 1793 or '4, and in the latter

of them, were assigned to a company commanded by Capt. Peter Hallock. About the 12th of November they marched from Wilkesbarré to Danville, Penn'a, the northern rendezvous, where they were attached to the 36th Regiment Pennsylvania Militia and mustered into the service of the United States. Before the 25th of November "news came of the gallant defence of Fort McHenry, and the expulsion of the British from the Chesapeake, and the regiment was discharged—the men of the northern companies returning to their homes." For his services at what was afterwards laughingly termed "the siege of Danville," Sergeant Wright

year was admitted to the Bar of Luzerne county. For a number of years he was a Justice of the Peace in Plymouth. He died at Plymouth September 30th, 1846.

Moses Wadhams, the sixth child and fourth son of the Rev. Noah, was born at New Preston, Conn., February 8th, 1773, and came to Plymouth, Penn'a, with his parents in 1779. He was married January 11th, 1801, to Ellen Hendrick, and died at Plymouth September 25th, 1804, of the yellow fever which was epidemic that year in the Wyoming Valley. He was survived by his wife and two daughters. The younger of these daughters, Lydia (born October 23d, 1803; died January 2d, 1890), was married May 21st, 1829, to Samuel French, of Plymouth.

Calvin Wadhams, the second son of the Rev. Noah, was born in Connecticut December 22d, 1765. Coming to Plymouth with his parents he lived there until his death, April 22d, 1845. His son, Samuel Wadhams, was born August 21st, 1806. He resided in Plymouth all his life, and was a man of much influence and of large wealth. When Plymouth Lodge No. 332, F. and A. M., was constituted April 27th, 1859, he was made a Mason by dispensation of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and was admitted to membership in the Lodge. He remained a member until his death, December 15th, 1868. His eldest son was the late Hon. Elijah C. Wadhams of Wilkesbarré, who was born at Plymouth July 17th, 1825. He was educated at Dickinson College, Penn'a, and the University of New York. He was a successful merchant in Plymouth for twenty-five years, and also held various public offices of importance. From 1876 to '80 he was a member of the State Senate from Luzerne county. October



received from the United States Government years later a land warrant for one hundred and forty acres of the public domain.

At the time of the admission of Joseph Wright and Noah Wadhams to LODGE 61, and during a period of several years thereafter, Plymouth township had numerous other representatives in the Lodge, among whom were: Benjamin Reynolds, Jonah Rogers, Daniel Davenport, Henderson Gaylord, Freeman Thomas, John Turner and Stephen Van Loon—all prominent citizens and good Masons. Joseph Wright remained a member of the Lodge until its Warrant was vacated in 1837.

A resident of the township of Plymouth for nearly half a century, and during that long period intimately connected with the business affairs of the town, Joseph Wright was one of its representative men. As the annual assessor and

7th, 1851, he was married to Esther Taylor, a daughter of Samuel and Lydia (Wadhams) French, previously mentioned. Senator Wadhams was initiated into LODGE 61 April 16th, 1855. He withdrew in 1859 and became a charter member of Plymouth Lodge No. 332. He was the third Worshipful Master of that Lodge, of which he continued an active and earnest member as long as he lived. He was a charter member and the second High Priest of Valley R. A. Chapter No. 214 (Plymouth), instituted August 8th, 1867, and a charter member and the first T. I. G. M. of Mt. Horeb Council No. 34, R. S-E. and S. M., constituted April 6th, 1868. He was also a Knight Templar, and was for years an active member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Senator Wadhams died at Wilkesbarré January 18th, 1889, and was survived by his wife, three sons, and four daughters.

Samuel F. Wadhams, an attorney at law and now a resident of Duluth, Minn., is the eldest son of Elijah C. and Esther T. (French) Wadhams, and was born at Plymouth May 21st, 1854. He was initiated into LODGE 61 November 5th, 1877, and was Worshipful Master of the Lodge in 1883. Ralph H. Wadhams, attorney at law, Wilkesbarré, the youngest son of E. C. and E. T. (French) Wadhams, was born at Plymouth January 15th, 1866, and was initiated into LODGE 61 June 1st, 1896.

auditor of the public accounts, he probably served much longer than any other citizen of his time, and his duties were faithfully, honestly, and correctly discharged. "His ancestors for two hundred years having belonged to the Society of Friends, he steadily adhered to the faith of that people to the hour of his death. \* \* \* Hospitable in his house, moderately indulgent only to his children, economical in his apparel, he may be classed as a man of the strictest economy, and governed by the most rigid rules of frugality; not parsimonious, but prudent and close in his management. To all this, however, he made one grand exception—in the education of his sons. In this he was liberal to a fault. The ruling and absorbing passion of his early life to become rich, became merged in the nobler and more exalted sentiment of education, and in that moving idea he was most generously seconded by his wife. \* \* \* In the fulfilment of his engagements he was exact, and up to the hour. No man ever had more horror of debt. In the settlement of his estate, which was large and valuable, the whole amount of his indebtedness, of his own contracting, did not amount to ten dollars."

Joseph Wright was married June 15th, 1807, to Mrs. Ellen (Hendrick) Wadhams, of Plymouth. She was born January 12th, 1877, and was the daughter of John Hendrick and his wife Eunice Bradley, daughter of David and Damaris Bradley, of Fairfield, Conn. John Hendrick was a descendant, of the fourth generation, of Daniel Hendrick (who was of Haverhill, Mass., in 1645) and his wife Dorothy, daughter of John Pike of Newbury. Ellen Hendrick was married first, January 11th, 1801, to Moses Wadhams, mentioned in the note on page 549, *ante*. She died August 6th, 1872, in the ninety-seventh year of her age; and Joseph Wright died August 14th, 1855, in the seventy-first year of his age.

The children of Joseph and Ellen (Hendrick) Wright were as follows :

I. Hendrick Bradley Wright, born April 24th, 1808 ; died September 2d, 1881.

II. Caleb Earl Wright,\* born February 4th, 1810 ; died December 2d, 1889.

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\* CALEB EARL WRIGHT was born in Plymouth, and was educated at a school there, and at the Wilkesbarré Academy. He then studied law with John G. Montgomery, of Danville, Pa., and with Chester Butler, Wilkesbarré, and was admitted to the Bar of Luzerne county August 6th, 1833. Soon thereafter he removed to Doylestown, Bucks county, Penn'a, where he was admitted to the Bar and began the practice of law. April 30th, 1838, he was married to Phœbe Ann, daughter of William Fell of Doylestown. In 1838 he was President of the first Borough Council of Doylestown, and in January, 1839, he was appointed by Attorney General O. F. Johnson of Pennsylvania Deputy Prosecuting Attorney for Bucks county.

In June, 1853, he returned to Wilkesbarré, and continued to practice his profession. In February, 1858, he was one of the organizers of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society. He was also a member of the Wilkesbarré Law and Library Association, and for a number of years a Trustee of the Wyoming Seminary, Kingston. He was United States Collector of Internal Revenue for the counties of Luzerne and Susquehanna from 1866 to April, 1869, when he was succeeded by the Hon. H. M. Hoyt. In 1873 he was a member of the State Constitutional Convention. For a number of years Mr. Wright was a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church. March 26th, 1876, he preached a "farewell sermon" in the First M. E. Church, Wilkesbarré, in the course of which he stated that he had been connected with the Church for thirteen years, and during that time had preached 473 sermons in 107 different pulpits. In 1876 he determined to remove once more to Doylestown, there to spend his remaining years. The members of the Luzerne Bar tendered him a banquet, which took place at the Wyoming Valley Hotel, Wilkesbarré, March 31st, 1876. After his return to Doylestown he gave up the practice of law, and devoted a portion of his time to literary pursuits. He was a man of fine literary attainments. Of the books written and published by Mr. Wright the following titles may be named : "Wyoming ; a Tale" (1864) ; "Marcus Blair ; a Story of Provincial Times"

III. Ellen Wright, born July 10th, 1812; died October 31st, 1891.

IV. Harrison Wright,\* born January 24th, 1815; died August 25th, 1856.

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(1873); "On the Lackawanna" (1886); "A Legend of Bucks County" (1887); "Rachel Craig" (1888).

Caleb E. Wright was made a Free Mason by dispensation in Amwell Lodge No. 12, F. and A. M., Lambertville, N. J., and became one of the charter members of Doylestown Lodge No. 245, F. and A. M., constituted August 27th, 1850. He served as Senior Warden of the Lodge, and then as Worshipful Master from December, 1851, to December, 1852. He withdrew from the Lodge November 11th, 1853, and on the 12th of December following affiliated with LODGE 61. At the same meeting of the Lodge he was elected Senior Warden, and on St. John's Day following was duly installed into office. He received the degrees of Capitular Masonry in Keystone R. A. Chapter No. 175. Brother Wright was also, for many years, an active and earnest member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and from May, 1855, to May, 1856, was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

Caleb E. Wright died at his home in Doylestown December 2d, 1889, in the eightieth year of his age, and was survived by his wife and two sons.

\* HARRISON WRIGHT was born in Plymouth. He received his preliminary education in the schools of Plymouth and Wilkesbarré, and then entered upon the study of law. November 6th, 1838, upon motion of his eldest brother, Hendrick B. Wright, he was admitted to the Bar of Luzerne county; and on the first of January following the two brothers entered into partnership in the practice of law. Their office was on West Market street, Wilkesbarré, and the partnership continued for several years, or until about the time Harrison Wright was appointed Deputy Attorney General, or Prosecuting Attorney, for Luzerne county. This office he held until March, 1843, when, for political reasons, he was removed by the Attorney General and E. E. Le Clerc was appointed in his place. In July, 1853, Caleb E. and Harrison Wright became law partners, and continued in practice together until the death of the latter. In the Autumn of 1855 Harrison Wright was elected as a Democrat, with Henderson Gaylord, of Plymouth, to represent Luzerne county in the Pennsylvania Assembly.

Harrison Wright was "an eminent lawyer, a generous and confident friend, and an upright and honest man." "In the very best and most enlarged sense of the phrase, he was a man of public spirit. To

V. Samuel Gardiner Wright, born August 2d, 1817; died March 26th, 1818.

VI. Aristeen Wright, born June 29th, 1820; died September 7th, 1822.

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the erection of our churches—to the schemes for the development of our mineral resources—to the organization of our gas company—to the measures requisite to secure the completion of the North Branch Canal—to the efforts to extend to this county the general mining law—to the establishment of our Law Library—his influence and liberality were ungrudgingly and effectively extended.” He died at Wilkesbarré August 25th, 1856, in the forty-second year of his age—“in the meridian of life, and with the most brilliant prospects of an eminent professional career before him.” He was survived by his wife Emily, daughter of Jacob and Sarah (Hollenback) Cist of Wilkesbarré, to whom he had been married November 14th, 1841, and by two sons and four daughters. Mrs. Emily (Cist) Wright died at Wilkesbarré September 26th, 1894, aged seventy-nine years.

Harrison Wright, A. M., Ph. D., was the elder son of Harrison and Emily (Cist) Wright, and was born at Wilkesbarré July 15th, 1850. From 1867 to 1871 he was a student at the University of Heidelberg, Germany, and in the last named year was graduated as a Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy. Returning to Wilkesbarré he studied law, and was admitted to the Bar of Luzerne county September 14th, 1874, but never practiced his profession. He devoted his time to historical and scientific studies and general literary work, and accomplished much of value. His early death, which occurred at Wilkesbarré February 20th, 1885, was greatly regretted by all who were acquainted with him or knew anything about his work.

Maj. J. Ridgway Wright, the younger son of Harrison and Emily (Cist) Wright, was born in Wilkesbarré July 7th, 1856. He was graduated from Princeton College in 1879. In November, 1886, he was elected to represent the city of Wilkesbarré in the State Legislature. He has been Adjutant of the 9th Regiment, and Inspector of the 3d Brigade, National Guards of Penn'a. He has been Secretary, and is now Librarian, of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society; and since 1894 has been a member of the Wilkesbarré City Council. He was initiated into LODGE 61 August 5th, 1889; is a member of Shekinah R. A. Chapter, and Dieu le Veut Commandery of Knights Templar, and is Illustrious Potentate of Irem Temple of the A. A. Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a prominent member of the Order of Elks.

HENDRICK BRADLEY WRIGHT was born in Plymouth. He remained at home during his youth, assisting his father on the farm, and in winter seasons attending school in Plymouth. In the Autumn of 1826, at the age of eighteen, he entered the Freshman class at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Penn'a. He pursued the regular classical curriculum in that institution until the close of his Junior year (in the Summer of 1829), when he quit and entered the office of the Hon. John N. Conyngham, Wilkesbarré, as a law-student. Having completed there the prescribed course of study, and passed an examination conducted by James McClintock, Oristus Collins, and George Denison, he was admitted to the Bar of Luzerne county November 8th, 1831.

At that period this Bar numbered among its members some very learned counselors and brilliant advocates. Mr. Wright said in 1870, in speaking of the Bar as it was when he was admitted: "When I rose tremblingly, and oppressed with fear, at the big round table that stood in the centre of the Hall of the Old Court House in this town, to make my maiden speech about forty years ago, David Scott was upon the Bench, and Garrick Mallery, George Denison, Oristus Collins, John N. Conyngham, Chester Butler, and James McClintock were at the Bar. Such was my audience. You who have passed a like ordeal may readily appreciate and understand the severe trial I had to encounter. These men were 'learned in the law' in the broadest acceptation of the term—men of professional renown, whose names and fame were not circumscribed by local boundaries."

About a year after his admission to the Bar Mr. Wright was appointed Deputy Attorney General for Luzerne county, and in November, 1833, he was reappointed to the office by Attorney General George M. Dallas. In August, 1835, he resigned the office, on the ground that he was "politically opposed to the State administration." The anti-Masonic political party was at the zenith of its power in Pennsylvania

at this period—a period “rife with anti-Masonic stratagems and discoveries.”\* George Wolf, elected as a Democrat, was Governor of the State and was a candidate for re-election, but in October, 1835, was defeated by Joseph Ritner, the candidate of the anti-Masons. Hendrick B. Wright, then twenty-seven years of age, took a very active part in the councils and conventions of that party in Luzerne county, and did effective work in the field and on the stump during the campaign of 1835.

In June, 1835, he was elected and commissioned Colonel of the “Wyoming Volunteer Regiment,” of the 2d Brigade, 8th Division, Pennsylvania Militia, and this commission he held until 1842, when he was succeeded by Col. Charles Dorrance, of Kingston.

With the exception of the time given to politics, Colonel Wright devoted himself diligently and unremittingly to the practice of his profession during the ten years that followed his admission to the Bar. He soon took a high position as a lawyer, and as an advocate achieved a marked pre-eminence. His fine person, commanding voice, and ability to interest and secure the attention of jurors, gave him remarkable success in cases submitted to a jury. Some years ago a learned Judge, who had been a cotemporary of Colonel Wright at the Luzerne Bar, said of the latter: “In the practice of the law he has maintained uniformly such relations of mutual affection with that sacred institution, the JURY, as might well be an example to man and wife. He has always believed in the jury, and he has seldom had reason to do otherwise, for they have believed in him. He early became their friend, and they his. They implicitly put their trust in him, knowing he would protect them from any undue influence of the Court, and from any troublesome complicating impressions of the opposite counsel.” Once,

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\* See pages 91 and 98, *ante*.

upon the trial of an important cause in the Court of Common Pleas of Luzerne county, Colonel Wright, who was counsel for the defendant, was asked by the presiding Judge if he had any "points" to offer to the Court, before proceeding to close the case—a number of points having been raised by the plaintiff's counsel. "Points! points!" exclaimed the Colonel in a loud tone, and waving his arms towards the jury, "Humph! those twelve men are *my* points."

In 1837 and in 1840 Colonel Wright was a member of the Town Council of Wilkesbarré, and from May, 1838, to May, 1839, Burgess of the Borough. In 1840 he was elected Representative from Luzerne county to the Pennsylvania General Assembly. He at once became prominent as a worker in the committees of which he was a member, and as a debater on the floor of the House of Representatives, and was soon acknowledged as one of the leaders of the body. In 1841 he was again elected Representative, and was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Canals and Internal Improvements—matters that had always interested him. He also took a position on the Judiciary Committee, under his friend Judge Elwell of Columbia county, for the purpose of procuring a repeal of the law providing for the imprisonment of debtors. He endeavored to procure the abolition of the system of solitary confinement from the prison discipline of the State, but in this matter he was unsuccessful.

In 1842 the nomination of State Senator was offered him, but preferring the popular branch of the Assembly he declined the honor, and was for the third time elected to the House. Upon the opening of the session he was chosen Speaker, a position which he ably filled to the end of the session in April, 1843, and where he acquired a knowledge of parliamentary rules and practice of great advantage to him in after years. As a member, and Speaker, of the



House of Representatives he was a thorn in the side of Governor Porter's administration.

A reunion of the officers and members who served in the Pennsylvania Legislature prior to 1850 was held at Harrisburg in February, 1874. Colonel Wright was chosen Chairman of the meeting, and in making the opening address he said, among other things :

"When I was Speaker of the House I appointed Judge Sharswood Chairman of the Committee of Estates and Escheats; Judge Elwell of Columbia county Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means; Judge Gamble of Williamsport Chairman of the Judiciary Committee; and Asa Packer Chairman of the Committee on Accounts. This was the character of persons then selected for the principal positions on important committees. Members of the Legislature received \$300 for a session of one hundred days, and \$1.50 per day when the time of legislation was extended beyond that period. The first two years I was in the Legislature I went home in debt, but the last year, having been elected Speaker and allowed an additional dollar a day, I saved some money."

May 27th, 1844, the Democratic National Convention met at Baltimore to nominate a candidate for the Presidency. "It was a time of great excitement growing out of the Texas annexation question. The convention was almost equally divided in sentiment upon the subject, and great fears of serious dissensions were entertained. The friends of annexation met in council, and after a long discussion determined that every other consideration must yield to the necessity of appointing to the chairmanship of the convention some man skilled in parliamentary rules, and of sufficient tact and courage to secure their enforcement in every possible emergency. Mr. Wright, a delegate-at-large from Pennsylvania, was at once recognized as the man for the occasion, and, having been first unanimously elected temporary Chairman, discharged his difficult and responsible task with such efficiency during the organization of the convention that he was unanimously chosen its permanent presiding officer.

At this convention, whose sessions lasted nearly a week, and over whose stormy discussions its able Chairman held an unrelaxing and impartial rein, James K. Polk, a Texas annexation candidate, was finally nominated." [Kulp's "*Families of the Wyoming Valley*," I: 4.]

The Hon. John W. Forney, who was present at this convention as the representative of the *Lancaster Intelligencer*, said in 1871 that it was one of the most exciting political conventions he had ever attended; and that the nomination would have been conferred on James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, had he not timidly withdrawn his name from the list of candidates, in the belief that the party was united upon Martin Van Buren.

Notwithstanding the fact that Colonel Wright had been the presiding officer of the boisterous and stormy Baltimore convention, and participated in all the movements which terminated in Polk's nomination and subsequent success, President Polk turned a deaf ear to every suggestion made to him by the Colonel on the subject of local patronage; and the latter was unable to control the appointment to a ten-dollar postmastership in his district during Polk's administration. Of course the Colonel smarted under the disappointment consequent on his not being recognized by President Polk in the distribution of patronage; but what annoyed him more was the fact that his enemies and rivals in the Democratic party were recognized by the President. He determined to remedy the wrong, and in the Fall of 1845 rallied his friends in a struggle for the control of the party in Luzerne county, and in the Congressional District of which it formed a part. He soon found that he had adversaries of large experience, fully organized throughout the whole field of operations, well intrenched in all their positions, and backed by the State and National Administrations. The struggle was a long and bitter one, but in the

end Colonel Wright overthrew his adversaries and gained a partial victory.

In October, 1850, he was the Democratic candidate for Congress in the district which included Luzerne county. Henry M. Fuller,\* Esq., of Wilkesbarré, was the Whig

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\* HENRY MILLS FULLER was born at Bethany, Wayne county, Penn'a, June 3d, 1820, the son of Amzi and Maria (Mills) Fuller. He was graduated from Princeton College in 1838, and then read law for a time under the direction of his father who was a member of the Wayne county Bar. Later he moved to Wilkesbarré, completed the prescribed course of studies in the office of the Hon. George W. Woodward, and was admitted to the Bar of Luzerne county January 3d, 1842. In October, 1848, he was, as a Whig, elected one of the Representatives from Luzerne county to the State Legislature. In 1849 he was nominated by the Whig State Convention for the office of Canal Commissioner.

The XXXIVth Congress to which Mr. Fuller had been elected in October, 1854, convened at Washington December 3d, 1855; but the House of Representatives was not completely organized until the following February, owing to the long and angry struggle for the Speakership. The balloting began the first day of the session, when the following votes were registered: William A. Richardson, Democrat, of Illinois, 74; Lewis D. Campbell, Free Soil, of Ohio, 53; Humphrey Marshall, Democrat and Know Nothing, of Kentucky, 30; Nathaniel P. Banks, Republican and Know Nothing, of Massachusetts, 21; Henry M. Fuller, Whig and National Know Nothing, of Pennsylvania, 17. The balloting continued with nearly the same result until December 7th, when Mr. Campbell withdrew, urging, in explanation, that if he remained a candidate "it would be impossible for his friends to succeed unless he repudiated his principles on slavery, or gave pledges concerning the organization of committees, neither of which courses he could honorably pursue." Upon the retirement of Mr. Campbell the vote for Mr. Banks was immediately increased, running up at one time as high as 107, with 113 necessary for a choice. Down to December 29th the balloting did not materially change—the three most prominent candidates being Representatives Banks, Richardson, and Fuller. At last, on February 2d, 1856, after two months of balloting and wrangling, when Congress and the country were fairly worn out by the weary conflict, the plurality rule was adopted, and under it Representative Banks was elected upon the 133d ballot—

candidate, and was elected by a majority of only fifty-nine votes. The election was contested by Colonel Wright before the House of Representatives, and when the case came up from the proper committee on a report which was unfavorable to Mr. Fuller, each contestant was heard in his own behalf at the bar of the House. Mr. Fuller was seated by a majority of thirteen votes. Two years later the same men were again candidates, and Colonel Wright was elected by a majority of 173 votes in the district, which comprised the counties of Luzerne, Montour, Columbia and Wyoming. In 1854 Colonel Wright and Mr. Fuller were again opposing candidates, in the same district, and the latter was elected Representative to the XXXIVth Congress by a majority of 2028 votes. It was asserted at the time that the Colonel's defeat was largely due to the fact that he had, in the last Congress, voted for the Nebraska Bill without instructions from his constituents, and knowing that the Missouri Compromise had been endorsed as correct and constitutional by Democratic conventions, and was approved by all parties of

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receiving 103 votes. (N. P. Banks was re-elected to the XXXVth Congress, was afterwards Governor of Massachusetts, and during the War of the Rebellion was Major General of Volunteers in the Union army.)

Upon retiring from Congress in March, 1857, Mr. Fuller removed with his family to Philadelphia, where he continued to reside until his death. He was initiated into LODGE 61 February 27th, 1855, and in the Summer of the same year received the degrees of Capitular Masonry in Catawissa R. A. Chapter No. 178, Catawissa, Penn'a. January 16th, 1856, he resigned from that Chapter and became a charter member of Shekinah R. A. Chapter No. 182, instituted at Wilkesbarré February 13th, 1856.

Henry M. Fuller was a man of mark, far above the common level, and at his death, which occurred December 26th, 1860, he left a host of devoted friends. He was survived by his wife, five daughters, and two sons. Henry A. Fuller, of Wilkesbarré, who was admitted to the Luzerne Bar January 9th, 1877, is the elder of these two sons, and the only one now living.

the North. The Colonel justified his course by the plea of "popular sovereignty."

In March, 1856, Colonel Wright was a delegate from Luzerne county to the Democratic State Convention, and was elected Chairman of the body. He made a strong speech in favor of the nomination of James Buchanan for President of the United States, and urged the claims of Pennsylvania to that high office. In March, 1858, Colonel Wright attended the Democratic State Convention at Harrisburg as a substitute for Judge William Hancock, Senatorial Delegate from Luzerne county, and was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions. He reported to the convention, and advocated in a strong speech the adoption of resolutions sustaining the Administration of James Buchanan in its attempt to enforce the Lecompton Constitution upon the people of Kansas. Hon. John W. Forney, a Democrat, and editor of the *Philadelphia Press*, who had been the close political friend of Buchanan, but was at this time unfriendly to him, said in his paper a day or two after the convention: "The darkest chapter in the history of the Democracy of Pennsylvania has just been written."

Colonel Wright was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Charleston, S. C., in April, 1860, and again at Baltimore, Md., in June, 1860, and at both conventions advocated the nomination of Stephen A. Douglass for President.

In October, 1860, the Hon. George W. Scranton, of Scranton, was elected to represent the XIIth Congressional District (Montour, Columbia, Luzerne and Wyoming counties) in the XXXVIIth Congress. He died in the Spring of 1861, and Governor Curtin ordered a special election to be held June 22d, 1861, to fill the vacancy. Two months before this the War of the Rebellion had been begun, and the Democratic party of the North was split in twain. The larger and weightier portion was known as the Union, or

War Democratic party. Colonel Wright received the nomination of this party and of the Republican party in the XIIth District. His opponent was David R. Randall,\* Esq. Owing to Colonel Wright's popularity (few men had warmer friends among all the political factions), and to his nomination by the two principal parties, his election was certain. His majority was 5248, he having received nearly twice as many votes as Mr. Randall.

The XXXVIIth Congress convened at Washington December 2d, 1861. Among the Representatives from Pennsylvania in attendance were H. B. Wright, Galusha A. Grow, John Covode, William D. Kelly and Thaddeus Stevens. December 16th a bill was brought before the House to authorize the raising of a volunteer force for the better protection of Kentucky. The objections advanced against the bill were that the measure was uncalled for—that there were

\* DAVID RICHARDSON RANDALL was born at Richmond, Cheshire county, N. H., August 21st, 1818. At an early age he removed with his parents to Chenango county, N. Y. In 1846 he located in Hyde Park (now a part of the city of Scranton), Luzerne (now Lackawanna) county, Penn'a, as a school teacher. He had been a student of law for some time in New York, and continuing his studies after his removal to Pennsylvania he was admitted to the Bar of Luzerne county November 4th, 1847. He located in the borough of Providence. In October, 1860, he was the Democratic candidate for Congress in the XIIth District, and was defeated by Colonel Scranton, whose majority was 695. In February, 1864, he was appointed District Attorney of Luzerne county to fill the vacancy caused by the death of E. B. Chase, the incumbent; and in the Fall he was elected to the office for the regular term of three years by a majority of 2235. From 1871 to '75 he was an assessor of the city of Wilkesbarré.

David R. Randall was initiated into LODGE 61 August 7th, 1865. He was High Priest of Shekinah R. A. Chapter No. 182 in 1872, and was a charter member of Dieu le Veut Commandery No. 45, Knights Templar, constituted at Wilkesbarré in September, 1872. He died at Wilkesbarré August 31st, 1875, and was buried with Masonic ceremonies. He was survived by his wife and six children.

more soldiers in the field than were necessary. Colonel Wright urged at some length the passage of the bill, and among other things said :

“Sir, if this war is conducted upon legitimate principles, I have no fears in regard to its result. If you will confine yourself to the proclamation of Abraham Lincoln, issued on the 19th of April last, when he made his appeal to the country, saying that he wanted an army to put down insurrection and rebellion, and to protect the rights of property and the rights guaranteed by the Constitution to the States—if gentlemen will but adhere to the principles contained in that proclamation, there is no danger with regard to the result of the war, with the number of troops we now have in the field. But if it be the desire and the plan to change the object of the war, and make it a war for emancipation, I can tell those gentlemen who hug the negro so closely to their bosoms that they do it at the hazard of the very life and existence of the Government itself. \* \* \* I repeat, if you change the object and principle of the war, you paralyze the bravery of the army ; you present another question ; you present a divided North and a South united. \* \* It is a war for the supremacy of the Constitution and laws, and the honor of the flag, and not for the emancipation of slaves ! I believe that it is the sworn duty of this Government to accept all the men who offer to come to our standard for that purpose.” \* \* \*

Four days later the subject was again under consideration, and Colonel Wright said :

“Let it be the policy of the Government to carry out the Crittenden resolutions, and I firmly believe that the Union is safe ; but if you make this a war of slave emancipation, as God is my Judge, I believe that the Government is irretrievably gone. This is no war for slave emancipation ; it is to put down rebellion and treason ; to save a great and mighty republic from overthrow and ruin.”

Not long afterwards a bill was passed abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia. Colonel Wright voted against it, thereby exciting the most adverse criticism on the part of his Republican constituents. In consequence of this he addressed an open letter to the voters of his district, in which he said :

"I voted against the bill for abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, and it is my purpose to vote against any other bill abolishing slavery anywhere, without the consent of the people in the State where it exists; and in doing this I will violate no pledge that I ever assumed, either by word or implication, in the remotest degree.

"When you did me the honor to elect me to the XXXVIIth Congress you imposed upon me the following obligations, and I am free to say that they fully and cordially met my own approbation. They were, to aid and assist, to the extent of my power, to put down the rebellion and crush out an unholy and wicked insurrection; to vote to raise armies, and the necessary means to support them; to stand by the Government in the crisis, then and now pending, and do all I could for its restoration. These were the obligations imposed upon me by both the political parties of my district, and which I have faithfully and honorably discharged. But I did not then consent, and will not now, to become an *abolitionist*! It is the last position that I will assume, at least while I have reason and judgment left. To become an abolitionist would be to reverse the whole course of my public life; and to give the lie to those doctrines which I have publicly proclaimed for a period of thirty years.

"The doctrines of Wendell Phillips and his associates are as abhorrent and monstrous as those of Jeff. Davis and his conspirators—both the open and avowed advocates of the destruction of such a Government as the world never before saw, and both deserving the same infamy. With neither of them have I any affinity, and no human being can say that I ever had. \* \* \*

"Again, I am opposed to the appropriation of money out of the National treasury to pay for the freedom of slaves, either in the District or any of the States where it exists. I assume that every loyal man is in favor of maintaining the National credit. If so, to meet the interest on the immense debt already incurred, and that which must be unavoidably added to it, will give us taxation to our heart's content, without putting on the additional burthen of the emancipation of the slaves. Secession and abolition together have already made half the business men of the North bankrupt, and put endless exactions upon the people in the way of excises and taxes; and assuming that the war were to end in six months (as it may, unless fanaticism should make it interminable) twenty generations of peace and prosperity will not cancel it." \* \* \*

At the close of the XXXVIIth Congress in March, 1863, Colonel Wright returned to his home, and during the en-



suings nine years he neither sought nor held any State or National office. He attended to his large law practice, and took an active interest in municipal and county affairs.

In April, 1871, he published "A Practical Treatise on Labor," a 12mo book of 405 pages. The contents of this volume originally appeared in a series of articles under the *nom de plume* of "Vindicator," in the *Anthracite Monitor*, a weekly paper published in Schuylkill county, Penn'a, and the accepted organ of the workingmen of the anthracite coal-field of Pennsylvania. The articles were written with a view to the benefit and amelioration of the laboring classes, and the work was dedicated by the author to the "laboring men of my [his] own native county of Luzerne." Following are the titles of some of the chapters of the book: "Chinese Cheap Labor and Immigration"; "Arbitration"; "The Eight-hour System"; "Strikes and Co-operative Measures"; "Tariff Laws as Affecting Labor"; "National Bonds"; "The Great Coal Strike of 1870-'71." In one of the chapters the author wrote of himself thus:

"I have labored as hard in my present occupation as I did in bygone years in the harvest field and other manual duties upon the farm. I felt then entitled to the same degree of respect that I have felt, in after years, in the pursuit of a learned profession. I rejoice now that it was my good fortune to have been bred to the plough. It gave me habits of industry; it expanded my chest; it strengthened my sinews; it laid a solid foundation for good health in after years. Nay, it did more than all this in bringing me into immediate connection and association with that great body of men who do the hard work of the nation; fight its battles; amass its wealth; stamp its character among the nations of the world; fill its treasury and give it all its power and vitality."

In April, 1873, T. B. Peterson & Brothers, of Philadelphia, published Colonel Wright's "Historical Sketches of Plymouth, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania," a 12mo book of 419 pages, with twenty-five photographs of some of the early settlers and then residents of the town, etc. The chap-

ters comprised in this volume, like those in the "Treatise on Labor," were originally published in a series of letters in one of the Wilkesbarré newspapers. The *American Historical Record* in noticing the book when it issued from the press said (Vol. II. : p. 335) :

"In this volume we have a charming local history, or rather a lively, interesting and valuable chronicle of men and events in a flourishing Pennsylvania town. It is the work of the brain and hand of one eminently competent to perform the task well, and who, for half a century, has been familiar with many of the persons and events described. \* \* \* With a free pencil he has sketched a picture of the social habits, customs, and amusements of the early settlers, much of the material for which has been drawn from the personal intercourse of the author with the people of the town—the pioneers and their immediate descendants."

In 1872 Colonel Wright was nominated by the Democratic party of the State for Congressman-at-Large, and the nomination was endorsed by the Workingmen's Convention. He ran several thousand votes ahead of his ticket, but the Republican party won the election. In 1873 he presided over the Democratic State Convention at Erie; and he served as Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee in 1875—the same year in which his fellow-townsmen Gen. Henry M. Hoyt was Chairman of the Republican State Committee. From April, 1874, to April, 1877, he was a member-at-large of the Wilkesbarré City Council.

In the Summer of 1876, while absent from home, he was nominated for the office of Representative in Congress by the Democratic party in the XIIth Congressional District (which included Luzerne county) of Pennsylvania, and in November he was elected by a majority of 1456 votes over his Republican competitor, the Hon. Hubbard B. Payne of Kingston. The XLVth Congress convened December 3d, 1877, and Colonel Wright was sworn in, and took his seat as a Representative from Pennsylvania. Mary Clemmer Ames, a well-known Washington correspondent of that day,

in describing the personnel of the new House, wrote thus of Luzerne's Member :

"Far over on the Democratic side of the House sits another remarkable white-haired man—Hendrick B. Wright of Pennsylvania. The record marks him past seventy years of age, yet in the face he does not look fifty, while his bearing and step, as he walks across the House, is that of a man not more than thirty. His profuse hair is snow white ; so is his mustache. But his face is ruddy with abounding health, his form free alike from the leanness or corpulence of age, while his carriage has the freedom and alertness of a man in his prime. Yet this man presided over the convention that nominated Polk and Dallas to be President and Vice President of the United States in 1844."

In 1878 Colonel Wright was renominated, by both the Democratic and Labor parties, and was elected to represent the XIIth District in the XLVIth Congress by a majority of 2494 votes over Henry Roberts, his Republican opponent. "During these last two terms of his service in Congress his aim and object were to aid by legislation the workingmen of the country ; to accomplish which he introduced a supplement to the homestead law (in the passage of which in 1862 he took an active part), by which a small loan by the General Government should be made to poor and deserving men, repayable in ten years, at a small rate of interest, secured on the premises by mortgage, to enable men of small means to enter and settle upon the public lands. In the accomplishment of this measure he failed ; but this abated none of his zeal or indomitable perseverance. This bill was defeated in the XLVth Congress, but Colonel Wright renewed it in the XLVIth, and it was defeated in Committee of the Whole by a majority of only three votes. \* \* \* He was more successful in his support of the Eight-hour Law, which was passed by more than a two-thirds vote."

Several years later, about 1884, I think, John Roach, the noted ship-builder and prominent business man of Chester,

Penn'a, in testifying before the Committee on Education and Labor of the United States Senate, said that the only way of benefiting the condition of labor in general was to give it a chance at the land. In his opinion, if the Government would give 150 acres of land to every man who would go West and cultivate it himself, there would be an easy solution of the labor question. In order to do this effectually, the Government should appropriate a certain sum for transporting emigrants to the West. This was substantially the same doctrine or scheme advocated most earnestly by Colonel Wright while in Congress, but which was heralded at the time throughout the land as the vaporing of an arrant demagogue! A Representative with a special hobby finds usually little favor in Congress for his pet proposition.

During the second session of the XLVth Congress Colonel Wright introduced a resolution for the appointment of a committee of Representatives to investigate industry and trade, the causes of depression, etc. The resolution was passed, and the Colonel was appointed chairman of the committee. The plan adopted by the committee to get the views of workingmen, and to learn the opinions of prominent business men on the chief questions regarding trade and labor then before the public, was to travel about the country and examine witnesses. The committee started out on its labors in July, and got through in September, 1879, having spent ten days in Chicago, four in San Francisco, and two or three in Des Moines. A gentleman who accompanied the committee said that the depression of labor and business was not very perceptible anywhere on the route. At Chicago there were Communists, Socialists, Labor-Reformers, Greenbackers, and unfortunate real estate speculators who had their various opinions on the way to improve society and bring about the millenium of the working classes—but their views would not add much to the stock of the world's wisdom. The *Kansas City Journal* said:

“Colonel Wright’s committee is traveling about the country examining witnesses as to the ‘causes of depression,’ totally oblivious to the fact that there is no depression, but a general revival of prosperity.” The committee paid a short visit to Salt Lake City, and seemed to be favorably impressed with the results achieved by the Latter Day Saints. At San Francisco the principal topic of conversation was as to the effect of Chinese immigration. All the workingmen with whom the committee talked agreed that they could not hold their own against the “moon-eyed lepers.” While in San Francisco the committee was serenaded, and Colonel Wright was called upon for a speech. The *Alta California* in reporting the speech said :

“The venerable gentleman [Colonel Wright] is a good example of the old school, and by his ease and dignity showed that he was no stranger to public audiences. He said he had some eight years ago written an article on the Chinese question, opposing the presence of these foreigners in this country. For some years past he had been devoted in his own State to the advancement of the cause of labor. He had no ambition to fill any office, but wherever he should be his whole aim would be for the one idea—to help on the social elevation of the laboring man. Some four years ago he retired from business and political life, but when the crisis came the workingmen of that district sent for him to help them, and he was elected to Congress by a vote of 12,000 out of 15,000. Nations should stay where the Almighty placed them—the negroes in Africa and the Chinese in Western Asia. He did not favor persecuting any one, but we of the Anglo-Saxon race have the first and the best right to this land. It is ours by discovery, conquest, and all the rights of industry.”

In 1880 when Joseph A. Scranton was nominated for Congress by the Republicans, and D. W. Connolly received the nomination from wings of the Democratic and Labor parties in the XIIth District, Colonel Wright’s name was used by the dissatisfied elements in each of the three parties. Although he did not make an active canvass he received over 4000 votes at the election in November.

With the ending of the XLVIth Congress March 4th,

1881, Colonel Wright closed his political life after a service of eleven years in the State and National Legislatures. With his retirement from public life he also gave up his business and professional pursuits, and retired to his country residence on the banks of Harvey's Lake, about twelve miles from Wilkesbarré.

Colonel Wright was one of the organizers, and a member of the first Board of Trustees, in 1839, of The Wyoming Athenæum; and was the first President of the Wilkesbarré Law and Library Association organized June 18th, 1850. He was one of the organizers, and for many years President, of the Wilkesbarré Water Company, and a stockholder, and for several years a director, of the Second National Bank of Wilkesbarré. He was President of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society in 1870, '1, and '2.

During the anti-Masonic era Colonel Wright was an opponent of secret societies, and an active adherent of the anti-Masonic political party. He was a member of the anti-Masonic convention of Luzerne county which met in September, 1832, nominated candidates for county offices, and approved of William Wirt for President of the United States and Joseph Ritner for Governor of Pennsylvania; and he was made chairman of a committee to draft an address to the citizens of the county. About 1845 he must have changed his opinions concerning secret societies, for we find that in April of that year he became one of the charter members of Wyoming Lodge No. 39, I. O. O. F., Wilkesbarré; and in August, 1846, he became a charter member of Outalissi Encampment No. 39, and its High Priest. He served as Noble Grand of the Lodge in 1846, and as Chief Patriarch of the Encampment in 1847. He was an active and loyal Odd Fellow for many years.

He was initiated into LODGE 61 April 4th, 1861; was Worshipful Master in 1873; and in 1874 and '75 was a member of the Committee on Appeals of the Grand Lodge

of Pennsylvania. He remained an active member of the Lodge till the day of his death, and at all times manifested an earnest zeal in the welfare and prosperity of our Fraternity.

HENDRICK B. WRIGHT as a man and a citizen was respected by all, and dearly loved by those who knew him intimately. It was a commendable trait of his character that he could not bear to see a fellow-being want, and his friends were obliged to resort to many subterfuges to prevent his being made the dupe of imposters, as he always preferred to give to the undeserving rather than chance to miss a real charity. "Charity and benevolence were the ruling features of his heart. The distribution of his holiday loaves to the city poor—a practice he continued for years; his acts of generosity to the poor the year round; his aid to people in debt, and contributions to public charities, and various subscriptions for public purposes, all indicated the existence in him of that priceless feature of exalted manhood and the true ornament of human life."

Colonel Wright died at Wilkesbarré September 2d, 1881, and was buried in the Hollenback Cemetery three days later. In the morning of the day of the funeral there was a largely attended meeting of the members of the Luzerne Bar held at the Court House, presided over by Andrew T. McClintock, Esq. Many eulogiums upon the life and character of the deceased were pronounced by the lawyers present, and formal resolutions of regard and respect were adopted. The funeral took place at five o'clock in the afternoon, and the services were conducted by the Rt. Rev. William Bacon Stevens, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Pennsylvania. The pall-bearers—who had been selected by Colonel Wright some weeks before his death—were: Isaac S. Osterhout, George W. Search, Abram Nesbitt, Oliver Davenport, William L. Conyngham, Andrew T. McClintock, Edward P. Darling, and William H. Sturdevant.

HENDRICK B. WRIGHT was married at Wilkesbarré April 21st, 1835, to Mary Ann Bradley Robinson, who was born at Wilkesbarré June 9th, 1818, and died there September 8th, 1871. She was the only daughter of John W. and Ann (Butler) Robinson,\* and in her veins there flowed the blood

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\* JOHN W. ROBINSON was born in Norwich, New London county, Conn., April 5th, 1779, the eldest child of Samuel and Priscilla (Metcalf) Robinson, and great-grandson of the Rev. John Robinson, the able but eccentric pastor of the Church at Duxbury, Mass., from 1702 to 1737. The Reverend John was born at Dorchester, Mass., April 17th, 1675, and was graduated from Harvard College in 1695. His wife was Hannah Wiswall, daughter of his predecessor in the Church at Duxbury, and one of their daughters was Faith Robinson, born in 1718, who married in 1735 Jonathan Trumbull ("Brother Jonathan"), Governor of Connecticut from 1769 to 1784.

Jonathan and Faith (Robinson) Trumbull became the parents of several children who attained prominence in the world. Their son Joseph was Commissary General of Washington's army; Jonathan, Jr., was Paymaster in Washington's army, and from 1798 to 1809 was Governor of Connecticut; Faith married Gen. Jedidiah Huntington of the Revolutionary army; Mary married William Williams of Connecticut, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; David was Assistant Commissary, etc., in the Revolutionary army, and his son Joseph was Governor of Connecticut in 1849-'50; John was aide-de-camp to General Washington, and became the renowned painter.

The Rev. John Robinson died at Lebanon, Conn., November 14th, 1745.

Samuel Robinson (born in Lebanon, Conn., June 7th, 1752), grandson of the Reverend John and father of John W. Robinson, removed with his family from Norwich, Conn., to Auburn, Susquehanna county, Penn'a, about 1799. His son John W. had preceded him to Pennsylvania about a year, as a surveyor under Col. Ezekiel Hyde in the Wyalusing region. (See note, page 426, *ante.*) About 1805 or '6 John W. Robinson removed to Wilkesbarré, where he entered into mercantile business. In 1813-'14 he was engaged with Charles Miner and others in an attempt to mine and market anthracite coal. In the Fall or Winter of 1817 he returned to Susquehanna county, where he continued to reside until the Fall of 1819, when he removed again to Wilkesbarré, where he resided until his death. In 1818 he was appointed the first Post Master at Springville, Susquehanna county. He



of ancestors not a few, who, in their respective generations and spheres of life, had been men of distinction and power—men whose names and deeds may be found recorded often upon the pages of American history. She was the granddaughter of Col. Zebulon Butler; she was a descendant, of the fifth generation, of the Duxbury pastor, Rev. John Robinson; she was a descendant, of the seventh generation, of Maj. William Bradford, who was a brave and daring officer during the Narragansett War, and was wounded at the Great Swamp fight December 19th, 1675; she was a descendant, of the eighth generation, of William Bradford, one of the "Mayflower" company and the second Governor of Plymouth colony—holding the office for thirty-one years; she was a descendant, of the seventh generation, of the Rev. James Fitch, first of Saybrook, and then the first pastor of the Church at Norwich, Conn.; she was a descendant, of the eighth generation, of Maj. Gen. John Mason, leader of the Connecticut forces in the Pequot Indian War, and sometime Deputy Governor of the Colony; and there were others!

Hendrick B. and Mary A. B. (Robinson) Wright were the parents of five sons and five daughters, as follows:

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was initiated into LODGE 61 November 30th, 1822, and was admitted to the Mark Lodge, working under the charter of "61," August 6th, 1823.

John W. Robinson was married at Wilkesbarré January 12th, 1808, to Ann, daughter of Col. Zebulon and Phebe (Haight) Butler (see page 226, *ante*). She was born at Wilkesbarré in 1788, and died there May 11th, 1856. He died there December 16th, 1840.

They were the parents of three sons and one daughter: i.—*Charles Miner*, born October 7th, 1810; died April 15th, 1829. ii.—*Houghton Butler*, born 1812; died at Sparrow's Point, Md., December 29th, 1892. iii.—*John Trumbull*, born at Wilkesbarré December 30th, 1814; admitted to the Bar of Luzerne county April 4th, 1838; died at Wilkesbarré August 28th, 1848, unmarried. iv.—*Mary Ann Bradley*, born June 9th, 1817, who married Hendrick B. Wright.

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|------------|---|--|
| I.         | { | CHARLES ROBINSON WRIGHT, born March    |
|            |   | 12th, 1836; died August 26th, 1836.    |
| II. Twins. | { | ELLEN HENDRICK WRIGHT, born March      |
|            |   | 12th, 1836; died September 19th, 1836. |

III. JOSEPH WRIGHT, born June 16th, 1837. He was admitted to the Bar of Luzerne county January 2d, 1860. At the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion there existed in Wilkesbarré a cavalry company, known as the Wyoming Light Dragoons, commanded by Capt. Henry M. Hoyt. He resigned his commission in order to assist in raising and organizing a regiment for the United States service (see page 339, *ante*), and Dr. William Brisbane was elected Captain of the "Dragoons," and Joseph Wright First Lieutenant. This company later became Co. "C," 8th Reg't Penn'a Vols. (organized at Harrisburg, Penn'a, April 22d, 1861, with A. H. Emley of Wilkesbarré as Colonel), in the "three months' service" of the United States, and Lieutenant Wright was appointed Adjutant of the regiment. They were mustered out of service July 29th, 1861, at the expiration of their term.

During July—October, 1861, Col. Richard H. Rush, of Philadelphia, who was a graduate of West Point and had been a captain of artillery in the Regular Army, recruited and organized at Philadelphia the 70th Reg't (6th Cavalry) Penn'a Vols. for the "three years' service." The regiment was armed with lances, and was known as "Rush's Lancers." September 13th, 1861, Joseph Wright was mustered into the service as Captain of Co. "D" of this regiment. He held this commission until May 18th, 1862, when he died at Germantown, Penn'a, of typhoid fever contracted in camp in Virginia. He was buried at Wilkesbarré with military honors.

IV. ANN AUGUSTA WRIGHT, born June 18th, 1839. She is unmarried, and resides in New York city.

V. MARY ELIZABETH WRIGHT, born February 7th, 1841. She was married February 2d, 1861, to Christopher Eldredge Hawley (born August 7th, 1833), a Mining Engineer by profession. He is a son of James S. Hawley, who was a Civil Engineer at Binghamton, N. Y., and Philadelphia, Penn'a, and grandson of Maj. Martin Hawley of Binghamton. Mrs. Mary E. Hawley died December 25th, 1888, and was survived by her husband, one daughter, and one son.

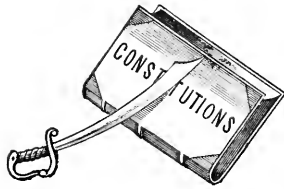
VI. ELLEN HENDRICK WRIGHT, born November 3d, 1842. She was married December 18th, 1872, to Mr. Thomas Graeme, a native of Virginia, but since 1881 a resident of Wilkesbarré. He is an Insurance Adjuster.

VII. CAROLINE GRIFFIN WRIGHT, born September 28th, 1844. She is unmarried, and resides in New York city.

VIII. HENDRICK BRADLEY WRIGHT, Jr., born July 16th, 1847; died April 14th, 1880.

IX. GEORGE RIDDLE WRIGHT, born November 21st, 1851. He was graduated from Princeton College in 1873, and then read law under the direction of his father and was admitted to the Bar of Luzerne county September 6th, 1875. He resides in Wilkesbarré, and is unmarried. He is Vice President of the Humane Society, and President of the United Charities of Wilkesbarré. He is a member of the Society of the War of 1812, and of the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution.

X. CHARLES ROBINSON WRIGHT, born May 16th, 1854; died December 23d, 1860.



## CHAPTER VI.

### MASONIC ADDRESSES.

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“Ye sons of fair Science, impatient to learn,  
What’s meant by a Mason you here may discern ;  
He strengthens the weak, he gives light to the blind,  
And the naked he clothes—is a friend to mankind.

“He walks on the level of honor and truth,  
And spurns the trite passions of folly and youth ;  
The compass and square all his frailties reprove,  
And his ultimate object is brotherly love.”

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Address delivered by Brother the Hon. JESSE FELL before the members of LODGE 61 and visiting Brethren, in the Lodge-room, Wilkesbarré, June 24th, 1804.

*My Brothers :* It gives me unspeakable happiness to meet you within these walls, convened to celebrate the anniversary of St. John the Baptist, who came to prepare the way of the Grand Lodge of the Christian Masons. \* \* \* My Brethren, if none be accepted among us but such as strive daily, through the grace of Heaven, to lay aside all those evil passions condemned by the Apostle, then shall the Lodge be truly denominated a “spiritual house,” and all its members “living stones,” hewn out of the “Rock of Ages,” and adorned with jewels of unspeakable value. Then shall they be *Free* indeed! for the great spiritual Master shall have set them free from the turbulence of passion,

the stings of guilt, and the thralldom of slavery—both of body and mind. In WISDOM, STRENGTH, and BEAUTY shall they ever appear!

That WISDOM which descends from on high, a pure influence flowing from the glory of the Almighty, which is the brightness of everlasting light, the unspotted mirror of the power of God, and the image of his goodness. More beautiful than the sun, and above all the order of the stars, pure, peaceable, gentle, and easy to be entreated. Whoever findeth that wisdom findeth life!

That STRENGTH which depends not on the arm of flesh, nor delights in oppression and confusion; but is a refuge to the distressed, a bond of union among Brethren, and a source of comfort to our own hearts.

That BEAUTY which shines forth in the ornaments of holiness, the jewels of mercy, the clothing of humility, and the practice of all religious, moral and social duties.

Let us remember in all our meetings and communications that we are Brethren—although Free, yet on the *level*, bound to keep within the *compass* of mutual good-will, and to frame our conduct by the *square* of doing as we would be done by; keeping an open heart to every suffering Brother, ready to receive him as a tempest-driven voyager in a port of safety. Let us be of one mind, avoid all levity of conversation, be sober and temperate; abstaining from every excess that would enervate the body, debase the understanding, cherish strife, and dishonor our calling; study to be quiet, and do our own business with our own hands, as knowing that a wise Brother's delight is the work of the Craft. Let us learn when to be silent and when to speak, for a babbler is an abomination because of the unspeakable words, which a man may not utter but in a proper place.

These are fundamental principles and practices of immutable obligation in our Society. Flowing from the fountain of Antiquity they have rolled down to us in pure and uncorrupted streams, through the channels of Time; and we trust will still roll broader and deeper, until the dread order of this terrestrial fabric shall be consumed in the endless order of Eternity. While we draw from such sacred sources our true members, as in times past, so likewise now, in times to come, in different climes and ages, shall we be able to silence "the tribe of scorners," and convince them that the only qualities we wish to honor are those which form good men and good citizens, and the only buildings we seek to raise are temples for virtue and dungeons for vice.

The other Societies of this world—Empires, Kingdoms, and Commonwealths—being of less perfect constitutions, have been of less permanent duration. Although men have busied themselves through all ages in forming and reforming them, in building up and casting down,

yet still their labors have been in vain! The reason is they daubed with untempered mortar, and admitted into their structures the base, discordant, heterogenous materials of pride, ambition, selfishness, malice, and evil speaking, which we reject. Their fabrics, unable to support themselves, tumbled to the foundation through internal weakness, or were shaken by external violence. \* \* \*

From the bosom of the Lodge, seated on an eminence, its foundations reaching to the centre of the world and its summit to the sky, we have beheld at an immense distance beneath us, as upon a turbulent ocean, the States of this world alternately mounted up and cast down, as they have regarded or neglected the principles given in this excellent charge. Supported by them the sublime fabric of our constitution has remained unbroken through the ages; and, thus supported, it will still remain while "the Sun opens the day" and "the Moon leads on the night." The tide of time and chance may beat against its walls, the stormy gusts of malice may assault its lofty battlements, and the heavy rains of calumny may descend on its spacious roof—but all in vain! \* \* \*

The perfection of human excellence consists in cultivating a kind, benevolent disposition towards all our fellow creatures, and to preserve in our own minds a grateful, reverential sense of the obligations we lie under to the greatest and best of Beings. To attain this is true Wisdom, and its end will be permanent felicity. As a Fraternity let us regulate our conduct towards individuals in private life by brotherly love, as the chief corner-stone. Everything raised upon that will be superlatively grand and fair. Let us seek to expand our souls, and, when at the last shall come the messenger of Death—who comes to all—undaunted obey the summons, in conscious hope of being speedily united and beatified with our compatriots and forerunners in the mansions of endless bliss.

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Address delivered before LODGE 61 by Brother the Hon. ANDREW BEAUMONT, on St. John the Baptist's Day (June 24th), 1822:

*Friends and Brethren:* I feel it impossible to divest myself of a peculiar degree of diffidence, in addressing a Society of men so respectable for their worth and understanding; especially as the subject upon which it becomes my business to comment, has employed the pens of men the wisest and of the most exalted virtue. But this diffi-

dence is in some measure relieved by the confidence which I repose in your friendship, and that ingenuous liberality which is the distinguishing characteristic of the truly Masonic heart.

The celebration of this day is held in commemoration of no ordinary personage—no blood-stained chief or heathen deity—but in commemoration of the birth of St. John the Baptist, whom tradition testifies to have been of the Masonic Order. Born amidst the corruptions and dissipations of a wicked age, he led a life of singular purity, and set an example of rare temperance before his voluptuous countrymen. \* \* \* Simple in his manners, he was courteous and gentle in admonition, but stern and terrible in reproof. Shocked at the vices and abominations of his countrymen, he declaimed loudly and boldly against them; but through this fearless intrepidity of character, he fell a sacrifice to the resentment of a relentless and profligate woman.

I shall not attempt to give an historical account of the origin and progress of Free Masonry, nor mark its most important epochs. That would be a task for which I am at present incompetent, and a labor of too much magnitude for the compass of an address on this occasion. Suffice to say, that whatever may have been its origin in form (for its elements seem to have been coeval with Creation, being in fact interwoven with the eternal principles of truth and nature), it is most probable that its present system and frame was devised and planned in Jerusalem, under the special guidance and patronage of the celebrated King Solomon. Thence passing through all the various mutations which the civilized world has undergone, it has survived unimpaired the wreck of empires, kingdoms, and republics, and weathered the rude attacks of religious fanaticism and bigoted persecution.

All the artful schemes and intrigues of Popery, and of Monkish misanthropy, strengthened by the arm of secular power, have not been able to suppress its growth or tarnish its honors; but it has prospered and flourished under oppression. Even the pertinacious curiosity of Queen Elizabeth was confounded, and she found in Masonry a check to her pride and bounds to her ambition.

Masonry is comprehended under two denominations—Operative and Speculative. The object of Operative Masonry, or geometry, is to arrive at truth or certainty, by means the most simple and conclusive. It is the root of the mathematics. The rules of strength, order, and proportion, of symmetry, elegance, and beauty in architecture, are founded in geometry. It enables us to measure and describe the earth's surface, to take inaccessible heights and distances, and to solve many useful problems in mechanics. By its aid the mariner is en-

abled to traverse the wild waste of the trackless ocean and arrive at the destined port; the astronomer to describe the magnitudes, motions, and relative distances of the heavenly bodies. \* \* \*

Speculative masonry is nothing more or less than a finished system of ethics; harmonizing with the purest principles of religion; inculcating its doctrines by the happiest illustrations, and enforcing its precepts by emblems the most striking and beautiful. Embracing those great principles of justice and religion, in which all sects and denominations agree, it sedulously avoids those minor points which are subjects of disputation and controversy—thus rejecting the narrow principles of religious intolerance, and cherishing a spirit of universal charity and benevolence.

Masonry is a progressive science, comprehending in its extent the whole circle of human knowledge, and requires constant culture and application in order to arrive at any degree of comparative excellence therein. It is not sufficient that, having been initiated into the mechanical forms of the Order, and acquired the honorable appellation of Masons, we should repose ourselves upon the threshold, and cease to make any further advances to render ourselves worthy of that distinction. But, however mortifying to our pride, we must be compelled to acknowledge that too many there are who, having become members of the Society in form, neglect the substance; and instead of cultivating this noblest of sciences—the science of living well—and conforming to its wise and wholesome precepts, they retrograde from their former rectitude, and prostitute their Masonic privileges to licentious irregularities, thus violating every Masonic obligation and bringing reproach upon their more worthy Brethren.

The constitution and precepts of this ancient and noble art not only recommend, but strictly enjoin, the observance and practice of every moral, social, and religious virtue. Piety towards God, brotherly love, temperance, gentleness, humility, charity, and truth. \* \* \* At the same time that Masonry encourages and recommends the exercise of virtue, it admonishes us against the practice of vice, and the indulgence of the vile and grosser passions of our nature. Envy, hatred and deceit, malice, falsehood and slander, are incompatible with the true character of Masonry. But among all the vices which disturb the peace of the human family, falsehood and slander are the most pernicious. They destroy all that harmony and friendly intercourse which is the soul of social happiness; corrupt and embitter the very sources of earthly felicity, and set neighbor against neighbor in a war of mutual detraction. Happy would it be for the Fraternity, if Masons could boast an exemption from this vice; for if fraught with



so much evil, and so reprehensible in ordinary society, how much more culpable among Brethren bound together by the double ties of obligation and duty.

It not unfrequently happens that persons who indulge in a vein of censure, carry their prejudice too far, and fall into an opposite extreme, equally erroneous and remote from justice as indiscriminate praise. This has frequently been exemplified in the unjust aspersions attempted to be cast upon our Order by those whose want of candor or of sense would not permit them to examine into the merits or demerits of our Institution. It has often been objected against our Society, and with no small share of spleen and prejudice, that we admit unworthy members who bring reproach and disgrace upon the Fraternity. But admitting this allegation in its fullest extent, it argues nothing against Masonry that may not be urged with equal force and truth against every society or institution on earth. Error is incident to everything earthly—everything human. Perfection below is not to be attained or expected. Hence this objection is specious and falls to the ground.

The only true method of estimating the utility or disadvantages of any institution is, I apprehend, by judging from its general tendency and effects in society. The Fraternity of Free Masons has in all ages been the friend of virtue and of innocence, the patron of the arts and sciences, the enemy of oppression, and a terror to tyrants. \* \* \* And we may advance still further and assert, without imputation of arrogance, that its influence has contributed largely towards meliorating the condition of mankind throughout the civilized world. It has tamed the savage ferocity of man, and smoothed the rugged front of war. Amidst the rage of conquest and blood, it has stayed the hand of rapine and violence, and checked the storm of desolation.

I hope I may not be suspected of wishing to excite an idle vanity in the members of the Fraternity, when I declare my firm conviction that Free Masonry was one of the latent, though powerful, causes which contributed to the happy issue of our glorious Revolution. In that perilous period, when society was torn in pieces by jarring opinions and opposite attachments; when the bands of confidence were rent asunder, and treachery and disaffection lurked in every vein of the nation, one soul and one spirit reigned throughout the Revolutionary Army. The officers of that glorious band of patriots, who stood unmoved amidst the storm of danger which threatened them on every side, and who shed their blood in defence of freedom and the rights of man, were with few exceptions Masons, at the head of whom stood the immortal Washington! Thus united in the triple ties of

brethren in arms, brethren in Masonry, and brethren in the same cause, the officers of the Continental Army formed a phalanx which the power of Britain was unable to shake, and which no treason could undermine.

If antiquity adds dignity to an institution—if the attachments and patronage of great and good men, add respect and veneration, surely Masonry can challenge the highest claim to both, being the oldest institution on earth, and having been patronized and honored by the greatest and best of men in all ages of the world. \* \* \* \* Let our actions be no longer at variance with our professions; but let us, while in this transitory stage of existence, so measure and regulate our conduct by the plumb, square, and level, that when we shall approach its termination we may look back with complacency upon a life well spent, and look forward with a cheerful and rational hope that we may be ushered into those mansions of peace where happiness springs in perpetual succession, and light beams with ineffable effulgence, from the presence of Deity.

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Address, "Anti-Masonry — Masonry," by Brother the Hon. CHARLES MINER, Past Master of LODGE 61. West Chester, Chester county, Penn'a, June 3d, 1829.

"*Strike, but hear!*" said the Grecian. Borrowing the exclamation of Aristides, a Free and Accepted Mason exclaims, "STRIKE, BUT HEAR!" The excitement against Free Masonry and Free Masons which is now spreading through various parts of this State is too apparent not to be seen, and altogether too important not to be noticed. Meetings are called in every part of the county of Chester, of those opposed to Free Masonry; a more general meeting is appointed to be held at West Chester, and delegates are to be chosen to a State Convention to be held at an early day at Harrisburg.

A Free Mason myself, I cannot view these proceedings without intense anxiety and unaffected alarm. Regarding with the profoundest respect the good opinion of my fellow-citizens, the consequences of the proceedings of these meetings to myself, to my civil and social rights, and to the interests of my family, are to my mind, I confess to you, a subject of anxious solicitude.

Permit me, before this enlightened and upright audience, to say that in avowing myself a Free Mason I am wholly unconscious that I make any confession of guilt. In entering into the Lodge nearly

thirty years ago, no admonition was given me that I was offending against any law of the Republic; that I was violating any duty to my fellow-men; or that I was, in the slightest degree, running counter to public sentiment. Among the Masons of that day, who stood conspicuous in the Lodge, were soldiers of the Revolution who had met danger in its most awful form; who had experienced every sort of privation, and every species of suffering, to establish the liberties of their country. They were ardent patriots, liberal Republicans, kind neighbors, and honest, benevolent men. Then there were magistrates, high in office—one\* of them, whose venerable form I still see as I first saw him in the East, wearing the Master's badge. He had been bred a Friend, and was still attached to the Society of Friends. A more correct and amiable man—a more upright magistrate—a more true lover of his country and fellow-men, never existed.

It was a time of high party excitement, yet men of both parties were there, and there almost alone did they meet, with the appellation of Brother—softening by social and fraternal intercourse the asperities growing out of differences in political opinion. The Episcopalian was there. A minister of the Methodist denomination often attended the Lodge. There I met an unfortunate emigrant from France, driven into exile by the Revolution.† Masonry was his sweetest solace under poignant afflictions. A German, and sons of Green Erin were there. As he has gone to another, and I fondly trust a better, world, I may mention his venerated name and say that Gen'l JOHN STEELE,‡ of Lancaster county, was often present—a man of exemplary piety, of great moral worth, and high political estimation. He served his beloved country in the field in the dark hour of danger. In the councils of his country he shone in happier time; and at the communion table of the Presbyterian Church he bowed humbly to the Covenant of Free Grace, and worshipped according to the strictest rules of his sect.

Could I imagine there was aught of evil which received the decided sanction, and attracted the constant presence, of these good men from distant climes, of various religious sects, of different political professions? Thus attracted I joined the Lodge. Every meeting was opened by a solemn appeal to the Divine Creator of the Universe, imploring His countenance and blessing. Every principle that I heard

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\* Judge JESSE FELL. See page 258, *ante*, for biography.

† JEAN FRANÇOIS DUPUY. See note, page 68, *ante*, for sketch of his life.

‡ See note, page 263, *ante*.

inculcated was one of benevolence and charity, diffusive as the air we breathe, and free as the cheering and vivifying rays of yon glorious luminary. The world saw, and I heard no censure. WASHINGTON had been a Mason—I had never heard it enumerated among his faults. DE WITT CLINTON, an ornament to his country and to the age in which he lived, was Grand Master of Masons in New York—a whisper of censure upon that score, even from his enemies, never reached my ear. JAMES MILNOR, now an eminent minister of the Episcopal Church in New York, was Grand Master of Masons of Pennsylvania—that it was ever raised against him as an objection, I have yet to learn.

In Russia, in Germany, in bigotted Spain I know that tyrants have sworn deadly hostility to the Masonic Order, upon the avowed ground that they were too ardent friends to civil liberty; while in free countries I supposed the Institution had been cherished, being considered as favorable to the cause of Freedom and the equal rights of mankind. They were *Free* Masons—the name was odious to despots; and I had much reason to suppose acceptable in countries where the equal rights of man are held dear. The poor and the rich, the merchant, the mechanic, the farmer, the professional man, meet in the Lodge together on equal terms. To this day—I say it with sincerity—I never heard an immoral, an irreligious, or an aristocratic principle supported in the Lodge, as sustained by Free Masonry.

Shall I not then be pardoned if I express the deep surprise and sorrow with which I behold the course pursued by the anti-Mason combinations against us? What ill have we done, fellow-citizens? Wherein have we offended? We are very few in number—wholly inconsiderable. We have no defence but in our innocence, and the protecting good-will of our fellow-citizens. The public must save us from those who seem to be pursuing us to ruin, or we are totally lost. We have neither wealth, nor influence, nor power, nor numbers, to enable us to cope with the fearful array that is marshalling against us. What do we ask? We desire no peculiar favor, but simply ask for justice—sheer justice! Let us be judged like the rest of our fellow-citizens—by our own conduct, by our individual merit or demerit.

If it was wholly innocent on our part when we entered into the Lodge and became Free Masons, would it not be cruel as the grave to punish us for doing that which was neither unlawful at the time, nor contrary to public sentiment as it had then been expressed? Our Constitution declares that no *ex post facto* law shall be passed—that is, that no action, not unlawful at the time it was committed, shall be declared unlawful afterwards, and punished as such. And the reason

for this provision was the manifest injustice and cruelty of such proceeding—for who would be safe? If no landmark was placed, if no beacon was raised, if no warning was given, who would know when they were walking into error and danger, or pursuing their course in safety? \* \* \* \*

We have witnessed the excitement in New York, and noted its course and consequences.\* Many benevolent and good men there, as here, joined in the denunciation of Masonry, meaning well, undoubtedly. But look at the next step. Ambitious men viewing the excitement, and with the keen scent of the eagle for its prey, saw that they might turn it to their own account, and make it subserve their own private purposes. Men who were not Masons, but were eager for office and athirst for political distinction—having among Masons political rivals—seized the flowing mane of the flying courser, mounted, and rode into power. The spirit of anti-Masonry, honest in purpose and pure in zeal there, as it undoubtedly is here, was soon perverted to the purposes of political ambition, and to further the views of aspirants for office. Ambitious men attended the anti-Masonic meetings, took an active part therein, declaimed feelingly against Masonry and Masons, drew resolutions and signed addresses, and by these means became popular and mounted into office. Events showed that this was their sole purpose. So flagrantly apparent has this become, that thousands of good men who originally entered into the anti-Masonic ranks, have left them with dissatisfaction. Is there not danger that such may be the case here, and ought it not to be guarded against with the utmost vigilance? \* \* \*

Of one very important matter my mind is satisfied; which is, that the gentlemen who take the lead in the anti-Masonic measure are going further than they themselves deliberately mean to go, or are fully aware they are going. No one will pretend that anything has taken place in Chester county, among the few scattered Masons, that would justify the solemn declaration at a public meeting that “Free Masonry tends to infatuate its members to a *violation of all* social and civil rights!” Before Heaven I can express the earnest hope and belief, that nothing in the conduct of the few, and generally very orderly, citizens whom I know as Masons in Chester county, has warranted so very severe an expression of censure. Men, in common justice, ought to be judged by their professions and their conduct. It would be painful in the extreme to believe that any Masons in Chester county had said or done that which would warrant the denunciation, which,

\* See pages 74–81, *ante*.

if just, ought to banish them from the country or send them to the Penitentiary.

The resolution, "That we cannot give our support to Free Masons for political stations in the councils and government of our common country," appears to follow as a consequence of the ill-character given to them in the preceding quotation. Masons are denounced as holding principles violating all social and civil order. They shall be henceforth and forever excluded from the service of the country, and no longer share in the duties, the honors, and the emoluments of office; they shall be effectually disfranchised and dishonored, as unworthy of trust, confidence, and faith! This is certainly a heavy punishment. If ratified by society at large we will venture to affirm that it is the most cruel, sweeping edict of disfranchisement that was ever heard of in a government professing to be guided by justice and mercy. And without trial! When and where have we had an opportunity to be heard? What is our offence? What law have we violated? Whom have we injured? What widow mourns? What orphans cry? What poor man complains of the Masons of Chester county? \* \* \*

I put the question to any impartial man, woman, or child who is capable of forming an opinion upon this matter, and is unprejudiced, if such a sentence of exclusion and dishonor would not be thought cruel and unjust, even in a despotic government? I cannot think that in this enlightened day and age it will be ratified by the free, liberal, and just people of Chester county.

If this sentence of sweeping denunciation and indiscriminate condemnation be just, it must have an adequate cause, and that cause must be the infamy of character and conduct of those citizens of Chester county who are Masons. Is this the case? Tell them over one by one, two by two, and do they deserve it at your hands? If they do, carry the principle out. Will you refuse to associate with a Mason? Why not, if he be so infamous? Will you refuse him your daughter in marriage? Why not, if he be so infamous? Will you authorize your Assemblymen to vote for a law taking away from the Free Mason the right of being elected to office—to disfranchise him? Why not, if it be right that he should be so disfranchised? Look at your public men, those who have served you as faithful, honest servants. Let me speak of JAMES KELTON. He is a Mason. Did he ever swerve, when in office, from the line of impartial duty? Have you ever had reason to be dissatisfied with the manner in which he has performed the various and honorable trusts to which your generous confidence has raised him? It so happens that two of the Judges of

your Court are Masons. If Masons may not be elected to office, it must of course be because they are not worthy to hold office ; and it would follow that all Masons holding commissions should be expelled from the posts which they now occupy. Do those who take the lead in exciting and directing the anti-Masonic spirit mean to take measures to withdraw from the Court the public confidence, and to compel them to resign ? It would seem to follow as a natural consequence from the denunciations against Masons and Masonry. But General JACKSON is a Mason. Is an opposition to him *on that ground* to be raised ?

Knowing the general correctness, good principles, and good feelings of the anti-Masonic leaders, who have rendered themselves conspicuous in Chester county, I am persuaded they mean to produce no such results, and that they look to no such ends. The spirit to condemn without trial, to visit the sins of the guilty upon the heads of the innocent, to disfranchise and render infamous and contemptible any portion of their fellow-citizens who have walked faithfully as public and private members of society, and who have done them no injury, must be foreign from their hearts.

If this goes on, it is clear as day that ambitious men here, eager for office, will make anti-Masonry, and the excitement growing out of it, a stepping-stone to preferment—the means of gratifying their ambition. To prevent this we propose to the people who, we presume, will take no part on either side, to watch the course of events, and to see that no ambitious man makes anti-Masonry a hobby-horse to gratify his own ambition and thirst for power. And we put it to the anti-Masonic leaders, that they enforce among themselves the sentiments they avow—that they have no political purposes to subserve ; and that no man who renders himself conspicuous at their meetings be set up as a candidate for office, lest the people should think—as there would be just grounds for thinking—that such were the objects they had in view, in getting up resolutions to exclude a portion of their fellow-citizens.

In conclusion, then, I would say to the people : See that no injustice in this hour of excitement, be done ! If in your deliberate judgment, Free Mason Lodges should cease, express your opinion to that effect, and vent your displeasure against those who shall, *after your will is fully declared*, endeavor to counteract it. But if men have innocently, and without any evil motive or conduct, and without the slightest expression of your disapprobation, become Masons, do not the injustice, in this Republic, of punishing them by sentence of disfranchisement, for that which was not censurable when it was done.

Address delivered by Brother the Hon. ANDREW BEAUMONT, June 24th, 1846. (See page 108, *ante*.)

*Brethren and Fellow-Citizens:* Since the committee, appointed by the Lodge for the purpose of making arrangements for celebrating this day, notified me of their wish that I should perform this duty, I have felt a deep and painful solicitude lest I should fall greatly short of your expectations, and do injustice to the subject upon which I have been invited to speak. Yet the very respectable quarter whence the invitation comes, the warm charity which inspires the heart of every true Mason, together with that generous liberality of sentiment which characterizes the intelligent citizens of this community—so ready to forgive the errors of the head, yet prompt to appreciate merit—has encouraged me to attempt the task which, perhaps, stern Prudence would have forbidden, and admonished me to yield the position to some one more able and better qualified to occupy it.

The Masonic Fraternity is a social, moral, charitable, scientific, and religious Institution. Its origin is hidden in the mists of antiquity. Its traditions, however, date from the days of the illustrious Solomon, King of Jerusalem. The well informed Mason, however, who has made it the subject of his investigation and reflection, will find many persuasive reasons for connecting the Institution of Masonry with the time-defying monuments, the mysterious customs, and magnificent ruins of ancient Egypt. The prodigious achievements—the astonishing evidences of the power, grandeur, advancement in the arts of civilization and refinement of that ancient and mysterious people—have attracted the curiosity and excited the wonder of the civilized world for more than twenty centuries. As Masonry is based on Geometry, is it overstepping the bounds of fair inference to connect its existence with the obelisks, the temples, and the pyramids which have survived the history of the people who reared them?

But whatever and wherever may have been its origin, it is admirably suited to our condition here. Man is constituted a social being. His necessities, his weaknesses, his sympathies, nay, all his affections demand society. Without it he is but a wretched barbarian; with it, in a well regulated state, he finds his happiness and the just development of his character. It prompts his ambition—it calls forth and sharpens his faculties—it refines his sentiments—it polishes his manners and impels to the noblest actions. Masonry when correctly taught and properly understood is calculated to produce these results in an eminent degree. It is calculated to unfold and call into action the best traits of the human character—kindness, courtesy, truth,



charity, fidelity, love, and honor—and in short, to illustrate the true dignity of man. But these duties and graces are not always fully understood and practiced by every individual who gains admission to the lodge, and *bears the name of a Mason*. Imperfection is stamped upon everything human, and Masonry is not exempt from the common doom. \* \* \* \*

That Masonry is a moral institution is made evident by all its exercises and the lessons it teaches. It constantly inculcates the observance and practice of every moral duty, and enforces its precepts by the happiest emblems and illustrations. Our duty to God, our neighbor, and ourselves, is the constant injunction from those whose province it is to preside over the Lodge and direct its exercises and deliberations. That it is a charitable institution is manifest from the records of its transactions throughout its whole history. In fact, morality and charity are twin virtues, and cannot be separated. \* \* \*

Proofs or arguments are scarcely necessary to show that the Institution of Free Masonry has for one of its principle objects the cultivation and advancement of the arts and sciences. As high as we can trace its history it has been the patron of letters, the protector of innocence, and the defender of freedom; and men of the highest dignity of station and greatest attainments in literature have embraced its privileges, sanctioned its principles, and proudly borne its honors. From time immemorial the dedication of religious, charitable, and literary institutions has been confided to our Fraternity. \* \* \* \* In respect to religion, Masonry in its associate character embraces and inculcates those great and essential principles in which all agree, and scrupulously avoids such disquisitions and questions as would inevitably create contention and strife, and thus defeat the chief objects we have in view, which are unity and harmony among the Brethren, and good will among men. \* \* \*

Such an Institution with so many claims, as we humbly believe, on the liberal sentiments of mankind, deserves not persecution, but support. Yet the insane spirit of faction has attempted to render its name a reproach, and unmitigated hostility to it the only road to distinction and preferment! But we fondly trust that that spirit is passing away, and that it will hereafter only be remembered by the wise and good to be regretted.

The emblems, jewels and implements of the Order may be regarded by some as arbitrary trifles or unmeaning baubles. But by the well-informed Brother they are regarded in a far different light. Every jewel, every implement, and every emblem sanctioned by the Fraternity and used in its exercises, points to some beautiful moral or

admonishes of some important obligation or solemn truth. They are striking mementoes, to the Mason, of his duties in all the various relations of life; and as the stars and constellations guide the mariner by night through the trackless Ocean, and direct him to the wished-for haven, so the jewels and emblems of Masonry cast a light upon the path of the faithful Mason through life, admonish him of his duties to his God, his neighbor, and himself, and point to that peaceful harbor, when his journey shall be completed, "where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary shall find rest."

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Address, delivered by Brother ANDREW BEAUMONT, Past Master of LODGE No. 61, before the members of Honesdale Lodge No. 218, F. and A. M., and the public, at Honesdale, Penn'a, on the occasion of the dedication of the Masonic Hall in that place—June 26th, 1849.

*Friends, Brethren, and Fellow Citizens:* It is with unaffected embarrassment that I rise here, before this highly respectable and intelligent assemblage, to address you on this occasion. My embarrassment arises from the respect I entertain for you, from the dignity of the subject I am called upon to discuss, and the thorough consciousness of my inability to do that subject justice. A feeble advocacy of the best cause may impair its claim for a favorable consideration, and darken and obscure its real merits. \* \* \*

The subject is a grave and fruitful one, embracing the fundamental elements of human society, the charities, graces and duties which legitimately appertain to us as members thereof—in short, the essential duties which man owes to his God, his neighbor, and to himself. Such a theme might well employ the purest heart and the most gifted intellect. With what awe, then, should one whose gifts from Nature have been so small, whose opportunities so scanty and so little improved, approach so great an undertaking? Yet vanity, more kind to the feeble than the strong, often comes to our aid and fills the place where force and prudence are most wanting. \* \* \*

The origin of Masonry, like that of many of the most valuable institutions of man, lies so remote in the dim mists of Time, and so blended with other orders of a kindred character, as not to be accurately defined. It can only be approximated by analogy, and by a comparison of its mystic rites with existing monuments which have

outlived the history of the people who reared them. The sources of the Nile have never yet been reached perhaps by civilized man—neither has the quadrature of the circle been accurately fixed by the wonder working power of mathematics; yet both have been approached so near, and reduced within so narrow limits, as to answer nearly all the purposes of truth.

The features, then, of Free Masonry, bear the impress of high antiquity. Its traditionary history refers back to the illustrious reign of King Solomon, and the building of the celebrated Temple of Jerusalem. But like many other institutions of that peculiar people, of which they claimed the authorship, it may have been but the rude copy of a more ancient and more perfect original. It is but too common a fraud, where it can be practiced with impunity, for each nation and each generation to claim the paternity of all the useful arts and praiseworthy institutions existing among them, though borrowed from a more ancient source. \* \* \* Many of the rites, ceremonies and sacrifices observed by the Hebrews, and which they claimed as being specially derived to them from God, were evidently copied from the Egyptians by whom they had been held in captivity; and it is apprehended that many opinions, embraced by a large portion of the human race to-day (claimed as the result of the accelerated march of the human intellect), under various modifications, introduced through the lapse of three thousand years, were alike embraced by that mysterious, wondrous, and now extinct people. True, there are men who yet inhabit that marvellous and interesting country; but they are a degenerate race, and no more represent the mighty people who reared Memphis, and Thebes with its hundred gates, and piled up the stupendous pyramids, than the pusillanimous pirates that now inhabit the "Isles of Greece" can be compared with the Grecians in the days of Homer, Pericles, and Alexander—and who know less of the history of the monuments and awful ruins amidst which they live in squalid poverty, than we who dwell at almost one-third of the Earth's circumference from the scene of the miraculous achievements of a people whose history can only be gathered from mystic characters engraven upon crumbling monuments. \* \* \*

Thus much for the probable origin of Masonry. Its objects have been to cultivate and preserve the arts and sciences; to advance the cause of social order and civilization—thereby to increase the comfort and happiness of the human family. It was instituted at a time when science was monopolized and locked up from the masses, by the policy of rulers. The art of printing was unknown, and writing was a rare accomplishment, taught only to the priests and privileged orders.

Hence the necessity of secret associations to acquire and preserve that knowledge necessary to all, and to defend its possessors from oppression or persecution. \* \* \* But although the origin and early progress of the Masonic Institution may be involved in doubt and obscurity, and the channels through which it has reached the present age may have been obliterated by the collision of nations, and by the silent lapse of rolling years, yet its history for the last several hundred years is pretty familiar to all well-informed Masons. It has been recognized by almost every civilized community as a religious, social and charitable institution. It has not, however, wholly escaped persecution—the lot of everything calculated to promote the dignity and happiness of the human family. Bigotry has assailed it, and political profligacy has endeavored to profit by its injury, and to use it as an element of its unhallowed progress, and thus to degrade and mar its proportions. But it still survives the rude storms that have beset it, and we hope and trust will continue while the rivers flow into the sea, or the laurel adorns their banks. \* \* \*

Man never was intended to be perfect, but always to aim at perfection without the possibility of reaching it. Hence his weakness and frailty constitute his chief claim on the charities of his fellow-beings.

The consciousness of common virtues and common weaknesses unite us together by common sympathies and common necessities. In short, the very imperfections and weaknesses of our nature, paradoxical as it may seem, may be regarded as the foundation of social order and harmony among mankind. The infant is regarded with compassion and sympathy by all human kind, for its innocent helplessness. Hence man, influenced by these reflections, seeks to provide for his own safety and happiness in winning the respect and affections of his fellow-beings. And hence the emulation he manifests in the practice of all the cardinal virtues—honor, truth, fidelity, charity, piety, purity and honesty—that give grace and dignity to humanity. \* \* \* These are among the duties taught by our Masonic exercises; and the influence of the Fraternity has been eminently salutary in removing the barriers of prejudice, and modifying the intercourse between nations. It has robbed war of many of its horrors, and taught mankind that, as the creatures of one Almighty Power, and inhabitants of the same planet, they should aid, protect and support, and not *scourge*, each other.

It has been objected to the Institution that some of its exercises are conducted in secret, and sustained by signs only recognizable to the Brotherhood. True, but there is no intrinsic force in the objection, as any candid man will admit, when it is fairly weighed. The secret

tokens and exercises of the Fraternity are only useful to the Brethren. They are nothing more than necessary safeguards against imposition and disorder. Like the key to a library, always ready to unlock the door of the treasury of useful knowledge to all who duly and truly seek after it; and which is only shut to the spoiler, or such as would derive no benefit from such a privilege. The secrets are only useful to the real Brother, and could be of no proper earthly benefit to the illegal possessor. The implements and emblems of Masonry have not escaped the prejudices of the uninformed. They have also been aspersed and sneered at by the better informed, from a less worthy motive. The jewels and ornaments, the exercises and rites of the Masonic Brotherhood, have been regarded as trifling baubles and senseless mummery. To which we say, in the language of the illustrious Grecian, "*Strike, but hear!*" To a well-informed and reflective Mason, these jewels and rights are fraught with delightful and profitable instruction. They refer, like an index, to moral duties that every good Mason feels bound to perform. \* \* \*

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Address delivered by Brother the Hon. JOHN N. CONYNGHAM, Past Master of LODGE 61, at the celebration of St. John's Lodge No. 233, F. and A. M., Pittston, Penn'a, June 24th, 1851.\*

*My Friends and Brethren:* I have been requested by the Lodge of Ancient York Masons located at this place to address, on this Masonic festival, the audience here assembled; and in such address to explain to them some of the principles of the ancient and honorable Institution to which we profess to belong. Decked and adorned with the insignia of our Order, and coming from the privacy of our Lodge-room, we tender to all the hand of charity and friendship, and approach you with respect and regard.

In our connexion with you, as citizens of our common country, we claim no exclusive rights—we demand no peculiar liberties or immunities. Deferring in all cases to the obligations which rest upon us under the laws of the land, the highest honor a Mason can ask, the brightest jewel in the decorations of his Order, is the mark of the honest and the upright man—the peaceful, the quiet, and the orderly citizen. We live among you, as neighbors and friends, following with yourselves the same objects of daily pursuit, struggling together with you in the

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\* See page 468, *ante*.

amicable contest of life, and engaged in the various employments about us, amidst the encouragements and trials of the world. *We* seek further, by the bonds of a moral institution, better to support ourselves in the callings of our duty by incentives to a virtuous life; better to encourage him who is striving against the power of strong temptation; and by comfort and consolation to assuage the sorrows of those upon whom the world may be hardly pressing with its heavy hand. We, who appear before you marked with our badges, are professed Brethren; but by this term, implying affection and regard among ourselves, we mean no adverse feeling toward you. As members of the great human family, more particularly as residents in a common community, we esteem it a high privilege to call you also friends and brethren.

It is not our intention upon this occasion to trace the origin of Free Masonry, either as to time, or place, or nation. We have no doubt that in attempting so to do we might interest and instruct you, but we cannot at present occupy the time. The oldest and most universal human Institution—established for moral purposes—successive ages through a long period have known its existence; records and tradition have handed down its time, its phases, and its objects, and it is found among us at this day hoar and white with its age, yet firm and steady in its step, and bright and green in the enduring charities of its present life. Looking back into the distant ages of antiquity the beams of the sun of Masonry, shining through that long period, are still clear and brilliant. Looking forward to the future the same sun is still shining with apparent brightness, pointing us onward through the pathways of virtue and of truth to seek the universal good of all.

We delay not by referring to its origin; it is enough for us to enquire what *it is*, or what its principles require it *to be*. What it ought now to be is what it ought ever to have been, and what it ever has been—save only when the passions and evil dispositions of men have abused and dishonored the true principles of the Order. Time has no doubt been when vice has found its way within the veil of the Lodge, and when the ambition and evil doings of unworthy members have prostituted the Order to the unhallowed objects of their own pursuits; yet this was merely the offence of individuals, and should not be permitted to effect the permanent character of the Order. What institution, however virtuous in its origin, when left to the management and guidance of man, and subject to the weakness and frailty of his nature, has not often been made subservient to evil? The evil, however, being produced by the neglect or perversion of the principles of the Society, and not from the proper pursuit of its legitimate

objects. The name of religion has been taken to disguise a bitter persecution ; the appearance of patriotism has been assumed to cover the dark designs of falsehood and of treason ; the livery of virtue has been put on the better to serve the purposes of sin, and gain the ends of vice.

Our Society has known its traitors and its enemies. From within its own borders and without its limits it has been at times attacked ; ridicule and slander, fanaticism and falsehood have assailed it ; the pure-minded, laboring under darkening prejudices—fostered too often by the behavior of ill-judging and ill-acting Brethren following their own evil imaginations—have together striven among its enemies. It has suffered and endured great and powerful opposition, yet it still remains, and will remain—so long as its true tenets, in their power, shall control it—a lasting monument of Truth, Faith, Hope and Charity. \* \* \*

The language of Masonry, written upon the hearts of the initiated, whether in our own land, or in the far distant regions of another hemisphere, can always be read by the true Brother. Many dialects of the globe may be brought together, and the understanding, in its ignorance of each other's speech, may be confused and at fault, but the Mason knows his fellow. The tongue may be silent, or not understood, but the heart speaketh, and the common language of Masonry will interpret its wants. There can be no true and worthy Mason who will not delight to exercise himself in relieving others. To the Brother or his family, the widow or the orphan, to the poor, the distressed, and the afflicted, wherever found, Masonry will be ready to lend its helping hand. Not only should members be relieved and succored, and protected from the assaults of malice and abuse, but the action of universal benevolence to all who are in want will ever be the glad exercise of the kind feelings of our nature. Large as is our Society, extended as are its branches and its influence throughout the world, there is nothing in its profession or its instructions to confine or bind the broadest limits of charity and kindness.

“He that hath pity upon the poor, lendeth unto the Lord ; and look what he layeth out, it shall be paid him again.”

“Fair Charity, thou rarest, best, and brightest !  
 Who would not gladly hide thee in his heart,  
 With all thine angel guests ? For thou delightest  
 To bring such with thee—guests that ne'er depart.  
 Cherub, with what enticements thou invitest—  
 Perfect in winning beauty as thou art—  
 World-wearied man to plant thee in his bosom,  
 And graft upon his cares thy balmy blossom.”

Oh! what pleasures in this world are equal to those which spring from the exercise of this blessed virtue, the first principle of our Order? \* \* \* We might appeal to the experience, perhaps, of some in this assemblage, who are not Masons and yet are aware of the frequent practice of Masonic charity. But our Institution desires not to blazon forth the virtues which it exercises, and the deeds of kindness which it may be daily doing. \* \* \*

This principle of Charity and universal benevolence, about which we have been speaking, is indeed a great object of our Order, but it rests not upon this alone. It cultivates and seeks to improve in man all the moral virtues. *Faith* and *Hope* are also among the rounds of that great Masonic ladder which, founded and made firm upon the basis of Truth, leads the thoughts and the wishes of Brethren and of men to eternity and Heaven. Faith in the Great First Cause, the mighty Architect of the Universe, "in whom we live, and move, and have our being," and before whom all nations should bow in adoration and praise! Hope in that eternal life, which the word of God reveals to us as the best sanction for the virtuous and the good; and Truth, bright, beautiful, and ever radiant Truth, the foundation stone of each redeeming excellence! Here rests that Masonic ladder, and he who would desire to ascend by it into a blissful eternity, starting upon Truth, must walk upon the rounds of Faith, and Hope, and Charity. \* \* \*

We have mysteries and secrets. None but the initiated are admitted into the recesses of the Lodge-room, and our special dealings there are not always exposed to the world. Masons compose a vast and universal family, asking only that they may be permitted to conduct their own affairs in their own way, without imputations unwarranted for what is visible in their conduct. In their rites and ceremonies among their own members they are secret; in their doings with the world they are open. They ask to be judged of their own family, and of their own transactions, and desire not to be exposed to the merely prying investigations of the malicious and the curious. They endeavor to bear in mind the words of the wise man, "A tale-bearer revealeth secrets, but he that is of a faithful spirit concealeth the matter."

Among those who have stood high in our Order, and have honored our mysteries with their countenance and favor, may be found many of the most gifted and worthy of the human race—prominent in the Churches, honorably fulfilling various private, public, and exalted duties. Men whose names have enriched the scroll of fame, and who would never have countenanced evil in any shape, have remained



members of our Body to their dying days. These are our witnesses before the bar of public opinion. Will you infer evil still from the secret sessions of the Lodge? Our ceremonies are private, our professed motives and conduct are public. If in these there be nothing wrong, condemn us not! But, in truth, we exclude none; we open our mysteries to all who are willing to join with us, and whose standing and moral character shall be submitted to the proper scrutiny.

We have also symbols and hieroglyphical representations conveying to the adept scientific knowledge, and inculcating many of the moral and divine lessons of the Bible, and the explanation of these is not secret. It is true that these sciences and lessons may be learned elsewhere, but in no place will they be more beautifully explained and exhibited than by an eloquent and accomplished lecturer in the Lodge-room. I would that I had time and ability to spread before you our emblematic chart, and to attempt to show, even with the small Masonic knowledge I possess, some of these impressive and beautiful explanations. \* \* \* We interfere with the religious principles of no one who believes in the existence of God; we trespass upon the political opinions of nobody; we profess to be a moral Society, and we deal with the moral principles alone. But to our symbolical representations each one may apply his own belief, and there is nothing in Masonry to counteract or to assail it. I, Christian as I profess myself to be, am permitted to look upon that emblematic star as the "bright morning star" of my faith. I look upon that anchor and that ark as the sacred emblems of that only blessed "anchor of the soul, both sure and steadfast," and of the ark of God the hope of my salvation. Mason as I am it gladdens my heart to say—

"Behold the ark of God,  
Behold the open door;  
Hasten to gain that dear abode,  
And rove, my soul, no more.

"There safe shalt thou abide,  
There, sweet shall be thy rest,  
And every longing satisfied  
With full salvation blest.

"And when the waves of ire  
Again the earth shall fill,  
The Ark shall ride the sea of fire,  
Then rest on Zion's hill."

Is there anything in the development of our principles which should lead society to fear or to oppose us? We are bonded together, but only to do right. We are called upon to aid and assist a Brother, but we are bound to do so only when it can be done consistently with conscience and with justice. We have shown you that Truth and Honesty are at the foundation of our Institution, and no demand of any Brother can ever ask us to violate them. We bow to the majesty of the laws of God and the laws of the land; and justice and honor, integrity and truth, paramount as they are, bind us stronger together as members of the human family, in our respective public and social relations, than do any of the subordinate obligations of Masonry. \* \* \* We are in all cases to seek to do right; Masonry can never countenance the false principle, that evil may be done to a stranger for the benefit of a member of the Lodge.

If these be our rules is there any danger in the principles we profess to hold? Can they be abused? So may the interests and regulations of every other Society, moral or political. It is still however but abuse, and no legitimate consequence of the precepts of the Institution. When the unfaithful members err it should never be charged upon Masonry, as their conduct is in fact a violation of the fealty they owe to that Society, and never can receive its approbation and sanction.

And now, my Masonic Brethren, permit me in conclusion to say a few words to you. Your consciences, your knowledge, and your judgment have all assented, I am sure, to the principles I have been advancing as your own. You have felt, with me, that as humble supporters of this venerable Institution you were glad to hear her virtues proclaimed, and a warning voice uttered against those who, within her own borders, by the abuse of her precepts or by their unbecoming conduct abroad, would dishonor her ancient name. Let me from the situation, in which your kind and flattering invitation to address you has placed me, exhort you collectively and individually to walk circumspectly and carefully in your several callings in life; to remember that in a certain degree each Brother holds within himself the honor of the Order, and that that honor requires wary and cautious behavior in your dealings both with your fellows and the world. \* \* \* \* Masonry has secrets which are committed to you. Speculation may be rife about them; prejudice may misrepresent them; but your conduct is open and by that you will be judged. And if that which is manifest and public may be right, the enemies of Masonry, if they can be found, will be quieted and silenced. "The path of the just is as the shining light, which shineth more and more, unto the perfect day."

I repeat to you as a brief and general summary of your duty, the words of a well-known Masonic Brother: "By Speculative Masonry we learn to subdue the passions, to act upon the square, to keep a tongue of good report, to maintain secrecy, and to practice charity." This is a comprehensive text for your lives, a moral and a guiding rule for your daily walk and conversation. Look to yourselves and look to your Brethren! "Know how to speak a word in season to him that is weary!" \* \* \* Let us all, therefore, "give diligence that we may be found of Him in peace, without spot and blemish"; so that when the last stroke of the fatal *scythe* be given, the *plumb line*, the *square*, and the *level* be laid aside, having fulfilled their duties here, and our allotted tasks be finished, we may be called by the Great Master above, from the pains, and trials, and labors of earth, at the sound of the *gavel*, to be invested in the Grand Lodge on High with the jewels of eternity, to be refreshed by the never clouded rays of the Sun of Righteousness, and to rest in those mansions of the blessed,

"Where the noon-tide of glory eternally reigns,"

and where the contentions and struggles, the afflictions and troubles of mortality shall be found no more forever.

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Address delivered by Bro. SIDNEY HAYDEN,\* Past Master of Rural Amity Lodge No. 70, F. and A. M., of Athens,

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\* SIDNEY HAYDEN was born at Colebrook, Litchfield county, Conn., March 1st, 1813, the son of Luke and Ruth (Humphrey) Hayden. He was married at Torrington, Conn., March 23d, 1836, to Florilla E. Miller, and in 1840 removed with his family to Athens, Bradford county, Penn'a. For a number of years he was in business there as a manufacturer of brick, and as a contractor. At the same time he was a diligent and intelligent student in certain branches of science and history—acquiring, among other things, considerable and important knowledge of botany and forestry. He was also a frequent contributor to the press, and in 1868 he published a very entertaining book entitled "Washington and His Masonic Compeers," an 8vo of 407 pages.

He was initiated into Rural Amity Lodge No. 70, F. and A. M., Athens, December 27th, 1851, and was Senior Warden of the Lodge in 1854 and '5, Worshipful Master in 1856, '7, '9, '62, '3, and '4, and Treasurer in 1858. He was a charter member and the first Eminent

Bradford county, Penn'a, at Hollenback Cemetery, Wilkesbarré, June 24th, 1867. (See pages 22-24, and 117-119, *ante*.)

*Worshipful Master, Wardens and Brethren of LODGE NO. 61; Visiting Brethren; Military Officers and Veteran Soldiers; and Ladies and Gentlemen of Luzerne:*

The time, the place, and the occasion of this assemblage are each suggestive of thought. The time is the anniversary of the natal day of one of the patron saints of our Fraternity. It tells of the cherished ancient legends kept in mystic lore, of him who came to prepare the advent of a new era in man's history. The place calls to mind Wyoming as the white man saw it when he first made his habitation here—an island of beauty in a sea of billowy mountains. The occasion is to renew tributes of affection and pious care for the memory of two valiant Masonic Brethren, who were slain while connected with the vanguard of General Sullivan's army as they approached this valley on war's stern mission, to destroy and desolate the hunting-ground and the cornfield of the Indian, that they might give security to the hearth-stones of the pioneer.

You are aware, my Brethren, as well as many others whom I see before me, that it has been the custom of our Fraternity, for many centuries, to congregate on the anniversaries of the natal day of St. John the Baptist, commemorate his virtues, and renew our pledges of fidelity to precepts he enjoined, that we may thus make our path of life straight as the line of Masonic rectitude. We, as Masons, have all

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Commander of Northern Commandery No. 13, Knights Templar, at Towanda, Penn'a; and, as an A. and A. Rite Mason of the 33°, was a member of the Supreme Council of the Northern Jurisdiction of the United States. Brother Hayden was not only a very zealous, but an exceedingly intelligent and well-informed, Free Mason. He was for many years a careful and patient investigator in the domain of Free Masonry—ever seeking light, and more light; and his views and judgments on matters pertaining to the history, and to the ancient customs, usages and landmarks of our Fraternity, were always authoritative, interesting, and valuable. Some years ago the Rev. David Craft, D. D., author of the "History of Bradford County," wrote of Brother Hayden: "His motto has ever been, 'Dates are the bones of history, and accuracy is its life!' In treating of whatever relates to Masonry as a speculative science, to its history, etc., Mr. Hayden has no superior, probably, in the United States."

In 1884, when the writer was preparing the MS. for this "History of

been taught by that mystic lore, which no man knoweth save him who receiveth it, that he who went forth as the herald of Him who had been foretold by Moses and the prophets, preaching in the wilderness, and clothed with camel's hair and bound with a mystic girdle, had previously been made the recipient of mysteries akin to Free Masonry. He is thus made the mythical head of our legends of the Free Masonry of that age; and since his sanguinary death he has been for untold ages regarded as one of the patron saints of our Fraternity. I am bold to declare before you, my Brethren, and all who hear me, that it matters little whether this is regarded as a historical verity or as a mythical legend. It is the precept, it is the principle, it is the truth, it is the soul of what he taught, which justifies Masons more in their commemoration of the natal day of St. John the Baptist, than any real or legendary connection he had with our Fraternity. All historic proofs, or Masonic legends connected with this patron saint of our Society, I regard but as caskets containing pearls of inestimable value, whose full beauty is concealed from all but Masons' eyes.

Free Masonry has not inaptly been defined as a system of moral, philosophical, and religious truth, veiled in allegories, and illustrated by symbols. Symbols were the first Masonic alphabet of thought; and allegories and legends were the early compositions of Masonic science, whether preserved in oral tradition, or written on parchment, or combined in architecture. \* \* \* To you, my Brethren, therefore, I would say, still cherish and preserve those traditions of our

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Lodge 61," he sent it and some of the pages of the book then printed to Sidney Hayden for his perusal. In commenting upon the work he wrote, among other things: "Your pages have much that is new to me, especially in relation to your Lodge. Your book will be of much value now, and still more and more generations hence. \* \* \* I am glad to see you, and such as you, breaking the cold ice under which the history of former Masonic events in our State was so long imprisoned, and letting present and future Brethren know through what channels the stream has flowed since its advent in the pathway of American civilization. \* \* \* I am pleased to find in your pages [124-131, *ante*] a fair and comprehensive view of our early *Capitular Masonry*. Your points are well taken, and well presented. I see in them nothing to correct, and nothing that is not germane to the subject of your book."

Sidney Hayden died April 4th, 1890, at Sayre, Bradford county, Penn'a, where he had resided for a number of years. He was survived by four sons, his wife having died at Sayre August 20th, 1868.

Fraternity which have made our fathers for many generations set this day apart as a festival in memory of the Masonic virtues and precepts of St. John the Baptist, and as it returns each year when Summer is first robing herself in all her adornments, may it bring like gladness to your hearts. \* \* \*

The twilight of American Masonic history is first seen in the annals of our country early in the last century; and existing documents which were published or written contemporaneous with the events they narrate, state that as early as 1732, before the existence of warranted Lodges in America, the Masonic Brethren of Philadelphia met in accordance with the ancient custom on the 24th of June, to celebrate the festival of St. John the Baptist in that city. They met, not by virtue of written warrants, but in accordance with immemorial Masonic usage; elected their rulers whom they termed Grand Masters; dined most cheerily and merrily, and in their festivities did not forget to make contributions for the indigent and distressed. So read the early annals of Masonry in America. But the shadows on the dial-plate of Time rest darkly on all Masonic events in this country until 1733, when a more perfect system of Masonic organizations took place under what are now called regular warrants for Lodges, constituting them permanent, perpetual bodies.\*

Masonry has ever conformed in its public ceremonials somewhat to the customs of the country; for it is an axiom in our landmarks that we should do no violence to the public polity, or religious customs of the country where we reside. The clergy at that time, especially in New England, wielded a two-fold power—as individuals, and as the representatives of a profession which almost dominated the State. Many of them were members of our Fraternity, and the goodly custom prevailed of repairing with them to the Church as Masons on such public occasions, and listening to charity sermons and other instructions and admonitions from their lips. At the festivals which followed on these occasions, “The *Church*, the *State*, and the *Fraternity*,” became almost a standing toast.

Amidst such surroundings and under such influences, Masonic organizations had so multiplied in this country that, at the commence-

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\* Sixteen years after Brother Hayden wrote and delivered this address, certain records were found and deposited with the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, which show, beyond question, that a Masonic Lodge existed in Philadelphia as early as June, 1731, at least. (See page 19, *ante*; also, “The Beginnings of Free Masonry in America,” Chapter VIII., *post*.)

ment of the Revolution in 1774, there were warranted working Lodges in each of the thirteen colonies, and in seven of them Provincial Grand Lodges. Their membership embraced many of the first men in society, in Church, and in State. New England had then on her bright roll of Masonic workmen her Gridley, her Warren, her Hancock, her Otis, her Putnam, her Wooster; New York her Clinton, her Jay, her Livingston; Pennsylvania her Franklin, and many of his Masonic compatriots; Virginia her Washington, her Randolph, her Mercer. All over the colonies, from the frozen North to the sunny South, were bands of mystic Brethren having in their membership the ruling spirits of those heroic days.

But when the clouds of adversity which had long been gathering in our political horizon grew broader and blacker, and shadowed our country with all their complicated gloom, the lights of Masonry then grew pale around our Masonic altars; those mystic halls were many of them deserted—for the master and the craftsman were alike called into the ranks of our country's defenders, some in council chambers, and some on battle fields. Warren soon fell at Bunker Hill, and Randolph in the council chamber of the Colonies at Philadelphia, where he had been called to preside. Both were Provincial Grand Masters, and their Masonic Brethren cast the green acacia on graves that were watered with their country's tears. Mercer, too, fell at Princeton, and Wooster near Danbury—both distinguished Masons; Franklin was sent as a diplomatist to a foreign court, and Washington exchanged the trowel for the sword, which became in his hand like the sword of Gideon. But when the local lodges of our country became so many of them dormant or extinct by reason of the absence of their members, other Masonic associations were formed, called Military or Traveling Lodges. Such Lodges had previously existed, during the old French War, among our provincial troops, and many also in the regular British regiments that had been quartered in America, one of which, at the commencement of the Revolution, held a warrant from the Provincial Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, to work in the British 17th Regiment of Foot. Its number was 18 on our Grand Lodge registry.

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The pen of history in drawing the outlines of the prelude of to-day's proceedings may tell how, when the conflict came between the colonies and the mother country, the Indians, who had been taught to call the British king their father, and had bound themselves to him with war belts, and wore as a gift his blankets, were told our father's rebellion was a crime; and perhaps by aiding in subduing it, they expected to be restored to their ancient hunting grounds, as well as avenge the

real or fanciful wrongs their race had suffered. This prelude of to-day's proceeding must tell, too, of the bloody scenes of Cherry Valley, of Minisink, and your own Wyoming. Here, every hamlet had a romance of horror, every hearth-stone a tale of blood! The scenes of 1778 will never be forgotten while Wyoming has a name, or a descendant to keep her in memory.

The beginning of 1779 came, and opened the first scene in the drama we are closing to-day. [Reference was then made by the speaker to the expedition of General Sullivan; the killing of Captain Davis and Lieutenant Jones by the Indians, and their interment with Masonic ceremonies in the old graveyard of Wilkesbarré.] \* \* \* Such were the scenes at Wyoming on the 29th of July, 1779, at its first Masonic funeral. Your valley, desolated by cruel and sanguinary conflicts, was then in mourning-weeds for the many citizens who had fallen in defence of their hearth-stones the year before. The graves of fathers, brothers and sons were wet with widows' and orphans' tears from every household in Wyoming. The Indian still lingered upon your hill-tops; and wonder not, as he saw the ploughshare pass over the graves of his fathers, and unearth skulls over which once had waved a warrior's eagle plume, that his savage soul was deeply stirred within him! \* \* \*

While these scenes were transpiring in the Masonic history of this valley, Washington was with the main army upon the Hudson. There, upon the 24th of the same June (1779) the Brethren in the army celebrated the festival of St. John the Baptist. The records, which are still fully preserved, show that the "American Union" Military Lodge met that day at Nelson's Point, and proceeded thence to West Point, and being joined by a number of Masons from the brigades there and on Constitution Island, they proceeded to the Red House across the Hudson. The Lodge was then opened in ample form, and after the usual ceremonies retired to a bower in front of the house, where, being joined by General Washington and his family, an address was delivered to the Brethren and others present on the occasion by the Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, after which an address was delivered to the Brethren in particular by Capt. William Hull (afterwards General Hull of the War of 1812). The Lodge then dined, and toasts were drunk with music and songs. The record then states, "His Excellency Brother Washington returned to the barge, attended by the Wardens and Secretary of the Lodge amidst a crowd of Brethren, the music playing 'God save America,' and embarked. His departure was announced by three cheers from the shore, and answered by three from the barge, the music beating the 'Grenadier's



March.' The Brethren then returned to General Patterson's headquarters in the reversed order."

These facts from the records of this Lodge will show you the nature of the festivals of St. John by our Brethren of the army during the Revolution. The Masonic history of that period has never been written; but there are existing broken records scattered throughout our country which show that it would be one of thrilling interest. There were Traveling Lodges connected also with the British army, and sometimes on the battlefield amidst its carnage, but oftener when the conflict was over, foemen met as brothers. Who has not heard how Brant, the fierce Indian warrior, whose very name was one of terror, dashed aside the tomahawk at Minisink in response to a Masonic sign of distress, and saved the life of Major Wood? Who has not heard, too, how in the further desolating progress of Sullivan's expedition, after he had defeated the combined Indian and Tory army at Chemung, and was on his northern progress, making a desert waste of every valley which the Indians loved, when a scouting party of his was cut off and nearly all slain except Lieut. Thomas Boyd and one of his comrades, who were taken captives—who has not heard how, when this gallant Boyd was brought before Brant and his infuriated warriors, then flushed with temporary victory, but threatened with entire destruction by Sullivan, who was on his track with fire and sword, that this same captive Boyd, upon giving the mystic sign of a Mason in peril to Brant, was hailed by him as a Brother, and received his protection? \* \* \*

But few of the Masonic events of this expedition have come down to us, for the record-book of Colonel Procter's Lodge is lost, and no journalist gave many of the echoes of its Masonic gavel on his pages. That it had few opportunities for mystic labors, the haste and difficulties of the expedition fully show, for its resting places except at Wyoming and Tioga were few, and it had no garrison during its progress except at these places, and left none on its return except the one at this place, and at some points on the river below, one of which was at Northumberland. The Masonic history of these events now carries us to that ancient town sixty miles below your own historic Wyoming. That place like this was settled before the Revolution, and had its fort and garrison to protect its few inhabitants from the surrounding savage foe.

While General Sullivan was on his expedition to the North, some Masonic Brethren residing at Northumberland sought a warrant from the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania to establish a local Lodge in that ancient settlement. The warrant was granted, and bore date October

4th, 1779, three days before General Sullivan's return to Wyoming. Its registry number was 22 on our Provincial Grand Lodge records, and on our Grand Lodge becoming an Independent Grand Body in 1786, it took out a new warrant with the same registry number, and is still at work in Sunbury. The early records of this Lodge are fully preserved, and are of interest to the history of Military Lodge No. 19, which worked under Colonel Procter in Sullivan's army.

Within the next two months after its formation, the records of this Lodge show the names of Capt. Bernard Hubley and Surgeon Peter Peres of the German Regiment, and Capt. Philip Schrawder, all of whom had been connected with Colonel Procter's Military Lodge (which was now at Morristown) petitioning the Lodge at Northumberland for membership, and one advancement in degrees, which were fully granted them, thus showing that Colonel Procter's Lodge had been actively at work before it left this valley. While this Military Lodge was with the main army in its winter quarters at Morristown in the winter of 1779-'80, the Brethren there assembled on the 27th of December, under the sanction of the warrant of "American Union Lodge" to celebrate the festival of St. John the Evangelist. Washington, and a large number of distinguished Brethren in the army were present as visitors on this occasion, and among them we find the name of Colonel Procter. \* \* \*

I am briefly presenting to you, my Brethren, some of those historic incidents in American Masonry contemporaneous with its first footprints in Wyoming, to show you its connection with the military events of that period. In many a place like yours, the storm clouds of war surrounded its birth, and its first mystic rites were amidst scenes of strife and blood. \* \* \* \* The close of the Revolution was the beginning of a new era in the history of American Masonry, as well as in the political history of the country. Some of the old Lodges whose labors were suspended during the war were revived, and while many new ones were being formed, each State was conforming its Masonic polity to the new situation of the country, as had in part been recommended by the Brethren who met in convention in the army at Morristown at the beginning of 1780. Upon the disbanding of the army the associations that had been formed there were broken, and many a war-worn Brother found his domestic wants required him to leave the older settlements and make himself a new home in what was then a western wilderness. \* \* \*

Your old county of Luzerne had been established in 1786, being previously a part of Northumberland. And here let me remark, that the Chevalier de la Luzerne, in whose honor your county was named,

was himself a Mason, and his name has honorable mention as such in the archives of the Grand Lodge of our State. The first Lodges in old Luzerne that succeeded yours in their organizations were one at the Great Bend of the Susquehanna, chartered April 11th, 1795, and numbered 65, and one at Tioga Point (now Athens), chartered June 24th, 1796, and numbered 70. Lodge No. 65, at the Great Bend, ceased to exist early in the present century, but No. 70 at Athens still exists, and meets in a hall but a few rods from the site of old Fort Sullivan, where the Masonic sermon was preached by Doctor Rogers in 1779, on the death of Captain Davis and Lieutenant Jones. It is your oldest daughter Lodge, and owes to you its first Master, ARNOLD COLT, who was the first Secretary of your Lodge, and long a citizen of Wilkesbarré. \* \* \*

To-day, Worshipful Master, Wardens and Brethren of LODGE 61, your Brethren from many of your daughter and sister Lodges have come here to tender you the tribute of their love, and to assist you in re-interring the remains of two valiant Brothers whose ancient graves you have so long guarded with pious care. These bones are your most sacred trust. They were the earliest Masonic heritage bequeathed you by your fathers. They link the present with the past—two centuries together in mystic brotherhood. Could we re-animate them, what a tale they might tell of events on which Time's shadow now rests. But the much we would desire to know, a kind Providence has forbidden them to speak. They can no longer tell of country or kindred, of social or fraternal ties. The mattock and the spade which have again re-opened their graves, cannot break the sleep of death!

But have they no silent lesson for us? These mouldering bones were once animate like ourselves. They were pillars of strength, clothed with all the functions of animate life and intellectual vigor. Now they have ceased to act or even think! All their vital energies are exhausted, and all their powers of life have passed away! To such a state, my Brethren, we are all hastening. Then let us each so improve our present opportunities, that when the last foot-fall of Time shall sound in our ears, and our weak and frail bodies shall become inanimate like theirs, and lie with them in kindred dust, our disembodied spirits may rise to regions of Life and Light Eternal.

Address—"Masonry and its Relation to the Outer World"—delivered by Bro. the Hon. HENRY M. HOYT, Past Master of LODGE No. 61, in the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, June 24th, 1882. (See page 355, *ante*.)

An organization which can project itself before a discerning public, confidently, modestly, and effectively as the Masonic Lodges of Pennsylvania have this day done, will overbear every question of its right to exist, and will safely challenge an analysis of its "reasons for being." This well-ordered display of external power, without blazonry or frivolous trappings, may well lead the student of social science to explore those abiding and essential principles of human nature upon which Masonry in its esoteric philosophy is grounded.

No Fraternity of such proud, self-respecting citizens as have to-day counter-marched upon the streets of this great city could be incorporated, and hold its integrity for generations, if its underlying polity was conceived in any wide or serious departure from the laws of God or humanity. It were absurd to assume that its motive began and terminated in mere pageants or street parades, consciously strong, dignified, and imposing as this one has been.

For one hundred and fifty years, at least, this particular guild has gone on with its functions, overseeing and ordering an organism which has to-day, not for the first time, made an exhibit of its power outside the Lodge-room. And this Grand Lodge is only one among many, and yon thousands are only part of other tens of thousands. Does any one suppose that all this prearranged order and adjusted co-operation is the outgrowth of whim, or curiosity, or intrigue, and launched upon the public for mere vulgar display? Here is a vast gathering of sedate, judicious and well-to-do citizens. They come from all callings in life. I hazard little in saying, that seated along these aisles are the foremost of the men who are making modern life what it is, in all its best phases and tendencies. They are not fanatics, nor are they conspirators. They pretend to no inspiration. They affect no supernatural mission. They are simply a body of plain, practical men, intent upon a plain, common purpose. Their ministrations lie about the home and threshold of every brother—nay! of every fellow-being. Fraternity with them is not limited to those who sit in the Lodge-room. They will take up the first awful question addressed to the first wrong-doer, "Where is thy brother?" They put it to every exclusive, oppressive, and corrupting person or community. They propose to reverse the melancholy philosophy of the Italian

who thought "that no man in God's wide earth was able or willing to help any other man." They propose to gather up all the glorious examples of their predecessors, and the ennobling traditions of the family of man, and as best they can, illuminated by the best light of natural reason, and in gathered strength and widened experience, fulfill the new and heightened demands of human fellowship. They invade no ecclesiastical domain. They usurp the functions of no sectary or Church, or their ministers ordained under other and higher credentials, whose exhortations are to be enforced under higher sanctions. They have no political dilemmas, except the equality of men as children of a common Father; and no theological dogmas except only the daily prayer and precept that "we may practice out of the Lodge the principles of religion and morality we are taught within it."

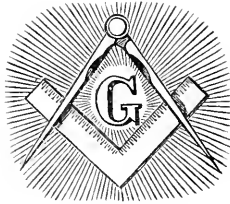
Think you, Brethren, that with your great and extended membership, with your compacted unity, generous enthusiasm, your indoctrination in right morals, that your influence and impress can be confined within the jurisdiction of the tylers of your Lodge-rooms? The force generated within the dead walls will be borne out by living men in beneficent streams, well typified by the stream of living men which has flowed through these streets to-day. The "principles of religion and morality we are taught within the Lodge" are not complicated riddles beyond the comprehension and solution of the plainest member. \* \* \*

Without insisting upon the antiquity of Free Masonry, I am insisting upon the antiquity of the reasons underlying it, and the identity of its doctrines and its methods of right humanity. There have come streaming down the centuries the central ideas of rightness and the maxims of justice which have saved us. In the pre-historic mists of the race, in the earliest types which blind Homer sang, anterior to the first Olympiad, amid the jealousies, and struggles, and even barbarities of the Grecian chieftains and kings of men before the walls of Troy, we come upon the full apprehension and exercise of the same essential qualities of manhood, whose definition has neither been lost nor essentially enlarged. From that day to this it has continuously included honesty, courage, love of country, loyalty to persons, faithfulness to convictions, respect, fidelity, and love for woman, whether maiden or wife, cherished with tenderness "from the bloom to the ripening of the grape." Among the soundest of ideas got from all this past we may reckon the power of opinion and persuasion as opposed to force; the sense of responsibility in governing men; the hatred of tyranny and all unlimited power; the reconciliation and harmony between the spirit of freedom on the one hand, the spirit of

order and reverence on the other; and a practical belief in right as relative and in duty as reciprocal, and that the rights of human nature are unitary. \* \* \* Hopeless would be our condition if we struggled each for himself through the mazes and perplexities of life. In the whirl and attrition of the awful machinery in motion all about us, in the successes and disasters, in the hopes and woes, in the gladness and bitterness which hedge us round about, the individual is an inconsequent unit. Organization and fellowship rescue him from the unequal conflicts, in which single-handed he would go down before the craft and evil combined against him. They are the scaffolding from which the complete harmonious structure can be raised.

“God loves from whole to parts, but human soul  
 Must rise from individual to the whole;  
 Self-love but serves the virtuous mind to wake,  
 As the small pebble stirs the peaceful lake.  
 The centre moved, a circle straight succeeds,  
 Another still, and still another spreads;  
 Friend, parent, neighbor first it will embrace,  
 His country next, and next all human race.”

For my part I fully believe that mankind will finally triumph over the destiny that now seems so grievously to encompass them. They have well held their own. Step by step humanity has climbed nearer the heavens whence we came. Not alone by the maxims current with Agamemnon and Achilles, Socrates and Marcus Aurelius—not, perhaps, unaided from the Empyrean heights, whence Prometheus snatched the sacred fire, and not without enduring some of the tortures which that vicarious sufferer for his race endured, chained to the rocks of Mt. Caucasus—not without the pregnant formula of the Apostle of the Gentiles: “Now abideth Faith, Hope, and Charity, these three; but the greatest of these is Charity”—not without the external and divine help of Him who, eighteen centuries ago, spoke the sermon on the mount and taught us “the Lord’s Prayer.” The chivalry, and art, and democracy with which the Olympian games glorified the Hellenic race ought not to be an anachronism to us. Our contentions are in the arena of ethics and morals. Rewards for victory in achievements now, no less precious than the wreath from the sacred olive tree in Olympia, await successful competitors. They are for those who can “best work in the best degree.” Our beatitudes terminate not upon the individual, but upon the family, the State and the race. We shall yet reap the harvest. “And it shall come to pass in that day, I will hear, saith the Lord, I will hear the heavens, and they shall hear the earth; and the earth shall hear the corn, and the wine and the oil; and they shall hear Jezreel.”



## CHAPTER VII.

### WARRANT OF CONSTITUTION, OR CHARTER, OF LODGE NO. 61. FIRST CODE OF BY-LAWS OF THE LODGE.

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“A Mason's chief and only care,  
Is how to live within the square.”

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The Warrant by the authority of which LODGE 61 is held, and under which its labors are conducted, is the original document granted by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania Tuesday, February 18th, 1794,\* delivered to the first Worshipful Master of the Lodge, and transmitted to successive masters down to the present. The Warrant was delivered up to the Grand Lodge in 1837 when “61” ceased its labors; but when the Lodge was re-opened and re-constituted in 1844 it was, by special favor and dispensation of the Grand Lodge, “under its old Warrant.” (See pages 67, 103 and 104, *ante*.)

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\* See page 28, *ante*.

“Tattered and torn and all forlorn,” this old document is not only a charter of Masonic rights and privileges still, but is an interesting and highly-prized relic or memento of the past, and is guarded with zealous care. The following is a literal copy of it :



JOHN McCREE,  
*S. Grand Warden.*

EDWARD FOX,  
*J. Grand Warden.*

J. B. SMITH,  
*Grand Master.*

JOHN CARSON,  
*D. Grand Master.*

*To all to whom it may concern :*

The GRAND LODGE of the most ancient and honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons (according to the old Constitutions, revived by His Royal Highness Prince Edwin at York, in the Kingdom of England, in the year of the Christian Æra Nine Hundred and Twenty and Six, and in the Year of Masonry Four Thousand Nine Hundred Twenty and Six) in ample Form assembled at Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, *Send Greeting :*

WHEREAS the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of England did by a Grand Warrant under the hands of the Right Honorable Thomas Erskine, Earl Kelly, Viscount Fenton, Lord Baron of Pitten Weem, etc., in Great Brittain, Grand Master of Masons : the Right Worshipful William Osborne, Deputy Grand Master ; the Right Worshipful Mr. William Dickey, Senior Grand Warden ; the Right Worshipful



James Gibson, Esq., Junior Grand Warden ; and the Seal of the said Grand Lodge, bearing date June 20th, 1764, A. M. 5764, nominate, constitute and appoint the Right Worshipful William Ball to be Grand Master, the Right Worshipful Captain Blaithwait Jones Deputy Grand Master, the Right Worshipful Mr. David Hall Senior Grand Warden, and the Right Worshipful Mr. Hugh Lenox Junior Grand Warden, of a *Provincial Grand Lodge*, to be held at Philadelphia for the Province of Pennsylvania ; granting to them and their successors in office duly elected and lawfully installed, with the consent of the members of the said Grand Lodge, full Power and Authority to grant Warrants and Dispensations for holding Lodges, to regulate all matters appertaining to Masonry, to do and perform all and every other Act and Thing which could be usually done and performed by other Provincial Grand Lodges, as by the above in Part recited Grand Warrant, Reference being thereunto had, may more fully and at large appear.

AND WHEREAS the Right Worshipful William Adcock, Esq., Grand Master, the Right Worshipful Mr. Alexander Rutherford Deputy Grand Master, the Right Worshipful Jonathan Bayard Smith, Esq., Senior Grand Warden, the Right Worshipful Mr. Joseph Dean Junior Grand Warden, legal successors of the abovenamed Grand Officers, as by the Grand Lodge Books may appear, together with the Officers and Representatives of a Number of regular Lodges under their Jurisdiction, duly appointed and specially authorised, as also by and with the Advice and Consent of several other Lodges by their Letters expressed, did, at a Grand Quarterly Communication, held in the Grand Lodge Room in the City of Philadelphia, on the Twenty-fifth day of September, A. C., One Thousand Seven Hundred Eighty and Six, after mature and serious Deliberation, unanimously resolve, "That it is improper the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania should remain any longer under the Authority of any foreign Grand Lodge." And the said Grand Lodge did thereupon close *sine die*.

AND WHEREAS all the Grand Officers of the said late Provincial Grand Lodge, together with the Officers and Representatives of a Number of Lodges of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, did on the said Twenty-fifth day of September, One Thousand Seven Hundred Eighty and Six, meet in the Room of the late Provincial Grand Lodge, and according to the Powers and Authorities to them entrusted did form themselves into a *Grand Convention of Masons*, to deliberate on the proper Methods of forming a Grand Lodge totally independent from all foreign Jurisdiction.

AND WHEREAS the said Grand Convention did then and there

*Unanimously Resolve*, That the Lodges under the Jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania aforesaid, lately held as a Provincial Grand Lodge under the Authority of the Grand Lodge of England, should, and they then did, form themselves into a Grand Lodge, to be called, *The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania and Masonic Jurisdiction Thereunto Belonging, To be Held in the said City of Philadelphia*, as by the Records and Proceedings of the said Convention remaining among the Archives of the Grand Lodge aforesaid may more fully appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that we the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania and Masonic Jurisdiction Thereunto Belonging, by virtue of the Powers and Authorities vested in us by the said Grand Convention, do hereby authorize and empower our trusty and well-beloved Brethren GEORGE SYTEZ Master, JOHN PAUL SCHOTT Senior Warden, and PETER GRUBB Junior Warden of a New Lodge, NUMBER SIXTY-ONE, to be held at Wilkesbarre in the County of Luzerne, in the State of Pennsylvania, or within Five Miles of the same. And we do further empower and appoint the said GEORGE SYTEZ, JOHN PAUL SCHOTT and PETER GRUBB, and their successors, to hear and determine all and singular Matters and Things relating to the Craft within the Jurisdiction of the said LODGE NUMBER SIXTY-ONE.

AND LASTLY, we do hereby authorise and empower our said trusty and well-beloved Brethren GEORGE SYTEZ, JOHN PAUL SCHOTT and PETER GRUBB, to instal their Successors, being first duly elected and chosen, to whom they shall deliver this Warrant: and to invest them with all the Powers and Dignities to their offices respectively belonging; and such successors shall in like manner from Time to Time instal their Successors, &c. &c. &c. Such installation to be upon or near *St. John the Evangelist's Day*, during the continuance of this Lodge for ever. *Provided Always*, That the said abovenamed Brethren, and their Successors pay due Respect to this Right Worshipful Grand Lodge and the Ordinances thereof; otherwise this Warrant to be of no Force or Effect.

Given in Open Grand Lodge, under the Hands of our Right Worshipful Grand Officers and the Seal of our Grand Lodge, at Philadelphia, this Eighteenth day of February, A. C. One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-four, and of Masonry Five Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-four.

GAVIN HAMILTON, Junr.,  
*Treasurer.*

P. LE BARBIER DUPLESSIS,  
*Gd. Secretary.*

Recorded in Warrant Book "A," pages 33-35.

P. LE BARBIER DUPLESSIS,  
*Gd. Secretary.*

The following is a literal copy of the first code of By-Laws of the Lodge :

RULES AND REGULATIONS for the government of LODGE NUMBER SIXTY-ONE, at Wilkesbarre, County of Luzerne and State of Pennsylvania. Adopted by the Lodge March 6th, 1794.

ARTICLE I. The Lodge number Sixty-one held at Wilkesbarre shall consist of the present Past Master, the Senr. and Junr. Wardens, also a Secretary, Treasurer, Senr. and Junr. Deacons & Tyler.

ARTICLE II. The Master, S. & J. Wardens, Secry. & Treasur. shall continue in their respective offices until Thursday before St. John the Evangelist's Day every year, when an Election for Officers will be made in the Lodge by Ballot where the choice shall be determined by the greatest number. Should any two so balloted for have an equal number then they may have a second balloting: and if the same even number should again happen then it shall be determined by lot. The like may be done should any mistake happen.

ARTICLE III. The Officers so chosen shall be duly Installed in their respective offices on the said St. John the Evangelist's Day; and after such Installment the Master shall appoint his Deacons and Tyler. But no Brother shall be appointed to any of the before mentioned Offices unless he be a Master.

ARTICLE IV. The Jewels to be worn by this Lodge shall be of Silver pendant to a blue riband, and all the Brothers appear with decent aprons and dress.\*

ARTICLE V. When a sufficient number of Brethren are assembled to form a Lodge and the Worshipful Master and other Officers are duly cloathed and taken the Chair, and given notice, the Brethren will take their seats.

ARTICLE VI. Whenever the Lodge is thus formed the brethren will behave with decorum & decency. Profane Language nor Religious or political disputes shall never enter the Lodge, that the beauty and harmony thereof may not be disturbed.

ARTICLE VII. Every question moved and seconded shall be put by the Chair, and no new matter shall be brought forward until that

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\* At this time, in all well-regulated Lodges, "the actual dress of a Master Mason was a full suit of black, with white neck-cloth, apron, gloves, and stockings; the buckles being of silver, and the jewel suspended from a white ribbon by way of collar."—*Dr. Oliver.*

on hand shall be decided upon. No Brother shall speak more than twice to the same Question, unless with leave of the Chair, or to explain himself. The Chair shall determine all questions of Order.

ARTICLE VIII. No Brother shall be permitted to enter into the Lodge after it is opened, unless he is properly Cloathed, and untill his name and Quality are announced by the Deacon and leave given by the Master or presiding Officer.

ARTICLE IX. If any person is desirous to become a Mason he is to send his request in writing and to hand it to a member of this Lodge, who if he supposes the applicant worthy of the benefits will at the first Lodge Night present the same, and he shall be balloted for unless reasonable objections are made. Such an applicant who may desire to have an extra Lodge called may obtain it by giving three days previous notice, & paying the necessary expences of the evening: But before this such a Brother who presents such application (if it be the desire of the applicant) shall shew him the Constitution and by laws of the Lodge that he may be undeceived by what is required of a Mason.

ARTICLE X. The person applying having thus satisfied himself with the constitution, and desires to become acquainted with the Craft, will lodge in the hands of the Treasurer ten dollars—for which he will have a receipt—which are the Lodge fees for Initiation. If the Lodge should not accept him his money shall be returned, but if accepted it will remain in the hands of the said Treasurer. (And when initiated he shall pay half a Dollar to the Tyler.

ARTICLE XI. The Lodge will meet every first Monday of every Month, and oftener if cases of emergency require it.

ARTICLE XII. There will be Quarterly meetings, viz.: On St. John the Evangelist's Day, then on the 24th day of September, the 27th of December and on the 27th of March,—when all who have been entered as apprentices and passed to a fellow Craft will be advanced to the sublime degree of Master mason. If, however, a very Interesting case should happen, a fellow craft may, by the consent of the Lodge, be raised at a Monthly or special meeting to be called for that purpose.

ARTICLE XIII. Every member present at a quarterly meeting shall pay *twenty-five cents*, and those who neglect to attend, *fifty cents*,—unless proof can be made of sickness or other unavoidable occurrences, to be determined by the Lodge.

ARTICLE XIV. Every Brother who has been Initiated or received the degree of a Fellow Craft will endeavor to brighten himself in the *Mistry* [mystery] to receive the next degree at the Quarterly meeting,

for which he will apply to the Lodge, or a Brother who can instruct him.

ARTICLE XV. There shall be a standing Committee of Charity which shall consist of the Worshipful Master, Senr. & Junr. Wardens, Secty. & Treasr. for the time being, or a majority of whom shall be authorized to do business. The duty of this Committee shall be to meet at least once in every month, or oftener, if it be necessary, & receive such applications as may be presented from distressed Brethren, their Widdows or Orphans, and afford them such relief as the circumstances of the fund will allow, and the situation of the applicant shall call for. The Treasurer shall pay all the Orders of the said Comte. duly signed by the presiding Officer and countersigned by the Secretary, charging the Charity fund therewith. And the sd. Committee shall keep minutes of the proceedings, which shall be read before the Lodge at every communication.

ARTICLE XVI. At the close of every year there shall be a Committee appointed to examine and settle the Treasr's & Secretary's accounts, who shall report at the Quarterly communication in March.

ARTICLE XVII. The Secretary will keep a fair entry of the minutes and transactions of the Lodge, of all the Brethren present belonging thereto, as also the visiting brethren, their names, &c., and what Brethren have been entered, passed, and raised; for which purpose a good book will be prepared which will be deposited in the Lodge. He may appoint a Secretary *pro tem*. He will read the minutes of the last Lodge, and also of the present before closing.

ARTICLE XVIII. The Treasurer will keep an exact account of all the moneys he may receive from time to time; also what moneys he may deliver to the Orders of the Lodge or the Committee of Charity, of which at the Close of the year he will give an account to the Committee appointed for that purpose.

ARTICLE XIX. The members of this Lodge shall meet at the hours hereafter mentioned, viz. :—from March till September at 7 o'clock & from September till March at six o'clock in the evening, except on extra meetings, which time shall be determined by the Master. And the hours of Labour shall not exceed ten o'clock, at which time the Lodge will be closed & the members return to their homes in a quiet manner.

During the succeeding year certain amendments were adopted, among which were the following :

I.—That every member of this Lodge shall pay or cause to be paid to the Steward of said Lodge ten cents every established Lodge night whether he be present or not, which fund shall be appropriated to furnish the Lodge with refreshments.

II.—That every member who is an entered Apprentice & is desirous to be passed to the fellow Craft pay at such passing two Dollars to the Treasurer ; and any member desirous of being raised from fellow Craft to the Sublime degree of Master Mason also pay at such raising two Dollars to the said Treasurer.

III.—That every Visiting Brother who shall sit in this Lodge after the first Visit shall pay at each Visit twenty-five Cents to the Treasurer of said Lodge ; which sum shall go into the Charity fund.

III.—That the Secretary prepare and sign Billets directed to each member acquainting them when the Lodge is to meet, and deliver them to the Tyler at least one day before each Lodge meeting ; whose duty it shall be to have the said Billets delivered to every member within the limits of this Lodge.

## CHAPTER VIII.

SOME CORRECTIONS, EMENDATIONS, AND ADDITIONS TO AND OF  
CERTAIN MATTERS CONTAINED IN CHAPTERS I.-V.  
VARIOUS MASONIC BODIES IN WILKESBARRÉ.  
LIST OF MEMBERS OF LODGE 61.

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Early in 1883, at the request of Bros. Edmund L. Dana, Henry M. Hoyt, George Urquhart, William L. Stewart, and other "veterans" of LODGE 61—all of whom are now dead—the gathering of the material for this History was begun by the author. It was his purpose and determination at that time to prepare and publish a book of about one hundred pages, and the printing was begun in November, 1883; but when about fifty pages had been struck off the author decided to enlarge the extent and scope of his work. No more pages were printed, therefore, until the Spring of 1885, when the printer resumed his task, and, during the next few months, printed the pages up to and including number 328. Then, for a long period, matters rested *in statu quo*, for, owing to circumstances over which the author had no control, he was unable to complete his MS. and continue the printing of the book until the beginning of the present year (1897).

Because of certain occurrences during this long delay, it is now necessary to emend and correct some of the paragraphs in the first five chapters of the book. Hence this extra, or "*omnium gatherum*" chapter, VIII., in which the author also presents some entirely new matters, and some not so new which were either necessarily or inadvertently omitted from the preceding chapters.

Owing to the length of time which elapsed before the

printing of the last half of the work could be begun, the printer was unable to procure for it paper similar to that which had been used for the first half. This fact is here noted in justice to the printer, and to anticipate any unfavorable criticism by purchasers of the book with reference to the different kinds of paper used.

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BEAUMONT. In the foot-note on page 138, *ante*, the descent of Fear (Alden) Beaumont is incorrectly given. Andrew and Lydia (Stanford) Alden's third child was Prince (born October 28th, 1718); and their fourth child was Andrew (born June 20th, 1721), who was married to Rebecca Stanford and had Fear, who became the wife of Isaiah Beaumont. Fear, therefore, was the niece, and not the sister of Prince Alden.

Eugene B. Beaumont was promoted Lieutenant Colonel (3d Cavalry) January 14th, 1892, and on the sixth of the following May was placed on the retired list at his own request, after thirty years' service. He now resides in Wilkesbarré. In 1882 Colonel Beaumont organized and led an expedition in the Uncompahgre country, and later he served at Ft. Wingate and Ft. Bayard, New Mexico. In October, 1888, he was detailed as Acting Inspector General, Department of Texas, and served until February, 1892.

THE BEGINNINGS OF FREE MASONRY IN AMERICA. (See pages 19 and 603, *ante*.) Peterson, in his "History of Rhode Island," published in 1853, makes the following statement, based upon "documents in possession of N. H. Gould, Esq.":

"In the Spring of 1658 Mordecai Campannall and others, in all fifteen families, arrived at Newport from Holland. They brought with them the first three degrees of Free Masonry, and worked them in the house of Campannall, and continued to do so, they and their successors, to the year 1742."



The history of organized Free Masonry in this country does not go back of 1730, although, without doubt, there were Masons and Masonic meetings in the country prior to the beginning of the organic life of the Institution in Philadelphia in the year last mentioned.

September 24th and 25th, 1886, in pursuance of a resolution previously adopted by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, F. and A. M., the centennial anniversary of the independence of the Grand Lodge was celebrated at Masonic Temple, Philadelphia. The following paragraphs are from an address delivered upon that occasion by Bro. the Hon. Michael Arnold (afterwards R. W. Grand Master of Pennsylvania):

“There were Masonic Lodges in Pennsylvania at a very early day. In the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, published December 8th, 1730, by Benjamin Franklin, a Mason, he says, ‘There are several Lodges of Free Masons erected in this Province.’

“There has been discovered lately a book of the accounts of members of St. John’s Lodge—‘Liber B’—which contains entries made as early as June 24th, 1731. Some of the later entries are in the handwriting of Benjamin Franklin. From the designation of the book as ‘Liber B,’ we may infer that there was another, perhaps, of an earlier date, called ‘Liber A.’ Thus we prove the existence of the Fraternity in Pennsylvania as early as 1730. Although they may have existed before that year, whence they derived their authority is unimportant; but thereafter their authority was derived from the Grand Lodge of England, through Bro. Daniel Coxe, Provincial Grand Master. In a letter dated November 17th, 1754, from Bro. Henry Bell of Lancaster, Penn’a, to Dr. Thos. Cadwalader of Philadelphia, Brother Bell stated that he was one of the originators of the first Masonic Lodge in Philadelphia, and that they obtained their charter from Grand Master Coxe.

“The first evidence of the existence of a Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania is found in the *Pennsylvania Gazette* of June 27th, 1732. It is stated in that paper that on ‘Saturday last, being St. John (Baptist’s) Day, a Grand Lodge of the Ancient and Honorable Society of Free and Accepted Masons was held at the Tun Tavern.’ \* \* \* The records of the Grand Lodge having been destroyed by fire, the succession until 1749 cannot be given; but on July 10th, 1749, Benjamin

Franklin was appointed Provincial Grand Master—this time by Thomas Oxnard, Esq., who held an appointment as Provincial Grand Master of all North America from the Grand Master of England, under date of September 23d, 1743. \* \* \* A distinguished Masonic historian of England writes to Grand Master E. Coppeé Mitchell, September 8th, 1886, that he considers 'that the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania was formed in 1730 or '31, independent of any other. \* \* \* All this proves beyond peradventure that the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania is the oldest Grand Lodge in America.' \* \* \*

In March, 1892, there was found in the attic of an old country house in Delaware county, Penn'a, where it had lain undisturbed for almost a century, a leather-covered folio, which upon examination proved to be one of the long-lost record-books of the "Masons' Lodge held at the Tun Tavern in Water street," Philadelphia. This "Book of Proceedings" contains 106 closely written pages, setting forth all the proceedings of the Lodge, and giving the names of members and visiting Brethren, during the period from June 28th, 1749, to July 2d, 1755, when the Lodge changed its meeting-place to the newly erected Free Masons' Hall in Norris (Lodge) alley. "At a Lodge held ye 24th June, 1755, at 6 o'clock in ye morning, the Lodge opened and chose all the old officers for ye ensuing six months, and adjourned to the Lodge Hall in order to join the procession appointed for this day." This occasion was perhaps the greatest gala day of the "Modern" Masons. There were 130 Brethren in line, who marched to Christ Church, where Bro. the Rev. William Smith, D. D., preached the first of his Masonic sermons, which have since become historic.

BRO. JONATHAN E. BULKELEY, M. D., mentioned on page 180, *ante*, died at Wilkesbarré December 20th, 1885.

The Hon. MORGAN G. BULKELEY (see page 178, *ante*) was born in East Haddam, Conn., December 26th, 1837. During the War of the Rebellion he served for a time as a private in the 13th Regt. N. Y. Infantry, in the U. S. service. He

was Mayor of Hartford four terms—1880 to 1888; and Governor of Connecticut from January, 1889, to January, 1893. He has been President of the Ætna Life Insurance Company since July, 1879. He was a charter member of Robert O. Tyler Post, G. A. R., Hartford, and is a member of St. John's Lodge No. 3, F. and A. M., of Connecticut.

CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF LODGE 61. February 19th,\* 1894, the members of the Lodge and visiting Brethren celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of "61." The Lodge was opened at 6 o'clock P. M. in Masonic Hall, Laning Building. There were present, Bro. Michael Arnold, R. W. G. Master; Bro. Michael Nisbet, R. W. G. Secretary, and other officers of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania; one hundred and seventy-two visiting Brethren, representing twenty-four subordinate Lodges; and one hundred and four officers and members of LODGE 61. Bro. William C. Allan, W. Master of the Lodge, occupied the "Oriental Chair" and presided over the meeting, and the following program was carried out in a successful and entertaining manner:

Prayer, by Bro. the Rev. J. W. Bischoff, of Lodge No. 467.

Introductory Remarks, by the Worshipful Master.

Address of Welcome, by Past Master William L. Raeder.

Song—"The Chapel," by Bros. Raeder, Spalding, Puckey and Baur, composing the Masonic Quartette.

Address—"Reminiscences," by Past Master George Urquhart.

Remarks, by the R. W. Grand Master of Pennsylvania.

Historical Sketch of LODGE 61, by Past Master Olin F. Harvey.

Song—"The Artillerist's Oath," by the Masonic Quartette.

The Lodge was then called from labor to refreshment,

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\*The "birth" of the Lodge occurred Tuesday, February 18th, 1794 (see page 28, *ante*), and the first meeting under the Warrant took place on Thursday, the 27th of the same month. As the 18th of February fell on Sunday in 1894, the celebration was held on the following day.

and the Brethren having formed in procession marched to Loomis Hall on North Main street, where an elegant banquet was served. Bro. Charles D. Foster, of Kingston Lodge No. 395, presided as toast-master, and after the feast delivered a short historical address, and then called upon the following Brethren to respond to toasts: Grand Master Arnold, Grand Secretary Nisbet, Edwin Shortz (who was the first W. Master of Lodge No. 467, constituted in 1870), William H. McCartney (of St. John's Lodge No. 1, Boston, Mass.), William S. McLean (W. Master of Lodge No. 442, in 1875), and William L. Raeder (W. Master of Lodge 61 in 1889 and '90). The exercises were interspersed with music by the Masonic Quartette, and by Oppenheim's Orchestra, and the celebration was, in all particulars, a most enjoyable and profitable affair. A full account of it was published by authority of the Lodge, in a pamphlet of fifty-eight pages.

BRO. CHARLES M. CONYNGHAM (see page 224, *ante*) died at Wilkesbarré September 6th, 1894. In the month of March previous he had submitted to a difficult surgical operation, in the hope of finding relief from the wound received at the battle of Spottsylvania in 1864. A second operation was performed in August, 1894, and from exhaustion following this he died. The following is from an editorial printed in *The Wilkesbarré Record* September 7th, 1894:

\* \* "A man has gone out from among us of whom Wilkesbarré feels justly proud. In all the attributes that make a man Major Conyngham stood pre-eminent. \* \* As a business man, a soldier, and a citizen he has left to his family the heritage of an honored name. His life was an open book, while his deeds of kindness performed with true Christian modesty have brightened many a gloomy fireside, and invoked the blessings of the poor.

"The tears that fall upon his bier will be tears of genuine sorrow. To those who knew him best the tidings of his death will carry a sense of personal loss, while the people of the city and the valley, who knew

him by the splendid reputation he has made, will grieve that one of their best and foremost citizens has had to answer the final summons at a time when he should be enjoying the Autumn of a well-spent life.

"To his sorrowing family the hearts of all go out in sympathy. And with it goes the assurance that the memory of the man for whom they mourn shall be one of their proudest inheritances."

Bro. EDMUND L. DANA (see page 229, *ante*) died at his home in Wilkesbarré April 25th, 1889, after a long illness. Judge Dana was a member of the first Board of Trustees of the Osterhout Free Library, Wilkesbarré, and at the time of his death was President of the Board.

At a meeting of the Luzerne Bar held April 29th, presided over by Caleb E. Wright, Esq., the following resolutions were adopted :

*Resolved*, That in the death of Judge Dana the Bar of Luzerne county has lost from its ranks its most accomplished, as well as its most distinguished member, and one whose career, considered as a whole, has been a history of fidelity to duty, of great usefulness to his fellow-men, and of brilliant achievements which it seldom falls to the lot of any one man to illustrate, in the brief space of a single human life.

In scholarship and polite learning he has had no equal at this Bar. His patriotism was intense, as was shown by his service to his country in the two wars through which he voluntarily served. His integrity, and his reputation as a learned, faithful, industrious, and just lawyer, resulted in his election to the Bench of this district, where, for a period of ten years, he performed all the duties of the high position with honor to himself and to the judicial office which he so well filled.

As a man he was known and recognized as a model American gentleman, and his quiet, unobtrusive and modest disposition was associated with the most genial appreciation of the delights of social intercourse with his fellow-men. The death of such a man marks an era in the history of this Bar, and his memory will be long cherished as that of one who has shed imperishable honor on its history.

*Resolved*, That as a slight testimonial of our respect for our deceased brother, we will attend his funeral in a body, and wear the usual badge of mourning, and that these resolutions be published in the papers of the county, and after being properly engrossed, and signed by the officers of this meeting, be forwarded to his family.

September 13th, 1889, a carefully prepared memorial sketch of the life and character of Judge Dana was read by its author, the late Sheldon Reynolds, Esq., before the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society. The following are the closing paragraphs of the paper, which has been published by the Society :

“ ‘With modesty, and yet becoming dignity, with conscientious fidelity, with industry and real learning, with a high sense of his responsibility, he administered the duties of his office wisely, uprightly, and justly. He left a record without a stain, a record of distinguished, able, and faithful service that will insure the lasting preservation of his memory in the respect and gratitude of the people whom he served.’

“As a man, whom we were accustomed to meet in the daily walks of life, he was a genial and agreeable companion and friend ; his cultivated tastes and great fund of knowledge, his rare conversational gifts and kindly consideration for the opinion of others, were some of the qualities of mind and heart that cemented many lasting friendships. Among the men in this community who have in the past gained eminence in political life, in the several learned professions, in industrial and business enterprises, few if any can be said to have attained a larger measure of success or rendered more valuable and lasting services to his fellow-man.”

Bro. JAMES P. DENNIS (see page 269, *ante*) died at Wyoming, Penn'a, November 7th, 1887. He was born at Wilkesbarré March 26th, 1812, and was the eldest child of Capt. Jacob John Dennis (born at Philadelphia August 24th, 1783), and his wife Abi Kirk Fell (born at Wilkesbarré February 12th, 1792), who were married at Wilkesbarré by the Rev. Ard Hoyt January 17th, 1811. Jacob J. Dennis was by trade a cabinet maker. In 1819 he was Tax Collector, and in later years Assessor, of Wilkesbarré. In 1824 and later he was captain of a company in the 2d Battalion, 115th Reg't, Penn'a Militia ; and for some years prior to his death was a colonel in the militia. In July, 1828, he opened a house of public entertainment “at the sign of the Heart,” in a large frame building which he had just

erected at the north-west corner of Market and Franklin streets, Wilkesbarré. This hotel was later known as the "Eagle," and was burned down in the big fire of 1867. Colonel Dennis died at Wilkesbarré December 17th, 1847, his death being preceded by that of his wife, March 7th, 1847.

James P. Dennis was, for a number of years in his early life, captain of a steamboat plying between Pittsburg and New Orleans, and thus obtained the title of Captain by which he was ever afterwards known. Later, for a number of years, he was Superintendent of the Easton and Wilkesbarré Turnpike; and when the city of Wilkesbarré was incorporated he was appointed one of the Assessors of the city—the duties of which office he performed for some years. He was one of the organizers of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society. He was initiated into LODGE 61 March 27th, 1854, and was W. Master in 1860. He was one of the charter members of Shekinah R. A. Chapter, and was its High Priest in 1860. For a year or two prior to his death he was the oldest living Past Master of the Lodge, as well as the oldest native of Wilkesbarré. He was never married.

FELL. When the sketch of Judge JESSE FELL (page 258, *ante*) was prepared, the author had a good deal of difficulty in obtaining genealogical data relative to the Fell family, and for that reason was able to write but very little concerning the descendants of Judge FELL. Since then "The Genealogy of the Fell Family in America," compiled by Sarah M. Fell of Wilmington, Del., has been published (in 1891), and from it the following record has been taken.

Jesse and Hannah (Welding) Fell had eight children, namely:

i.—Frances, born June 7th, 1776.

ii.—George, born August 28th, 1779; married Sarah Cowdrick.

iii.—Sarah, born July 25th, 1781; married Joseph Slocum.

iv.—Deborah, born October 19th, 1783; married Edwin Tracey, and had two daughters.

v.—Thomas, born June 16th, 1786; died at Wilkesbarré December 8th, 1791.

vi.—Samuel W., born March 26th, 1788; married Lydia Dusenbury.

vii.—Abi Kirk, born February 12th, 1792; married Col. Jacob J. Dennis.

viii.—Nancy Ann, born April 1st, 1794; married Dr. Isaac Pickering.

i.—Frances Fell was married in 1799 to John Milroy, a civil engineer from Northampton county, Penn'a. In 1799 he was Second Lieutenant in the company of infantry commanded by Captain Bowman (see page 155, *ante*). He was initiated into LODGE 61 June 24th, 1799. He died in 1800, being survived by his wife and one son—John, born March 20th, 1800. The widow was married the next year to — Johnson, who died soon after, and was survived by a daughter, Nancy Ann, born in 1802, and by his wife, Frances, who in 1812 was married to Lyman Sholes. Mr. and Mrs. Sholes resided in Danville, Penn'a, and had five children. Mrs. Sholes died November 29th, 1841.

ii.—George Fell and Sarah Cowdrick were married in New Jersey, and resided in Wilkesbarré. The former died in 1804, and was survived by his wife and two children—(1.) Samuel, born November 17th, 1801, and (2.) Jesse A., born October 25th, 1803. (1.) Samuel was married at Wilkesbarré December 25th, 1823, to Mary D. Kyte, and they had six children: Hannah W. (married J. B. Dow), Sally Ann (married B. G. Carpenter), Charles R., Theodore H., Mary D. (married Henry H. Derr), and Samuel C.

iii.—Sarah Fell and Joseph Slocum (born April 9th, 1776; died September 27th, 1855,) were married in Wilkesbarré



in 1800. They had the following children: Hannah (who became the first wife of Ziba Bennett), Ruth Tripp (who married Wm. S. Ross), Deborah (who married, first, A. O. Chahoon, and, second, S. D. Lewis), Abi Welding (who married Lord Butler, 2d), George, Jonathan, Joseph, Mary (died in youth), and Harriet Elizabeth (who married, first, Chas. B. Drake, and, second, Henry Lewis). Mrs. Sarah (Fell) Slocum died at Wilkesbarré February 23d, 1828.

The silhouette which faces this page was reproduced from an original, presented to the writer in 1886 by Capt. James P. Dennis, who said that, so far as he knew, it was the only likeness or representation in existence of his grandfather, JESSE FELL—who gave him the silhouette in 1829 or '30.

FUNERAL OF CAPTAIN DAVIS AND LIEUTENANT JONES. The writer of the letter reprinted on page 24, *ante*, from the *Providence Gazette*, made a mistake when he wrote that this funeral occurred on Thursday, July 28th, 1779. Thursday, July 29th, was the date.

In 1887 there was published, by authority of the State of New York, a volume entitled "Journals of the Military Expedition of Maj. Gen. John Sullivan Against the Six Nations of Indians." From that volume, and from some other sources, the writer of this has recently gleaned the following interesting facts (additional to those printed on pages 23 and 24, *ante*) relative to the slaying of Captain Davis and Lieutenant Jones, and their burial.

These two officers, Corporal Butler, and four private soldiers had left the main body of Major Powell's detachment on the 23d of April, in order to shoot at some deer reported to have been seen; and it was then that the men were "scalped, tomahawked and speared by the savages, fifteen or twenty in number." The dead soldiers were hastily buried by their surviving comrades where they had fallen, and over the



*Jesse Fell*

(Copied from an original silhouette in the possession of the author of this book.)



grave of Captain Davis there was set up a board bearing this inscription: "The place where Capt. Davis was murdered by the Savages April 23d 1779." At the grave of Lieutenant Jones there was also placed a board, which was smeared with his blood and had inscribed upon it, "The blood of Lt. Jones."

After the re-interment, with Masonic ceremonies, of the bodies of Davis and Jones in the Wilkesbarré burial-ground, there was erected over the double-grave a red stone slab, which had been prepared by Forest and Story, two soldiers in Sullivan's army. This slab had chiseled upon it certain Masonic symbols, and the following inscription: "In memory of Capt. J. Davis of the 11th Penna. Regt. also Lieut. William Jones who were massacred by the savages on their march to the relief of the distressed inhabitants of Wyoming April 23, 1779. Erected by the Brotherhood July 25, the same year." (July 25th had probably been selected as the day for the performance of the interesting and solemn services, but for some reason there was a postponement to the 28th.)

A good many years later, at the instance of Bro. Geo. M. Hollenback, of Wilkesbarré, the old stone was replaced by the marble slab which now stands over the remains of the two officers in Hollenback Cemetery, the inscription upon which is as printed on page 24, *ante*, with the exception of the word "murdered" in the second line, which should be "massacred."

In the Summer of 1896 Mrs. Martha Bennett Phelps of Wilkesbarré, daughter of the late Hon. Ziba and Hannah (Slocum) Bennett (see page 630, *ante*), erected, near her Summer residence on the Wilkesbarré Mountain, a substantial monument to mark the spot where Captain Davis and his companions fell. The monument bears upon one face this inscription: "Near this spot April 23, 1779, Captain Davis, Lieutenant Jones, Corporal Butler and two privates belong-

ing to the advance guard of the expedition under Maj. Genl. John Sullivan were scalped, tomahawked and speared by the Indians. Their bodies were buried here. Those of the two officers were re-interred in Wilkesbarré July 29, 1779." Upon another face of the monument are these words: "This stone is given to the care of the Sons of the Revolution and Daughters of the American Revolution of Wilkesbarré, Penn'a." September 12th, 1896, the monument was dedicated by interesting ceremonies, in the presence of a large assemblage of invited guests.

PETER GRUBB, who was one of the charter members and the first Junior Warden of LODGE 61, was born in 1754, but where I have not been able to learn. I think he was of German descent. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary army and, as near as can be ascertained, settled in Wilkesbarré in 1789. In the Winter of 1789-'90 he was keeping a store there, and was a private in the 3d Company (Wm. Ross, Captain,) of the 1st Battalion of Luzerne county militia, commanded by Lt. Col. Matthias Hollenback. In the Summer of 1790 he removed to Kingston township, where he owned land adjoining the Plymouth township line (about where the Borough of Edwardsville is now located); and in the Fall of that year he was elected one of the Justices of the Peace for the 3d District of Luzerne county (Plymouth, Kingston, and Exeter townships). This office he held for several years.

In 1793 he purchased of Arnold Colt and others land in Plymouth township, separated from his lands in Kingston only by the road leading from Kingston to what is now Larksville. About this time he erected, near where he lived, a grist-mill and a saw-mill on Toby's creek. A branch of this creek, in Plymouth, was for a long time known as "Grubb's mill brook." In 1793 he was a Commissioner of Luzerne county. About 1794 he was married to Sarah Gallup of Kingston (born in New London county, Conn.,

March 4th, 1772). She and her twin sister Hannah (who became the wife, first, of Israel Skeer, and, second, of Aseph Jones) were the youngest children of Capt. William Gallup (born 1723; died 1803) and his wife Judith. Captain Gallup came from Connecticut to Wyoming in July, 1772, in which year he purchased a "settling right" in Kingston from Isaac Tripp; but he did not bring his family on from Connecticut until 1773. Sarah and Hannah Gallup were in Forty Fort when it was surrendered after the battle of July 3d, 1778. Hallet Gallup (born 1755; died 1804) was the eldest child of William and Judith Gallup, and therefore the brother-in-law of Peter Grubb, and was initiated into LODGE 61 November 21st, 1798.

Peter Grubb died January 23d, 1807, and was buried in the Gallup burial-ground in the village of Kingston. He was survived by several children, and by his wife Sarah, who, May 9th, 1809, became the (second) wife of Agur Hoyt, younger brother of "Deacon" Daniel Hoyt (see page 334, *ante*). Agur, who was a native of Danbury, Conn., lived in Kingston, Penn'a, from 1807 to 1812. He died in Norwalk, Ohio, November 30th, 1836, and was survived by his wife, who lived until past eighty years of age.

LEE. The residence referred to on page 379, *ante*, as having been built by Colonel Lee, was for a number of years the property of J. D. L. Harvey, from whom it was purchased by Washington Lee, Jr. The latter having remodeled and enlarged the house, occupied it with his family for some time, and then it passed into the possession of Colonel Lee.

LODGE-ROOM. The Lodge removed from the First National Bank Building, on the south side of the Public Square, to the rooms on the third floor of the Cady Block, 49 South Main street, early in April, 1889; the first meeting being

held there on the 15th of that month. Upon the erection of the Laning Building on the west side of the Public Square, arrangements were made for accommodations there, and January 5th, 1891, the first meeting of the Lodge was held in the new rooms. All the regular Masonic bodies now working in Wilkesbarré occupy these rooms.

LL. D. The abbreviation standing for the literary degree of Doctor of Laws, which is affixed to the names of Brothers Conyngham, Gibson, and Mallery, on their respective portraits herein, was printed L. L. D. by the printer connected with the establishment where the portraits were made; and this was done after every possible effort had been made by the writer to avoid an error of that sort.

MINER. According to the published "Records of the State of Connecticut" (I. : 459), it was voted November 27th, 1777, by the Governor and Council of Safety, "That Ensign Seth Miner and the fifteen men ordered by Brig. General Tyler to keep guard at Lyme [New London county] be dismissed from said service, and ordered that the selectmen of Lyme raise a guard when necessary."

After the War of the Revolution Seth Miner commanded a company of militia, and thus gained the title of captain, by which he was called as long as he lived.

On page 475, *ante*, the writer has stated that the name of the wife of William P. Miner was Elizabeth Dewart. This statement was based upon an inscription on the Miner monument in Hollenback Cemetery, and upon certain memoranda in the writer's possession. It now appears that the lady's surname was Liggett.

THE OLDEST LIVING MEMBERS AND PAST MASTERS OF LODGE 61. Of the present active members of the Lodge the oldest, in order of admission to the Fraternity, is Bro.

SIMON LONG of Wilkesbarré. He was born at Pretzfeldt, in Bavaria, Germany, August 8th, 1827. In 1846 he immigrated to this country, arriving at New York on July 3d of that year. A few days later he proceeded to Wilkesbarré, where his brothers Martin and Marx had located in 1839. (Martin Long was initiated into LODGE 61 May 6th, 1844. He died a good many years ago in Wilkesbarré. Marx Long is still living.) Simon Long was employed as a clerk in a store in Wilkesbarré for about a year prior to November 1st, 1847, and then, upon that date, he began business for himself. For over fifty years he has been identified with the mercantile interests of Wilkesbarré, although about three years ago he retired from active business and the management of his large clothing store. He is well known in this community as a man of wealth, good business methods, and upright character.

He was initiated into LODGE 61 September 22d, 1851. The same year (on March 17th) he was married to Miss Jette Coons, of Wilkesbarré. They became the parents of ten children, nine of whom are now living. The sixth child is Dr. Charles Long of Wilkesbarré, who was initiated into LODGE 61 April 18th, 1893.

BRO. ALEXANDER FARNHAM of Wilkesbarré is the next oldest active member of the Lodge, having been initiated February 27th, 1855. He was born at Carbondale, Luzerne (now Lackawanna) county, Penn'a, January 12th, 1834, the son of John P. and Mary F. (Steere) Farnham. He was educated at the Madison Academy, Waverly, Penn'a, and the Wyoming Seminary, Kingston. He was admitted to the Bar of Luzerne county January 13th, 1855. From 1874 to 1877 he was District Attorney of Luzerne county, and to-day he is, as he has been for some years, one of the leaders of the Bar. In 1865 he was married to Miss Augusta Dorrance, a daughter of the late Rev. John Dorrance, D. D., who was for twenty-eight years pastor of the First Presby-



terian Church of Wilkesbarré. Mr. and Mrs. Farnham have two sons and one daughter.

The oldest living Past Master of the Lodge is Bro. DAVID MORDECAI of Baltimore, Md. He was born at Charleston, S. C., November 28th, 1818. In May, 1847, he removed from Charleston to Wilkesbarré, where his brother and Oliver B. Hillard (both formerly of Charleston) were engaged in business. In that year the large brick block at the north-east corner of Main and Union streets, and the mill on Union street, were built by Hillard & Mordecai. David Mordecai superintended the erection of these buildings, and the business of the firm until 1849, when, his brother having sold out his interest in the business to Mr. Hillard and returned to South Carolina, he (David) went into the coal mining business. In this he continued—being one of the principal individual operators in the Wyoming Valley—until he left Wilkesbarré in 1865 to reside in Baltimore. In that city he has made his home ever since. For the past five years he has been totally blind; but, although he is nearly seventy-nine years of age, his general health is good, his mind is clear and active, and his disposition happy.

He was initiated into LODGE 61 April 9th, 1855, and was Worshipful Master in 1863. He was one of the original members of Shekinah R. A. Chapter—receiving his degrees on the 13th and 14th of February, 1856.

Brother Mordecai's wife died in Wilkesbarré in 1864, leaving three sons and one daughter.

The next oldest Past Master of "61" is Bro. THERON BURNET of Wilkesbarré. He was born at Fishkill, Dutchess county, N. Y., April 12th, 1817. Having learned the trade of a tinsmith in Brooklyn, N. Y., he came to Wilkesbarré in March, 1844, to work at his trade. April 1st, 1846, he established a shop of his own, and thenceforward, for twenty-seven years, carried on in Wilkesbarré the tinware and stove business—retiring from active business in 1873. Brother

Burnet was initiated into LODGE 61 April 10th, 1854, and after serving as Junior Warden in 1863, and Senior Warden in 1864, was Worshipful Master in 1865. He was one of the original members of Shekinah R. A. Chapter—receiving his degrees on the 13th and 14th of February, 1856—and was High Priest of the Chapter in 1863 and '4.

Brother Burnet's wife died in 1885. He has one daughter, who is the wife of J. E. Patterson of Wilkesbarré.

PAST MASTER'S JEWEL. (See frontispiece.) At a largely attended meeting of the Lodge December 18th, 1894, the officers of the Lodge were duly installed into their respective stations for the ensuing Masonic year, by District Deputy Grand Master William D. White. Then Bro. Charles D. Foster, in behalf of the Lodge, presented to each of the following named Past Masters (by service) of the Lodge an elegant Past Master's jewel :

George Urquhart.	Stewart L. Barnes.
John Laning.	Alex. E. Winlack.
Isaac Livingston.	Frank N. Finney.
Olin F. Harvey.	Sam. F. Wadhams.
John B. Quick.	Lewis B. Landmesser.
John W. Gilchrist.	Steuben J. Polen.

The Brethren then sat down to a banquet, which was followed by music, responses to toasts, etc.

Since that date the Lodge has presented a similar jewel to each of the other actual Past Masters of the Lodge in active membership. The jewel is of sterling silver, beautifully chased and engraved, while the various Masonic emblems, "working-tools," etc., with which it is ornamented and enriched on the obverse, are of gold inlaid with black, blue and white enamels. There is an appropriate inscription upon the reverse. The jewel is suspended from a bar attached to a blue ribbon, at the other end of which is a second bar with a pin at the back. Between these two bars

is an ornamental slide or clasp, bearing the initials, in monogram, of the particular Past Master to whom the decoration belongs. The bars and the slide are of gold.

RECEPTION TO BINGHAMTON (N. Y.) FREE MASONS. One of the largest assemblages of Masons seen in Wilkesbarré in recent years took place at Masonic Hall March 23d, 1892. The occasion was a reception tendered by Lodges 61 and 442 to Otseningo Lodge No. 435, F. & A. M., of Binghamton, N. Y. Forty-four members of that Lodge, and over two hundred Brethren from forty-one other Lodges were present, in addition to nearly two hundred members of the two Wilkesbarré Lodges. After the Master Mason's degree had been conferred upon two candidates at the Lodge-room, the Brethren proceeded in procession to Loomis Hall, where they partook of a banquet. Bro. Wm. S. McLean, P. M. of Lodge 442, presided, and after the gastronomic exercises vocal and instrumental music was enjoyed, and toasts were responded to by the following Brethren: H. B. Payne, J. E. Bone and W. L. Raeder of Lodge 61; H. F. Turner of Lodge 177, and G. M. Colville of Lodge 435, Binghamton; John M. Garman of Lodge 248, Tunkhannock; John S. Harding of Lodge 442; Christian F. Knapp of Lodge 265, Bloomsburg. "The whole affair from beginning to end was highly creditable to all concerned in any way with the management, and will be long and pleasantly remembered by every participant."

ST. DOMINGO. Shortly after the article reprinted on pages 181-92, *ante*, appeared in the *Magazine of American History*, Bro. Sidney Hayden, 33<sup>o</sup>, wrote the author: "Your magazine article is valuable, as it gives the fact of Boyer being a Mason, which I did not know before; and the Connecticut incidents relating to him as such, are new to me."

In its issue of February 28th, 1885, *The Keystone* (Phila-

delphia), then edited by Bro. Clifford P. MacCalla, afterwards R. W. Gd. Master of Pennsylvania, in noticing the magazine article said, referring to the "Boyer" charter: "Neither the source from which this charter emanated, nor the body to which it was sent, possesses any interest to us [Pennsylvania Masons]." The author prepared an answer to this statement and sent it to Brother MacCalla, who thanked him for it and printed it in the *Keystone* of March 21st, 1885. The following paragraphs are from it, and are *apropos*:

\* \* "The Grand Orient, or Grand Lodge, of France in 1774, and thereafter, was recognized by the *regular* Grand Bodies in Europe and America of that period. Many prominent members of the Fraternity who visited this country from 1776 to 1800 had been made Free Masons in Lodges chartered by the Grand Orient of France, of which the Duke de Luxembourg was Grand Master. These same *French Masons* were fraternally received, and visited regular Lodges in Pennsylvania and other jurisdictions. The probabilities are that the warrant I hold was granted to a Lodge of *free* colored men—mulattoes.

In February, 1786, the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania granted a warrant for a Lodge at Cape François, St. Domingo. September 6th, 1790, another warrant was granted by our Grand Lodge for a Lodge at Cape François, and numbered 49—but this Lodge was never constituted. December 15th, 1800, a third warrant was granted by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania for a Lodge at Cape François, the registry number of which was 87, and the name '*Les Frères Rëunis*'—which being translated means 'The Reunited Brothers.' This Lodge conferred degrees *above* the first three, and worked for several years.\* Do not the *name* and the *date* of this Lodge and warrant become significant when considered in connection with the name of the Lodge—'*Frères Choisis*'—set forth in the 'Boyer' charter?"

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\* The following paragraph is from a copy of an original parchment which, many years ago, was in the possession of Calvin Fay, Esq., of Atlanta, Ga. The document was dated and sealed July 10th, 1803.

"HOLINESS TO THE LORD! We the three chiefs whose names are hereunto subscribed do certify, that in a Chapter of the H.: R.: A.: convened and held under the sanction and authority of the warrant of the Worshipful Lodge No. 87 of Cape François of ANCIENT YORK MASONS, called *Les Frères Rëunis*, our beloved Brother François Car-

STATISTICS. The following information has been furnished the author by Bro. the Hon. Josiah H. Drummond, 33°, of Portland, Me., one of the leading and best-known Masonic authorities in this country. (In connection herewith see statistics on page 101, *ante*.)

“No. of Grand Lodges in the United States (March, 1897), 50  
 No. of Subordinate Lodges, . . . . . 11,400  
 No. of affiliated Masons, . . . . . 750,000  
 No. of non-affiliated Masons, about . . . . . 150,000  
 New York is the largest Grand Lodge, having under its jurisdiction 90,000 members of Subordinate Lodges.

Illinois comes next, with 52,000 Free Masons.

Pennsylvania is next, with 428 Lodges having a membership of 49,589.

Arizona is the smallest, having only 600 members.

In the Dominion of Canada there are 7 Grand Lodges, with about 600 Subordinate Lodges having a membership of 36,000.”

The present active membership of LODGE 61 is 202. In 1895 fourteen new members were admitted into the Lodge, and in 1896 twenty-nine—with one exception (thirty-eight in 1855) the largest number ever admitted in one year.

CAPT. GEORGE SYTEZ. I regret that I am able to give but little information relative to this Brother, who was the first Worshipful Master of LODGE 61. I sought in many places for the biographical data that I wanted, but the results were meagre and very unsatisfactory.

Nicholas Fish, Esq., Secretary of the New York State

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rere, merchant taylor, born at Brignamont (France) 33 years of age, having delivered to us the proper certificates and proved himself by due examination to be well qualified in all the three degrees of Apprentice, Fellow Craft, and Master Mason, and to have passed the Chair, was admitted by us to the Sup.: degree of Exc.: ROYAL ARCH MASON.” \* \* \*

Society of the Cincinnati, informs me that "George Sytez, Captain 1st N. Y. Reg't," was one of the original members of that society, the records of which show that he was "appointed Second Lieutenant in the 2d New York Reg't, Continental Infantry—Colonel Van Schaick's—in 1775, and went with it through the Canada campaign. He does not appear to have been included in the consolidation of the Line at Quebec, made April 15th, 1776, by Brig. Gen. David Wooster, who was then in command after the death of General Montgomery.\* Having been mentioned in a report of General Schuyler's as 'a very good Adjutant,' Sytez was, on November 26th, 1776, appointed Adjutant of the 3d New York Regiment, commanded by Col. Peter Gansevoort. In this position he served until May 28th, 1778, when he was promoted Captain-Lieutenant."

From December 1st, 1778, to March 15th, 1779, he was with his regiment in winter quarters at Albany, N. Y. The regiment took part in the Sullivan expedition of 1779, but did not come to Wyoming. January 7th, 1780, Sytez was promoted Captain of the 2d Company, vice De Witt, resigned, and January 1st, 1781, he was transferred from the 3d to the 1st N. Y. Reg't. He served until June, 1783, when he was mustered out. In the official list of "officers of the Continental Army who acquired the right to half-pay, commutation, and bounty land under Acts of Congress passed between 1776 and 1790," "George Sytez, 1st N. Y.," appears as Major.

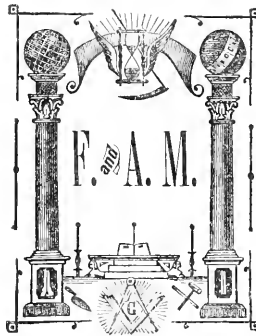
I have not been able to learn when Captain Sytez located in the Wyoming Valley, where he resided while here, or what business or occupation he followed. It is certain that he was here in May, 1792, and that, probably, he resided in Kingston. When or where he was made a Free Mason it seems impossible to ascertain. It is evident, from the word-

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\* See pages 363-5, *ante*.

ing of Article I. of the By-Laws of LODGE 61 adopted March 6th, 1794, that Captain Sytez, then serving as Master of the Lodge, was a Past Master Mason. He withdrew from the Lodge June 6th, 1796, and doubtless left this locality soon thereafter. According to the records of the Society of the Cincinnati he "died on the Susquehanna in 1819."

WRIGHT. Through a slip of his pen, or something else, the writer has used the Christian name "Thomas" for "William" on page 428, *ante*, in the fourth line from the bottom; and again, in the fourth line of the foot-note on page 429.



THE VARIOUS MASONIC BODIES at present working in Wilkesbarré are as follows. (The Lodges are located in the XIIth Masonic District of Pennsylvania, which comprises Knapp Lodge No. 462, at Berwick, Columbia county, and the Lodges of Luzerne county—except Hazle Lodge No. 327, at Hazleton. Bro. William D. White, of Landmark Lodge No. 442, is the District Deputy Grand Master.)

### LODGE NO. 61.

Constituted February 27th, 1794.

Present Active Membership, 202.

#### ORIGINAL MEMBERS :

George Sytez, W. M.

John Paul Schott, S. W.

Peter Grubb, J. W.

Arnold Colt, Sec'y.

Archibald White, Tyler.

Samuel Bowman.



## PAST MASTERS :

George Sytez, . . . . . 1794.	Sharp D. Lewis, . . . . . 1858.
John P. Schott, . . . . . 1795, '6.	G. Byron Nicholson, . . . . . 1859.
Samuel Bowman, . . . . . 1797.	James P. Dennis, . . . . . 1860.
Jesse Fell, . . . . . 1798, '9.	George Urquhart, . . . . . 1861.
John P. Schott, . . . . . 1800, '1, '2.	Henry M. Hoyt, . . . . . 1862.
Jesse Fell, . . . . . 1803.	David Mordecai, . . . . . 1863.
Eleazer Blackman, . . . . . 1804.	Lewis C. Paine, . . . . . 1864.
Isaac Bowman, . . . . . 1805.	Theron Burnet, . . . . . 1865.
Charles Miner, . . . . . 1806, '7.	Thaddeus S. Hillard, . . . . . 1866.
Jesse Fell, . . . . . 1808.	Edward H. Chase, . . . . . 1867.
Eleazer Blackman, . . . . . 1809.	Edmund L. Dana, . . . . . 1868.
Samuel Bowman, . . . . . 1810, '11.	Isaiah M. Leach, . . . . . 1869.
Allen Jack, . . . . . 1812.	John Laning, . . . . . 1870.
Jesse Fell, . . . . . 1813.	Isaac Livingston, . . . . . 1871.
Isaac Bowman, . . . . . 1814.	William Loughridge, . . . . . 1872.
John B. Gibson, . . . . . 1815, '16.	Hendrick B. Wright, . . . . . 1873.
Isaac Bowman, . . . . . 1817.	William L. Stewart, . . . . . 1874.
George Denison, . . . . . 1818, '19.	Olin F. Harvey, . . . . . 1875.
Andrew Beaumont, . . . . . 1820, '1.	John B. Quick, . . . . . 1876.
Garrick Mallery, . . . . . 1822- '4.	John W. Gilchrist, . . . . . 1877.
Harris Jenkins, . . . . . 1825.	Stewart L. Barnes, . . . . . 1878.
Andrew Beaumont, . . . . . 1826.	Oscar J. Harvey, . . . . . 1879.
Isaac Bowman, . . . . . 1827.	Alexander E. Winlack, 1880.
John N. Conyngham, . . . . . 1828- '31.	William L. Stewart, . . . . . 1881.
Henry Pettebone, . . . . . 1832.	Frank N. Finney, . . . . . 1882.
Andrew Beaumont, . . . . . 1844.	Samuel F. Wadhams, . . . . . 1883.
Henry Pettebone, . . . . . 1845.	Lewis B. Landmesser, 1884.
William S. Reddin, . . . . . 1846.	Steuben J. Polen, . . . . . 1885.
Ezra Hoyt, . . . . . 1847, '8.	Francis J. Montgomery, 1886.
Jesse Lines, . . . . . 1849.	Robert D. Evans, . . . . . 1887, '8.
John R. Dean, . . . . . 1850.	William L. Raeder, . . . . . 1889, '90.
Warren J. Woodward, 1851.	John T. Howell, . . . . . 1891.
Asher M. Stout, . . . . . 1852, '3.	Augustus L. Le Grand, 1892.
Andrew Yohe, . . . . . 1854.	Wadsworth Austin, . . . . . 1893.
Francis L. Bowman, . . . . . 1855.	William C. Allan, . . . . . 1894.
Thomas Cassidy, . . . . . 1856.	Frank L. Brown, . . . . . 1895.
Elisha B. Harvey, . . . . . 1857.	Frank Deitrick, . . . . . 1896.

## PRESENT OFFICERS :

George F. Henry, W. M.	
Charles W. Erath, S. W.	Rev. Will H. Hiller, Chaplain.

George T. Kirkendall, J. W.	James W. Vandling, Pursuivant.
Frank Puckey, Treas.	George Deitrick, Tyler.
Steuben J. Polen, Sec'y.	J. H. Montanye, } Stewards.
B. Henri Brodhun, Sr. Deacon.	Wm. C. Allan, }
John Hance, Jr. Deacon.	Isaac Livingston, } Trustees.
John W. Cook, Sr. M. of C.	John Laning, }
Solomon Henlein, Jr., Jr. M. of C.	Wm. L. Raeder, }

## LANDMARK LODGE NO. 442.

Constituted August 12th, 1869.  
Present Active Membership, 235.

### ORIGINAL MEMBERS :

J. Pryor Williamson.	Henry C. Smith.
James M. Rutter.	Charles D. Lafferty.
Charles C. Plotz.	John H. Peacock.

### PAST MASTERS :

J. Pryor Williamson, . . . 1869-'71.	Arthur D. Moore, . . . 1884.
Charles D. Lafferty, . . . 1872.	William H. Shepherd, . 1885.
Henry C. Smith, . . . . 1873.	Gaius L. Halsey, . . . 1886.
Missouri B. Houpt, . . . 1874.	Charles B. Metzger, . . 1887,'8.
William S. McLean, . . . 1875.	William C. Shepherd, . 1889.
J. Marshall Ketcham, . . 1876.	Belleville M. Crary, . . 1890.
George W. Guthrie, . . . 1877.	Loyal C. Hill, . . . . 1891.
Charles A. Durant, . . . 1878.	William D. White, . . . 1892.
Charles A. Jones, . . . . 1879.	John C. Neuman, . . . 1893.
Paschal L. Hoover, . . . 1880.	Henry L. Moore, . . . 1894.
James Brady, . . . . . 1881.	William A. Reichard, . 1895.
Lewis H. Taylor, . . . . 1882.	James M. Wilcox, . . . 1896.
Egbert O. Weeks, . . . . 1883.	

### PRESENT OFFICERS :

William H. Reichard, W. M.

Cyrus B. Sutton, S. W.	Rev. B. F. G. McGee, Chaplain.
Chas. F. Sutherland, J. W.	George W. Hall, Pursuivant.
Paschal L. Hoover, Treas.	George Deitrick, Tyler.
Charles A. Durant, Sec'y.	Chas. B. Metzger, } Trustees.
Harry C. Shepherd, Sr. Deacon.	Edwd. F. Bogert, }
Geo. L. E. Evans, Jr. Deacon.	Belleville M. Crary, }
Edwd. C. Brelsford, Sr. M. of C.	Henry L. Moore, } Stewards.
Robert P. Park, Jr. M. of C.	Harry H. Howe, }



SHEKINAH CHAPTER NO. 182,  
ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

Companions Elisha B. Harvey and Henry Pettebone, members of Perseverence R. A. Chapter No. 21, Harrisburg, Penn'a.; Dr. Andrew Yohe of Jerusalem R. A. Chapter No. 3, Philadelphia, and Henry M. Fuller, Nathaniel Pierson, Washington Lee, Jr., James P. Dennis, Charles Sturdevant, and Lewis C. Paine of Catawissa R. A. Chapter No. 178, Catawissa, Penn'a, Royal Arch Masons (and all, as Master Masons, members of LODGE 61), assembled at the office of Henry M. Fuller, Esq., Wilkesbarré, Saturday, November 17, 1855. A petition was then and there drawn up and signed, addressed to the Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter of Pennsylvania, praying that a charter might be granted to the petitioners to open and conduct "a Holy Royal Arch Chapter to be held in the borough of Wilkesbarre;" and that there should be appointed as charter officers of the same, Companion Elisha B. Harvey, M. E. High Priest; Companion Andrew Yohe, King; Companion Henry Pettebone, Scribe.

November 19th, 1855, a charter was granted by the Grand Chapter for a Chapter "to be called SHEKINAH R. A. CHAPTER No. 182." Companion Yohe resigned from Jerusalem Chapter November 26th, 1855; Companions Harvey and Pettebone resigned from Perseverence Chapter December 3d, 1855, and January 16th, 1856, those who were members of Catawissa Chapter resigned therefrom and received their certificates. February 13th, 1856, SHEKINAH CHAPTER was instituted. M. E. Grand High Priest Herman Baugh acted as M. E. H. P.; Companion James Kelly of Columbia

Chapter No. 91 acted as King; M. E. Grand Scribe Daniel Thompson acted as Scribe. The Chapter was opened at 9 o'clock P. M., and the officers were duly installed into their respective stations. M. E. High Priest Harvey then made the following appointments: H. R. A. Captain, N. Pierson; Captain of the Host, James P. Dennis; Principal Sojourner, Washington Lee, Jr.; Master of the 3d Veil, Henry M. Fuller; Master of the 2d Veil, L. C. Paine; Master of the 1st Veil, Charles Sturdevant. The R. A. Chapter was then closed, and a Mark Master's Lodge was opened and ten Past Masters were passed to the honorary degree of Mark Master.

Present Active Membership, 168.

PAST HIGH PRIESTS :

E. B. Harvev, . . . . . 1856.	Lathan W. Jones, . . . . . 1878.
Henry Pettebone, . . . . . 1857.	Walter S. Biddle, . . . . . 1879.
W. Lee, Jr., . . . . . 1858.	Olin F. Harvey, . . . . . 1880.
G. Byron Nicholson, . . . . . 1859.	E. A. Spalding, . . . . . 1881.
James P. Dennis, . . . . . 1860.	James Brady, . . . . . 1882.
Henry M. Hoyt, . . . . . 1861.	Arthur D. Moore, . . . . . 1883.
Lewis C. Paine, . . . . . 1862.	Edward Smith, . . . . . 1884.
Theron Burnet, . . . . . 1863,'4.	John Laning, . . . . . 1885.
W. F. Dennis, . . . . . 1865.	Francis Dunsmore, . . . . . 1886.
Chas Morgan, . . . . . 1866.	John Laning, . . . . . 1887.
G. Byron Nicholson, . . . . . 1867.	Stewart L. Barnes, . . . . . 1888.
Henry M. Hoyt, . . . . . 1868,'9.	Lewis B. Landmesser, . . . . . 1889.
Thaddeus S. Hillard, . . . . . 1870,'1.	Samuel J. Tonkin, . . . . . 1890.
David R. Randall, . . . . . 1872.	Alexr. Lendrum, . . . . . 1891.
Wm. E. Lines, . . . . . 1873.	Stephen B. Vaughn, . . . . . 1892.
Geo. W. Kirkendall, . . . . . 1874.	Fred. W. Tyrrell, . . . . . 1893.
Elliot P. Kisner, . . . . . 1875.	James A. Fleming, . . . . . 1894.
Henry C. Smith, . . . . . 1876.	Wm. C. Allan, . . . . . 1895.
David P. Ayars, . . . . . 1877.	James M. Wilcox, . . . . . 1896.

PRESENT OFFICERS :

Frank Deitrick, H. P.	John G. Torborg, Sec'y.
Geo. F. Henry, King.	Geo. F. Henry,
David O. McCollum, Scribe.	David O. McCollum, } Trustees.
Frank Puckey, Treasr.	John Laning, }



MT. HOREB COUNCIL No. 34,  
ROYAL, SUPER-EXCELLENT AND SELECT MASTERS.

Constituted at Plymouth, Penn'a, April 6th, 1868.

(Although still *located* in Plymouth, this body now *works* in Wilkesbarré.)

Present Active Membership, 42.

ORIGINAL MEMBERS :

Elijah C. Wadhams.	T. P. Macfarlane.
Samuel L. French.	Lewis Gorham.
Rev. J. G. Eckman.	Bryce R. Blair.
Hendrick W. French.	Brice S. Blair.
	I. N. Pardee.

PAST T. I. G. MASTERS :

Elijah C. Wadhams, . . . 1868,'9.	Olin F. Harvey, . . . 1881.
Sam'l L. French, . . . 1870.	Samuel L. French, . . . 1882,'3.
Bryce R. Blair, . . . 1871,'2.	Daniel K. Spry, . . . 1884.
John J. Kelchner, . . . 1873.	Solomon Hirsch, . . . 1885.
Brice S. Blair, . . . 1874.	Peter H. Garrahan, . . . 1886,
Wash. B. Poust, . . . 1875.	John R. Lee, . . . 1887-'90
Samuel U. Shaffer, . . . 1876.	Lyman R. Minich, . . . 1891.
Albert P. Barber, . . . 1877.	Alfred E. Chapin, . . . 1892,'3.
Albert G. Rickard, . . . 1878.	William G. Eno, . . . 1894.
Lathan W. Jones, . . . 1879,'80.	Jos. H. Schwartz, . . . 1895,'6.

PRESENT OFFICERS :

Enoch W. Marple, T. I. G. M.	Alfred E. Chapin, Recorder.
David O. McCollum, D. I. G. M.	Frank Deitrick, Marshal.
Jacob S. Pettebone, P. C. of W.	Warren R. Bowman, Capt. Gd.
Saml. L. French, Treasr.	Sol. Hirsch, Sentinel.



DIEU LE VEUT COMMANDERY No. 45, MASONIC  
KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

December 7th, 1871, the R. E. Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of the State of Pennsylvania granted a dispensation to the following named Sir Knights, to organize a Commandery at Wilkesbarré :

Charles D. Lafferty.	T. S. Hillard.
John H. Peacock.	Guy A. Baird.
E. P. Kisner.	G. W. Kirkendall.
Francis Dunsmore.	Wm. J. Harvey.
James M. Rutter.	T. C. Harkness.
Henry E. Geddes.	S. S. Winchester.
John N. Davison.	T. W. Robinson.
John Laning.	L. Prætorious.
D. R. Randall.	Wm. Patten.
John McNeish, Jr.	R. Bruce Ricketts.

Meetings for work, drill, etc., were held from December, 1871, to September 17th, 1872, upon which date an Extra Grand Conclave of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania was held at Masonic Hall, Wilkesbarré—R. E. Sir Geter C. Shidle, Grand Commander, presiding—and DIEU LE VEUT COMMANDERY No. 45 was constituted and its officers were installed.

Present Active Membership, 163.

## PAST EMINENT COMMANDERS :

R. Bruce Ricketts.	Daniel S. Bennet.
Henry E. Geddes.	Joseph J. Moyer.
Thos. C. Harkness.	Henry C. Reichard.
Wm. J. Harvey.	Egbert O. Weeks.
Harry A. Laycock.	Robert K. Laycock.
Byron Shoemaker.	Stephen B. Vaughn.
Edward Smith.	Elliott R. Morgan (in No. 37).
Lathan W. Jones.	Alanson B. Tyrrell.
George W. Kirkendall.	David O. McCollum.
David P. Ayars.	Samuel J. Tonkin.
Peter C. Shive.	Wadsworth Austin.
Fred. W. Tyrrell.	Geo. D. Kingsley.

## PRESENT OFFICERS :

Frank L. Brown, E. C.	Elliott R. Morgan, Recorder.
Frank Deitrick, G.	E. W. Marple,
Warren R. Bowman, C. G.	Samuel J. Tonkin, } Trustees.
Geo. H. Flanagan, Treas.	Robt. K. Laycock, }



## IREM TEMPLE OF THE ANCIENT ARABIC ORDER OF THE NOBLES OF THE MYSTIC SHRINE.

While this Order is not a Masonic Institution, yet, as membership in it is confined to those who are either Knights Templar, or Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masons of the 32°, it may be considered as *quasi*-Masonic, and may be properly introduced here. The Order was introduced into this country in 1876, and has attained a lusty growth.

Irem Temple was constituted at Wilkesbarré October 15th, 1895, with a membership of 55 Nobles. The present active membership is 199.

### ORIGINAL OFFICERS :

J. Ridgway Wright, Ill. Potentate.	Ben. Dilley, Treasurer.	
Wm. L. Raeder, Chief Rabban.	Frank Deitrick, Recorder.	
Hubert D. Judd, Asst. Rabban.	Frank Puckey,	} Trustees.
Fred. W. Tyrrell, H. P. and P.	G. Taylor Griffin,	
Wm. C. Allan, O. Guide.	Edwd. F. Bogert,	

### PRESENT OFFICERS :

Same as above, with these exceptions—William C. Allan is Asst. Rabban, and James M. Wilcox is O. Guide.



The following is a complete list of the names of all who have been either initiated, or admitted from other Lodges, into LODGE No. 61, from February, 1794, to March, 1897, inclusive.

(These names are not indexed in the General Index of this book.)

<i>Date of Initiation or Admission.</i>	<i>Date of Initiation or Admission.</i>
Abbott, Abiel . . . . .	Sept. 4, 1815
Abbott, S. Fuller . . . . .	March 1, 1847
Ahlborn, Charles . . . . .	Jan. 27, 1873
Alexander, John B., . . . . .	June 29, 1867
Alexander, William H., . . . . .	July 6, 1846
Allabach, L. D., . . . . .	Sept. 16, 1872
Allan, Frederick R. J., . . . . .	Sept. 20, 1892
Allan, William C., . . . . .	Oct. 29, 1888
(W. M., 1894.)	
Alleger, Wellington B., . . . . .	April 21, 1896
Allen, James W., . . . . .	Oct. 5, 1896
Andrea, Frederick, . . . . .	July 29, 1867
Armstrong, Benjamin, . . . . .	April 27, 1874
Armstrong, William, . . . . .	April 1, 1895
Arndt, John P., . . . . .	Feb. 15, 1819
Atkinson, William, . . . . .	April 27, 1868
Austin, Wadsworth, . . . . .	June 14, 1886
(W. M., 1893.)	
Avery, Cyrus, . . . . .	Aug. 3, 1801
Bacon, A. R., . . . . .	April 1, 1844
Bailey, Albert M., . . . . .	April 23, 1866
Bailey, Benjamin F., . . . . .	June 4, 1821
Bailey, Benajah P., . . . . .	June 4, 1821
Baird, Guy A., . . . . .	May 24, 1869
Baker, Dr. Reuben, . . . . .	Aug. 19, 1802
Baldwin, Columbus J., . . . . .	April 22, 1861
Baldwin, David, . . . . .	Jan. 5, 1824
Baldwin, Jared R., . . . . .	March 7, 1825
Baldwin, Maj. Waterman, . . . . .	Jan. 13, 1796
Baldy, Capt. John, . . . . .	March 24, 1814
Barbery, Rev. Philo, . . . . .	April 18, 1827
Barman, Edward, . . . . .	Aug. 14, 1848
Barnes, Baxter A., . . . . .	Dec. 9, 1854
(Secy., 1860.)	
Barnes, Britannia D., . . . . .	March 4, 1816
(Treasr., 1817-'19.)	
Barnes, Henry, . . . . .	July 8, 1822
Barnes, James, . . . . .	Jan. 27, 1844
Barnes, Joseph, . . . . .	April 14, 1851
Barnes, Stewart L., . . . . .	Sept. 16, 1872
(W. M., 1878.)	
Barnes, William, . . . . .	May 5, 1814
Barneau, Zenus, Jr., . . . . .	Feb. 19, 1861
Barrett, Josiah M., . . . . .	Sept. 23, 1867
Bartlett, Ebenezer, . . . . .	Aug. 19, 1795
Bartlett, Thomas, . . . . .	April 11, 1814
Barton, Amos A., . . . . .	April 21, 1884
Barton, Samuel, . . . . .	June 18, 1855
Beatty, Leonard, . . . . .	March 5, 1810
Beaumont, Andrew, . . . . .	Feb. 5, 1816
(W. M., 1820, '21, '26, '44; Treasr., 1825.)	
Beaumont, John C., . . . . .	March 5, 1859
Beaumont, William H., . . . . .	June 12, 1854
Becker, Peter, . . . . .	Feb. 6, 1893
Bedford, Jacob, . . . . .	March 15, 1813
Beers, William D., . . . . .	March 2, 1896
Benker, Philip, . . . . .	Dec. 7, 1868
Bennett, B. F., . . . . .	April 15, 1857
Bennet, Charles . . . . .	Oct. 24, 1854
Bennet, Daniel S., . . . . .	June 25, 1877
Bennet, John, . . . . .	Aug. 2, 1813
Bennett, Josiah, . . . . .	Nov. 6, 1865
Bergstresser, John, . . . . .	June 9, 1827
Bertles, Capt. Jacob . . . . .	April 26, 1847
Bettle, Samuel D., . . . . .	Jan. 20, 1823
Bidlack, Benjamin A., . . . . .	May 1, 1826
Blackman, Maj. Eleazer, . . . . .	Nov. 2, 1795
(Treasr., 1796 and 1806; Secy., 1797; W. M., 1804 and '09.)	
Blackman, Elisha, 2d., . . . . .	March 5, 1821
(Secy. Lodge 233, 1848.)	
Blackman, Miner S., . . . . .	Oct. 13, 1845
(Treasr., 1847.)	
Blair, Bryce R., . . . . .	June 1, 1857
(W. M. Lodge 332, 1862.)	
Blake, James H., . . . . .	May 15, 1858
Blakeslee, Lucius, . . . . .	Sept. 24, 1856
Blodgett, George, . . . . .	June 5, 1876
Bogardus, Jacob, . . . . .	Nov. 2, 1812
Bogert, Joseph K., . . . . .	July 7, 1873
Boldt, Charles F., . . . . .	Dec. 17, 1895
Bone, Rev. John E., . . . . .	Oct. 7, 1889
Bostwick, Benajah, . . . . .	Dec. 3, 1804
Boswell, James, . . . . .	Nov. 24, 1879
Bosworth, Salmon, . . . . .	Jan. 7, 1805
Bowman, Col. Alex. H., . . . . .	Oct. 8, 1826
Bowman, Caleb F., . . . . .	Sept. 28, 1857
Bowman, Lieut. Charles S., . . . . .	Sept. 21, 1860
Bowman, Maj. Francis L., . . . . .	Sept. 8, 1851
(Secy., 1852, '53; W. M., 1855.)	
Bowman, Gen. Isaac, . . . . .	June 1, 1801
(W. M., 1805, '11, '14, '17, '27;	
Treasr., 1810.)	
Bowman, Nesbitt E., . . . . .	Sept. 19, 1893
Bowman, Capt. Samuel, . . . . .	Charter.
(Treasr., 1794, '95; W. M., 1797, 1810,	
'11; Secy., 1798, '99, 1805-'7.)	
Bowne, William, . . . . .	March 4, 1816
Brandon, Rev. William, . . . . .	Jan. 4, 1813
Bray, Charles S., . . . . .	Aug. 8, 1881
Breece, Lot, . . . . .	March 4, 1816
Brisbane, Dr. William, . . . . .	Dec. 24, 1858
Brittain, Myron W., . . . . .	Dec. 1, 1879
Brodhead, William H., . . . . .	Nov. 18, 1890
Brodhun, B. H., . . . . .	March 18, 1872
Brower, Anthony, . . . . .	Sept. 6, 1824
Brown, Freas E., . . . . .	May 4, 1896
Brown, Frank L., . . . . .	Nov. 22, 1886
(W. M., 1895.)	
Brown, Humphrey, . . . . .	Aug. 2, 1808
Brown, Joseph, . . . . .	Sept. 1, 1873
Brown, Timothy A., . . . . .	Jan. 12, 1874
Brown, Thomas W., . . . . .	Nov. 5, 1894
Brownell, John V., . . . . .	May 19, 1896
Bulkeley, Col. Eliphalet, . . . . .	Sept. 8, 1807
Bulkeley, Jonathan, . . . . .	June 21, 1814
Bulkeley, Dr. Jon. E., . . . . .	Feb. 6, 1855
Burgess, Maj. Joseph, . . . . .	Nov. 2, 1812
Burnet, Theron, . . . . .	April 10, 1854
(W. M., 1865.)	
Bush, Hiram, . . . . .	May 16, 1859

	<i>Date of Initiation or Admission.</i>
Butler, George H., . . . . .	June 29, 1854
Butler, Houghton S., . . . . .	Aug. 27, 1855
Butler, John L., . . . . .	March 24, 1828
(Treasr., 1829-'31.)	
Butler, Joseph L., . . . . .	Feb. 16, 1857
Butler, Pierce, . . . . .	April 11, 1814
Butler, Zebulon, . . . . .	Feb. 22, 1864
Camp, Edmund D., . . . . .	Oct. 7, 1895
Campbell, Clayton V., . . . . .	April 18, 1870
Campbell, James, . . . . .	April 4, 1796
(Treasr., 1799-1803.)	
Campbell, John, . . . . .	Nov. 11, 1867
Carlisle, William, Jr., . . . . .	July 8, 1822
Carman, William B., . . . . .	May 4, 1896
Carpenter, B. Harold, . . . . .	April 2, 1894
Carpenter, E. W., . . . . .	March 14, 1859
Carpenter, Isaac, . . . . .	Nov. 18, 1805
Carpenter, John B., . . . . .	July 30, 1860

	<i>Date of Initiation or Admission.</i>
Covell, James, . . . . .	May 7, 1827
Crandall, Henry, . . . . .	Jan. 12, 1874
Cyphers, Millard F., . . . . .	April 21, 1884
Dana, Charles B., . . . . .	June 2, 1879
Dana, Gen. Edmund L., . . . . .	Feb. 14, 1859
(W. M., 1868.)	
Davenport, Daniel, . . . . .	Dec. 7, 1818
Davenport, Ziba, . . . . .	March 3, 1823
Davey, Benjamin, Jr., . . . . .	Jan. 24, 1893
David, Capt. Daniel, . . . . .	Nov. 2, 1812
Davidge, Thomas, . . . . .	Jan. 27, 1844
Davis, Evan T., . . . . .	May 15, 1845
Davis, John R., . . . . .	Feb. 6, 1844
Davis, William, . . . . .	Oct. 1, 1866
Davis, William W., . . . . .	Jan. 29, 1866
Davison, John N., . . . . .	March 26, 1866
Dean, John R., . . . . .	Feb. 27, 1844
(W. M. 1850.)	

Cassidy, Thomas, admitted June 22, 1885.

Chase, Edward H., . . . . .	Nov. 26, 1860
(W. M., 1867.)	
Childs, Archippus P., . . . . .	Dec. 3, 1821
Christel, Dr. Charles J., . . . . .	June 1, 1818
Church, Major, . . . . .	Nov. 4, 1822
Cobb, John, . . . . .	May 4, 1829
Coddington, John, . . . . .	Jan. 9, 1854
Colborn, Robert M., . . . . .	May 21, 1883
Cole, Emanuel C., . . . . .	Jan. 11, 1869
Cole, Jacob W., . . . . .	Aug. 30, 1869
Cole, James, . . . . .	July 12, 1856
Collings, Daniel, . . . . .	March 11, 1823
(Tyler, 1845, '46.)	
Collings, Capt. Eleazer B., . . . . .	Dec. 1, 1846
Collings, Samuel P., . . . . .	Nov. 18, 1854
Colt, Arnold, . . . . .	Charter.
(Secy., 1794, 1831, '32; W. M. Lodge 70, 1798.)	
Colt, Henry, . . . . .	Jan. 27, 1844
(Secy., 1844-'46.)	
Constine, John, . . . . .	Feb. 9, 1846
(Treasr., 1848-'53.)	
Conyngham, Col. Chas. M., . . . . .	Feb. 6, 1865
Conyngham, Col. John B., . . . . .	Jan. 25, 1858
Conyngham, John N., . . . . .	July 3, 1826
(W. M., 1828-'31.)	
Cook, John W., . . . . .	June 16, 1896
Cook, Samuel S., . . . . .	Feb. 16, 1846
Cooke, Miller H., . . . . .	Dec. 7, 1868
Cool, A. V., . . . . .	Jan. 9, 1865
Coone, Calvin, . . . . .	Nov. 5, 1810
Coons, David, . . . . .	June 16, 1851
Coons, Joseph, . . . . .	Feb. 17, 1845
Cooper, George, Jr., . . . . .	Oct. 2, 1820
Corey, David, . . . . .	Sept. 4, 1815
Corey, Francis O., . . . . .	May 8, 1882
Corkins, Francis, . . . . .	Nov. 6, 1865
Cortright, Henry, . . . . .	Aug. 10, 1814
Courtright, J. Milton, . . . . .	June 13, 1859
Courtright, Thomas, . . . . .	May 16, 1862

Dancy, George, . . . . .	June 21, 1804
Dillman, Cyrus, . . . . .	Sept. 20, 1892
Dimock, Asa, . . . . .	May 9, 1810
Dobbins, Max, . . . . .	Dec. 17, 1895
Dodson, Silas, . . . . .	March 12, 1855
Donley, John, . . . . .	Nov. 22, 1825
Doran, William S., . . . . .	Feb. 28, 1858
Doron, William E., . . . . .	Sept. 10, 1883
Dorrance, Col. Benjamin, . . . . .	Nov. 14, 1814
Douglass, Archibald, . . . . .	Dec. 7, 1801
Driesbach, Adam, . . . . .	Feb. 17, 1853
(Tyler, 1857.)	
Driesbach, James C., . . . . .	Feb. 24, 1873
Drum, Stephen, . . . . .	March 15, 1886
Duncan, Joseph, . . . . .	March 13, 1794
Dunning, Gilbert, . . . . .	Jan. 17, 1845
Dunsmore, Francis, . . . . .	Nov. 4, 1867
Dupuy, Jean Francois, . . . . .	June 10, 1796
(Tyler, 1799-1836.)	
Dyer, Cyrus F., . . . . .	Oct. 31, 1887
Eisner, F., . . . . .	Feb. 8, 1869
Eley, Thomas, . . . . .	March 11, 1822
Elliott, William H., . . . . .	April 9, 1855
Ellis, Emmor K., . . . . .	June 24, 1847
Ellis, Capt. W. W., . . . . .	Nov. 11, 1867
Emery, James W. L., . . . . .	March 27, 1854
Eno, Josiah W., . . . . .	Feb. 6, 1855
(W. M. Lodge 332, 1800.)	
Erath, Charles W., . . . . .	Oct. 6, 1890.
Erwin, Lieut. Samuel, . . . . .	July 17, 1799
Espy, John, . . . . .	Nov. 26, 1866
Evans, John, . . . . .	March 10, 1806
Evans, Herbert E., . . . . .	May 27, 1889
Evans, Robert D., . . . . .	Sept. 10, 1883
(W. M., 1887, '88.)	
Everett, M. L., . . . . .	May 28, 1860
Farnham, Alexander, . . . . .	Feb. 27, 1855
Faser, Ziba M., . . . . .	March 10, 1862

The following is a complete list of the names of all who have been either initiated, or admitted from other Lodges, into LODGE No. 61, from February, 1794, to March, 1897, inclusive.

(These names are not indexed in the General Index of this book.)

<i>Date of Initiation or Admission.</i>	<i>Date of Initiation or Admission.</i>
Abbott, Abiel . . . . .	Sept. 4, 1815
Abbott, S. Fuller, . . . . .	March 1, 1847
Ahlborn, Charles, . . . . .	Jan. 27, 1873
Alexander, John B., . . . . .	June 29, 1867
Alexander, William H., . . . . .	July 6, 1846
Allabach, L. D., . . . . .	Sept. 16, 1872
Bacon, A. R., . . . . .	April 1, 1844
Bailey, Albert M., . . . . .	April 23, 1866
Bailey, Benjamin F., . . . . .	June 4, 1821
Bailey, Benajah P., . . . . .	June 4, 1821
Baird, Guy A., . . . . .	May 24, 1869
Baker, Dr. Reuben, . . . . .	Aug. 19, 1802
Baldwin, Columbus J., . . . . .	April 22, 1861
Baldwin, David, . . . . .	Jan. 5, 1824
Baldwin, Jared R., . . . . .	March 7, 1825
Baldwin, Maj. Waterman, . . . . .	Jan. 13, 1796
Baldy, Capt. John, . . . . .	March 24, 1814
Barbery, Rev. Philo, . . . . .	April 18, 1827
Barman, Edward, . . . . .	Aug. 14, 1848
Barnes, Baxter A., . . . . .	Dec. 9, 1854
(Secy., 1860.)	
Barnes, Britannia D., . . . . .	March 4, 1816
(Treasr., 1817-'19.)	
Barnes, Henry, . . . . .	July 8, 1822
Barnes, James, . . . . .	Jan. 27, 1844
Barnes, Joseph, . . . . .	April 14, 1851
Barnes, Stewart L., . . . . .	Sept. 16, 1872
(W. M., 1878.)	
Barnes, William, . . . . .	May 5, 1814
Barnum, Zenus, Jr., . . . . .	Feb. 19, 1861
Barrett, Josiah M., . . . . .	Sept. 23, 1867
Bartlett, Ebenezer, . . . . .	Aug. 19, 1795
Bartlett, Thomas, . . . . .	April 11, 1814
Barton, Amos A., . . . . .	April 21, 1884
Barton, Samuel, . . . . .	June 18, 1855
Beatty, Leonard, . . . . .	March 5, 1810
Beaumont, Andrew, . . . . .	Feb. 5, 1816
(W. M., 1820, '21, '26, '44; Treasr., 1825.)	
Beaumont, John C., . . . . .	March 5, 1859
Beaumont, William H., . . . . .	June 12, 1854
Becker, Peter, . . . . .	Feb. 6, 1803
Bedford, Jacob, . . . . .	March 15, 1813
Beers, William D., . . . . .	March 2, 1896
Benker, Philip, . . . . .	Dec. 7, 1868
Bennett, B. F., . . . . .	April 15, 1857
Benet, Charles, . . . . .	Oct. 24, 1854
Bennet, Daniel S., . . . . .	June 25, 1877
Bennet, John, . . . . .	Aug. 2, 1813
Bennett, Josiah, . . . . .	Nov. 6, 1865
Bergstresser, John, . . . . .	June 9, 1827
Bertles, Capt. Jacob, . . . . .	April 26, 1847
Bettle, Samuel D., . . . . .	Jan. 20, 1823
Bidlack, Benjamin A., . . . . .	May 1, 1826
(W. M., 1826)	
Boldt, Charles P., . . . . .	Dec. 17, 1895
Bone, Rev. John E., . . . . .	Oct. 7, 1889
Bostwick, Benajah, . . . . .	Dec. 3, 1804
Boswell, James, . . . . .	Nov. 24, 1879
Bosworth, Salmon, . . . . .	Jan. 7, 1805
Bowman, Col. Alex. H., . . . . .	Oct. 8, 1826
Bowman, Caleb F., . . . . .	Sept. 28, 1857
Bowman, Lieut. Charles S., . . . . .	Sept. 21, 1860
Bowman, Maj. Francis L., . . . . .	Sept. 8, 1851
(Secy., 1852, '53; W. M., 1855.)	
Bowman, Gen. Isaac, . . . . .	June 1, 1801
(W. M., 1805, '11, '14, '17, '27;	
Treasr., 1810.)	
Bowman, Nesbitt E., . . . . .	Sept. 19, 1893
Bowman, Capt. Samuel, . . . . .	Charter.
(Treasr., 1794, '95; W. M., 1797, 1810,	
'11; Secy., 1798, '99, 1805-'7.)	
Bowne, William, . . . . .	March 4, 1816
Brandon, Rev. William, . . . . .	Jan. 4, 1813
Bray, Charles S., . . . . .	Aug. 8, 1881
Breece, Lot, . . . . .	March 4, 1816
Brisbane, Dr. William, . . . . .	Dec. 24, 1858
Brittain, Myron W., . . . . .	Dec. 1, 1879
Brodhead, William H., . . . . .	Jan. 4, 1813
Brodhun, B. H., . . . . .	March 18, 1872
Brower, Anthony, . . . . .	Sept. 6, 1824
Brown, Freas E., . . . . .	May 4, 1896
Brown, Frank L., . . . . .	Nov. 22, 1886
(W. M., 1895.)	
Brown, Humphrey, . . . . .	Aug. 2, 1808
Brown, Joseph, . . . . .	Sept. 1, 1873
Brown, Timothy A., . . . . .	Jan. 12, 1874
Brown, Thomas W., . . . . .	Nov. 5, 1894
Brownell, John V., . . . . .	May 19, 1896
Bulkeley, Col. Elphalet, . . . . .	Sept. 8, 1807
Bulkeley, Jonathan, . . . . .	June 21, 1814
Bulkeley, Dr. Jon. E., . . . . .	Feb. 6, 1855
Burgess, Maj. Joseph, . . . . .	Nov. 2, 1812
Burnet, Theron, . . . . .	April 10, 1854
(W. M., 1865.)	
Bush, Hiram, . . . . .	May 16, 1859

<i>Date of Initiation or Admission.</i>	<i>Date of Initiation or Admission.</i>
Butler, George H., . . . . .	June 29, 1851
Butler, Houghton S., . . . . .	Aug. 27, 1855
Butler, John L., . . . . .	March 24, 1828
(Treas., 1829-'31.)	
Butler, Joseph L., . . . . .	Feb. 16, 1857
Butler, Pierce, . . . . .	April 11, 1814
Butler, Zebulon, . . . . .	Feb. 22, 1864
Camp, Edmund D., . . . . .	Oct. 7, 1895
Campbell, Clayton V., . . . . .	April 18, 1870
Campbell, James, . . . . .	April 4, 1796
(Treas., 1799-1803.)	
Campbell, John, . . . . .	Nov. 11, 1867
Carlisle, William, Jr., . . . . .	July 8, 1822
Carman, William B., . . . . .	May 4, 1896
Carpenter, B. Harold, . . . . .	April 2, 1894
Carpenter, E. W., . . . . .	March 14, 1859
Carpenter, Isaac, . . . . .	Nov. 18, 1805
Carpenter, John B., . . . . .	July 30, 1860
Carter, William T., . . . . .	Aug. 6, 1894
Carver, Addison . . . . .	Oct. 5, 1818
Case, Benjamin F., . . . . .	Oct. 26, 1810
Case, James H., . . . . .	March 3, 1823
Cassidy, Thomas, . . . . .	May 24, 1847
(W. M., 1856.)	
Catlin, Charles, . . . . .	April 7, 1818
Chaffee, David, . . . . .	Nov. 4, 1822
Chahoon, Joseph S., . . . . .	March 1, 1855
Chamberlain, Dr. Jabez, . . . . .	Nov. 2, 1795
Chamberlain, John, . . . . .	Oct. 3, 1796
Champin, Henry, . . . . .	Aug. 2, 1808
Champin, Henry V., . . . . .	Oct. 6, 1797
Chapin, Samuel, . . . . .	April 1, 1811
Chase, Edward H., . . . . .	Nov. 26, 1860
(W. M., 1867.)	
Childs, Archippus P., . . . . .	Dec. 3, 1821
Christel, Dr. Charles J., . . . . .	June 1, 1818
Church, Major, . . . . .	Nov. 4, 1822
Cobb, John, . . . . .	May 4, 1829
Coddington, John, . . . . .	Jan. 9, 1854
Colborn, Robert M., . . . . .	May 21, 1883
Cole, Emanuel C., . . . . .	Jan. 11, 1869
Cole, Jacob W., . . . . .	Aug. 30, 1869
Cole, James, . . . . .	July 12, 1856
Collings, Daniel, . . . . .	March 11, 1823
(Tyler, 1845, '46.)	
Collings, Capt. Eleazer B., . . . . .	Dec. 1, 1846
Collings, Samuel P., . . . . .	Nov. 18, 1854
Colt, Arnold, . . . . .	Charter.
(Secy., 1794, 1831, '32; W. M. Lodge 70, 1798.)	
Colt, Henry, . . . . .	Jan. 27, 1844
(Secy., 1844-'46.)	
Constine, John, . . . . .	Feb. 9, 1846
(Treas., 1848-'53.)	
Conyngham, Col. Chas. M., . . . . .	Feb. 6, 1865
Conyngham, Col. John B., . . . . .	Jan. 25, 1858
Conyngham, John N., . . . . .	July 3, 1826
(W. M., 1828-'31.)	
Cook, John W., . . . . .	June 16, 1896
Cook, Samuel S., . . . . .	Feb. 16, 1846
Cooke, Miller H., . . . . .	Dec. 7, 1863
Cool, A. V., . . . . .	Jan. 9, 1865
Coone, Calvin, . . . . .	Nov. 5, 1810
Coons, David, . . . . .	June 16, 1851
Coons, Joseph, . . . . .	Feb. 17, 1845
Cooper, George, Jr., . . . . .	Oct. 2, 1820
Corey, David, . . . . .	Sept. 4, 1815
Corey, Francis O., . . . . .	May 8, 1882
Corkins, Francis, . . . . .	Nov. 6, 1865
Cortright, Henry, . . . . .	Aug. 10, 1814
Courtright, J. Milton, . . . . .	June 13, 1859
Courtright, Thomas, . . . . .	May 16, 1862
Covell, James, . . . . .	May 7, 1827
Crandall, Henry, . . . . .	Jan. 12, 1874
Cyphers, Millard F., . . . . .	April 21, 1884
Dana, Charles B., . . . . .	June 2, 1879
Dana, Gen. Edmund L., . . . . .	Feb. 14, 1859
(W. M., 1868.)	
Davenport, Daniel, . . . . .	Dec. 7, 1818
Davenport, Ziba, . . . . .	March 3, 1823
Davey, Benjamin, Jr., . . . . .	Jan. 24, 1893
David, Capt. Daniel, . . . . .	Nov. 2, 1812
Davidge, Thomas, . . . . .	Jan. 27, 1844
Davis, Evan T., . . . . .	May 15, 1848
Davis, John R., . . . . .	Feb. 6, 1854
Davis, William, . . . . .	Oct. 1, 1896
Davis, William W., . . . . .	Jan. 29, 1866
Davison, John N., . . . . .	March 26, 1866
Dean, John R., . . . . .	Feb. 27, 1844
(W. M., 1850.)	
Deitrick, Frank, . . . . .	Jan. 4, 1892
(W. M., 1896.)	
Deitrick, George, . . . . .	March 10, 1884
(Tyler, 1885-.)	
Delamanom, Louis, . . . . .	Dec. 18, 1809
Denison, Charles, . . . . .	Jan. 30, 1855
Denison, George, . . . . .	Nov. 9, 1814
(W. M., 1818, '19.)	
Dennis, James P., . . . . .	March 27, 1854
(W. M., 1860.)	
Dennis, Dr. Welding F., . . . . .	Feb. 9, 1846
Dennis, William F., . . . . .	Aug. 27, 1855
Dilley, Anning, . . . . .	Dec. 16, 1854
Dilley, Urbane, . . . . .	June 13, 1864
Dillman, Cyrus, . . . . .	Sept. 20, 1892
Dimock, Asa, . . . . .	May 9, 1810
Dobbins, Max, . . . . .	Dec. 17, 1895
Dodson, Silas, . . . . .	March 12, 1855
Donley, John, . . . . .	Nov. 22, 1825
Doran, William S., . . . . .	Feb. 28, 1858
Doron, William E., . . . . .	Sept. 10, 1883
Dorance, Col. Benjamin, . . . . .	Nov. 14, 1814
Douglass, Archibald, . . . . .	Dec. 7, 1801
Driesbach, Adam, . . . . .	Feb. 17, 1853
(Tyler, 1857.)	
Driesbach, James C., . . . . .	Feb. 24, 1873
Drum, Stephen, . . . . .	March 15, 1886
Duncan, Joseph, . . . . .	March 13, 1794
Dunning, Gilbert, . . . . .	Jan. 17, 1848
Dunsmore, Francis, . . . . .	Nov. 4, 1867
Dupuy, Jean Francois, . . . . .	June 10, 1796
(Tyler, 1799-1836.)	
Dyer, Cyrus F., . . . . .	Oct. 31, 1887
Eisner, F., . . . . .	Feb. 8, 1869
Eley, Thomas, . . . . .	March 11, 1822
Elliott, William H., . . . . .	April 9, 1855
Ellis, Emmor K., . . . . .	June 24, 1847
Ellis, Capt. W. W., . . . . .	Nov. 11, 1867
Emerv, James W. L., . . . . .	March 27, 1854
Eno, Josiah W., . . . . .	Feb. 6, 1855
(W. M. Lodge 332, 1800.)	
Erath, Charles W., . . . . .	Oct. 6, 1890.
Erwin, Lieut. Samuel, . . . . .	July 17, 1799
Espy, John, . . . . .	Nov. 26, 1866
Evans, John, . . . . .	March 10, 1806
Evans, Herbert E., . . . . .	May 27, 1889
Evans, Robert D., . . . . .	Sept. 10, 1883
(W. M., 1887, '88.)	
Everett, M. L., . . . . .	May 28, 1866
Farnham, Alexander, . . . . .	Feb. 27, 1855
Faser, Ziba M., . . . . .	March 10, 1802

<i>Date of Initiation or Admission.</i>	<i>Date of Initiation or Admission.</i>
Fassett, Josiah, . . . . .	April 8, 1807
Fell, Dr. Alexander G., . . . . .	March 2, 1896
Fell, Hugh P., . . . . .	June 21, 1892
Fell, Jesse, . . . . .	March 31, 1794
(Secy., 1795, '96, 1800-'02, 1809-'12, 1814-'30; Treasr., 1804, '05; W. M., 1798, '99, 1803, '08, '13.)	
Fellows, Col. Abiel, . . . . .	April 1, 1811
Fellows, Joseph, . . . . .	Dec. 16, 1805
Findlay, James, . . . . .	May 24, 1847
Finley, Lieut. Thomas, . . . . .	April 4, 1814
Finney, Frank N., . . . . .	Aug. 30, 1875
(W. M., 1882.)	
Fitch, Paletiah, . . . . .	Jan. 7, 1799
Flanigan, John J., . . . . .	Sept. 6, 1855
Floyd, Rev. Lyman C., . . . . .	July 11, 1870
Foresman, James D., . . . . .	Oct. 13, 1845
Foster, Moses, . . . . .	March 24, 1800
Franklin, William, . . . . .	Aug. 4, 1817
Frantz, Marion H., . . . . .	April 21, 1891
French, Edward M., . . . . .	Jan. 21, 1896
French, John B., . . . . .	Dec. 28, 1868
Freudenberger, Henry T., . . . . .	Aug. 3, 1891
Frey, Elwood H., . . . . .	May 19, 1896
Fritz, Fred., . . . . .	March 18, 1872
Fritz, John C., . . . . .	Sept. 15, 1873
Froelich, A. H. L., . . . . .	Sept. 2, 1844
Fry, John, . . . . .	Dec. 16, 1805
Fuller, Abraham, . . . . .	Dec. 7, 1818
Fuller, Henry M., . . . . .	Feb. 27, 1855
Fuller, Sylvanus, . . . . .	Jan. 2, 1826
Gallup, Capt. Hallet, . . . . .	Nov. 21, 1798
Gallup, James D., . . . . .	Aug. 2, 1825
Gallup, William, . . . . .	Nov. 1, 1816
Garretson, Lieut. Chas. W., . . . . .	Jan. 17, 1870
Gates, Fred. H., . . . . .	Jan. 21, 1896
Gates, H. C., . . . . .	May 6, 1872
Gay, Fisher, . . . . .	June 7, 1813
Gaylord, Henderson, . . . . .	Dec. 7, 1818
Geisinger, Samuel, . . . . .	June 13, 1870
Gettel, Jer. N., . . . . .	Aug. 17, 1868
Getting, John, . . . . .	April 2, 1827
Gibson, John B., . . . . .	March 24, 1814
(W. M., 1815, '16; R. W. D. G. M. of Penn'a, 1822, '23; R. W. G. M. of Penn'a, 1824.)	
Gilchrist, Ami D., . . . . .	May 19, 1850
Gilchrist, John W., . . . . .	Jan. 27, 1873
(W. M., 1877.)	
Gilchrist, P. McC., . . . . .	Jan. 30, 1855
Gilchrist, William B., . . . . .	Feb. 21, 1893
Giles, J. Edwin, . . . . .	Feb. 17, 1868
Gingle, F. W., . . . . .	May 25, 1850
Gittins, Thomas T., . . . . .	July 8, 1889
Goble, Ezekiel, . . . . .	Jan. 4, 1813
Goerner, Charles, . . . . .	May 27, 1889
Goff, Lieut. A. H., . . . . .	Dec. 1, 1846
Goff, James W., . . . . .	Feb. 9, 1846
Good, Milton, . . . . .	June 25, 1866
Goodwin, Abraham, . . . . .	July 1, 1816
Goodwin, Benjamin C., . . . . .	Oct. 7, 1816
Gordon, James A., . . . . .	July 10, 1794
Gore, George, . . . . .	Feb. 3, 1823
Goss, Nathaniel, . . . . .	Aug. 3, 1807
Gottfried, Samuel, . . . . .	Sept. 1, 1884
Graham, John, . . . . .	April 4, 1892
Graham, Thomas, . . . . .	March 3, 1806
(Treasr., 1807.)	
Gray, Alexander, Jr., . . . . .	Oct. 22, 1866
Gray, John, . . . . .	July 26, 1847
Greenbaum, Julius, . . . . .	Oct. 18, 1869
Griffin, Thomas, . . . . .	Aug. 5, 1811
Griffith, William M., . . . . .	Oct. 31, 1881
Griffiths, John T., . . . . .	April 1, 1872
Griffiths, T. H., . . . . .	Oct. 28, 1872
Grover, Stanley W., . . . . .	July 20, 1885
Grubb, Peter, . . . . .	Charter.
(Treasr., 1798.)	
Gruver, Ellis S., . . . . .	May 22, 1887
Guinnip, George G., . . . . .	April 6, 1891
Gunster, Edward, Jr., . . . . .	May 6, 1895
Hahn, Capt. Gustav, . . . . .	Feb. 22, 1864
Hance, John, . . . . .	Aug. 1, 1892
Hancock, Jonathan, . . . . .	March 2, 1795
Hancock, Jonathan, . . . . .	Jan. 6, 1855
Hancock, John H., . . . . .	Jan. 23, 1854
Hannum, Warren, . . . . .	Feb. 1, 1813
Harding, Garrick M., . . . . .	July 10, 1854
Harding, John, . . . . .	Sept. 1, 1795
Harkins, Daniel, . . . . .	June 10, 1867
Harkness, Col. Thomas C., . . . . .	Aug. 3, 1868
Harley, Isaiiah, . . . . .	Nov. 23, 1874
Harmon, Conrad, . . . . .	April 1, 1816
Harris, Abraham, . . . . .	Jan. 12, 1831
Harrison, Ami, Jr., . . . . .	Jan. 17, 1870
Harrison, Jairus, . . . . .	Aug. 3, 1807
Harrison, Jesse, . . . . .	Feb. 26, 1855
Harrison, John W., . . . . .	Feb. 8, 1869
Harrison, Torrence B., . . . . .	Feb. 1, 1886
Harvey, Dr. Charles F., . . . . .	June 12, 1854
Harvey, Col. Elisha B., . . . . .	Feb. 6, 1854
(Secy., 1855, '63; Treasr., 1861; W. M., 1857.)	
Harvey, Dr. Olin F., . . . . .	Aug. 17, 1868
(W. M., 1875.)	
Harvey, Oscar J., . . . . .	May 25, 1873
(W. M., 1879.)	
Hassel, Charles, . . . . .	Feb. 1, 1875
Hassel, Charles A., . . . . .	March 17, 1896
Hayes, Thomas, . . . . .	Jan. 14, 1884
Heath, Samuel, . . . . .	Aug. 4, 1817
Heck, N. J. M., . . . . .	Sept. 24, 1867
Hedian, Robert E., . . . . .	Jan. 9, 1854
Heimbach, Daniel, . . . . .	May 18, 1868
(W. M. Lodge 467, 1881.)	
Helf, Frederick, . . . . .	Sept. 20, 1847
Hiller, Rev. Will H., . . . . .	Aug. 7, 1893
Helme, Oliver, . . . . .	March 3, 1806
Helmes, Capt. Thomas A., . . . . .	Sept. 7, 1812
Henlein, Solomon, Jr., . . . . .	Oct. 7, 1895
Henry, George F., . . . . .	Nov. 2, 1891
(W. M., 1897.)	
Herb, Harrison I., . . . . .	Aug. 9, 1886
Hess, Alfred E., . . . . .	Dec. 27, 1892
Hesse, Leonard, . . . . .	Feb. 14, 1848
Hessel, Philip S., . . . . .	April 2, 1894
Hick, Thomas, . . . . .	Aug. 3, 1891
Hickok, Willard, . . . . .	May 15, 1894
Hill, Erastus, . . . . .	May 1, 1820
Hillard, Thaddeus S., . . . . .	June 22, 1858
(W. M., 1866.)	
Himmelright, Joseph, . . . . .	Feb. 6, 1826
Hirner, Henry C., . . . . .	Feb. 17, 1868
Hitchcock, Joseph, . . . . .	Dec. 7, 1795
Holgate, Reuben, . . . . .	Oct. 6, 1817
Hollenback, George M., . . . . .	Nov. 22, 1825
Hollister, Frederick L., . . . . .	June 16, 1896
Hollister, M. W., . . . . .	Feb. 3, 1868
Holly, Ebenezer, . . . . .	Sept. 5, 1796
Horning, George, . . . . .	Jan. 12, 1874
Horton, Harry M., . . . . .	July 1, 1895
Horton, John C., . . . . .	Oct. 1, 1894
Horton, John W., . . . . .	May 31, 1852
Horton, Lewis, . . . . .	May 3, 1831

<i>Date of Initiation or Admission.</i>	<i>Date of Initiation or Admission.</i>
Horton, N. W., . . . . .	Oct. 2, 1865
Howarth, James, . . . . .	April 4, 1892
Howe, Lyman H., . . . . .	April 17, 1882
Howell, Dr. John T., . . . . .	Sept. 10, 1883
(W. M., 1891.)	
Hower, Tilghman W., . . . . .	June 4, 1894
Hoyt, Caleb, . . . . .	Nov. 2, 1812
Hoyt, Ezra, . . . . .	April 4, 1816
(Treas., 1821; W. M., 1847, '48.)	
Hoyt, Lieut. Col. George E., . . . . .	Oct. 22, 1862
Hoyt, Gen. Henry M., . . . . .	Dec. 27, 1854
(Secy., 1859, '65; W. M., 1862.)	
Hufford, James, . . . . .	Nov. 7, 1892
Hughes, Thomas, . . . . .	April 3, 1847
Hughes, Willet E., . . . . .	June 5, 1893
Hunt, John, . . . . .	April 5, 1813
Hunter, William W., . . . . .	Feb. 10, 1862
Huntington, Rev. Enoch, . . . . .	Dec. 5, 1825
Hutchins, Thomas, . . . . .	July 7, 1823
Ingham, Alpheus, . . . . .	Nov. 17, 1823
Ingham, Dr. Charles F., . . . . .	April 9, 1855
Ingham, Jonas, . . . . .	March 6, 1815
Inman, Edward, . . . . .	Feb. 12, 1855
Jack, Allen, . . . . .	Dec. 16, 1805
(Treas., 1808, '09; W. M., 1812.)	
Jackson, Angelo, . . . . .	April 18, 1856
Jackson, Samuel A., . . . . .	April 20, 1807
Jackson, Silas, . . . . .	June 17, 1805
Jameson, Dr. Samuel, . . . . .	Aug. 11, 1800
Jenkins, David, . . . . .	July 17, 1856
Jenkins, Col. Harris, . . . . .	Aug. 2, 1819
(W. M., 1825.)	
Jevons, James A., . . . . .	March 30, 1874
Johnson, Dr. Fred. C., . . . . .	Nov. 17, 1884
Johnson, Wesley, . . . . .	Feb. 24, 1873
Jones, David M., . . . . .	Aug. 28, 1882
Jones, Evan E., . . . . .	Nov. 7, 1892
Jones, Jonathan, . . . . .	April 14, 1851
Jones, Thomas E., . . . . .	Aug. 25, 1891
Jones, Walter J., . . . . .	Sept. 5, 1892
Jordan, Harry E., . . . . .	July 21, 1896
Jordan, Niram P., . . . . .	Nov. 16, 1868
Julian, Charles, . . . . .	Dec. 29, 1873
Kehler, F. Robert, . . . . .	Jan. 23, 1888
Keiser, Thomas J., . . . . .	Sept. 17, 1888
Keller, John, . . . . .	March 15, 1852
Kellogg, Jonathan, . . . . .	Dec. 24, 1794
Kesler, Andrew, . . . . .	Sept. 22, 1858
Ketcham, Winthrop W., . . . . .	July 10, 1854
Kidder, Lyman C., . . . . .	Jan. 27, 1844
Kiechline, Jacob, . . . . .	Feb. 2, 1807
(Secy., 1808.)	
King, Andrew L., . . . . .	Feb. 6, 1826
King, Thomas, . . . . .	Jan. 7, 1822
Kingsbury, Stephen, . . . . .	Aug. 1, 1808
Kirkendall, Fred. C., . . . . .	March 4, 1895
Kirkendall, George T., . . . . .	April 2, 1894
Kirkendall, George W., . . . . .	Aug. 27, 1866
Kirkendall, Ira M., . . . . .	Sept. 23, 1867
(Treas., 1873, '74.)	
Kittle, E. H., . . . . .	April 17, 1882
Kittle, Stephen Y., . . . . .	June 16, 1856
Klenert, John, . . . . .	April 3, 1871
Klippel, Conrad, . . . . .	Oct. 7, 1844
(Tyler, 1847-'50.)	
Knapp, Hiram, . . . . .	March 25, 1850
Knapp, Orrin S., . . . . .	Sept. 1, 1851
Koons, John, . . . . .	May 4, 1818
Kraatz, Paul, . . . . .	July 21, 1896
Krebs, Frank D., . . . . .	Feb. 14, 1876
Kunkle, Wesley, . . . . .	Sept. 16, 1861
Kutz, George F., . . . . .	Oct. 18, 1869
Laird, Glover, . . . . .	March 8, 1868
Landis, Joseph, . . . . .	March 17, 1845
Landmesser, Lewis B., . . . . .	May 5, 1879
(W. M., 1884.)	
Landmesser, N. G., . . . . .	Jan. 26, 1880
Landmesser, Peter, . . . . .	Oct. 7, 1867
Laning, Augustus C., . . . . .	May 27, 1889
Laning, John, . . . . .	Feb. 18, 1861
(Secy., 1862; W. M., 1870.)	
Laning, John, Jr., . . . . .	March 2, 1896
Larned, Frank W., . . . . .	April 15, 1889
Lathrop, Jairus, . . . . .	Dec. 5, 1868
Lattimore, Robert, . . . . .	June 4, 1827
Layng, George W., . . . . .	Nov. 6, 1826
(A charter member of St. John's Lodge No. 219, Pittsburg, Pa., March, 1846, and first Treasurer of the same.)	
Leach, George W., . . . . .	Feb. 12, 1855
Leach, Isaiah M., . . . . .	Dec. 17, 1855
(W. M., 1869.)	
Learned, Theophilus, . . . . .	Aug. 9, 1821
Le Clerc, E. E., . . . . .	Feb. 3, 1845
Lee, Washington, Jr., . . . . .	Nov. 22, 1847
Leffler, Henry W., . . . . .	Feb. 11, 1889
Le Grand, Augustus L., . . . . .	April 27, 1885
(W. M., 1892.)	
Levi, David, . . . . .	Sept. 20, 1858
(W. M. Lodge 332, 1863.)	
Lewis, Josiah L., . . . . .	Jan. 9, 1865
Lewis, Sharp D., . . . . .	April 9, 1855
(W. M., 1858; D. D. G. M., 1859-'62.)	
Lewis, Sharp D., Jr., . . . . .	Feb. 16, 1857
Lewis, William M., . . . . .	Jan. 14, 1890
Lichte, Henry, . . . . .	Dec. 16, 1872
Lindner, John A., . . . . .	May 19, 1896
Lines, Jesse, . . . . .	Feb. 9, 1846
(W. M., 1849.)	
Lines, William E., . . . . .	March 27, 1866
Litts, Lewis H., . . . . .	Jan. 1, 1855
Livingston, Harry, . . . . .	Sept. 7, 1896
Livingston, Isaac, . . . . .	Sept. 28, 1857
(W. M., 1871.)	
Livingston, Moses I., . . . . .	Feb. 23, 1885
Long, Dr. Charles, . . . . .	April 18, 1893
Long, Edwin T., . . . . .	Feb. 10, 1873
Long, Martin, . . . . .	May 6, 1844
Long, Simon, . . . . .	Sept. 22, 1851
Loomis, William W., . . . . .	March 28, 1859
(Treas., 1869, '70.)	
Louder, Austin J., . . . . .	April 27, 1868
Loughridge, William, . . . . .	May 13, 1867
(W. M., 1872.)	
Love, Robert, . . . . .	May 3, 1852
(Secy., 1854; W. M. Lodge 332, 1859.)	
Low, John, . . . . .	Dec. 21, 1801
Lucket, V. P., . . . . .	Dec. 21, 1812
Luft, Henry, . . . . .	July 25, 1873
Luke, Henry, . . . . .	May 2, 1825
Lutzey, Richard M., . . . . .	Aug. 7, 1893
Lynch, John R., . . . . .	April 21, 1855
McAnulty, Rev. O. H., . . . . .	July 10, 1871
McCallum, John, . . . . .	Oct. 7, 1895
McCarragher, Samuel, . . . . .	June 3, 1844
McCauley, John, . . . . .	March 3, 1855
McCoy, Joseph, . . . . .	Jan. 20, 1823
McCulloch, Wilham, . . . . .	Jan. 6, 1868
McDonald, Daniel P., . . . . .	June 6, 1831

<i>Date of Initiation or Admission.</i>	<i>Date of Initiation or Admission.</i>
McDonell, Robert G., . . . . .	Orr, Albert S., . . . . .
McGinley, John S., . . . . .	Orr, Robert J., . . . . .
McLean, Allan R., . . . . .	Osborne, Edwin S., . . . . .
McNeill, William, . . . . .	Osterhout, Isaac, . . . . .
McNeish, John, Jr., . . . . .	Ostrander, D. J., . . . . .
McWade, Michael, . . . . .	Otis, Charles, . . . . .
McWayne, G. C., . . . . .	Overton, Thomas B., . . . . .
Maffet, Samuel, . . . . .	(Secy., 1813.)
Maffet, William R., . . . . .	Page, Julius, . . . . .
Mallery, Garrick, . . . . .	Paine, Lewis C., . . . . .
(W. M., 1822, '23, '24, '31; D. D. G. M., 1823-'31.)	(Secy., 1861; W. M., 1864.)
Manchester, Frederick N., . . . . .	Park, Douglass, . . . . .
Marcy, Ira, . . . . .	Parker, Thomas C., . . . . .
Marcy, John, . . . . .	Parker, Timothy, . . . . .
Marcy, Rufus W., . . . . .	Parks, Benjamin, . . . . .
Marcy, Zebulon, . . . . .	Parmlee, Henry, . . . . .
Marsden, Samuel M., . . . . .	Parrish, Archippus, . . . . .
Marshall, William P., . . . . .	Parrish, Gould P., . . . . .
Masters, William, . . . . .	Parsons, Capt. Hezekiah, . . . . .
Mather, James, . . . . .	(Treas., 1822-'24, 1826-'28, 1843, '44.)
May, Rev. James, . . . . .	Parsons, J. Sedgwick, . . . . .
Mayersbach, Charles, . . . . .	Patrick, David L., . . . . .
Mehargue, John William, . . . . .	Payne, Edward F., . . . . .
Metcalf, Anthony, . . . . .	Payne, Hubbard B., . . . . .
(Tyler, 1860-'68.)	(W. M. Lodge 395, 1869; D. D. G. M., 1876, '77.)
Metcalf, Rowland, . . . . .	Payson, Welton B., . . . . .
Metzger, Daniel, . . . . .	Pearce, F. A., . . . . .
(Treas., 1881-'89.)	Pearce, Stewart, . . . . .
Meyer, David, . . . . .	Perkins, James, . . . . .
Miller, Rev. Jacob, . . . . .	Perkins, John, . . . . .
Miller, James M., . . . . .	Peters, James, . . . . .
Miller, Joseph B., . . . . .	Pettebone, Henry, . . . . .
Milroy, Lieut. John, . . . . .	(W. M., 1832, '45, '48; D. D. G. M., 1845-'51, '56, '57.)
Miner, Charles, . . . . .	Pettit, Henry, . . . . .
(W. M., 1806, '07.)	Pfouts, Benjamin F., . . . . .
Monahan, F. J., . . . . .	(Treas., 1860.)
Montanye, Isaac, . . . . .	Phelps, Horace G., . . . . .
Montanye, James H., . . . . .	Phinney, Gould, . . . . .
Montgomery, Francis J., . . . . .	Pickering, Dr. Isaac, . . . . .
(W. M., 1886.)	Pierce, John, . . . . .
Mooers, William H., . . . . .	Pierson, Capt. Nathaniel, . . . . .
Mordecai, David, . . . . .	(Treas., 1855-'57.)
(W. M., 1863.)	Pike, Charles, . . . . .
Morgan, Charles, . . . . .	Polen, Steuben J., . . . . .
(Treas., 1862-'65.)	(W. M., 1885; Secy., 1895—)
Morgan, Edmund G., . . . . .	Pollock, John P., . . . . .
Morgan, James, . . . . .	(Secy., 1877-'81.)
Morgan, Llewellyn, . . . . .	Porter, Samuel R., . . . . .
Morton, Robert, . . . . .	Potter, Elisha S., . . . . .
Mullison, J. C., . . . . .	Potter, Charles W., . . . . .
Munroe, Truman, . . . . .	Potter, Joseph W., . . . . .
Murch, James, . . . . .	Powell, Thomas A., . . . . .
Mutter, William H., . . . . .	Powell, W. John, . . . . .
Myers, John W., . . . . .	Prætorious, Louis, . . . . .
Myers, Lawrence, . . . . .	Preston, Phineas, . . . . .
Myers, Robert C., . . . . .	Price, Charles B., . . . . .
Myles, William L., . . . . .	Price, Fred. H., . . . . .
	Price, John B., . . . . .
	Protheroe, John, . . . . .
	Puckey, Frank, . . . . .
	(Treas., 1889—)
	Purdy, S. W., . . . . .
	Quick, John B., . . . . .
	(W. M., 1876.)
	Raeder, Philip L., . . . . .
	Raeder, William L., . . . . .
	(W. M., 1889, '90.)

<i>Date of Initiation or Admission.</i>	<i>Date of Initiation or Admission.</i>
Raife, Philip R., . . . . .	June 9, 1891
Randall, David R., . . . . .	Aug. 7, 1865
Raub, Edgar, . . . . .	March 17, 1891
Raub, Samuel, . . . . .	Feb. 2, 1829
Read, Lieut. George, . . . . .	June 21, 1814
Reading, B. S., . . . . .	Feb. 1, 1875
Reddin, William S., . . . . .	Jan. 27, 1844
(W. M., 1846; W. M. Lodge 233, 1848-'53.)	
Redington, John A., . . . . .	June 1, 1896
Reets, Charles F., . . . . .	Nov. 7, 1859
Reichard, Col. George N., . . . . .	May 19, 1856
Reichard, Henry C., . . . . .	April 11, 1870
Reichard, John, . . . . .	Jan. 5, 1845
Reichard, John, Jr., . . . . .	Oct. 7, 1889
Reith, William, . . . . .	March 11, 1867
Reynolds, Benjamin, . . . . .	Jan. 4, 1819
Reynolds, Elijah W., . . . . .	Feb. 12, 1844
(Treasr., 1845, '46; Secy., 1851.)	
Reynolds, Lazarus D., . . . . .	Sept. 27, 1855
Reynolds, William C., . . . . .	Feb. 21, 1826
Rhone, Daniel L., . . . . .	Aug. 11, 1862
Richards, Eben, . . . . .	Nov. 2, 1801
Richards, William G., . . . . .	April 4, 1892
Ridall, William, . . . . .	April 14, 1851
(Tyler, 1855, '56.)	
Ridall, William, Jr., . . . . .	July 17, 1856
Ridlock, Alexander, . . . . .	Oct. 22, 1860
Reimenschnitter, Peter, . . . . .	June 9, 1891
Riesz, F. J., . . . . .	March 29, 1852
Rittersbacher, Jacob, . . . . .	March 29, 1847
(Treasr., 1854.)	
Robins, C. V., . . . . .	Dec. 27, 1854
Robinson, John W., . . . . .	Nov. 30, 1822
Robinson, Thomas W., . . . . .	Feb. 14, 1848
(Tyler, 1869-'84.)	
Rockafellow, F. V., . . . . .	Feb. 28, 1870
Rogers, Jonah, . . . . .	June 3, 1816
Rose, Jackson, . . . . .	Dec. 9, 1867
Rose, Dr. Robert H., . . . . .	Aug. 9, 1804
Rosenfelt, Nathan, . . . . .	Feb. 17, 1891
Rosengrant, Casper B., . . . . .	Nov. 12, 1888
Rosenkrans, Ira D., . . . . .	Aug. 6, 1877
Rosenkrans, John, Jr., . . . . .	Feb. 3, 1800
Ross, Dr. I. E., . . . . .	May 1, 1871
Roth, Charles, . . . . .	Jan. 28, 1856
Rothwell, R. P., . . . . .	Dec. 27, 1867
Royal, George H., . . . . .	April 7, 1818
Russell, James, . . . . .	Aug. 25, 1851
Rust, Francis M., . . . . .	Sept. 5, 1892
Rust, Harold N., . . . . .	Nov. 2, 1896
Rutter, James M., . . . . .	Sept. 14, 1865
Ryman, Theodore F., . . . . .	Sept. 30, 1872
(W. M. Lodge 531, 1876.)	
St. John, C. E., . . . . .	Aug. 20, 1866
Santee, Samuel M., . . . . .	Jan. 8, 1869
Saylor, Sterling, . . . . .	July 15, 1861
Schatzle, Xavier J., . . . . .	Nov. 18, 1890
Schlingmann, A. W., . . . . .	March 30, 1874
Schmidt, Jacob, . . . . .	June 14, 1875
Schneider, Fred., . . . . .	Sept. 7, 1896
Schott, Capt. John P., . . . . .	Charter.
(W. M., 1795, '96, 1800-'02; Treasr. Lodge 127, 1814-'16; W. M. Lodge 127, 1815.)	
Schott, John P., Jr., . . . . .	Aug. 7, 1800
(Secy. Lodge 127, 1813.)	
Schrage, William, . . . . .	Feb. 18, 1867
Schuler, August J., . . . . .	April 14, 1892
Schwab, Frederick J., . . . . .	Dec. 17, 1889
Scott, David, . . . . .	June 18, 1814
(D. D. G. M., 1822, '23.)	
Scott, Obadiah, . . . . .	Aug. 3, 1807
Scott, Samuel, . . . . .	June 8, 1874
Seaman, David, . . . . .	Feb. 27, 1855
Search, George W., . . . . .	Nov. 22, 1855
Searle, James, . . . . .	April 17, 1848
Searle, John P., . . . . .	Oct. 15, 1861
Searle, Miner, . . . . .	March 27, 1809
Shaver, W. H., . . . . .	Nov. 21, 1870
Shearman, Wm. H., . . . . .	March 2, 1824
Shields, James, . . . . .	Jan. 31, 1870
Shoemaker, Charles D., . . . . .	Nov. 22, 1825
Shoemaker, Charles D., . . . . .	Dec. 17, 1895
Shoemaker, Robert, . . . . .	May 16, 1870
Shook, John J., . . . . .	March 21, 1864
Siegel, Wellington L., . . . . .	May 21, 1888
Silvara, J. W., . . . . .	Oct. 9, 1848
Simpson, William L., . . . . .	Feb. 14, 1876
Smawley, Wilson A., . . . . .	Sept. 19, 1893
Smith, Arthur, . . . . .	March 3, 1823
Smith, Douglass, . . . . .	April 18, 1862
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Smith, Edward, . . . . .	Nov. 15, 1869
Smith, Edward W., . . . . .	April 11, 1870
Smith, Eliphalet, . . . . .	March 7, 1803
Smith, Frederick G., . . . . .	Nov. 27, 1871
Smith, Capt. George, . . . . .	April 23, 1866
Smith, Henry B., . . . . .	Sept. 5, 1803
Smith, James, . . . . .	Nov. 2, 1891
Smith, Joel, . . . . .	Feb. 5, 1816
Smith, J. Bennett, . . . . .	Mar. 15, 1886
Smith, Mark B., . . . . .	Jan. 4, 1882
Smith, Milo G., . . . . .	Oct. 15, 1883
Smith, Norval D., . . . . .	June 2, 1890
Smith, Obadiah, . . . . .	Dec. 23, 1799
Smith, Sherman, . . . . .	March 21, 1796
Smith, Thomas, . . . . .	Aug. 1, 1825
Snyder, Robert M., . . . . .	Sept. 19, 1893
Solomon, Erskine L., . . . . .	Oct. 7, 1895
Speece, Chas. W., . . . . .	Aug. 1, 1887
Speece, Maj. L. B., . . . . .	Oct. 1, 1855
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Sperring, Wm. H., . . . . .	Sept. 24, 1860
Stang, Wm., . . . . .	Nov. 22, 1847
Stanton, James H., . . . . .	Nov. 4, 1867
Stark, Beni. F., . . . . .	Feb. 27, 1882
Stark, Cyrus, . . . . .	Feb. 16, 1857
Stark, Geo. H., . . . . .	Feb. 27, 1855
Stark, Henry, . . . . .	Jan. 15, 1821
Stark, Hiram, . . . . .	Feb. 5, 1821
Stark, James, . . . . .	Dec. 18, 1820
Stark, John, . . . . .	March 5, 1821
Stark, John D., . . . . .	March 5, 1821
Stark, Mahlon S., . . . . .	May 8, 1882
Steele, Chas. S., . . . . .	April 21, 1891
Sterling, H., . . . . .	April 17, 1871
Sterling, Walter G., . . . . .	Dec. 16, 1854
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Stetler, D. H., . . . . .	May 6, 1872
Stevens, Jonathan, . . . . .	April 8, 1807
Stewart, G. B., . . . . .	Nov. 26, 1866
Stewart, Lee W., . . . . .	Sept. 22, 1858
Stewart, Wm. L., . . . . .	Feb. 26, 1866
(W. M. Lodge 218, 1853-'55; W. M. Lodge 305, 1856, '7, '9, '60; W. M. Lodge 61, 1874, '81; Treasr., 1875-' '80.)	
Stocker, Hiram, . . . . .	March 5, 1860
Stoddart, Wm., . . . . .	Feb. 18, 1868
Stookeny, Josiah M., . . . . .	Feb. 8, 1869
Stout, Asher M., . . . . .	April 26, 1847
(Secy., 1848; W. M., 1852, '3.)	
Stout, Wm. G., . . . . .	Oct. 2, 1876



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Stranberg, Nelson, . . . . .	Jan. 4, 1892	Wandell, E. W., . . . . .	Oct. 20, 1851
Strouse, Morris, . . . . .	Aug. 11, 1851	Ward, Hiram, . . . . .	Aug. 7, 1809
Sturdevant, Chas., . . . . .	Feb. 12, 1855	Warg, Josiah, . . . . .	May 29, 1871
Sturdevant, H. E., . . . . .	Dec. 9, 1854	Wasley, John, . . . . .	Jan. 30, 1882
Sturdevant, Col. S. H., . . . . .	Feb. 18, 1867	Weeks, Alfred, Jr., . . . . .	April 3, 1893
Sturdevant, Wm. H., . . . . .	May 8, 1865	Weitzel, Wm. G., . . . . .	Jan. 4, 1897
Suber, Abner, . . . . .	Dec. 7, 1801	Weller, Saml. S., . . . . .	Feb. 25, 1861
Sutton, Samuel, . . . . .	April 9, 1857	Wells, Benj. F., . . . . .	May 25, 1850
Swallow, Geo., . . . . .	Jan. 7, 1828	Wells, Ranslaer, . . . . .	Aug. 20, 1813
Sweeney, Lieut. Doyle E., . . . . .	Aug. 19, 1814	(Treasr., 1820.)	
Sytetz, Capt. Geo., . . . . .	Charter.	Westover, Robt. I., . . . . .	Feb. 18, 1867
(W. M., 1794.)		(W. M. Lodge 467, 1879.)	
Theis, Frederick, . . . . .	April 27, 1885	Whitaker, Aaron, . . . . .	Nov. 23, 1863
Thomas, Freeman, . . . . .	Aug. 7, 1815	White, Archibald, . . . . .	Charter.
Thomas, Henry D., . . . . .	May 8, 1882	(Treasr., 1797.)	
Thomas, John H. P., . . . . .	Nov. 17, 1896	Whitebread, Saml. A., . . . . .	Nov. 23, 1874
Thomas, Jonathan, . . . . .	March 10, 1871	Whiteman, S. J., . . . . .	Feb. 24, 1873
Thomas, Capt. Saml., . . . . .	Nov. 4, 1811	Whitmore, Saml., . . . . .	Oct. 7, 1816
Thompson, John J., . . . . .	Nov. 6, 1865	Whitney, Dr. Asa C., . . . . .	Feb. 6, 1809
Tonkin, Saml. J., . . . . .	June 25, 1873	Willets, Edwd. O., . . . . .	April 30, 1866
Toomb, Wm. R., . . . . .	Aug. 18, 1896	Williams, Benj. F., . . . . .	Mar. 17, 1896
Transue, James I., . . . . .	April 2, 1883	Williams, Chas. M., . . . . .	July 10, 1865
Trott, Dr. George W., . . . . .	Dec. 16, 1805	Williams, Geo. W., . . . . .	Feb. 5, 1821
Tubbs, Capt. Simon, . . . . .	April 1, 1811	Williams, Horace G., . . . . .	Nov. 22, 1886
Tubbs, Wm. A., . . . . .	Sept. 22, 1858	Williams, John, . . . . .	Mar. 17, 1896
Tubbs, Wm. R., . . . . .	Feb. 6, 1860	Williams, Joseph S., . . . . .	April 21, 1896
Tuck, Seth, . . . . .	Nov. 26, 1866	Williams, Morgan B., . . . . .	April 1, 1872
Tucker, Geo. C., . . . . .	Oct. 7, 1844	Williams, Stewart L., . . . . .	April 6, 1891
(Tyler, 1851-4.)		Williams, Stiles, . . . . .	June 22, 1858
Tully, Thomas, . . . . .	Mar. 29, 1847	Williams, Thos. M., . . . . .	Dec. 25, 1871
Turner, Frank, . . . . .	Oct. 11, 1855	Williamson, J. Pryor, . . . . .	July 10, 1865
Turner, John, . . . . .	April 5, 1813	(W. M. Lodge 442, 1869-'71.)	
Turrell, Wm. C., . . . . .	May 7, 1804	Wilson, John, . . . . .	July 17, 1824
Tuttle, Abiather, . . . . .	Oct. 7, 1816	Wilson, John, . . . . .	Oct. 20, 1873
Tuttle, Chester, . . . . .	Aug. 9, 1844	Wilson, Robert, . . . . .	Mar. 29, 1852
(Secy., 1850.)		Wilson, Robert, . . . . .	Aug. 8, 1859
Tuttle, Ezra, . . . . .	May 6, 1816	Wilson, Thomas, . . . . .	May 8, 1871
Tuttle, Stephen, . . . . .	June 24, 1812	Winchester, Stephen S., . . . . .	Jan. 29, 1855
(Treasr., 1814-'16.)		Winlack, Alex. E., . . . . .	Jan. 4, 1875
Tyack, Wm., . . . . .	Dec. 19, 1814	(W. M., 1880; Sec., 1882-'94.)	
Urquhart, Danl., . . . . .	Dec. 16, 1854	Wintermute, Jos. E., . . . . .	Nov. 5, 1894
Urquhart, Dr. Geo., . . . . .	Feb. 27, 1855	Winters, Peter, . . . . .	April 5, 1821
(Secy., 1856-'8; 1866-'76; W. M., 1861.)		Wood, James A., . . . . .	Mar. 29, 1875
Urquhart, Geo., Jr., . . . . .	March 5, 1804	Wood, John G., . . . . .	Aug. 30, 1869
Valentine, Job, . . . . .	Sept. 22, 1858	Woodward, Stanley, . . . . .	Oct. 26, 1857
Van Cleft, Rev. A. J., . . . . .	April 15, 1867	Woodward, Warren J., . . . . .	June 16, 1845
Van Cleve, B. F., . . . . .	May 20, 1862	(Secy., 1847; W. M., 1851; D. D. G. M., 1852.)	
(Secy., 1864.)		Woodworth, Jon. D., . . . . .	Nov. 16, 1885
Vandling, James W., . . . . .	May 4, 1801	Wright, Benj. D., . . . . .	April 21, 1820
Van Dyke, Edwd. B., . . . . .	May 16, 1893	Wright, Caleb E., . . . . .	Dec. 12, 1853
Van Loon, Stephen, . . . . .	May 3, 1813	(W. M. Lodge 245, 1852.)	
Vantine, John B., . . . . .	March 2, 1829	Wright, Hendrick B., . . . . .	April 4, 1861
Vaughn, Holden T., . . . . .	Dec. 5, 1846	(W. M., 1873.)	
Vaughn, John, Jr., . . . . .	Jan. 3, 1825	Wright, J. Ridgway, . . . . .	Aug. 5, 1889
Vaughn, Samuel, . . . . .	Mar. 25, 1850	Wright, Joseph, . . . . .	Dec. 21, 1801
Voeste, Edwd., . . . . .	Feb. 8, 1869	(Secy., 1803,'4.)	
Wadhams, Elijah C., . . . . .	April 16, 1855	Wright, Joseph, . . . . .	Nov. 7, 1814
(W. M. Lodge 332, 1861.)		Wright, Josiah, . . . . .	July 22, 1799
Wadhams, Noah, . . . . .	Nov. 7, 1814	Wright, Lieut. Thos., . . . . .	May 2, 1814
Wadhams, Ralph H., . . . . .	June 1, 1896	Yarington, John, . . . . .	June 1, 1801
Wadhams, Sam. F., . . . . .	Nov. 5, 1877	Yarington, Peter, . . . . .	June 1, 1801
(W. M., 1883.)		Yohe, Dr. Andrew, . . . . .	Aug. 14, 1848
Wagner, Dr. Edwd. C. O., . . . . .	March 4, 1895	(Secy., 1849; W. M., 1854.)	
Wallace, Richard E., . . . . .	March 2, 1896	York, Rev. M. Miner, . . . . .	April 6, 1807
Wallace, Dr. Saml. H., . . . . .	April 14, 1806	Young, H. Newton, . . . . .	April 7, 1884
Waller, Eliud R., . . . . .	March 3, 1800	Zehner, John A., . . . . .	Dec. 23, 1890
Walter, Christian, . . . . .	May 4, 1891		

Total number of names, . . . . . 823.

Present number of active members, . . . . . 202.

## ERRATA.

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Page 23, line 18, . . . . "28th"	should be 29th.
" 24, " 15, . . . . "	" " "
" 24, " 7, . . . . "murdered"	" " massacred.
" 74, " 18, . . . . "Culpepper"	" " Culpeper.
" 79, " 13, . . . . "prejured"	" " perjured.
" 154, " 10, . . . . "Bush"	" " Rush.
" 169, " 2, . . . . "Weathersfield"	" " Wethersfield.
" 172, " 2, . . . . "	" " "
" 175, " 14, . . . . "north-west"	" " north-east.
" 183, " 5, . . . . "Guillotine"	" " Guillotin.
" 219, " 30, . . . . "suasive"	" " persuasive.
" 226, " 24, . . . . "gospe"	" " gospel.
" 243, " 8, . . . . "1769"	" " 1772.
" 257, " 14, . . . . "reside"	" " resides.
" 261, " 23, . . . . "1890"	" " 1790.
" 275, " 27, . . . . "Lord"	" " John.
" 318, " 10, . . . . "Jas. M. Kesler"	" " Jas. W. Kesler.
" 330, " 33, . . . . "Wilkebarré"	" " Wilkesbarré.
" 337, " 5, . . . . "Acadamy"	" " Academy.
" 388, " 9, . . . . "later"	" " latter.
" 404, " 22, . . . . "R. W. Deputy"	" " District Deputy.
" 418, " 17, . . . . "Hearlds'"	" " Heralds'.
" 428, " 35, . . . . "Thomas"	" " William.
" 429, " 21, . . . . "	" " "
" 483, " 15, . . . . "Wiliiam"	" " William.
" 547, " 9, . . . . "Joseph"	" " Joel.
" 585, " 18, . . . . "countires"	" " countries.

Underneath the portraits of J. N. Conyngham, J. B. Gibson and G. Mallery, L. L. D. should be LL. D.



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