

and held his first term in January, 1863, and his last September, 1867. The Hon. J. Pringle Jones again came to the bench in January, 1868, and served one year. The Hon. A. B. Longaker was elected as president judge in October, 1868, and took his seat in January, 1869. He held the position till July, 1878, when he resigned, and the Hon. Edward Harvey was appointed to fill the vacancy. In October, 1878, the Hon. Edwin Albright was elected president judge of Lehigh County, then constituting the Thirty-first District, took his seat in January, 1879, and still continues to discharge the duties of the office.

The first court formed in Northampton County, under the Constitution of 1790, embraced as associate justices Peter Rhoads and John Mulhollen, who were commissioned Aug. 17, 1791. Peter Rhoads was again appointed in 1806 and 1809, and upon the organization of Lehigh County he and Jonas Hartzell were appointed as associate justices of the newly-created court, and served until 1815. Since that time the following persons have served in that capacity :

Commissioned.		Commissioned.	
John Fogel.....	Sept. 9, 1815	Willoughby Fogel.....	Nov. 12, 1856
Jacob Stein.....	Nov. 11, 1823	Joshua Stahler.....	" 12, 1856
John F. Ruhe.....	" 3, 1838	" ".....	" 23, 1861
Joseph Saeger.....	Jan. 14, 1839	Willoughby Fogel.....	" 23, 1861
Peter Haas.....	March 26, 1840	James Frey.....	" 9, 1866
" ".....	" 3, 1843	Jacob Erdman.....	" 9, 1866
Jacob Dillinger.....	" 14, 1843	Reuben Guth.....	" 9, 1866
Peter Haas.....	Feb. 28, 1848	" ".....	" 26, 1867
John F. Ruhe.....	March 29, 1849	Samuel J. Kistler.....	July 30, 1868
Peter Haas.....	Nov. 10, 1851	David Laury.....	Nov. 5, 1868
Jacob Dillinger.....	" 10, 1861	James Frey.....	" 17, 1871
Charles Keck.....	Aug. 7, 1855	David Laury.....	" 6, 1873
" ".....	Nov. 19, 1856		

The Constitution of 1874 abolished the office of associate justice in certain districts, of which Lehigh County was one.

The first business in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lehigh County at its first term (December, 1812) was the admission of attorneys applying for the privilege of practicing in the several courts of the county. The following were duly admitted, viz. : George Wolf, Henry Wilson, John Ross, William McIlhinny, Francis B. Shaw, Frederick Smith, Charles Evans, John Ewing, Frederick J. Heller, William Spering, and Samuel Sitgreaves. Of these, only three, Henry Wilson, John Ewing, and Frederick J. Heller, were residents of Lehigh County.

Of the foregoing, Henry Wilson was a native of Harrisburg, and studied law in that place. He was a man of ability and character, and rose rapidly in the estimation of the people.

Frederick J. Heller had been admitted to the bar of Northampton County in 1797, and had been quite an active practitioner, but notwithstanding that fact little is now remembered of him.

John Ewing was another of the pioneer lawyers of Lehigh who has passed out of recollection. He lived for a number of years in the house on Hamilton Street now owned by E. J. Hart.

John Evans had been admitted to practice in Northampton County in 1803. He did a large amount of professional work in the Lehigh courts, and was re-

garded as one of the best lawyers who visited Allentown in the olden time. His family is now scattered.

Henry King was for many years succeeding 1815 the leader of the Lehigh bar, and enjoyed the most enviable reputation throughout Eastern Pennsylvania. He was born in the town of Palmer, Hampden Co., Mass., on the 6th of July, 1790, and received the rudiments of his education in that region. When about fifteen years of age he became one of the few select pupils of the Rev. Ezra Witter, who resided in the town of Wilbraham, Hampden Co. Under this teacher he finished his general education. In 1810 he commenced the study of law with an eminent attorney of New London, Conn., W. H. Brainerd, Esq., with whom he remained until the fall of 1812, when his studies were interrupted through the disturbed condition of the region, consequent upon the war with Great Britain. He removed then to Wilkesbarre, Pa., where he completed his preparation for the bar in the office of the Hon. Garrick Mallory and was admitted to practice in April, 1815. It was very shortly after this that he removed to Allentown, where he was for some time the only resident lawyer, but was brought into contact with the eminent practitioners of neighboring towns, as Sitgreaves, Ross, Wolfe, Evans, Smith, and John M. Porter. In 1825 he was elected to the Senate of Pennsylvania for a term of four years, upon the expiration of which he was again elected. Before his second term expired, in 1830, he was chosen as a representative to Congress, which position he filled for four years. During his career in the Legislature he was most of the time at the head of several of the most important committees. He was chairman of the committee to remodel the penitentiary system of the State, and drew the bill which divided the State into districts and established the Western Penitentiary. The next measure with which he was identified was the well-known act of 1829 to reform the general code, in the preparation of which he was assisted by the "Prison Discipline Society" of Philadelphia, whose favorite project it was. Joel B. Sutherland, T. J. Wharton, and Judge King, of Philadelphia, had been appointed commissioners to visit several of the States, and report to the Legislature from the knowledge thus gained a system for the government of the penitentiaries. After a full examination they reported in favor of the system then in vogue in New York. This was strenuously opposed by the "Prison Discipline Society," who found in Mr. King an able and effective advocate in the State Senate. After a long and severe struggle the plan now in force in Pennsylvania was adopted. Mr. King also drafted the bills under which the Arch and Walnut Street prisons in Philadelphia were removed, and Moyamensing prison erected in their stead. So closely had he been connected with these reforms, and so active had he been in advancing them, that he gained much fame, and when the commissioners appointed by the king of Prussia to visit this country and report upon the

different systems of penal correction came here, they sought him out in his quiet home at Allentown, that they might confer with him. During four years of the time Mr. King was in the Legislature he was also chairman of the Judiciary Committee. Several important laws still in force on the statute-books of the State owe their origin to Mr. King, among them that for "recording releases for payment of legacies," for "preserving the lien of first mortgages," for "distributing the proceeds of sheriffs' sales." Many other laws prepared by him were included in the revised code of Pennsylvania. In Congress, Mr. King was an active tariff man and voted for the tariff of 1832, and opposed every reduction since. Differing in this and some other matters from the administration party under Jackson, he, at the close of his second term, retired to private life. He died a few years ago.

Charles Davis, who came to Allentown only a little later than Henry King, was a man of almost equal prominence professionally, while as a citizen he had few superiors in disinterested usefulness. Mr. Davis was born in Easton, Dec. 25, 1795, and pursued his preliminary legal studies in the office of Hon. Samuel Sitgreaves, being admitted to the bar on Jan. 6, 1817. In the same year he removed to Allentown. Here he resided until 1839, following uninterruptedly his profession, which developed a very extensive practice. Mr. Davis removed to Reading in 1839, and from there to Easton, his native place, in 1867. From this time until his death, which occurred quite suddenly on Jan. 19, 1873, he led a semi-retired life, but was in the full enjoyment of his faculties, and was frequently consulted by other members of the Northampton bar. In speaking of Mr. Davis, Judge Maxwell said, "It was worthy of remark that no attorney had ever been more diligent in the practice of his profession, nor more faithful to his clients or more interested and devoted to their interest; that, when his clients had committed to Mr. Davis their causes and business, he devoted to their prosecution and maintenance all the powers of his vigorous mind; that Mr. Davis had not only been an able, successful, and honorable lawyer, but had in other ways also proven himself a valuable and useful citizen; that he had always been a consistent, devoted Christian, and had, by his walk and conversation, honored his religious profession." M. H. Jones, Esq., in seconding the resolutions offered by Judge Maxwell, said, "That he could indorse unto approval every word that had been said in eulogy of Mr. Davis by Judge Maxwell, and that, in seconding the resolutions, he desired to bear testimony to Mr. Davis' worth and ability as a lawyer, and as a good and upright citizen; that he had been a man of undoubted talent and of great legal experience, and had remained in full practice until, from increasing years and declining health, he had been longer unable to attend to its demands; that his opinions on legal questions were highly valued by his fellow-members of the bar, and exhibited remark-

able clearness of mind,—this facile grasp of legal questions he had retained up to the time of his death."

The resolutions referred to were as follows:

"WHEREAS, Information has been received of the death of Charles Davis, Esq., the senior member of the Bar, who was admitted as an attorney of this Court on the sixth day of January, 1817, practiced at this Bar for several years, afterwards removed to Allentown, in the County of Lehigh, and subsequently to Reading, in Berks County, in which last-named counties he had a large and successful practice for many years, and a few years ago returned to this his native county, where he resided at the time of his decease.

"Resolved, That this Bar bear testimony to the high character and great worth and accurate legal knowledge of the lamented deceased. He was ever devoted to the interests of his clients; earnest and assiduous in the faithful discharge of his duties to men and the Court, and died at an advanced age, in full Christian hope.

"Resolved, That the members of the Bar will attend the funeral of the deceased in a body, and wear the usual badge of mourning, and that an invitation be extended to the members of the Bar of Lehigh and Berks Counties to unite with us in paying this last mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the widow of the deceased, and to the Bars of Lehigh and Berks Counties, and published in the newspapers of this county."

Mr. Davis left a widow and one son, the Hon. J. Depuy Davis, who was State senator from Berks County.

Samuel Runk was born in Hunterdon County, N. J., Sept. 5, 1783. He received his early education at home and in its vicinity, including a knowledge of the classics and of the higher mathematics, with both of which he maintained a close familiarity to his end. Having passed over his general studies, he took up civil engineering as a specialty, and after several years spent in its theory and practice, made a trip, on foot, through Pennsylvania, and from Pittsburgh on a flat-boat, down the Ohio, in search of a future home. The diary of this journey contains numerous items of local interest, and some thrilling incidents in flat-boat navigation at that early day.

Not finding the West to suit him, he returned to Pennsylvania, and entered the law-office of Frederick Smith, at Reading, as a student, and in due time was admitted to the bar at that place, April 17, 1818. Soon after he came to Allentown, and was admitted to the bar of Lehigh County, May 4, 1819, and thereafter continued to reside here.

When he came to this county, this region was intensely German. He took a leading and active part in effecting a change. At a time when Sunday-schools were an offense to a large portion of the community, he was instrumental in organizing, and became the first president, of the first "Lehigh Valley Sunday-School Association" established in this valley. The first meeting to organize an English congregation in Allentown was held at his office, and largely through his efforts became successful. He became its treasurer for a number of years.

After the public school system was adopted, he was engaged from year to year, by the directors, to make the examinations of applicants for teaching; through these examinations many of the inexperience were dropped by the way.

He was never an aspirant for office, and never held office, except of a purely local character. He was burgess.

As a lawyer, he was thoroughly read in the standard works of his profession. Having come to the bar when a small number only of our State reports had been published, he grew up with them, and had read them all, a labor rarely achieved by those now coming in. As a counselor, he ranked with the most reliable at the bar during his period. None surpassed him in integrity.

As an advocate, he was not a dealer in sonorous rhetoric, but sought to acquire as complete a knowledge as practicable of the material facts of his cases, and to present them, with the law, as concisely as consistent with clearness and accuracy, and to rely upon the intelligence and the integrity, of the court and jury, to secure that justice which belonged to them.

He died May 21, 1848, after an illness of a few days, the result of a cold contracted at the preceding term of court. He was a good citizen and an upright lawyer. His remains repose in the dilapidated and neglected grounds of the congregation which his early efforts brought into existence.

Henry Jarrett, who began practice here in 1824, was the son of Isaac Jarrett, and was born in Macungie township, June 22, 1772. In 1798 he was elected justice of the peace for Macungie and Weissenberg townships. He was married to Elizabeth Heintz, of Macungie, in 1800. He was sheriff of Northampton County in 1812, when Lehigh was set off, and a few years later studied law with a Mr. Cook and a Mr. Kaulbock, and was admitted to practice as an attorney of Lehigh County Nov. 29, 1824. He resided during his early married life at Millerstown and Freemansburg, but after his admission to the bar removed to Allentown, and lived on Water Street, on the property now owned by his daughter, Mrs. Margaret Reader. In 1829, Mr. Jarrett became clerk of the courts of Lehigh County. He died Nov. 4, 1830, at the age of fifty-eight years. His son Phaon was admitted to the bar of Lehigh County in September, 1835. He graduated at West Point, and became a civil engineer. The only descendants of Henry Jarrett now living are Mrs. Angelina J. Troxell and Mrs. Margaret Reader, of Allentown, the latter at this writing being eighty-two years of age.

John S. Gibbons was a prominent attorney of about the same period as Mr. Jarrett. He was a native of New York State, born at Poughkeepsie, July 11, 1802. He removed to Philadelphia before reaching his majority, and studied for his chosen profession with two prominent attorneys of that city. In 1824 he came to Allentown, and was immediately admitted to practice. He followed the profession until his death, March 12, 1851, with great success. During the greater part of that period his office was at 531 Hamilton Street. He was a man of more than or-

dinary ability and of high character. From an obituary notice published in one of the local journals we quote: "Clear, calm, courteous, prudent, and prompt, he was at all times a most able advocate, a most formidable opponent, and when roused by a case, or an opposition that was worthy of his best efforts, he was an eloquent and powerful orator. A strict observer of professional honor and courtesy himself, he frowned indignantly on the petty artifices and low chicanery that with some men pass for professional skill, and held in utter sovereign contempt both the acts and the actors of those degrading practices."

The late Hon. Samuel A. Bridges, at his death the oldest member of the Lehigh bar, was born at Colchester, Conn., Jan. 27, 1802. He secured an academic education in his native town, and graduated at Williamstown College in the year 1826. He later studied law, and in 1829 was admitted to practice in his native State. In 1830 he came to Pennsylvania, first locating at Easton, and thence going to Doylestown. He, however, liked neither place, and soon came to Allentown, and remained here up to the time of his death,—his admission to the bar of this county occurring Feb. 1, 1830. Being a good lawyer he soon gained an extensive and lucrative practice, as well as the good will of our people. Under the administration of Governor Porter he was appointed deputy attorney-general for Lehigh County in 1837, and held the office for seven years. On the 22d day of February, 1848, he was elected to Congress to fill the unexpired term of Hon. John W. Hornbeck, an old-time Whig, who died soon after having taken his seat in 1847. During the session for which he was elected the Mexican war ended, and the American government having been successful, succeeded in the acquisition of the Territory of Texas. Many very important measures were brought before Congress, and in all of which Mr. Bridges took a prominent part. He returned from Congress March 4, 1849. Lehigh and Bucks were then united as a district, and Hon. Thomas Ross, of Bucks, was elected in 1848 and 1850, and in 1852, Lehigh being then entitled to the candidate, Mr. Bridges was again elected, serving two years, from 1853 to 1855. After the expiration of his term he again vigorously and actively pursued the practice of his profession. But after a retirement of over twenty years from official life, he in 1876 was again elected to Congress, serving two years. His Congressional record throughout was a good one. A man of strong convictions of mind upon all subjects, and possessed of the courage to boldly assert them at all times, it mattered not to him whether in the minority or majority, they were his views and always honestly given, and with such forensic power and strength of language as to carry great weight.

Mr. Bridges abandoned his law practice a number of years since, and lived in retirement. He had long been the leading lawyer at the bar of this county, and his practice large and highly remunerative. While

in practice he devoted the whole force of his life to it. He was well read, and blended the analytical with the logical, and as an orator his style was picturesque and powerful. His devotion to the cause of his clients was a distinguishing feature of his character. Their cause was his cause, and the energy, force, and zeal with which he conducted all cases committed to his charge was the secret of his success as a lawyer. In all his business transactions he was prudent and careful, prompt in the discharge of his obligations, and exacting the same promptness from those with whom he had dealings. Socially he was a pleasant and companionable man, always having a kind word for all whom he met. He was a man of cheerful disposition and of many kindnesses.

Mr. Bridges died Jan. 14, 1884. He was twice married. His first wife was Sarah Wilson, the youngest daughter of James Wilson, a prominent and successful merchant of this city. She was a sister to Thomas Wilson, James W. Wilson, Francis Wilson, Mrs. Hutter, Mrs. Saeger, and Mrs. Dr. Martin. The lady died in 1864. One child, a son, was the issue of this marriage, but he died in his infancy. His second wife, Miss Martha Stopp, daughter of the late Joseph Stopp, deceased, survives him.

Of Peter Wycoff little can be authentically related, except the fact that he was born near Bound Brook, N. J., in 1808, studied law under Mr. McDowell, of Doylestown, was admitted to the bar of this county Sept. 3, 1833, and died March 8, 1877. His office was near where Evan Holben's now is. A few years, about the middle of his professional life, were passed in Philadelphia. He is remembered as an honest, upright man, a good office lawyer, and fairly successful in his profession. His widow, who was a daughter of Gen. William Brown, is still living.

Robert Emmett Wright, now the oldest attorney at the Lehigh bar, was born at Carlisle, Pa., Nov. 30, 1810. After attending for several years the school of Charles Wales in his native town, he entered the drug-store of John C. Baehr, in 1826. Two years later he came to Allentown and entered the employ of John B. Moser, with whom he remained until twenty-one years of age, when he went into the drug business for himself. But he had never cared particularly for this or any other line of mercantile life, and consequently he soon abandoned it and entered his name as a student of law, and upon Sept. 5, 1838, was admitted to practice. Almost immediately after taking up the duties of his profession he attained popularity, which was based upon his unselfish devotion to various public interests, as well as upon his generally recognized professional ability and trustworthiness. Politically he was and is a Democrat. While not in any sense a place-seeker, the possession of various fitting qualities led to his appointment to a number of honorable and responsible stations, in all of which he proved himself more than adequate. He was twice appointed district attorney by Attorney-

General J. K. Kane, and was twice given the office of postmaster at Allentown. He acted as school director for twenty-three years, and few men have done more than he for the advancement of the educational interests of the city, or, for that matter (though more indirectly), of the county. He also served two terms as burgess of Allentown. He was appointed a reporter of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania by Governor William Fisher Packer, and published the first Index Digest of the Supreme Court Reports.

Always faithful in the discharge of whatever of duty devolved upon him, and always kind and considerate to all with whom he has come into contact, he has commanded the respect and affection of the people in the community in which he has passed the adult years of a long life. Few men have had more friends; few shown their worthiness of having them by so numerous unselfish labors for the good of individuals and institutions. It can be said of Mr. Wright that he has been unceasingly a public benefactor.

The subject of these few inadequate lines (which, however, are more extended and more full of praise than perhaps he would wish) was joined in marriage in 1836 with Maria, daughter of Charles Hutter, of Allentown. Their children are Carrie H., Charles (deceased), Ida (wife of Hon. Evan Holben), Mary (wife of Dr. Laubach), Sarah R. (wife of A. C. Brooks), Robert E. Wright, Jr. (born in 1847, now a well-known member of the Lehigh bar), J. Holmes Wright (born in 1850), Mary (deceased), Minna A. (wife of C. A. Miller), and J. Marshall Wright, the present district attorney.

Henry C. Longnecker, one of the best-known attorneys of his time, was born in Cumberland County, Pa., April 17, 1821. He was placed at school at Wilbraham, Mass., from whence he entered the Norwich Military University of Vermont, and was subsequently graduated at Lafayette College, Easton, Pa. After he graduated he chose the law as his profession, and entered upon its study in the office of Hon. James M. Porter. He was called to the bar Jan. 26, 1843. After the appointment of Mr. Porter as Secretary of War in the cabinet of President Tyler, Mr. Longnecker took charge of his law business, and conducted the same with entire satisfaction until the return of Mr. Porter from Washington, after which Mr. Longnecker concluded to make his residence in Lehigh County, and accordingly was admitted to the bar here on the 30th of January, 1844, and soon entered upon a successful practice. Upon the breaking out of the war with Mexico, Mr. Longnecker volunteered, serving as lieutenant and afterward as adjutant of his regiment. He participated in all the principal engagements under Gen. Scott, which ended in the triumphal entry of the United States army into the city of Mexico. Upon his return from Mexico he was elected district attorney of Lehigh County by a very flattering vote, and in this capacity he acquitted him-

self with satisfaction. In 1851 and 1854, Col. Longnecker was a delegate to the State Democratic convention of those years. In 1856 the trouble in Kansas assumed a grave aspect, and Mr. Longnecker, like many earnest and conscientious Democrats of that day, opposed the principles by which his party was made the means of extending the area of slavery, and was afterward an ardent advocate of the measures of the Republican party. In 1858, Mr. Longnecker was elected a representative from Pennsylvania in the Thirty-sixth Congress from the Sixth District, which was then decidedly Democratic, and served as a member of the Committee on Military Affairs. In the war of the Rebellion he became colonel of the Ninth Pennsylvania Infantry, and as such commanded a brigade in Western Virginia in 1861. He subsequently commanded a brigade at the battle of Antietam. Col. Longnecker was no ordinary man. In addition to the liberal education which he received he was endowed with a sound judgment upon public affairs, and his counsels were often invoked by those in power during the dark days of rebellion.

He died Sept. 16, 1871, and left a widow (a daughter of Mr. Samuel Lewis) and two children.

John D. Stiles, a native of Pennsylvania, settled at Allentown in the practice of his profession in 1844, and has been a very successful lawyer. He was (as the civil list in the preceding chapter will show) three times elected to Congress, the last time in 1868. On the expiration of his term, in 1871, he returned to the practice of law, in which he is still engaged. He had been three times a delegate to Democratic national conventions, the first being the convention of 1856, when he aided actively in the nomination of James Buchanan, as he afterward did in his election.

C. M. Runk is a native of Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar at Allentown, Aug. 31, 1846. He has had a successful practice, and is still living.

James S. Reese was one of the successful practitioners at the Lehigh bar, and became a member of the Legislature, as will be seen by reference to the preceding chapter giving the civil list of the county. He would doubtless have reached higher stations in the gift of the people had his life been spared, but he died quite young. He was a native of Easton.

E. J. More, who was admitted to practice in 1849, the year after Mr. Reese, was a native of Allentown, and died there. He studied his profession with Samuel Runk, and became quite a popular lawyer, especially as a counselor.

William Samuel Marx, in his time a leader of the bar, was born at Wescosville, Lehigh Co., March 1, 1829, and was the son of Samuel and Magdalena (Beary) Marx. His father held several offices of public trust and honor, and while register of wills for Lehigh County removed to Allentown, residing opposite the court-house. William received his early education and preparation for college at the Allentown Academy, then under the charge of Mr. —

Douglass. He was ready for the freshman class of Princeton at the age of fourteen years, but on account of his youth was put off for a year, after which delay he was entered there. He was graduated regularly in the class of 1848, having for his classmates, among others, Rev. W. C. Cattell, D.D., late president of Lafayette College, and Henry C. Pitney, vice-chancellor of New Jersey.

He entered the law-office of Hon. Henry C. Longnecker, at Allentown, immediately, and after faithful study was admitted to the bar of his native county Feb. 5, 1850, before he was fully of age. He was characterized by great energy and determination, and early established himself as a force among his brethren at the bar. At that date the courts were regularly attended by Judge J. M. Porter, Hon. A. E. Browne, A. H. Reeder, and others, leaders of the Easton bar, and with them the younger men hesitated to contend; but Mr. Marx early demonstrated his willingness and ability to meet and cope with them in the trial of cases, and with more than ordinary success. He was appointed sheriff's attorney by Sheriff Nathan Weiler in 1853, and in 1856 was nominated and elected district attorney, and served the full term. His labors were arduous, because of an increase of important cases growing out of riots during the construction of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and in securing the conviction of some ringleaders he, by overwork, laid the foundation of ill health, which, later, culminated in the disease which carried him off. Among his associates of the bar he was early regarded chief, and had one of the most successful and lucrative practices before he had been ten years admitted. About 1860, on account of ill health, he associated with him in practice Hon. C. M. Runk, and continued the partnership until the autumn of 1864. In April, 1866, while trying an important case at Easton, he contracted a severe cold, and, unable to have it at once checked because of his duty to his client, it took a hold on his system which could not be shaken off, and after five months of sickness he died, Sept. 2, 1866, at the early age of thirty-seven and a half years. Mr. Marx was in politics an ardent Democrat up to the war, and in the campaign of 1860 a follower and great admirer of Stephen A. Douglas, and cast one of the thirteen straight ballots given in Allentown to that Presidential candidate. When the South chose the arbitrament of war, he was prompt to range himself on the side of the government, and never swerved in the fiercest contests of partisanship of the succeeding years to aid by voice and vote the administration of Abraham Lincoln in vindicating the constitutional supremacy of the laws. This course separated him widely from his party, then and now dominant in his native county. His later votes were consequently given to the Republican candidate. His nature was such that he always entered ardently into and pushed whatever he undertook, and, nothing of a politician, it was always easy to understand where he stood upon



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any question of the day. His circle of friends and admirers was large, and many of them surviving can tell of interesting incidents in his career.

May 18, 1854, he was married to Josephine W. Baldwin, of Bloomfield, N. J., by whom he had four sons and one daughter. His widow and four children survive him.

Another strong lawyer, who, like Mr. Marx, died very young, was John Oliver. He was born at Easton, received his early education at Vandever's private school in that place, and then entered Franklin and Marshall College, at Lancaster, from which he graduated, standing high in his class. Immediately commencing practice—he was admitted Nov. 3, 1856—at Allentown, he rose rapidly in his profession. He was popular and a good speaker, and therefore it was not strange that in 1870 he became the choice of the Republicans of the district for Congress. He lacked only about one hundred and fifty votes of defeating his opponent, E. L. Ackerman, although the Democratic majority in the district was very heavy. During the war Mr. Oliver was major of the Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Militia. He died not long after his candidature for Congress, at the age of thirty-four, very widely and deeply lamented, and in his death the Lehigh bar lost one of its most brilliant ornaments. He was a man of strong character and yet very fine intellectual fibre,—a scholarly and polished gentleman.

George B. Schall, one of the members of the bar who has passed away, was a native of Trexlertown, and a graduate of Princeton College. He was admitted to practice in 1857, became successively district attorney and State senator.

Adam Woolever was a descendant of a family among the pioneers to this country from the Palatinate, named Wohlleber (Well-liver), numbering several brothers, one of whom first settled in what is now Columbia County, where a town located by them was given the name of "Woolever-Stettin" (Woolever-town). Another planted his home in the Mohawk Valley, N. Y., while another nestled down amid the hills of New Jersey, within sight of the Delaware, and in the original home of the proud Lenni Lenapes. These hardy pioneers, having by hard labor founded a home, cleared the forests, and broken up the soil in Columbia County, anticipating rest and comfort in the days to come, had scarcely time to enjoy the fruits of their toil before the hand of oppression reaching across the broad ocean again grasped them, and by the unjust taxation of her Majesty Queen Anne, and some technical plan in the titles of land they occupied, deprived them of their rights and homes and compelled them to renew their efforts elsewhere. Almost disheartened, but braving the dangers and trials awaiting them, with Spartan energy they packed their humble furniture on sleds and, in the midst of a severe winter, wended their way through an unbroken and almost trackless way

to the Mohawk Valley, where they settled once more. From this hardy and determined race sprang Adam Woolever, the subject of this sketch, born in Franklin township, Warren Co., N. J., on the 7th of March, 1833, and the son of Adam and Diana Woolever. In his boyhood he enjoyed excellent educational advantages, and at the age of about fifteen he entered a store in Easton as clerk. After remaining for a time he entered the office of Judge Joseph Vliet, of Washington, N. J., and read law for one year. With a view to better opportunities for study he left Washington, and removing to Easton, entered the law-office of the Hon. Judge McCartney, one of the most eminent lawyers of the day. Here he read law until 1855, when he was admitted to the bar. In March, 1855, he removed to Catasauqua and opened an office, continuing in practice until 1859, when in the fall of that year he was appointed by Sheriff Haines as his attorney, and served three years in that capacity. At the end of his term, in 1862, he was elected district attorney, in which official relation he served creditably for three years. In 1866 he, in connection with David O. Saylor and Esaias Rehrig, conceived the idea of starting the Coplay Cement-Works, now so well and favorably known, and which project proved successful. While thus engaged in manufacturing interests he continued the practice of law, and in the fall of 1869 was elected to the Legislature, serving creditably during the years 1870-72. In 1872 he was nominated in the Democratic caucus for Speaker of the House, but the Republicans having a majority, one of their number was chosen. In 1875 he was elected chief clerk of the House of Representatives, in which capacity he served until the spring of 1877, when the Republicans gained the ascendancy and ended his term. From that time he lived a more or less retired life. He was also a candidate for the office of State senator, and at one time mentioned for the gubernatorial chair.

In 1876, Mr. Woolever published a very meritorious book entitled "Treasury of Wit and Humor," containing sayings of 931 authors, 1393 subjects, and 10,299 quotations,—a work favorably received by the press, as also by literary and professional men. He was a fine scholar, devoted much of his time to books, and was as thoroughly versed in the standard and light literature of the day as any man in the city of his residence. His social nature and genial temper made numerous friends, and rendered his home the almost daily meeting-place of many kindred spirits. His word ever was regarded as a law unto him. A man of generous, kindly impulses, with the hand of charity ever open for the needy and deserving, the poor ever found in him a practical helper and friend. As a citizen he was plain and unassuming, treating the poor and humble with the same deference as the rich and exalted. His simple and polite demeanor made him universally esteemed by all who knew him.

There were excellencies of character displayed in

his private life, there were traits of goodness and kindness and genial warmth and brightness exhibited in his social intercourse with those friends whose "adoption he had tried," which the world knew not of. Few men exhibit the best that is in them to the world. Those who have mingled in the strife of politics and have done battle in the arena in which selfishness and hardness and cynicism are a part of the armor of successful combatants, hide the better feelings of their nature from the gaze of the multitude. It was so with Adam Woolever. It was only to those with whom he was on terms of closest intimacy that he spoke without reserve of those things of which he thought most deeply. They only knew the enthusiastic love he had for all that is strong and pure and beautiful in humanity, and his detestation for falsehood, cruelty, and deception. He had the manliness of a man united with the tenderness of a woman. He was as straightforward and honest in the warmth of his friendships and the intensity of his dislikes as a child. He was bluff and hearty in his ways, with a keenly humorous instinct, but with an undercurrent of grave, old-fashioned courtesy and thoughtful consideration for the feelings of others. A gentleman because he possessed a gentle, kind heart, he was utterly incapable of mean and despicable things. His knowledge of history was remarkable; he had studied it as one who looks beneath the surface to discover the hidden springs of action which have changed the current of national life. He believed in the universal brotherhood of man, and all forms of oppression outraged the fine sense of justice which was a prominent trait in his character.

In politics Mr. Woolever was always a Democrat. He took an active part in every State campaign, and was popular with the masses as a speaker. With a clear perception of the issues involved, a lucid style of speaking, and a pleasing address, he combined an agreeable modicum of facetiousness, never failing to attract and hold the attention of his auditors. He was also equally successful as a lecturer; his productions evincing close thought, careful study, and great purity of language. He believed in "woman's rights," and the injustice and inequality of the laws of the various States with regard to women and their property was a subject upon which he could quote an array of facts absolutely unanswerable.

Mr. Woolever was married in January, 1857, to Miss Eliza Ann Saylor, only daughter of Samuel Saylor, of Hanover township. Their children are Lilly, Ida, Samuel S., Harry, Maggie, and three who are deceased. The death of Adam Woolever occurred on the 24th of September, 1882, in his fiftieth year. The virtues of his true heart were apparent in all his life to those who knew him best, and to them is known how much constancy, truth, and manliness, how much tenderness, kindness, and charity, are buried in his grave.

One of the foremost names in the history of the

bench and bar of Lehigh County is that of Edwin Albright, the president judge of the several courts. He was born Nov. 8, 1838, in the part of Upper Milford township which, since its division, constitutes the township of Lower Milford, and is of German origin. His ancestors settled here early in the last century. His parents are Michael and Maria Albright (Schaeffer).

After receiving a common-school and academic education, he prosecuted the study of the law with great zeal and success, and in 1862 was admitted to the bar. From this time he was engaged in the active practice of his profession until 1878, when he was elected to his present position. He was district attorney from 1865 to 1868, and served two terms in the Senate of Pennsylvania (1870 to 1876), having been elected as a Democrat for the first term in the district composed of Lehigh and Northampton, and for the second in that of Lehigh and Carbon Counties.

During his term of service in the Senate that body contained among its members some of the most eminent lawyers in the State; it covered the period immediately following the adoption of the new Constitution of 1873, which necessitated the enactment of a large body of most important laws. An opportunity was thus afforded for the application of his extensive knowledge of the law and its practice in the courts. He served on the Judiciary Committee, and was one of the committee of lawyers to examine and report upon an elaborate civil code which had been prepared by a commission. He ranked with the most eminent lawyers with whom he was associated in his legislative career, and the most important legislative enactments during this period bear his impress.

His administration of justice is distinguished for kindness, impartiality, firmness, and energy, while his decisions show great learning and research, are well considered, and rarely disturbed. He has earned and maintained the confidence of the people of his native county by a faithful discharge of every duty with ability and integrity.

In 1866 he married Rebecca Y. Sieger, and has children, a daughter, Bertha, and a son, Roderick.

Hiram H. Schwartz, who was admitted to practice in 1858, now a resident of Berks County, was a native of North Whitehall. He was, as will be seen by reference to the civil list, at one time superintendent of schools of Lehigh County. Removing to Kutztown, he was thrice elected as the representative of Berks County in the State Legislature. He is now judge of the Orphans' Court.

The late Alfred B. Schwartz, brother of Hiram H., was born in North Whitehall, graduated from Franklin and Marshall College, was admitted to practice in 1859, and by the time the war broke out had attained a very respectable clientage. He entered the army as captain of a company in the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment, and after considerable service returned home and died.



Edwin Albright

Edwin Albright



Edward Harvey

Edward Harvey