John Hosie (1812-1881), at 14 years old, earned money in Scotland to pay for his passage to America, where he got a job as a stonemason. Shortly after he worked for masonry companies, building bridges and viaducts, spending years supervising heavy masonry crews, and in 1843 took employment with the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., managing the railroad and repairing the canal masonry.

In 1845 he became assistant superintendent of the D&H coal mines at Carbondale. On January 12, 1846, Hosie was involved in an adventure that made him into a legend at 34. His New York Times' obituary recounted it as, "He was imprisoned in the bowels of the earth for a week and given up for dead." A 12-acre cave-in killed 15 men and Hosie was flattened by it but eventually, he dug out of the cave-in and found his way out of the mine. (after 2 days)

(legend: 50-acre cave/more than 50 men killed)
John Hosie’s life went on for another lifetime – 36 more years – and he made the rest of it an adventure also. From 1850-1854 he was general superintendent for Pennsylvania Coal Company mines at Pittston and Dunmore. In the next four years he worked for the Michigan Southern railroad at Toledo; the North Pennsylvania, North Branch, and Pittston coal companies; the Portland and Saco Railroad in Maine; and the Covington and Ohio Railroad in Virginia, where he stayed until the outbreak of the Civil War.

He returned to Pennsylvania and leased the Birdseye Breaker in Archbald.
In 1862 he took an interest with Alexander Gray & Co. at the Hollenback colliery at Wilkes-Barre. In 1864 he sold his interest and purchased the Silver Brook coal works, Schuylkill County, where he remained six years. He then sold out and took charge of the Bear Pine colliery, living in Tamaqua, Pa. In 1872 he resigned there and leased the Fair Lawn property at Scranton and opened a mine. In 1877 he became a partner in the Pierce Coal Company, at Winton, Pa., and was its general manager.