

Biographical Notes on Marshall Rogers Pugh

Version 2.1

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Marshall Rogers Pugh about 1890 (56-25)
(Taken from Western Architect and Building News
Courtesy Western History Collection, Denver Public Library)

Marshall Rogers Pugh



Marshall Rogers Pugh,^{1,2} virtual unknown to Denver historians, contributed to a major transformation of Denver as the junior member of the architectural firm of Lang and Pugh in the early 1890's. His contributions to the firm's designs are not clear, however, as there appears to be no design differences in the firm's product during his presence. Considering his background, Pugh's contributions may have been in building engineering, a field in which Lang had no formal training (but neither did Lang have any formal training in architecture). As far as Denver historians are concerned, Pugh came to Denver from parts unknown and left for parts unknown.

Marshall Pugh was born in Doylestown, Pennsylvania on 31 December 1863³. He had 4 siblings, Edward Fox (b 30 Aug 1847), Mary (b 31 Oct 1849), Rodman Fox (b 4 Jan 1852), and Sophia (b 2 June 1854). His mother's name was Elizabeth Sergeant Fox (16 Feb 1820-17 Jan 1885⁴).

Marshall's father was John Blackwell Pugh (26 May 1809-29 May 1896⁵), a lawyer from a traditionally Baptist family who received the degrees of AB and AM from the University of Pennsylvania in 1827 and 1830 respectively. John Blackwell Pugh read law with Mathias Morris beginning in 1827 and was admitted to the Bucks County Bar in 1830^{6,7}. John had a substantial inheritance which covered many of his expenses. He was never an enthusiastic practitioner of the law, but served as Justice of the Peace in Doylestown from 1840 until about 1855. Although raised in the Baptist Church, he began to attend the Presbyterian Church before his marriage. He and his wife "became dissatisfied with some of the details of the administration of that church⁵ and they switched to the Episcopal Church. She soon joined and raised the

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1. Note that he is listed in various places as Marshall Rodman Pugh. In a handwritten autobiography that he sent to the University of Pennsylvania on 14 June 1914 he lists his middle name as Rogers. Rogers is also the middle name on his gravestone.
 2. Signature copied from correspondence on file.
 3. Pugh, MR, Autobiographical Sketch submitted to the University of Pennsylvania 14 January 1911.
 4. Battle, *History of Bucks County*. There is a strange note that she was a member of the Episcopal Church. Precise dates are from *Ye Red Book*. Note that there are at times conflicts in dates between the various sources, which are the *Red Book* and other genealogic or historical works. The author has not tried to determine which of the dates is correct, but assumes that the *Red Book* is probably the most accurate.
 - 5 Pugh, MR, *Ye Red Book*.
 6. Davis, *History of Doylestown*.
 - 7 Battle, *History of Bucks County, Pennsylvania*.

children in the “high church” tradition. At his own request while in ill health, John Pugh was baptized in his room on 10 July 1894. Throughout his life he was hampered by vocal cord problems which robbed him of his voice in 1851 or 1852 and by cataracts beginning in the late 70’s and early 80’s. Unsuccessful surgery on one eye was followed by successful surgery on the other in 1883 which restored the ability to read. A stroke followed in 1888 and he was bothered by transient ischemic attacks until his death on 29 May 1896.

Marshall Pugh grew up in Doylestown, graduating from the Doylestown Seminary. He entered the University of Pennsylvania in 1881, studying Mining Engineering. In 1885 he earned a BS and in 1886 and an EM. He was a distinguished student. A commemorative bowl given to the top graduating student remained in the family until destroyed by the 1972 flood⁸.

His first professional job was as a mining engineer for the Northern Pacific Coal Company 1886-7^{9,10}. The Northern Pacific Railroad completed its first transcontinental line with great ceremony on 8 September 1883 by connecting with the Oregon Railway and Navigation Railroad. Bandmaster Price, of the Fifth Infantry Band from Fort Keough even composed a march for the occasion, the *Grand Triumphal March*. The problem was that the Northern Pacific’s charter said that the western terminus should be Puget Sound instead of Portland. The Northern Pacific immediately began to reinvent itself, building across Stampede Pass to Puget Sound. Rail operations began as far as Ellensburg and Cle Elum, Washington on 20 December 1886 and the Roslyn Branch opened 21 December 1886.¹¹ Through service across the direct line to Puget Sound started when the last spike on the Stampede Pass Switchback was driven on 1 June 1887. The tunnel under the pass was not completed until 3 May 1888. Roslyn and the neighboring town of Cle Elum sprung up in about 1886 when the Northern Pacific Railroad was built through the area. Rich coal deposits were discovered and were developed by the railroad thru its subsidiary, the Northern Pacific Coal Company. Kittitas County property records show that Pugh bought and sold several lots of property in the newly created town of Roslyn in 1887 and 1888.¹² This timeframe corresponds to the first commercial mining operations of that company in Roslyn, Washington, and begs further research. The coal mines were sold to the Northwest Improvement Company in 1899. One concludes from these records that Pugh, educated in mining engineering, went to Washington to open the Northern Pacific Coal mines. After leaving Washington, presumably in 1886 or 1887, Pugh returned to the University of Pennsylvania where he served as an Instructor in Metallurgy and Mining in 1887, 1888, and 1889¹³.

8. Muriel Lare, personal correspondence.

9. Unidentified biography provided by the University of Pennsylvania.

10. Cope, *Genealogy of the Darlington Family* p329.

¹¹ *N. P. Ry.: First of the Northern Transcontinentals, An overview and Chronology*

¹² Research done by Milton Wagy of the Ellensburg Public Library July 2001.

13. University of Pennsylvania records.

He moved to Denver in 1890 and joined William Lang's architectural firm at the height of the building boom. How a self-taught architect from that far away managed to attract a faculty member from the University of Pennsylvania with such a vastly different upbringing is unknown. Pugh must have liked it in Denver. He returned to Philadelphia on 9 April 1890¹⁴ and married Helen Darlington (30 September 1862-17 January 1939¹⁵) on 16 April 1890.³

She, in turn, was the daughter of Henry T Darlington (17 September 1832-24 November 1878), publisher of the *Bucks County Intelligencer* from 1855 until his death in 1878 of apoplexy occurring on the way to work. Unfortunately for the historical researcher, he died twelve years before his daughter's marriage and there is little information in that newspaper about her activities¹⁶. The Darlingtons, too were actively identified with the community. Henry served as trustee of the Harrisburg State Insane Asylum, the West Chester State Normal School and other organizations. He was instrumental in organizing the public library and the water works¹⁷. Henry was a member of the Friends Meeting, and not withstanding that, served in the militia when Lee's Confederate Army threatened Pennsylvania in 1862. He also served during Lee's attack the following year and, with his unit, circled around the Battle of Gettysburg sending dispatches back to the *Intelligencer* without actually becoming involved in armed conflict⁵.

The Pughs and Darlingtons were prominent figures in Pennsylvania history. Marshall was descended from Hugh Pugh, who received a land grant from William Penn in 1733¹⁸ in East Nottingham, presumably in Chester County, Pennsylvania. The Pugh family's association with the University of Pennsylvania encompasses many generations. Helen's great grandfather, Edward Fox became, upon the consolidation of the College of Philadelphia and the University of the State of Pennsylvania in 1791, the first secretary and treasurer of the University of Pennsylvania. He held that office from 22 November 1791 to his death 11 April, 1822³. Helen's grandfather, John Fox, was an 1803 graduate of the University³. Marshall's father, John B Pugh, was a graduate of the University in 1827³ Marshall graduated in 1885. His son, Edward, graduated from the University as well.

Although the Marshall Pugh's family members were Episcopalians, a faith that they followed when they returned to Philadelphia, they were married at the Darlington homestead on State Street in Doylestown in a Friends' ceremony¹⁹. (Doylestown Directories note that Darlington lived on State cor Maple but do

14. As noted in the *Doylestown Intelligencer* 11 April 1890.

15.. Anderson, *Sharpless Family* vol II.

16. Information provided by the Bucks County Historical Society.

17. Davis, *History of Bucks County, Pennsylvania* p 510.

18. Pugh family sixth reunion.

19. *Coatsville Record* 17 April 1890. *Doylestown Intelligencer* 17 April 1890.

not tell which corner and that the Pugh's lived on Court nr Main). She wore a white brocade silk dress and the ceremony was by gaslight²⁰. Pugh was noted to be an architect from Denver. A guest list was published in the newspaper, and it did not include William Lang. They left on the 9:20 train for Denver, where they initially moved into a sparsely furnished apartment either at 809 Nineteenth ²¹or 1115 Columbine²² (both demolished). Muriel Lare remembers a family photograph of the newlyweds in their apartment in Denver, but that was lost in the 1972 Wilkes-Barre flood. They lived for the rest of their time in Denver in a house designed by the firm 1316 Columbine. The property transfers involved were unusual. The property was conveyed to Pugh by James Blood and Gustave C Bartels, lawyers. James Blood owned a Lang designed house on the same block. A different Bartels also owned a Lang house on the same block. The land was conveyed on the "express condition" that a residence be begun within a year that cost less than \$5 000²³. Obviously when the Pughs sold the property in 1894, that transaction allowed him to be traced back to Philadelphia²⁴. Presumably they moved to back to Philadelphia in 1894. Their first two children were born in Denver (Edward John Pugh (16 July 1891^{10-xxx}), Henry Darlington Pugh (12 April 1893¹⁰⁻³ December 1966²⁵). Elizabeth Fox Pugh (14 October 1894¹⁰⁻¹⁹⁵⁶ or 7) was born after they returned to Philadelphia. When he returned to Philadelphia Marshall took a position in the Bureau of Surveys, Department of Public Works, a position which he held at least until 1900²⁶. He lived at 48 Maplewood Ave in Germantown^{10,27} . He was listed in the *Germantown Directory* in 1897 as an architect.



230 Poplar Ave, Wayne, Pennsylvania (82-15)

Marshall Pugh was both an engineer and an architect. Family tradition says that he designed his own house at 230 Poplar Street in Wayne and also designed one of the Museums in Doylestown. The house in Wayne is one of 3 very similar Dutch revival houses

22. *Denver Directory* 1891.

23. Warranty Deed 13 May 1890.

24. Warranty deed 19 July 1894.

25. Anderson, *The Sharples-Sharpless Family* Vol III.

26. Cope, Gilbert, *Genealogy of the Darlington Family*.

27 There is a picture of this home in the Germantown Historical Society, as the Mermaid Society had a meeting there.

at the end of the block. Pugh's house differs from the other 2 by absence of a Gambrel roof and a modern porch addition. It is by no means unique. As for the museum, it is entwined in the illustrious history of Henry Chapman Mercer, whose eccentric poured concrete buildings are a prominent feature of the Doylestown area and in the history of the Bucks County Historical Society. Mercer was one of the founders of the Society. In October of 1897 he proposed that money be raised for a suitable building for the Society. Pugh wrote to him on 8 November 1897 confirming his interest in the Society, and offering to draw plans and specifications for the building as his contribution to the project²⁸. Mrs. John (Elizabeth) L Gardner, Mercer's "Aunt Lela" or "Mrs. Jack" offered to fund the building providing that she got to choose the architect. The Society refused to allow her the choice. The original museum building, a Georgian brick structure now known as the Elkins Building after its major donor, was designed by the Philadelphia architect Horace Trumbauer²⁹. "Aunt Lela" died before the project was completed. The money she left Mercer allowed completion of the poured concrete structures that Mercer subsequently built, including the Mercer Museum³⁰, the Moravian Pottery and Tile Works and his own castle, Fonthill. There are said to be Mercer Diaries that the author hasn't seen, which might shed further light on the subject, but it is clear that Marshall's offer to design the building was not accepted. Correspondence between Pugh and Mercer is contained in the files of the Bucks County Historical Society in Doylestown, and little that I found shed much light on the relationship between them.



Elkins Building, Bucks County Historical Society (82-22)



Mercer Museum, Bucks County Historical Society, Doylestown, Pennsylvania (82-24)

Marshall and his son Edward surveyed for the waterlines in the vicinity of Girard College in Philadelphia. Many of the plans drawn by Marshall Pugh were

28. Mercer, Henry Chapman, correspondence files at Bucks county Historical Society.

29. Gemmill, HH, EL, The Breadbox Papers p240-3.

30. In April 1897, Henry C Mercer was seeking some fireplace tongs in a jumble of agricultural tools and household utensils at a dealer in "penny lots," and he was suddenly struck by the fact that before him lay the material evidence of a preindustrialized era that was fast becoming obsolete. He then started his collection of such items which became the Mercer Museum. See Breadbox Papers p241.

on flax and remained in his son, Edward's, attic for many years. Not realizing the historic value, the family washed them and turned them into bureau scarves, hankies and embroidery.³¹

Marshall was a member of the American Water Works Association from 1910 to 1930.³² Other professional organizations included the American Society of Civil Engineers, Engineer's Society of Pennsylvania, Engineer's Club of Philadelphia and the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.³ He was also a member of the American Legion, the Masonic Order and the Military Engineers³³. He was a member of the Housing and Town Planning Association and the Pennsylvania Housing and Lawn Planning Association³⁴.

On 13 June 1917 he enlisted in the First Battalion, 21st Engineers as a major, and started active duty on 11 September 1817³⁵. He commanded that unit beginning at Fort Grant, Illinois in September 1918 thru September 1919. In January 1918 the unit was locating and building a standard gauge railway in the Toul-St Mihiel sector on the Franco-German border and maintained and build narrow gauge "light" or combat railways, operating between the standard gauge railhead and the trenches. Those narrow gauge railways provided ammunition and supplies to the troops and transported the wounded³⁶. They were under fire much of the time. Steam locomotives were used near the main line, gasoline locomotives were used nearer the front, and hand or mule powered cars were used on the last stretch³⁷. He then served as the Post Engineer, Bordeaux Embarkation Camp from October to December 1918 and was discharged from the service on January 9, 1919 only to be recommissioned as a Major in the Engineers Reserve Corps on 3 March 1919.³⁸ In spite of the generally unpleasant environment in Europe, he thought it important to take time to enjoy the amusing incidents and unusual opportunities³⁹. He recounted the story of a young aviator enamored with a nurse. The aviator would buzz the hospital periodically to let his true love know how he felt. One day he buzzed several gravediggers and the chaplain close enough that they had to jump into the grave for safety. On another occasion, Marshall and several of his lieutenants climbed a hill to an old French fort. They were impressed by the contrast between the peaceful lake basin edged with woods and the "small section of Hades," a small French village being heavily shelled. The note at the bottom of the page indicates that he served as his own censor,

31. Muriel Lare correspondence.

32. American Water Works Society phone communication 20 April 1998.

33. Pugh, MR, Obituary, Philadelphia Record.

34. University of Pennsylvania records.

35. Pugh, MR, War Record of Pennsylvania University.

36. War record of Pennsylvania University.

37. Newspaper article provided by Bucks County Historical Society without specific source other than "before 1930."

38. Pugh, MR, War records in University of Pennsylvania.

39. Pugh, MR letter to son.



Marshall Pugh in military uniform, courtesy University of Pennsylvania Alumni Office (69-15)

approving the letter for mailing. Family tradition is that he was frail in later years because he had been gassed during the war⁴⁰.

When he returned to civilian life he continued in construction engineering and was a member of the firm of Watson and Pugh, construction Engineers, with offices in the Fidelity-Philadelphia Building. Pugh followed the traditions of his family and continued an interest in its genealogy and local history. He presented a paper on the Rodmans and Foxes at the Doylestown meeting of the

Bucks County Historical Society on 20 January 1903⁴¹. He was a member of the Men's Literary Society in Germantown, known as the Mermaid club from about 1900 until he moved to Wayne in 1906, and participated in its activities serving for some years as secretary. Judging from the minutes it was an erudite society. The club's agenda for 1901, for example, was a comparative study of Shakespeare and Moliere⁴². Since that club took photographs of its

meeting places, and one of them was Pugh's home, there is a photograph of his home in the Germantown Historical Society Library⁴³. **??insert that picture too??**



Marshall Pugh's Gravestone (82-10)

Muriel Lare, his granddaughter, lived close enough to have contact with her grandfather from 1925 until he died in 1930. She notes that Marshall and Helen lived at 230 Poplar St, Wayne, Pennsylvania during that time, and that they usually had live in help, generally husband and wife, in their pleasant house. Muriel was special, as she was the only granddaughter. He gave her a gold ring with the Fox family coat of arms on it. He also gave her a beautiful gold locket which he had worn on his gold watch chain. It contained tiny photos of his mother and

40. Lare, Muriel, correspondence Spring 1999.

41. See collected papers of the Bucks County Historical Society.

42. Manuscripts of the Mermaid Society, Germantown Historical Society.

43. Letter, Germantown Historical Society August 1998.

grandmother.

Marshall Pugh was an avid hiker and mineral collector. It was during those hikes with his son Edward that he decided to update the *Red Books*, the genealogy and history of his family originally by John Pugh.

He was a Colonel when he died⁴⁴ suddenly at his home on Poplar Street on 22 November 1930. His wife, Helen, died on 17 January 1939 in Haverford, Pennsylvania⁴⁵. Both were buried in Old St David's Cemetery in St David's, Radnor Township, Pennsylvania.⁴⁶

Addresses:

1885	listed as a student	Germantown Directory
1887-1896	no listing	Germantown Directory
1889	no listing	Denver Directory
1890	r 809 19th	Denver Directory
1891	r 1115 Columbine (demolished)	Denver Directory
1892	r 1316 Columbine	Denver Directory
1893	r 1316 Columbine	Denver Directory
1897	Architect, r 48 Maplewood Ave, Germantown	Germantown Directory
1900	6330 Morton Street, Germantown, Philadelphia County	1900 Census
1900	48 Maplewood Ave, Germantown, Pennsylvania	Cope genealogy
1901	asst surveyor h 6330 Morton	Germantown Directory
1904	(Pugh and Downing) h 6330 Morton, Germantown	Germantown Directory
1905	(Pugh & Hubbard) h 6330 Morton, Germantown	Germantown Directory
1910	(Pugh & Hubbard) h Wayne	
1910	230 Poplar Ave, Wayne, Pennsylvania	1910 Census
1911	230 Poplar Ave, Wayne, Pa, ofs Pugh and Hubbard, Civil Engineers, 601 Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia,	Autobiography

44. Pugh, MR, Obituary, *Philadelphia Record*.

45. Death Index, 1939 provided by Bucks County Historical Society.

46. See photo of author at gravesite.

	Pennsylvania			
1913	Civil Engineer, of 601 Witherspoon Building		1913 Philadelphia Directory	
1914	230 Poplar Ave, Wayne, Pennsylvania, Camp Grant, Rockford, Illinois		War Record	
1919	230 Poplar Ave, Wayne, Pennsylvania		War Record	
1929	Consulting Civil Engineer Commercial Trust Philadelphia	710 Bldg,	Return address on correspondence	
1929	230 Poplar Ave, Wayne, Pennsylvania, Consulting Civil Engineer, 123 S Broad Street, Philadelphia, 602 Fidelity Trust Building, Philadelphia.		Return address on correspondence	
1930	230 Poplar Ave, Wayne, Pennsylvania, Watson & Pugh, construction Engineers, Fidelity-Philadelphia Building		Obituary, <i>Philadelphia Record</i> .	

References:

American Water Works Society, Denver Colorado, membership records. They have preserved no biographical information about their older members.

Anderson, B, *The Sharples-Sharpless Family, Volume II*, West Chester, Pennsylvania 1966.

Notes that Helen Darlington Pugh was born on 30 September 1862 and died in Haverford, Pennsylvania 17 January 1939. Edward John P married Pauline Stroetman, Henry Darlington P married Adeline Fern Darter and Helen Adair Rhoades, Elizabeth Fox P married Arthur Wellesley Howes. There is additional genealogical information which goes too far afield for this biography.

Anderson, B, *The Sharples-Sharpless Family, Volume III*, West Chester, Pennsylvania 1971.

Notes that Henry Darlington Pugh died 3 December 1966 in Los Angeles. His widow, Helen Adair (Rhoades) Pugh was living in San Pedro, California in 1970. At that time she was teaching at a Los Angeles children's center. William Marshall Pugh, son of Henry Darlington Pugh was born 6 September 1944 in Oakland. He graduated from San Diego State College and was living in San Diego in 1970 where he was working on a masters in psychology.

Battle, JH, *History of Bucks County, Pennsylvania*, date unknown. Reprinted by The Reprint Company, Publishers, Spartanburg, South Carolina, 1985.

Bucks County Directories, 1871-2, 1884, 1898, 1910, 1905-6, 1902 no help. Note that in some of these directories there are gaps suggesting that some names, including Pugh, have been left out.

Bucks County Historical Society, visited June 1999. Some of their collection is quite well indexed, allowing the author to find the correspondence referenced. Other parts are not. Using property records or correspondence of JB Pugh, the author probably could have located Pugh's and Darlington's specific address. The existence of Mercer Dairies was discovered when touring Mercer's castle, Fonhill.

Bucks County Historical Society Newspaper files. Major Pugh expects early troop returns, Newspaper is unknown and only identification is that it was before 1930.

Many Philadelphia soldiers who have seen service in France will soon be back on their jobs in civil life, is the opinion of Major Marshall R. Pugh of Wayne...

Coatsville (Pennsylvania) Record 31 August 1933 describes the sixth annual reunion of the Pugh family. They celebrated the 200th anniversary of the granting of the old Pugh homestead to John Pugh by William Penn.

Coatsville (Pennsylvania) Record 24 August 1934 gives details of the seventh annual reunion of the Pugh family.

Coatsville (Pennsylvania) Record, 17 April 1890, Matrimonial. (I think this is the correct reference, but it could be *Daily Local News* (West Chester, Pennsylvania)).

"Says a Doylestown special of April 16,, Marshall R. Pugh, a chemist, of Denver, Colorado, and Helen, the second daughter of the late Henry F Darlington, were married by Friends ceremony this afternoon, at 5 o'clock, at the Darlington homestead, on State Street. The groom is the son of John B Pugh, a representative of one of the oldest families of Doylestown. After the wedding ceremonies a reception was held, which was attended a large number of people." Many are then listed, not including Lang.

Cope, Gilbert, *Genealogy of the Darlington Family*, West Chester, Pennsylvania 1900.

Census Data

1880 Federal Census, Doylestown, Bucks County, Pennsylvania

Pugh, John B, 71m lawyer born in PA

Elizabeth F, 60 wife keeping house

Mary, 30 daughter at home

Rodman F, 28 son, lawyer

Sophia, 25 daughter, at home

Marshall R, 16 son, at home

1900 Federal Census, Germantown, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, 6330 Morton Street

Pugh, Marshall, 36m, born in Pennsylvania, Civil Engineer

Helen D, 37f, wife, born in Pennsylvania, Housekeeper

Edward J, 8m, son, born in Pennsylvania [sic], at school

Henry J, 7m, son, born in Pennsylvania [sic], at school

Elizabeth, 5f, daughter, born in Pennsylvania, no job

Hannegs, Sadie H, Servant, 28f, born in Virginia, servant.
1910 Federal Census, Radnor Township, Delaware County, Pennsylvania
, 230 Poplar Avenue
Pugh, Marshall R, 46m, born in Pennsylvania, civil engineer
, Helen D, 46f, wife
, Edward J, 18m, son, born in Colorado, no job
, Henry D, 16m, son, born in Colorado, no job
, Elizabeth F, 15 f, daughter, born in Pennsylvania, no job

Cope, Gilbert, *Genealogy of the Darlington Family*, Committee for the Family, Chester, Pennsylvania, 1900 p 325. (Lists Pugh's middle name as "Rodman")

Daily Local News, West Chester, Pennsylvania, 17 April 1890, notice of Pugh-Darlington marriage.

Daily Local News, West Chester, Pennsylvania, 26 August 1929, Second Annual Reunion of the Pugh family. (Describes a nice picnic)

Davis, William WH, *History of Bucks County, Pennsylvania*, AE Lear, Inc, Pipersville, Pennsylvania, Second edition. (Revised and enlarged by Ely, Warren S and Jordan, John W)

Davis, WWH, *History of Doylestown Old and New*, Intelligencer Print, Doylestown, Pennsylvania, 1904.

Death Index, presumably for Bucks County 1939, provided by Bucks County Historical Society.

Doylestown Intelligencer 11 April 1890 reported the return of Marshall Pugh to the area.

Doylestown Intelligencer 17 April 1890 describes the wedding.

Flake, C Raymond, *Index of Persons and Subjects for a Collection of Papers Read for the Bucks County Historical Society* volume 1-8 Manuscript, 1972. Flake has indexed by hand much of the material in the Spruance Library of the Bucks County Historical Society and as of June 1999 there was nothing else in his index of help.

Gemmill, Helen Hartman, *EL; The Bread Box Papers*, Bucks County Historical Society, Doylestown, Pennsylvania, 1983.

Germantown Historical Society manuscript records pertaining to the Mermaid Club.

Historical Society of Pennsylvania lists correspondence between Marshall Pugh and Edward Carey Gardner concerning Pugh Military service, but in October 1997 the manuscript could not be found.

Jackson, Frederick O, *The impact of the Roslyn coal miners strike on African American migration into the State of Washington 1888-1910*, M.A. Thesis, Western Washington University 1995. There is some interesting history here. There is a good summary of the development of the coal fields. There was a strike in 1888, about the time that Pugh left. The Northern Pacific then imported colored workers as strike breakers and even provided a group of detectives to protect them. This led to a significant black migration and a significant black population with a respectable

income. Interestingly there is only one black family left in Roslyn. I wonder if the strike had anything to do with Pugh's departure.

Lare, Muriel, Oral and written history Spring 1999 (see notes)

Mercer, HC, Correspondence, Bucks county Historical Society. These files have been indexed, and there are multiple letters from Pugh. There is one in 1897 pertaining to the Historical Society and many in 1929 seeking an original copy of the Davis *History of Bucks County*.

Phillips, John A. III, The First of the Northern Transcontinentals—an Overview and Chronology, www.employees.org/~davison/nprha/first.html 20 November 2000.

Pugh, MR, Letter to son Henry of 19 June 1918 on active service with the American Expeditionary Force, provided by William Pugh.

Pugh, MR, *Ye Red Book of John Pugh, Enlarged and Extended; being chips from the family tree*, begun in 1825, continued in 1900 and 1908. This is a handwritten genealogical study in 2 volumes of the family by MR Pugh which he completed. It says little about Marshall or Helen and nothing about their children. Volumes lent to me by Muriel Lare, 1999

Pugh, MR, The Rodmans and Foxes in Fackenthal, BF, Jr, *A Collection of Papers read before the Bucks County Historical Society*, Volume III, Riegelsville, Pennsylvania 1909.

Pugh, MR, Obituary, *Philadelphia Record*, 24 October 1930.

Pugh, MR, Biography-unknown source provided by the University of Pennsylvania.

Pugh, MR, Autobiographical Sketch submitted to the University of Pennsylvania 14 January 1911.

Pugh, MR, War Record of Pennsylvania University, 1914-1919.

Roslyn Operation Uplift, *Spawn of coal dust: a history of Roslyn 1886-1955*, second edition, locally published 1979. This is a collection of documents, stories, records and the like from Roslyn in no particular order. No mention of Pugh.

Shidler, John C., *Coal towns in the Cascades: a centennial history of Roslyn and Cle Elum*, Washington, Melior Publications, Spokane, Washington 99210. This is a local publication containing no mention of Pugh

Wagy, Milton, Ellensburg Washington Public Library researched property records of Kittitas County July 2001.

Warranty Deed 13 May 1890 Rohlifings Subdivision 8:24-5.

Warranty Deed 19 July 1894 Rohlifings Subdivision 8:3 14th & Elizabeth 3d lot in from nw corner

Acknowledgements:

Milton Wagy researched Kittitas County property records. Kathleen Hinckley, of Discover Your Roots. The archives of the University of Pennsylvania provided information as did the Bucks County Historical Society.