

The 2 documents in this article were obtained from Gene Markley's personal library. They describe the ancestry of Robert McKee who died at Stony Bar, Ca.

farm in Donegal township and brought him a large royalty. Mr. Duffy was one of the pioneer Catholics of Butler, and assisted in the erection of the old stone chapel, as well as both of the present church buildings. Throughout his long residence here he was recognized as one of the most charitable and useful citizens of the community. He was a man of wide information, broad views and great force of character. He died in December, 1883, at the ripe old age of eighty-six years, a veritable patriarch of his native county.

father of Robt. S.P.C. ->
HUGH McKEE, second son of Thomas and Martha McKee, was born in the Tuscarora valley, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, in 1783, and died in the borough of Butler in 1835. He came with his parents to this county when about fourteen years old, learned the tanner's trade, and later established a tannery on the site of Berg's bank, which business he followed for many years. This tannery is one of the well remembered industries of early days. Mr. McKee was a soldier in the War of 1812, serving in a company from Butler county. He was one of the first elders of the United Presbyterian church, and filled that office for more than thirty years. In 1810 he married Margaret Dunbar, a daughter of John Dunbar, of Butler township, to which union were born the following children: Jane, who married George Potts, of Altoona; Thomas; Robert; Maria, who married Alexander McBride, of Butler; Martha; Margaret; Isaiah J., who died in California in 1861, and James Cooper, a retired surgeon of the United States army, the last being the only survivor of the family. Mrs. McKee survived her husband more than forty years, and died in 1876.

COL. JAMES COOPER McKEE, a retired surgeon of the United States army, was born in the borough of Butler, Pennsylvania, May 18, 1830, and received his education in the public schools and at the Butler Academy. He then taught for two winters in Middlesex and Summit townships, and in 1848 attended Duquesne College. He commenced the study of medicine with Dr. William C. Thompson, of Indianapolis, attended lectures at the Medical University of Pennsylvania, and graduated from that institution in 1852. Dr. McKee commenced practice at Altoona, where he continued until 1856, and for the next year was located at Hollidaysburg. In 1857 he was examined by the medical board of the regular army, passed, and was commissioned assistant surgeon in the United States army in 1858. His first duty was in charge of a body of recruits from Fort Leavenworth across the plains to Fort Union, New Mexico, a march of 800 miles. In the winter of 1858 he went to old Fort Massachusetts, Colorado, from where he was ordered into the Navajoe Indian country, New Mexico, during the Indian war, and was there until 1859. He was next stationed at Fort Filmore, New Mexico, then ordered into Arizona, and served in the Apache Indian campaign until 1860, when he returned to Fort Filmore and was ordered into a winter campaign under General Canby against the Navajoe Indians. In the spring of 1861 he returned to Fort Filmore, and, the Rebellion having broken out, he was taken prisoner by Major Baylor, who commanded a Texas Militia regiment, was paroled and finally returned to Fort Leavenworth, and thence to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. He was soon afterwards ordered to Fort Wayne, and then to Camp Butler, Illinois, where he had charge of the rebel prisoners of war. Here he was relieved from parole by exchange, and went to Chester,

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North Washington, where he practiced until 1888, when he removed to Butler. He continued in the active duties of his profession until 1903, when ill health compelled him to retire.

DR. JAMES COOPER MCKEE, lieutenant-colonel and surgeon of the United States army, was born in Butler Borough May 18, 1830, and died at his residence in Butler, December 11, 1897. He was the son of Hugh McKee, a pioneer manufacturer of Butler, and the grandson of Thomas McKee, a soldier of the Revolution, who settled in Butler Township in 1777. He was educated at the public schools and at the Butler Academy and in 1848 he attended Duquesne College at Pittsburg. He began the study of medicine under Dr. William Thompson, of Indianapolis, and attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, graduating from that institution in 1852. Dr. McKee began practice at Altoona, where he continued until 1856 and for the next year he practiced in Hollidaysburg. He was commissioned assistant surgeon in the United States army in 1858, and his first duty was in charge of a body of recruits across the plains from Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas, to Ft. Union, New Mexico, a march of 800 miles. He participated in the campaign against the Navajo Indians in New Mexico in 1858 and 1859, and in the campaign against the Apache Indians in Arizona in the winter of 1859 and 1860. In September, 1860, he was ordered into the Navajo Indian country under Gen. Canby, a winter campaign ensued, and the party did not get back to Fort Fillmore until the following June. The Rebellion having broken out, Dr. McKee was taken prisoner by Major Baylor, who commanded the Texas militia, was paroled and returned to Fort Leavenworth, and thence to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. He was soon afterward relieved from parole by exchange and was assigned to duty in the army. He was ordered to Fort Wayne

thence to Camp Butler, Illinois, where he had charge of the rebel prisoners of war. He was next ordered to Chester, Penna., where he organized a hospital; thence to join Gen. Pope's army at Second Bull Run, where he served as assistant medical director of the army. At the battle of Antietam he was made assistant medical purveyor and was stationed at Frederick City, Maryland, after the battle. He was next sent to Baltimore and to Pittsburg, where he established hospitals, and in 1863 he was promoted to the rank of captain and placed in charge of Lincoln United States Hospital, Washington, where he remained until the close of the war.

Dr. McKee was next ordered to New Mexico, where he served as chief medical officer. Subsequently he was medical director of the department of Arizona and of the department of the Columbia, with headquarters at Vancouver Barracks, Washington. He was also stationed at Fort Wadsworth, New York Harbor, and at Watertown Arsenal. He was finally retired in 1891 for disabilities received in the line of duty, with the rank of lieutenant colonel. Colonel McKee was a man of dignified character, fine literary tastes, and a skillful surgeon. While on the frontier he performed the first operation on the peritoneum recorded by the medical department of the army. The case was that of a young soldier who had swallowed a shingle nail and the piece of iron had lodged in the groin. Colonel McKee was the author of a pamphlet giving the details of the surrender of his command at Fort Fillmore, which ran through several editions and was highly prized by military men. At the time of his death Colonel McKee had a valuable library, which he left to the high school of Butler.

HON. JOSEPH B. SHOWALTER was born in Fayette Township, Penna., February 11, 1851, and is the youngest in the family of Levi and Elizabeth Showalter. He obtained his education in the public school