

Philadelphia

A History of the City and its People

A Record of 225 Years



By **ELLIS PAXSON OBERHOLTZER, Ph. D.**

Author of

"The Literary History of Philadelphia" "Robert Morris, Patriot and Financier"
"Jay Cooke, Financier of the Civil War"

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DANIEL BAUGH

BIOGRAPHICAL

DANIEL BAUGH.

Among the men of the present whose names are already indelibly graven upon the archives of this city's history, there are probably none to whom may be ascribed, in a large measure, the advancement of so wide and varied a range of interests—industrial, educational, scientific and artistic—as to Daniel Baugh. For over fifty years he has been prominently identified with manufacturing interests of Philadelphia, and, during the past quarter-century, one of the most ardent and efficient promoters of science and art in this city.

Mr. Baugh was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, October 22, 1836. He was the youngest child of John Pugh Baugh, a veteran of the war of 1812, who removed to this city in 1860, engaged in manufacturing here until his death, and for whom the John P. Baugh public school was named. His great-great-grandfather, who wrote his name "Bach," came to America from Germany a short time before the Revolution and purchased land in Tredyffryn township, Chester county, where he established his home. The great-grandfather, John Baugh, the grandfather, Daniel Baugh, and the father, John Pugh Baugh, were all natives of Chester county, born on the original domain purchased by the emigrant Bach.

Daniel Baugh's mother was Hannah Krauser, also of an old family of Chester county, of German lineage, who settled there in the latter part of the eighteenth century. Of a family of two sons and two daughters, all of whom arrived at maturity, our subject is now the only survivor.

He received his early education at a private academy in Chester county, which in the early '50s flourished under the tutelage of the late Professor James McClune. Upon the professor's removal to the Philadelphia High School, young Baugh was sent to Norristown, to continue his studies at the Fremont Seminary. After several terms in that school, where he was fully prepared to enter college, he returned home and entered upon an active business career. The conditions of his father's business being such as to require his support, he was deprived of taking a collegiate course, but having a love for study and a keen appreciation of the advantages of higher education, he has throughout a busy life devoted his leisure hours to the attainment of what was then denied him, and to paving the way for other youths through his connections with educational institutions.

The family, as long back as the great-grandfather's time, had always been engaged in tanning or connected in some way with the leather trade. The sons of the third generation owned four or five tanneries in Chester county and pursued the business until the scarcity of bark, and the introduction of more advanced methods compelled the general abandonment of the business locally and its removal to the more sparsely settled and better wooded sections of Pennsylvania. Thus it was, in 1853, that John Pugh Baugh, the father of the subject of this sketch decided to turn his energy and facilities into some new channel. After a year or two of experimental and technical investigation on the subject of crop fertilization by artificial and chemical means prosecuted by the father and his two sons, Edwin P. and Daniel Baugh, the time seemed to have arrived when the new business might be safely installed in the place of the diminishing trade of the tannery. The power and machinery incidental to the old business were utilized in the new, and, in 1855, the firm of Baugh & Sons was established and the manufacture of superphosphate begun. The product of the works was quickly absorbed by a purely local demand during the first year, and the facilities were plainly inadequate for the rapidly opening field of trade. In 1856, therefore, a special plant was erected on the Brandywine creek, at Downingtown. In 1860 the plant was moved to Philadelphia, and the Delaware River Chemical Works established. New lines of manufacture pertaining to chemicals and kindred products were added as the years passed, until the business assumed a very high degree of scientific importance.

Meanwhile, in 1861, Mr. Baugh was married, and in 1862, being a private in the ranks of the Grey Reserves, of Philadelphia, he served with his regiment when it was sent by Governor Curtin to the defense of Pennsylvania, when General Lee, with a vast army, was menacing the border. The Grey Reserves were sent over the state lines about the time the battles of South Mountain and Antietam were fought and were moved from point to point between Williamsport, Maryland and Boonsboro during the days immediately following that engagement. When the service of his company was completed, Mr. Baugh returned to his business.

In 1887 the firm was incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania, with Edwin P. Baugh as president, the father and senior partner having died in 1881 at the age of eighty-five years. Upon the death of Edwin P. Baugh, in 1888, Daniel Baugh became president of Baugh & Sons Company and still continues as the active head of that concern. Under his administration the Delaware River Chemical Works has become one of the leading enterprises of its kind in the world and today comprises, in many respects, a unique and interesting group of scientific operations, which require a union policy of enterprise and conservatism. In 1888 a branch office was established at Norfolk, Virginia, where a manufacturing plant is now being added. In 1903 the Baugh Chemical Company, of Baltimore, was organized and has become a very important adjunct to the business.

Mr. Baugh is president of all these allied concerns, and sole owner of the Baugh & Sons Company, while in the two latter, which are close corporations, he is the principal shareholder. He is also a director in the Girard National Bank, the Delaware Insurance Company and the Philadelphia Bourse; a member

of the board of trustees of Jefferson Medical College and Hospital, and of Rush Hospital; a member of the board of managers of Howard Hospital; president of the School of Design for Women; trustee of the Philadelphia Museum, and a member of the Permanent Relief Committee of Philadelphia. Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Baugh has achieved great success in the business world, his best energies, however, have been directed in widely different channels. His persistent pursuit of financial success has been only for the gratification of his higher ambitions—the promotion of art and science—and several of the grandest institutions of this city owe their present state of efficiency and high standard largely to his able management and financial aid.

For twelve years Mr. Baugh was president of the Sanitarium Association, during which time this noble charity outgrew its restricted quarters on Windmill island and was successfully planted upon its own land in a beautiful park at Red Bank, on the Delaware.

For nearly a quarter of a century Mr. Baugh has been president of the School of Design for Women, an institution for the training of young women in the field of applied art, as designers, in order to enable them to become self-sustaining. This school now occupies a historic building, formerly a residence once owned by Edwin Forrest. This was purchased and enlarged especially for the school and is now free from incumbrance. The management is in the hands of men and women who personally take an interest in the progress and success of the students, and the great good that this institution has accomplished is inestimable.

Mr. Baugh was one of the organizers of the Philadelphia Art Club, in 1887, and six months later became its treasurer. He was the second to hold that office, in which he continued until 1892, when he succeeded Edward Shippen, the club's first president. He was repeatedly reelected to the presidency for nine consecutive years, serving until September, 1901, when he resigned on account of increasing business duties.

During Mr. Baugh's administration as president of the Art Club, covering a period of nine years and nine months, that organization passed through its formative stages, developing from an undertaking of very uncertain promise into one of the most prosperous and popular social organizations of the city.

Immediately after its foundation, the club purchased a large property on Broad street and proceeded to erect an art gallery for the exhibition of paintings by American artists. Another gallery was provided in the building for the exhibition of water colors and pastels. Since their completion, annual exhibitions have been held, open to competition, by American artists and conducted under the direction of an art committee. These galleries also provided for monthly exhibits of the products of artist members of the club free of expense, and these exhibits have been held continuously up to the present time. The purpose of this club was to promote in the community a love of the fine arts through the means of social club life, and its membership included both artists and laymen. During the first few years of its existence the club passed through some very discouraging phases in its efforts to install these ideals in practical form. These phases of difficulty, and sometimes of peril, came from the organic provision that the artistic and social interests of club life must cooperate for the common good.

Both interests held strong views of club policy, and it was found that a considerable degree of good judgment, tact and forbearance were required to minimize any natural disagreements between the artistic and social elements of the club. How well Mr. Baugh succeeded in harmonizing these elements and overcoming all obstacles to the club's progress is evidenced in the popularity and cordial support accorded him by all its members and the attainment of the present prosperity of the club along the line of its original aims. Several times during the last years of his presidency he strongly objected to his renomination but was loyally voted in. Finally he was obliged to insist upon the acceptance of his resignation as his business took him too much out of the city.

A dinner was given in his honor by the club shortly after, at which he was presented with a magnificent loving cup by its members, and the following resolutions were passed by the board of directors upon the acceptance of his resignation:

"Resolved: That this board of directors accept the resignation of Mr. Daniel Baugh from the office of president of the Art Club, with sincere and deep regret. His official connection with the club is co-temporaneous with its best and most valued history. He has been a most zealous and kindly leader in advancing the knowledge and love in the club of "Art" in its highest sense and in promoting agreeable, social intercourse among its members. His cordial manner and earnest endeavor, united with excellent judgment in the administration of the duties of the office which he now vacates, have enlisted the affection and won the esteem of not only the present members of the board but also of his former associates thereon."

On February 6, 1900, a preliminary meeting was called at the house of Daniel Baugh to discuss a plan by which the various organizations of this city interested in civic embellishment should be associated in a league which could command attention and respect on all questions of municipal art. As a result the Art Federation was organized, and Mr. Baugh was elected president. For two years this body concentrated its efforts in the project of securing a magnificent boulevard to run diagonally through the city from the city hall to Fairmount Park. Mr. Baugh rendered valuable service in his enthusiastic leadership of this movement, the Federation keeping the matter alive and before the public, as well as developing the details of the scheme, until a point was reached when it became advisable to form a new organization with which the Art Federation was merged. The Parkway Association was the result, which organization has since accomplished, with some slight changes, the original project.

In 1889 Dr. William Pepper then provost of the University of Pennsylvania, established the Museum of Archæology and Palæontology in the library building of the college, and concurrent with this the Archæological Association was formed for the purpose of providing funds, and in other ways of promoting scientific exploration in cooperation with the museum. Several people, among whom was Mr. Baugh, took a keen interest in this movement, and success, being assured by them, the Department of Archæology and Palæontology of the University of Pennsylvania was established in 1891. In 1894, Dr. Pepper resigned as provost of the university and accepted the presidency of this department, devoting to it his few remaining years in a strenuous effort to make it

one of the foremost institutions of its kind in this country. Upon the death of Dr. Pepper, Mr. Baugh was elected president of the department to carry on the great work thus begun. For several years he devoted his best efforts to the successful discharge of the trust thus conferred upon him and during his administration the present state of completeness and efficiency of that department was accomplished. Within that period the present wing of the Museum of Science and Art was erected and the large collection of Egyptian, Babylonian and Mediterranean objects were installed therein. Upon its completion it was formally transferred to the trustees of the university, upon which occasion Mr. Baugh made the presentation address, and soon after, considering the period of his greatest usefulness to that institution terminated, he resigned the presidency.

However, all possible pressure was brought to bear in a futile effort to persuade him to continue in that office. In a letter written Mr. Baugh upon hearing of his resignation, Dr. Charles C. Harrison, then provost of the university, said:

Dear Mr. Baugh,—

I heard, a few days ago, that it was upon your mind not to accept reelection to the presidency of the Department of Archaeology.

I sincerely hope that this is not a decision, and that if you are thinking definitely of a declination, you will be good enough to reconsider it.

I am sure that you are the unanimous choice of the managers—and if any words of mine may persuade you to accept the presidency, you may be assured that it is my great desire that you will do so.

On January 1, 1898, in connection with Dr. William Pepper and other eminent physicians of Philadelphia, Mr. Baugh established the Philadelphia Medical Journal, which he conducted as president for six years, until it was merged with the New York Medical Journal. In this enterprise, Mr. Baugh had the advantage of the highest medical and scientific minds in the professors of medicine in the largest cities of this country, and during the period of its publication as the Philadelphia Medical Journal, it attained not only a wide circulation and popularity among American physicians but a high international reputation.

Mr. Baugh has been a member of the board of trustees of the Jefferson Medical College and Hospital since June 2, 1896, when he was elected to succeed the late Judge Allison. For nearly fifteen years he has been the moving spirit of that institution, active in both the college and hospital. He is a member of the college committee and chairman of the hospital committee of the board. Mr. Baugh was one of the most active members of the building committee which erected the present hospital building (1904-07), and not only did he raise the majority of the funds for this purpose, but he and Mr. Alba B. Johnson superintended the construction; and under their watchful and economic supervision the structure was completed at a cost of little over nine hundred thousand dollars, thus saving the institution over three hundred thousand dollars, as compared with the bids of one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars received for the work. Mr. Baugh was also chairman of the committee which had charge of furnishing and equipping the hospital. Later he personally raised the

funds to provide two electric ambulances, and now has undertaken to reinstall a much enlarged and thoroughly equipped X-ray department. The total valuation of this institution at the time Mr. Baugh became connected with it was less than four hundred thousand dollars, while today, owing to the energy of President Potter and the intimate cooperation of Mr. Baugh and Mr. Johnson, it is valued at over two millions. Jefferson Hospital is now recognized as the most modern hospital extant, and this is due largely to the fact that Mr. Baugh's policy has been never to consider that a state of perfection had been reached, but on the contrary, that the institution must either continue to advance or recede.

In a recent interview, Dr. Copeland, superintendent of Jefferson Hospital, said: "Notwithstanding the numerous demands upon his time, there is scarcely a day when Mr. Baugh is in the city that he does not spend some time at the hospital, deciding problems of policy and administration quickly, decisively and accurately. He is a man of marvelous energy and activity in all he does, and moreover possesses the quality of being able to arouse the enthusiasm of others in anything in which he is interested. Whenever funds have been needed he has thrown his whole soul into the work of raising them, and, first giving liberally himself, has instilled the same spirit into others and accomplished in an incredibly short time, what to many would have seemed impossible. He knows no such word as 'failure.'"

President William Potter, in speaking of Mr. Baugh's connection with Jefferson Medical College and Hospital made the following statement: "Mr. Baugh since becoming a member of the board of trustees of Jefferson Medical College and Hospital has been the most valuable man ever connected with that board. He is a member of both the college and hospital committees and chairman of the latter. The institution is to be congratulated for having connected with it such a man as Mr. Baugh, for he has given liberally, not only of his means, but of his time and intelligence as well. After having contributed largely to Jefferson Hospital for many years, he has recently presented to the college the building of the old Pennsylvania Dental College, at the corner of Eleventh and Chestnut streets, which he purchased at his own expense. This he is remodeling and fitting up with every facility to make it the finest museum of anatomy in the country, which, when completed, will represent a single gift of over one hundred thousand dollars. The board of trustees of the college have ordered that this shall always be known as the Daniel Baugh Institute of Anatomy. Mr. Baugh is one of the most versatile and aggressive, but most kindly and congenial of men, and while firm, he possesses a tact and courtesy that endears him to all business associates. It would be quite impossible to adequately express the appreciation of Mr. Baugh's colleagues in the splendid work he is doing for this institution. To a man, they sincerely hope that life and health may be spared him for many years."

Mr. Baugh's social affiliations include membership in the Union League Club, Philadelphia Art Club, Markham Club, Penn Club, Racquet Club, Merion Cricket Club, Corinthian Yacht Club, and the Philadelphia Country Club.

On October 22, 1861, at Downingtown, Chester county, Pennsylvania, Daniel Baugh was united in marriage with Miss Anna Wills, a daughter of Allen Wood

Wills, of that place. Mrs. Baugh is a woman who possesses a very broad grasp of affairs and has taken a very active interest in public works. For many years she has been the moving spirit in the Institute of Sheltering Arms, as also with the Women's Directory, and is actively identified with various other public and private charities. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Baugh: John Pugh Baugh, who died at the age of seven years; Edwin Pugh Baugh, who was married in 1898 to Miss Grace Munnikhyusen of Baltimore, and lives in a beautiful country seat built by him on the banks of the Severn near Annapolis, Maryland; Elizabeth, wife of Benjamin Harris Brewster, Jr., of Baltimore, and Paul Daniel Baugh, who married Miss Josephine Fay Glaser of Asheville, North Carolina, now in Europe. Mr. Baugh has five grandchildren, two girls and three boys.

It is not unfrequently remarked of Mr. Baugh by his associates and friends that he has enjoyed for many years larger opportunities for travel and observation in ancient places of the world than are chosen, as a rule, by active men of business affairs. This remark comes from the knowledge that the subject of this sketch has spent five or six months or longer in foreign travel each year for thirty-five years past. And yet this inclination to rove is not born of an impulse for mere "sight-seeing" or "globe-trotting." Mr. Baugh has always been a charmed reader of ancient history—in its fields of great military movements; of great epochs and tragedies of nations and people; in its architecture and storied shrines and palaces—and his trips abroad have had each year the definite object to observe and think out in his own way some story of this past within the theater itself of long buried heroism and glories and disaster. This habit of "roving" as it has been applied to him has had in it a method—it has taken him twice around the world, to every island and coast in the Mediterranean, where lie so many of the way-marks and ruins of ancient history—to the Nile and the temple ruins many times. This statement, therefore, limits Mr. Baugh's reputation as a great traveler to a very definite, and it may be too individual an enjoyment.

In his home there are to be seen some results of these travels, but not many or obtrusively exhibited. They appear to be just present as incidental decoration and illustrate something, when examined, of history or art without scientific or museum arrangement. Mr. Baugh's home at Sixteenth and Locust streets was built by him nearly a score of years ago. Its general design is classic, and when built presented some unusual features—in position of entrance and interior arrangement—departing from the conventional construction of Philadelphia homes.

Though now in the seventy-fifth year of his age, Mr. Baugh presents the appearance of sixty and possesses all the vitality and energy of a man in his prime. From an editorial which appeared in the *Journal of Commerce* in the fall of 1909, we make the following extract:

"The recent observance of the seventy-third anniversary of Mr. Baugh's birth served the purpose of directing attention to his solid attainments and the wide influence which he has exerted for more than half a century past in the development of the manufacturing and business resources of the Quaker City. His efforts toward the promotion of industrial enterprise and development of the resources of his native state have rendered his active and busy life one of

extraordinary value and importance, and the results and fruits of his intelligent and well applied efforts are practically beyond the pale of estimate. Strong in courage and self-reliance, yet uniformly courteous to all with whom he comes in contact, Mr. Baugh is a conspicuous representative of that class who achieve success by indomitable force of character and concentration of purpose."

CHARLES F. WARWICK.

Charles Franklin Warwick, one of Philadelphia's able lawyers, a political leader and a man of literary and social fame, was born in this city, February 14, 1852, at the family home on Market, west of Twelfth street, a son of Edward and Ann (Minshall) Warwick. The Warwicks came originally from Virginia, while Ann Minshall sailed from England with her parents, who were residents of Shropshire.

Charles F. Warwick was educated at the Zane street school in Philadelphia, and although he prepared to enter high school, his plans were changed and he became a factor in the business world of the city, accepting the position of assistant bookkeeper in a mercantile establishment. While thus employed he utilized every leisure moment for reading law, and thus prepared himself for the bar, pursuing his studies in the office and under the direction of E. Spencer Miller. He also taught school in early manhood and improved his opportunity of attending law lectures in the University of Pennsylvania. In 1873 he was admitted to the bar and shortly afterward accepted a position in the office of the city solicitor. Being a student of the vital questions of the day then of widespread interest to the general public, he was invited by the managers of General Hartrauft's campaign for the governorship in 1875 to become one of the speakers in support of that candidate. He did so and his efforts were of the utmost satisfaction to all concerned, as his eloquence and logic constituted factors in winning a strong following.

After his admission to the bar Mr. Warwick established an office in Philadelphia and soon began to make his presence felt in professional circles. The older lawyers recognized in him a strong force to be counted upon for, added to a knowledge of the law, he possessed keen analytical power and displayed clear reasoning. When George S. Graham was elected to the office of district attorney he tendered to Mr. Warwick the position of assistant, having early recognized in him those traits of character and evidences of talent which he believed would make him valuable in the discharge of the onerous duties of that office. Mr. Warwick also developed an aptitude for politics and became a power on the political hustings. His services in this regard were in great demand and during the state and national campaigns he was heard in many of the important cities of Ohio and Indiana, his speeches being considered by the campaign managers as masterpieces of argument and force. In 1884 he was nominated and elected by his party to the office of city solicitor and ran five thousand votes ahead of his ticket. In 1887 he was reelected to the office by a majority of forty-eight thousand. During his incumbency in this position Mr. Warwick

argued many cases of great importance to the general public and of especial interest to the legal fraternity, chief among them being the case which involved the five-cent fare matter, the elevated railroad case, and the question of the liability of the surface railways companies for paving a certain portion of the streets. His contention that the companies were liable for the paving of the streets from curb to curb was sustained by the courts. He was prominent in other cases such as the road law, the bills authorizing the building of the Philadelphia & Reading Terminal Railroads, etc.

Mr. Warwick's prominence in public affairs, his intelligent discussion of questions of vital municipal interest, and his well known loyalty in citizenship led to his election as mayor of Philadelphia in 1895 by a plurality of over sixty thousand. His administration was characterized by many notable public events, including the reception tendered Li Hung Chang, the distinguished Chinese minister to the United States; the dedication of the Washington monument in Fairmount Park; the demonstration and welcome to President William McKinley; the dedication of the Garfield monument and the Girard monument; the opening of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum with the second visit of President McKinley; and the convention of the Eighteenth National Saengerfest. For his felicitous manner of making this last event a successful one he was elected honorary member of the Maennerchor Society and the Pfaelzer Casino. Under his administration great progress was made on the Pennsylvania avenue subway and the Delaware river dock improvements and many others. His devotion to the city was manifest in many tangible ways and his work was of far-reaching and beneficial effect.

In 1873 Mr. Warwick was married to Miss Ella Kate Gracemer and they have six children, Clara Ella, Mary Edwards, Charles F. Jr., Edward, Nelson Dudley and Paul Reynolds. Mr. Warwick is a member of the most exclusive clubs of Philadelphia and other cities, including the Union League, the Young Republican Club, the Lawyers Club, the Five O'clock Club and the Clover Club. He belongs to Lodge No. 2, F. & A. M. He is a distinguished after-dinner speaker and is an author of no little fame, his published writings including volumes on Mirabeau, the French Revolution and Danton, Ruben Pierre and Napoleon. He is usually found where the most intelligent men of the city are gathered and the consensus of public opinion numbers him among the most influential and honored of Philadelphia's residents.

ASA S. WING.

Asa S. Wing, president of the Provident Life & Trust Company of Philadelphia, was born in Sandwich, Massachusetts, January 29, 1850. He was educated in the Moses Brown school in Providence, Rhode Island, and entered the service of the Provident Life & Trust Company in 1867—two years after its organization—as an assistant to Rowland Parry, actuary. Thoroughly familiarizing himself with the business and thus rendering his services of increasing value, he was appointed assistant actuary in 1873 and upon the death of William C.

Longstreth in 1881 was elected vice president, while still retaining the office of assistant actuary. In 1883, on the retirement of Mr. Parry, he was made actuary, and thus served until 1899, when David G. Alsop was called to that office while Mr. Wing retained the title of vice president only. In January, 1906, he was elected president of the company upon the retirement of Samuel R. Shipley, who had continuously been president from 1865 but in 1906 declined reelection. Mr. Wing's activities have extended to fields in which the public is largely a direct beneficiary, in that he is now one of the board of managers of Haverford College, and also of the committee in charge of the William Penn Charter school.

A. LINCOLN ACKER.

A. Lincoln Acker, well known in business circles of Philadelphia as the vice president and general manager of the Finley Acker Company, is also recognized as a leading and influential factor in the public life of the city. He was born in Philadelphia in the year 1865 and supplemented his preliminary education by a course of study in the Central high school, from which he was graduated in 1881. After spending six months with the Bradstreet Company he entered the employ of the Finley Acker Company, of which his brother Finley was president, at a weekly wage of three dollars. He worked from seven o'clock in the morning until nine o'clock at night and two weeks later his pay was advanced to four dollars. Demonstrating his worth and ability in the capable and faithful discharge of the duties assigned him, he was gradually promoted from one position of responsibility to another until at the present time he holds the dual office of vice president and general manager of the company, which conducts three stores in Philadelphia and one in Atlantic City.

The following is an excerpt from a brief sketch of his career published in the Evening Times: "There are few mornings the general manager is not at his desk at seven o'clock and, if necessary to get the work done, he will stay there until twelve o'clock at night. One reason why the business of the firm has grown so rapidly is because of the rare personality behind its management. In the rapidity and ease with which he does business Mr. Acker is a wonder. He has no time to haggle over the price of an article if he wants it. It is 'yes' or 'no' and, quick as a flash, the deal is closed. * * * He has that rare combination of business ability, cheerful manners, obliging disposition, etc., that helps to make the successful man of affairs. He knows how to buy goods. He knows how to sell them. He knows how to make others buy. He knows how to make others sell. That kind of man would make a success of any business."

Mr. Acker's record as a public official is no less worthy of note than his marvelous business career. In May, 1905—perhaps the most critical time a municipal administration has ever seen—he entered public life as a director of the department of public works and on the expiration of his term of office, in March of the following year, retired without an enemy. A man who possessed the courage of his convictions and one who never stooped to dissemble, he won

the respect of even those who opposed him politically. When the republican organization sought a mayoralty candidate in 1907 the name of Mr. Acker was among the first suggested. Though the nomination was his for the asking and his election would have been virtually unanimous, he firmly declined the honor. He is a champion of practical reform and does all in his power to promote the general welfare.

His fraternal relations are with the Masons and the Odd Fellows and he also belongs to the Union League, the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution, the Pennsylvania Historical Society and the Pennsylvania German Society. In business he has manifested that perseverance which always ultimately reaches the objective point and his firm determination and enterprise constitute the basis of a most enviable success. In social circles he is popular, his many sterling traits of character winning for him warm and lasting friendships.

EDWIN M. ABBOTT.

The constantly increasing law practice of Edwin M. Abbott leaves him little leisure and yet there is in him a literary tendency that has found expression in attractive verses and the words for many songs. His interests cover a wide range of thought and activity, as do those of all progressive men, bringing him into close touch with many of the vital forces of the present day. He was born in Philadelphia, June 4, 1877. His father was Theodore Abbott, a well known manufacturer now deceased. His mother is a sister of the celebrated composer, A. H. Rosewig, Mus. Doc. He attended public school through the various grades until he became a pupil in the Central high school of Philadelphia. He won his Bachelor of Law degree on the completion of a course of study in the University of Pennsylvania and was admitted to the bar June 7, 1896, only three days after attaining the age of nineteen, making him the youngest man ever admitted to practice in any court on record so far as is known. While in his teens he became special correspondent for various newspapers of Philadelphia and elsewhere and for over ten years was connected with the Philadelphia Press in that capacity, continuing therewith long after he was admitted to the bar, and only abandoning that work when required to do so by the demands of his increasing law practice. He is one of the most prominent of the young men among the practitioners of criminal law in this state and he also has a wide practice in other branches. He has won notable forensic victories in over thirty-seven homicide cases, especially in the trial of Bridget Carey in 1907, Henry Hazzard in 1906, William Roberts in 1907, Blanche Elliott in 1906 and John L. Fisher and Frank Taylor in 1909.

In politics Mr. Abbott is an independent republican and has been a delegate to many republican conventions. He has never held office but was a candidate on the city party for clerk of the quarterly sessions in 1907. He is at present a candidate for the state legislature from the sixteenth legislative district, he living at Pine Road, Fox Chase.

On the 9th of November, 1905, at "Lawnhurst," Fox Chase, Philadelphia, Mr. Abbott was married to Miss Florence Heulings Wilson, a daughter of Thomas H. and Sallie E. Wilson. Her father is a well known cloth manufacturer and prominent bank director. Her mother is treasurer of the Philadelphia branch of the Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. and Mrs. Abbott have one daughter, Emilie Ferry. They hold membership in the Presbyterian church and Mr. Abbott is a member of the Artisans, O. M. P. He belongs to the Lawyers Club, the Law Association, the Law Academy, the National Bar Association and the Pennsylvania State Bar Association, while in organizations of a less professional character he is also well known, holding membership in the Sagamore Club, the Belfield Country Club, Elberon Country Club, the Young Republicans, Director of the Century Automobile Club, Director State Motor Federation, National Geographic Society, the University of Pennsylvania Alumni Association, the National Civil Service Association, Historian of the Veteran Athletes of Philadelphia and the Children's Playground Association. He is much interested in many of those questions which have engrossed the public attention, especially the economic and sociological questions, and is thinking out broadly along those lines. While in college he was greatly interested in athletics and is a supporter of all manly outdoor sports. He is identified as an official with all the prominent track games, serving for years as clerk of the course at the relay races of the University of Pennsylvania, the intercollegiate games and the 4th of July games given by the city of Philadelphia. He is the composer of the words of various songs including "Again," "Before," "Since Then," "Jane," "Adele," "Flossie," and others, and is the writer of a number of poems including "The Actor," which is dedicated to Henry Miller, "The Author," "The Advocate," "Ad Vitam," and "At Close of Day." There is a remarkably strong literary trend to his nature which, however, constitutes no bias from the keen analysis and inductive reasoning so necessary to the successful lawyer.

ROBERT D. JENKS.

Robert D. Jenks, lawyer, was born in Enterprise, Florida, March 1, 1875. His father was Dr. William Furness Jenks, a native of Pennsylvania, who was for many years engaged in the practice of medicine in Philadelphia and also a frequent contributor to medical literature. Dr. Jenks married Helen C. Towne, a daughter of John Henry Towne, for whom the Towne Scientific School of the University of Pennsylvania was named. The death of William F. Jenks occurred in 1881. His widow makes her home in Philadelphia. Their family consisted of two sons, Robert D. Jenks, and Horace H. Jenks, a practicing physician of this city.

Robert D. Jenks was educated in the William Penn Charter school in Philadelphia, and he completed his literary course by graduation from Harvard in the class of 1897, at which time he received the Bachelor of Arts degree. His professional training was received in the law department of the University of

Pennsylvania, which conferred upon him the LL. B. degree in 1901. The same year he was admitted to the bar of Philadelphia and at once entered upon active practice here. He was later admitted to practice before the supreme court of Pennsylvania. He has continued as a general practitioner in civil law and has also occasionally contributed articles to the Legal Intelligencer and the American Law Register. He is a member of the Philadelphia Law Association, the Philadelphia Law Academy, the Pennsylvania State Bar Association and the American Bar Association.

While he regards his profession as his chief interest, Mr. Jenks has also found time and opportunity for cooperation with certain public movements in the city. He has been a member of the Committee of Seventy since its organization in 1905, a committee that is devoted to the promotion and improvement of municipal affairs. He has also been a member of the executive committees of the National and of the Pennsylvania Civil Service Reform Associations and is associated with the First Unitarian church, of which his great-uncle, William H. Furness, was for so many years pastor. He belongs to the University Club, the Harvard Club of New York, the Harvard Club of Philadelphia, the City Club of Philadelphia and the Merion Cricket Club. He is a member of the board of directors of the American Dredging Company and of the Clearmont Coal Mining Company. He resides at 920 Clinton street and has his law offices at 700 West End Trust building, Philadelphia.

ADAM H. FETTEROLF, A. M., PH. D., LL. D.

Adam H. Fetterolf, who for almost three decades has been president of Girard College in Philadelphia, has long figured prominently in educational circles of the state. His birth occurred at Perkiomen, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, on the 24th of November, 1841, his parents being Gideon and Elizabeth Fetterolf. He is descended from a long line of Swiss and Dutch ancestry. Valentine Hunsicker, the great-grandfather of our subject on the maternal side, emigrated from Switzerland to America in 1717. His son, Henry, and grandson, John, were both bishops of the Mennonite church and were noted for their intelligence and piety.

The early years of Dr. Fetterolf's life were spent upon his father's farm and there was nothing, either in the circumstances of his birth or his surroundings, to indicate that he was destined for a remarkable work. From his father he inherited those elements of a vigorous but modest character which he has manifested throughout his career. He began attending school about the time when Pennsylvania adopted a free educational system. When he was fourteen years of age his father removed to Collegeville, where he had the advantages of a good schooling at the Freeland Seminary. By alternately teaching and studying he made himself master of mathematics, Latin and Greek, and at the age of twenty was appointed professor of mathematics in Freeland, a position which he filled with great credit. He was a progressive teacher, keeping himself posted in all the latest methods and creating a marvelous spirit of enthusiasm

and interest among the pupils. Subsequently he became principal of the Seminary, conducting it successfully for five years, on the expiration of which period the buildings and grounds were purchased for Ursinus College. Later, on leaving Collegeville, Dr. Fetterolf associated himself with the Rev. Dr. Wells in the ownership and management of Andalusia College, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania. After the death of Dr. Wells, in 1871, he assumed full charge and continued at the head of the academy until 1880, when he was elected by the board of city trusts of Philadelphia to fill the chair of vice president of Girard College. Two years later, upon the death of President William H. Allen, he was chosen to succeed him and has held the position of president ever since, discharging the manifold duties with the utmost confidence of the board and the full approbation of the public.

The college of which Dr. Fetterolf is president, as is well known, was founded by Stephen Girard, who had amassed an immense fortune as a shipping merchant and banker in Philadelphia, where he arrived from France to begin life in a humble way. At his death Mr. Girard bequeathed two million dollars and the residue of his estate, after paying certain legacies, for the erection and support of the College for Orphans, in which there are admitted as many poor white male orphans, between the ages of six and ten years, who are residents of Pennsylvania, as the endowment can support.

Dr. Fetterolf has been twice married. His first wife was Annie Hergesheimer, a daughter of George Hergesheimer, of Germantown. In 1883 he wedded Laura M., daughter of William D. Mangam, a prominent New York merchant. He has two sons, Dr. George and Edwin H. Fetterolf, both graduates of the University of Pennsylvania. It is said that it takes a great man to stand success, and Dr. Fetterolf is certainly a living illustration of this statement. Never does he boast of his work or worth, and he is so quiet and unobtrusive that his fine characteristics as a man are known only to his most intimate friends and associates.

THOMAS DOLAN.

Thomas Dolan, a most capable and successful but unpretentious resident of Philadelphia, to whom business difficulties are a stimulus for effort and who finds gratification in achievement, was the founder and has been the promoter of one of the most important industrial enterprises of this city. His interests, however, have been of an extensive and varied character, many important commercial, industrial and financial enterprises benefiting by the stimulus of his cooperation.

A native of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, Mr. Dolan was born October 27, 1834. His early education was acquired in the public schools, which he attended until fifteen years of age, when he secured a position in a retail dry-goods store, where he remained until 1856. In that year he secured employment in a large importing commission house that principally handled English hosiery, gloves and also the knit goods known as the Germantown knit goods which were manufactured here. The latter line was especially Mr. Dolan's department and in that connection he built up a large business for his firm.



THOMAS DOLAN

The depression in business following the outbreak of the Civil war led to the failure of the firm and Mr. Dolan thus lost his position. He had, however, become well known to the trade and was at once offered several high salaried positions elsewhere. Accepting none of these, he improved his opportunity for engaging in business on his own account, utilizing as an investment the small capital which he had saved from his earnings. Under normal conditions it would have been impossible for him to start out for himself with so limited a capital, but the exigencies of the hour made small business enterprises possible, and in May, 1861, he arranged with one of the creditors of his former employers to rent a small but completely equipped mill which had been left on their hands, Mr. Dolan agreeing to purchase the property at the end of a year. Previously he had been engaged in selling goods, whereby he gained a thorough understanding of the market and also how to dispose of the products which he handled. The manufacture of knit goods, however, was an entirely new venture, but with faith in his own powers and in the possibilities of rejuvenation in trade, he ventured where many a man of less resolute spirit would have hesitated—and won! The new enterprise was established under the name of the Keystone Knitting Mills. Almost every line of business at that time was practically at a standstill following the outbreak of the war, and Mr. Dolan was left in a precarious position with a large stock of goods on hand and no sales. In the fall, however, business activity started up and he not only readily disposed of all of his stock, but took orders for the entire output of the mill until Christmas, and in order to meet the demands operated the mill day and night. In the first three years he more than trebled his trade and income, but practically all profits were turned back into the business. He had at that time a contract with the only house making the finest grade of worsted yarn to take their entire output and in this way he absolutely monopolized this branch of the business. Finally, however, his competitors made such high bids for the grade of goods which he was handling that he knew it would be only a matter of time when his business naturally must be considerably reduced. Accordingly he entered into arrangements with another house to manufacture the same fine grade in 1866. He had an enormous amount on hand when the business dropped off and his contracts calling for the output of the mills, he was compelled to take the same although unable to dispose of the goods. The remarkable business ability of Mr. Dolan was shown in this crisis. With a large quantity of material on hand, for which there was no sale in the expected line, he sought a field in which he could utilize the commodity and found a profitable field in the manufacture of shawls. At that time fashion demanded that each woman must have such an article of wearing apparel, and Mr. Dolan evolved the plan of making shawls entirely of worsted. In 1867, therefore, he began the manufacture of shawls and the new venture was a success from the beginning. He discontinued the knitting business altogether, concentrating his energies entirely upon the development of the new enterprise until the change of fashion once more made the business unprofitable, but offered him still another field. At that time, 1872, worsted coating was used exclusively for outside wraps. Recognizing the splendid field offered in that direction he installed his plant with machinery for the manufacture of coating worsteds and continued in that business successfully until 1897 under the firm name of Thomas Dolan & Company. His

undertaking constituted one of the important features among manufacturing enterprises of this city. Something of the growth and extent of the enterprise is indicated by the fact that he had four thousand employes at the time that he sold out in 1897 in order to direct his attention to the conduct of other interests.

While the initiative spirit is strong within Mr. Dolan, he also possesses the ability to recognize and utilize opportunity and thus, extending his efforts into various fields, he has become one of the forceful factors in the business circles of the east. He organized the Brush Electric Company in Baltimore, New York and Philadelphia and was the first to install electricity and operate an electric plant in connection with the factory. With almost intuitive perception he realized the wonderful power and value of electricity in its commercial relation. He was the first to propose lighting Philadelphia with electricity and when strenuous opposition was offered to the plan he offered to light Chestnut street from river to river, and if the result was not satisfactory to take down the poles and wires at the end of a year. So universally is electricity now used that it seems a matter of marvel that anyone should have opposed the plan. Naturally it met with success and some of the poles which Mr. Dolan installed are still standing on Chestnut street. In 1892 he was offered the presidency of the United Gas Improvement Company and has since remained as its chief executive officer. His ability to select the right men for the right places and his power as an organizer have made the company what it is today. It would be impossible in this connection to give a detailed account of all the business enterprises with which Mr. Dolan has been associated. He has now severed his connection with many financial institutions which have profited by his cooperation and support, but is still a director of the Fidelity Trust Company, the Finance Company of Pennsylvania, the Philadelphia Electric Company, and is a trustee of the School of Industrial Art of the Pennsylvania Museum. One of the most important features of his work in connection with the United Gas Improvement Company was in securing the lease of the Philadelphia Gas Works in 1898. One closely connected with Mr. Dolan says that this was brought about by him through the respect and confidence in which he was held by the administration and the public. While the gas works were under municipal control there was an annual deficit of nearly four hundred thousand dollars, while today the city receives a cash revenue of one and a quarter million dollars annually from the United Gas Improvement Company, in addition to the free lighting of city buildings and street lamps. Something of the nature of the man in his personal relations may be gleaned from the fact that a close friend of his and one of his officers said: "Mr. Dolan loves this place as we all love him; he is just in his judgment and places himself on a level with those under him. The employes' respect for their president is due to his courtesy to all."

Prominent in politics, Mr. Dolan has nevertheless always refused office, although many times he could have had almost any high office in the city or state. He organized the advisory committee in 1898 for the collection of funds for campaign purposes and was chairman of that committee. Mr. Dolan is no doubt one of the very few men who, though prominent politically during the presidency of Harrison and McKinley, being instrumental in electing both through the collection of campaign funds, could, as stated, have had anything in the party's

power to give, but always refused political preferment. He is one of the most forceful men who have stood behind the political movement and yet demanded no part in the same. It is a fact that he has often been consulted by different presidents, especially in regard to tariff matters then so prominently before the public.

Mr. Dolan has been president of the National Association of Manufacturers and was the organizer and the first president of the Manufacturers Club, remaining as its chief officer for seven years. He is a thorough believer in organization, recognizing the strength that is to be attained thereby. For several years he was vice president of the Union League Club and was one of its first members. In manner he is entirely unostentatious, a man of few words, yet speaking always to the point. His home life is that of a closely united circle in which all of his leisure hours are passed. A lover of literature, he is the possessor of a magnificent library at Torresdale, his home on the Delaware, which is one of the beautiful residences that adorn the neighborhood of Philadelphia. *d. June 12, 1914.*

JOHN RODMAN PAUL.

John Rodman Paul, engaged in the practice of law in the civil courts, specializing in the field of admiralty practice, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 6, 1852, a son of Dr. John Rodman and Elizabeth Duffield (Neill) Paul. He is a representative of some of the oldest and most distinguished families of Philadelphia. His father, who was born in this city in 1802, was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania with first honors of the class of 1820. He studied medicine under Dr. Joseph Parish and received his M. D. degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1823. After three years' travel abroad, during which period he gave considerable time to the study of medicine in Europe, he located for practice in Philadelphia, where he followed his profession until his retirement in 1844. He was afterward connected with the management of many important financial and philanthropic institutions of Philadelphia. He was for forty years treasurer of the College of Physicians, was a director or trustee of the Willis Hospital for Eye Diseases, of the University of Pennsylvania, the Philadelphia Savings Fund, the Philadelphia Contributionship for Insurance and the Bank of Commerce. He was also inspector of city prisons and, following his election in 1844, served for a term in the city council, acting as chairman of the committee having in charge the erection of Girard College. On the 6th of October, 1828, Dr. Paul was married to Elizabeth Duffield Neill, a daughter of Dr. Henry Neill, an eminent physician of Philadelphia, and Martha Rutter (Duffield) Neill. Mrs. Paul died January 18, 1866, at the age of fifty-seven years, and Dr. Paul passed away on the 13th of October, 1877.

The youngest surviving child of this union, John Rodman Paul, was educated in private schools of Philadelphia and in the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated A. B. in 1872 and A. M. in 1875. He studied law in the office of Judge Robert N. Willson, where he was a fellow student of

Richard C. Dale. Admitted to the bar in Philadelphia in 1875, he became associated in practice with the late George W. Biddle in the firm of Biddle & Ward, of which he afterward became senior member. Since 1910 the firm name has been Biddle, Paul & Jayne. He has continued in the general practice of civil law, giving special attention, however, to admiralty practice, and is solicitor for the International Mercantile Marine Company, the Philadelphia Stock Exchange and the Pennsylvania Hospital. He is likewise identified with a number of interests of a public and semi-public character, being a director of the Philadelphia Savings Fund, the Philadelphia Contributionship and the Drexel Institute; trustee of the Drexel estate and treasurer of the University Extension Society; and identified with various other public institutions. In the strict path of his profession he is known because of his authorship of Digest of Acts and Decisions Relating to Passenger Railways, 1884, and numerous papers on various legal subjects.

Mr. Paul is a member of the American Philosophical Society, the Pennsylvania Historical Society, the Wistar Party, the Phi Beta Kappa, the Society of the Colonial Wars and the Rittenhouse, University, Pennsylvania, City and Philadelphia Cricket Clubs. In religious faith he is an Episcopalian and in politics an independent republican. He was one of the organized members of the City Park Association, the pioneer organization in the movement for civic embellishment in the way of city parks and squares, which brought about a change of thought in the city councils and accomplished much of benefit for Philadelphia. He succeeded Richard Vaux as president in 1892 and held that office until he resigned in 1907, since which time he has been vice president. He was the organizer of the Philadelphia College Settlement, the first social settlement established in this city. He acted as chairman of its executive committee until it was incorporated, since which time he has been president. His residence is at No. 903 Pine street, his office at No. 505 Chestnut street.

COLONEL JOHN A. WIEDERSHEIM.

Colonel John A. Wiedersheim, of the firm of Wiedersheim & Fairbanks of Philadelphia, is at the head of one of the greatest patent law concerns of the United States. He established an office here in 1867 and during the intervening forty-four years his clientele has steadily grown in volume and importance. Moreover, he is entitled to distinction because of the brilliant record which he made as a soldier of the Civil war, both with the National Guard of Pennsylvania and the United States Army, going to the front when barely nineteen years of age. His birth occurred in Philadelphia in 1842 and he is a graduate of the Central high school, completing the prescribed course in that institution with the class of 1857. During the Civil war he became a member of the Gray Reserves, One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. With that command he served nearly three years in the Sixth Corps, Army of the Potomac, under Generals McClellan, Franklin, Hooker, Burnside, Meade and Grant. At the close of his term of enlistment he was appointed

to a responsible position in the office of the secretary of war, having charge of the records of reenlistment of veteran volunteers.

Shortly after the surrender of General Robert E. Lee at Appomattox he resigned his position with the government to enter the employ of the Scientific American as attorney in charge of its patent matters at Washington. In that office from 1865 to 1867 he received the training which prepared him for the work to which he has devoted his life—the practice of patent law. Then he opened an office in Philadelphia and sixteen years later the business had grown to such proportions that he reorganized the firm under the name of Wiedersheim & Fairbanks by the admission of his nephew, William Caner Wiedersheim, and E. Hayward Fairbanks to partnership. The former was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and the latter a former member of the examining corps of the United States patent office and a lawyer of ability. The concern continued to prosper and now has the largest patent law practice of any firm in the east. Its work in the prosecution of infringements has been particularly successful. It has a distinguished clientele, and its work in the courts is the largest of any patent law firm in the country. Since the firm was established by Colonel Wiedersheim, in 1867, it has procured twenty thousand mechanical and design patents, besides numerous caveats, copyrights and registrations of a thousand or more trademarks.

In local Grand Army circles Colonel Wiedersheim has always been at the front. He was commander of the George G. Meade Post, No. 1, has served on the national staff of the order and was colonel of Encampment No. 73, Union Veteran Legion. As an officer of his post he assisted at the funeral services over the body of General Ulysses S. Grant, held at Riverside, New York. He recited the third part of the ritual and placed on the casket the post flowers. They were sealed with the coffin and placed in the tomb, where they still remain. Wherever Grand Army men meet, the Colonel is usually found. He is a favorite speaker at the exercises in the public schools which precede the observance of Memorial Day, and his place in the line of march, when honor is paid to those who have already heard the bugle call and been mustered out, is never vacant. He was chief marshal of a brigade at the inaugural parade of McKinley and Hobart in 1897 and of McKinley and Roosevelt in 1901. He is a life member of the veteran corps of the First Regiment of Infantry of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, an active member of the One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers' Association, and of the societies of the Sixth Corps and Army of the Potomac.

Colonel Wiedersheim is likewise a life member of the Horticultural Society, Fairmount Park Association and Franklin Institute. In the work of the Episcopal church he is active. For twelve years he has been accounting warden of St. Andrew's church in West Philadelphia and prominent in all its activities. He also belongs to the Church Club, the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, the Patent Bar Association, and the Union League. Fraternally he is identified with the Order of Sparta, Lodge 385, F. & A. M. Entirely free from ostentation, there is neither about him the least shadow of mock modesty. He is a gentleman of fine address and thorough culture, whose citizenship has been a synonym for patriotism and whose professional career has been characterized no less

for the integrity of its methods than for its progressiveness and its success. Today he is not more honored on account of the enviable position which he occupies in legal circles than on account of the many kindly deeds of his life, which have ever been quietly and unostentatiously performed.

CHARLES CUSTIS HARRISON.*

While notable success and honors have come to Charles Custis Harrison, he remains a man of the people through his recognition of the needs of humanity, the opportunities for advancement and the utilization of such opportunities as factors in the work of general improvement. In the upbuilding and management of a stupendous business enterprise and in his efforts for the development of the University of Pennsylvania Mr. Harrison is entitled to definite consideration and yet he is a singularly modest and unassuming man, "glad to be in touch with all his humankind."

His birth occurred at what is now No. 907 Pine street, Philadelphia, May 3, 1844, his parents being George Leib and Sarah Ann (Waples) Harrison. At the age of five he became a pupil in a private school conducted by Miss Tatham on Pine, between Eighth and Ninth streets, and two years later he attended the parish school of St. Luke's church, then under supervision of Miss Learned. When nine years of age he matriculated in the Episcopal Academy, where Dr. George Emlen Hare was head master, and during the five years spent in that school was always at the head of his class. The special aptitude which he displayed in his studies enabled him when but fourteen years of age to become a student in the college department of the University of Pennsylvania and a four years' course there was completed by graduation in July, 1862, his scholarship as first in his class winning him honors so that he delivered the Greek oration at the commencement exercises. In his youth he also devoted much time to the study of music, having inherited marked musical talent from his mother. His ability was developed under the ablest instructors of Philadelphia, including Professor Charles Hohnstock and Professor Carl Wolfsohn, and frequently in his youth and early manhood he appeared in concerts as a piano player for the benefit of charity.

The profession of law attracted Mr. Harrison, but he abandoned his plan to enter upon a course of study in law to enter the army and soon after his graduation in 1862 left Philadelphia for the front to join a cavalry regiment under command of Colonel Richard Rush. He camped with the army immediately after the battle of Antietam and then returned to Philadelphia to complete arrangements for entering the military service. In the meantime, however, the proposition had been made to Mr. Harrison's father that he should purchase a third interest in a sugar refinery at No. 221 Vine street for his son, who would thereby become a partner of Walter S. Newhall and Samuel Welsh. At the time of purchase Samuel Welsh was not in good health and Walter S. Newhall was in

*The editor acknowledges indebtedness to a volume published by William W. Harrison for much of the material which appears in this biography.



DR. CHARLES C. HARRISON

the army, so that the management of the business necessarily devolved upon Charles C. Harrison, who was thus forced to abandon his plan of joining a regiment at the front. The 1st of January, 1863, saw him established in business as a member of the firm of Harrison, Newhall & Welsh. In December of that year, while on his way home from the army of the Potomac to spend the Christmas holidays, Walter S. Newhall was drowned. This led to the dissolution of the firm, Mr. Harrison purchasing the interests of his son's two partners. In July, 1864, Charles C. Harrison was joined by Theodore A. Havemeyer, of New York, in a partnership relation under the style of Harrison & Havemeyer and later William W. Frazier, Jr., a brother-in-law of Mr. Harrison, and his brothers, Alfred C., William W. and Mitchell Harrison, were in due time admitted to the firm, the style being changed to Harrison, Haveyemer & Company. Following the death of the father, George Leib Harrison, in September, 1885, the other members of the firm bought out the interest of Mr. Havemeyer and the firm name of Harrison, Frazier & Company was adopted. In 1887 the business was incorporated as the Franklin Sugar Refining Company, with Charles C. Harrison, William W. Frazier, Jr., Alfred C., William W. and Mitchell Harrison holding all of the stock. The company operated independently of other refiners from 1863 and the business constantly grew and developed under capable management. The original quarters at No. 221 Vine street became too small to meet the demands of the business and in 1866 the company built a new refinery on the ground bounded by Bainbridge, Swanson and Almond streets and Delaware avenue. Their business was successfully conducted until the plant was totally destroyed by fire September 25, 1882. The work of erecting a fireproof building was at once begun and although this was a severe strain on the members of the firm when operations were resumed the business took on new life and reached mammoth proportions. From the outset Mr. Harrison was the head of the business and his executive ability and administrative power constituted one of the strongest forces in the development of the enterprise, which in the year 1889 had become the largest manufacturing concern of Pennsylvania, if not of the entire country. In March, 1892, the Franklin refinery had an annual capacity of more than six hundred million pounds of raw sugar. At that date the American Sugar Refining Company of New York submitted to the Franklin Sugar Refining Company a proposition to purchase their plant and business and after careful consideration the stockholders of the latter decided to sell and retire from business life. The enterprise had remained for many years not only one of the largest of the manufactories of the state but had also established a standard of integrity in trade and consideration for employes that has been seldom equalled. A goodly proportion of the proceeds had been set aside for a pension fund for old employes and their widows and a number are yet beneficiaries of this fund, in 1911. It has been said that the best test of character is the treatment one accords inferiors. No better indication of the relation between employer and employes of the Franklin Sugar Refining Company can be given than is indicated in a set of resolutions which were drawn up by a committee of those who had long been in the service of the company and which read in part as follows:

"Whereas, many of us have been in the service of Messrs. Harrison, Frazier and Company and of the Franklin Sugar Refining Company during their management for long terms of years, * * * and

"Whereas, the Messrs. Harrison and Mr. Frazier in bidding us goodby have sent to us expressions of their friendship and good will; be it

"Resolved, that in returning our thanks for the parting present sent to us, we wish to say that we have never forgotten Mr. George L. Harrison, who with his sons and son-in-law always treated us with fairness and sympathy; that to all of us and most of all to those of us who have known no other employers the separation is a sad one.

"Resolved, that we wish to record our opinion that there should be no enmity between labor and capital; each is the friend and helper of the other and it has been shown here that the growth of the business has been beneficial to us."

While Mr. Harrison practically retired from active business management with the sale of the business and plant of the Franklin Sugar Refining Company, he has still had voice in the control of a number of Philadelphia's most important financial enterprises. About 1876 he was elected to the directorate of the Philadelphia Bank and since that time has been made a director of the Philadelphia Trust Company, the Insurance Company of North America and the Trust Company of North America.

Mr. Harrison's life history in its public relations may be divided into two chapters—that relating to his business and that which covers his connection with the University of Pennsylvania—and yet this by no means touches the extent of his service to the public, for in more quiet ways he has been a patron of arts, sciences and letters, a champion of municipal progress and a philanthropist in his ever increasing charity. These are things, however, of which Mr. Harrison seldom if ever speaks and were it not for knowledge of these which he could not withhold from others the tale would never be told. His active relation with the university after the conclusion of his college course there began in 1876, when without his knowledge he was elected trustee. He accepted the duty to which he was thus called and in recognition of his well known business ability and constructive genius he was made a member of the committee on ways and means and when the chairmanship of that committee was made vacant by death in 1885 he was elected to fill the position. He undertook the task that in this connection devolved upon him with the same thoroughness which characterized the conduct of his private business interests, and the school soon felt the stimulus of his initiative spirit, his keen discrimination and well formulated plans. Two years after Mr. Harrison retired from business Dr. Pepper resigned as provost of the university and in May, 1894, the board of trustees elected Mr. Harrison to the position by unanimous vote. He declined to accept but at the urgent solicitation of the board agreed to become acting provost for one year. As that year neared its conclusion the board of trustees sent him a communication signed by every member asking him to take the office of provost, which he finally accepted but with a feeling of great uncertainty as to his fitness. The doubt of his own ability was manifest in a little incident which is related concerning a visit which he paid to Mr. John Holmes, a brother of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, an old time friend of his father, soon after accepting the provostship.

Mr. Holmes inquired how Mr. Harrison was getting along in business. With considerable diffidence Mr. Harrison said that he was now out of business, whereupon Mr. Holmes inquired what he was doing and received the reply that he was connected with the University of Pennsylvania. His embarrassment at the queries was so evident that Mr. Holmes did not pursue the subject further. Some time later on meeting Miss Agnes Irwin, head of Radcliffe College, Mr. Holmes at once inquired: "What misfortune has happened to my friend Charles Harrison? Has he failed in business or what is the trouble? I could only learn that he was not in business and had a position at the University of Pennsylvania." After a hearty laugh Miss Irwin replied: "That is so like Mr. Harrison! He is out of business and he has a position at the university. He is the provost."

When Mr. Harrison became acting provost there was an enrollment of about two thousand students, the buildings were few and the equipment meager. He began studying the situation and at once formulated plans for the development and improvement of the work along the lines already established, for the creation of other departments and for the equipment of all according to the most modern and progressive ideas of the times. Mr. Harrison has ever been a man of action rather than of theory. Long business experience had taught him to judge between the essential and the non-essential and had developed in him the faculty of separating the important features of any subject from its incidental or accidental circumstances. The plans which he proposed were practical and were promptly executed. Today nearly the entire sixty acres of ground belonging to the university are covered with laboratories and general university buildings, with a very important dormitory system. Five thousand students receive instruction from four hundred and ninety-four teachers and between June, 1894, and March, 1910, more money was raised for the university than for any other single public purpose in the history of the state. To his efforts were due the establishment and development of the dormitory or residential system and through his influence H. H. Houston gave one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to erect Houston Hall. In 1895 Mr. Harrison presented five hundred thousand dollars to the university to establish the George Leib Harrison Foundation for the Encouragement of Liberal Studies and the Advancement of Knowledge. While provost Mr. Harrison conferred honorary degrees upon a number of the most distinguished men of the world, including the German emperor and King Edward VII, who sent their ambassadors to receive the degree, upon President Diaz, of Mexico, represented by an ambassador, and upon President Roosevelt, President Taft and Governor Hughes of New York.

After thirty-four years as trustee and sixteen years as head of the university Mr. Harrison resigned his position as provost to the deep regret of all connected with the institution, which in its splendid efficiency is largely a monument to his public spirit, administrative ability and his executive force. On the 18th of January, 1911, in his honor, a testimonial dinner was held by the combined faculties of the university. In a later issue of *Old Penn*, the official publication of the university, it was said "to be an occasion without precedent in the history of Pennsylvania and one really of dual significance. From a personal point of view the gathering was an eloquent expression of the esteem in which the retiring

provost is held by many of those who know him best and a tribute to the constructive genius that has enabled him to advance Pennsylvania, with the co-operation of his associates, to its present position of far-reaching helpfulness. * * * As each speaker told the story of progress within his department and touched upon the part Dr. Harrison has played in bringing about that progress, it became evident as it has never before been evident to any but the closest associates of Dr. Harrison that the former provost's untiring energy and remarkable grasp of detail extended to every department of the university, and while meeting and satisfying the constant demand for new dormitories and laboratories—a stupendous task in itself—were at the same time directed to the development of more essential things in a way that set the claims of scholarship and of high efficiency above others.”

On the occasion of the conclusion of his tenth year as provost a dinner was tendered Mr. Harrison by the trustees of the university, for which occasion an original poem was written and read by Richard Wood, the concluding stanza of which was:

“Mark well the man! In our good cause
He seeks no honor nor applause,
In that great cause all else is lost,
And duty done whate'er the cost.
Though men and angels know his worth,
So modest is his walk on earth,
That all with wonder look upon
The quiet work so simply done
By this good Provost Harrison.”

Perhaps no better characterization of Mr. Harrison can be given than in the few stanzas written of Mr. Harrison by one who was not personally acquainted with him but knew of his history and on seeing him pass one day wrote as follows:

“I saw him pass along the street,
And all the day grew brighter then;
For quick I saw how rich, how sweet
Was this man's work for other men.

“A man of wealth, who makes his wealth
Distribute blessings far and wide,
And finds it joy to do by stealth
Such kindnesses as e'er abide.

“As one who serves, yet king of men;
Whose royal sway all men acclaim.
Our modern Bayard! None may ken
Reproach or fear who hear his name.

“God's blessing rest upon his head
And crown his life with joy and peace;



ROWLAND COMLY

And may the fragrance round us shed
By gracious lives like his ne'er cease!

"I saw him pass along the street,
And all the day grew brighter then;
At once I saw how rare, how sweet
Was this man's work for other men."

Mr. Harrison says that the principal event of his life was his marriage, on the 23d of February, 1870, to Ellen Nixon, a daughter of Edward and Ellen C. (Nixon) Waln, of Philadelphia. In that marriage were laid the foundations of a happy home life, over which the veil of privacy should shut out the gaze of the public. The biographer has to do with his public service and that his ability and scholarship have won wide and well merited recognition is indicated in the fact that the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by the University of Columbia in 1895, by Princeton in 1896, Yale in 1901, and by Pennsylvania in 1911. His interest in scientific research is indicated in his membership in the American Philosophical Society and the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. He is a patron of the fine arts and a member of the Philadelphia Academy. He belongs also to the Phi Beta Kappa, the Franklin Inn Club and other social organizations. Not seeking honor, but simply endeavoring to do his duty, honors have yet been multiplied to him and prosperity has followed all his undertakings.

ROWLAND COMLY.

Rowland Comly, president of the Logan Trust Company of Philadelphia, was born in Byberry, in the city of Philadelphia, June 15, 1871. His father, Lester Comly, also a native of that place, was of English lineage, tracing his ancestry to Henry Comly, who came with William Penn to the new world in 1682.

The family homestead was early established at Byberry, and there Lester Comly spent his life, devoting his time and attention to public business and to the management of the homestead. His tastes were distinctly along literary lines. His love for his home was one of his predominant qualities, and the religious Society of Friends found him an exemplary representative. His father, Watson Comly, was a member of the lower house of the state legislature from Philadelphia county.

The mother of Rowland Comly in her maidenhood, bore the name of Mary M. Bowman, was also born in Byberry and was a daughter of Ann Comly Bowman, whose father, John Comly, was a noted Quaker divine and the compiler and publisher of a number of text-books, including Comly's Speller and Comly's Grammar. Mrs. Lester Comly, as was her husband, was a birthright member of the Society of Friends. Their family numbered three children, two being now deceased.

After attending the Friends Central school, Philadelphia, Rowland Comly entered a business college and withdrew in 1889 to engage in the trust company business, associating himself with the Provident Life & Trust Company of Philadelphia. He resigned from this company in 1906 to organize the Logan Trust Company of Philadelphia; was elected its president, in which position he has since continued. He thus passed on to a position of executive control and has subsequently bent his energies largely to organization and administrative direction. His labors have accomplished important results, proving potent in the success of the institution.

In 1897 Mr. Comly married Miss Helen Chambers, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Chambers, Jr., of Overbrook, Pennsylvania, the former a noted inventor and manufacturer of machinery, including brick and folding machines. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Comly have been born two sons, Cyrus Lester and Robert Rowland, all being members of the religious Society of Friends.

Mr. Comly's interest in historical and scientific research is indicated in the fact that he is a member of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, the American Academy of Political and Social Science and the Trans-Atlantic Society, the latter organized primarily for the purpose of entertaining distinguished foreign guests in Philadelphia. His political indorsement is that of the republican party, and, like other men of the day, is studying the significant questions bearing upon individual and national interests.

WILLIAM P. HENSZEY.

One of the most prominent figures in the world of affairs and in Philadelphia was William P. Henszey, not alone by reason of the fact of his close connection with the Baldwin Locomotive Works, in which he superintended the construction of over thirty-two thousand railway engines, but also owing to the active and helpful part which he took in educational and philanthropic work. No good deed done in the name of charity or religion sought his aid in vain and he passed on knowing the "blest accompaniment of age—honor, riches and troops of friends."

William Peddle Henszey was born in Philadelphia, September 24, 1832, and was of Huguenot lineage. His father, Samuel C. Henszey, was well known in banking circles as the treasurer of the Western Saving Fund. The son attended the public schools, completing his course by graduation from the old Philadelphia high school, situated in Juniper street below Market, in July, 1848. His father wished him to follow a mercantile career and upon putting aside his text-books he became connected with commercial interests but his love of mechanism led him to study mechanical engineering and on the 7th of March, 1859, he became connected with the Baldwin Locomotive Works. It was said that Matthias Baldwin, who was then head of the firm, did not believe in hiring draughtsmen or clerks and considered them mere drags on the business of any firm, so it was due to other influences that Mr. Henszey obtained his position. Almost immediately, however, he made a favorable impression upon his employ-



WILLIAM P. HENSZEY

ers and he rose rapidly until he became supervisor of the designing. When he became connected with the business it was conducted under the firm style of M. W. Baldwin & Company, the junior partner being Matthew Baird. Mr. Baldwin died in 1866, at which time the firm assumed the name of M. Baird & Company and so continued until 1870, when a new firm was formed, consisting of Matthew Baird, George Burnham, Charles T. Parry, Edward H. Williams, William P. Henszey and Edward Longstreth, but continued under the name of M. Baird & Company until 1873, when Mr. Baird retired and the name was changed to Burnham, Parry, Williams & Company. During the fifty years of his connection with the firm Mr. Henszey had charge of the designing. The first one thousand locomotives were not completed until 1861, while nearly thirty-four thousand had been turned out during the existence of the plant. More than thirty-two thousand therefore were built during Mr. Henszey's connection with the business and a large proportion of these were designed under his immediate supervision. The output of the plant was sent to all parts of the world and thus every civilized land has benefited by his genius. He was a man of broad and liberal views, always of a progressive nature and took a leading part in the advancement of locomotive designs and in the promotion of the works with which he was connected. One long associated with him in the Baldwin firm said: "He was always the progressive and advancing force in our firm as opposed to the more conservative element." He could see the benefits that were to be derived from the adoption of new methods, new machinery and new designs, and he always gave the weight of his influence toward a course that would result in placing the best upon the market. His efforts were therefore a most important factor in the upbuilding of what is today the most extensive locomotive plant of the world." Mr. Henszey was connected with the directorate of the Bank of North America, of the Western Savings Fund and of the Delaware Insurance Company.

In May, 1857, Mr. Henszey was married to Miss Anne B. Hitchcock, of Abington, Massachusetts, who survives him. They have one daughter, Mrs. Mary Lincoln Ashton, the wife of Dr. Thomas G. Ashton. Mr. Henszey's interests centered in his family and his greatest happiness was in providing for their comfort and welfare. In addition to an attractive residence in Philadelphia he maintained a country home at Wynnewood, Pennsylvania, and a summer home at Jamestown, Rhode Island. Many financial, charitable and educational institutions have benefited by his generosity. A member of the Society of Friends he also attended the Episcopal church of the Redeemer at Bryn Mawr. This and other religious organizations were the recipients of his most generous bounty. He also gave freely to the support of the Presbyterian churches at Bryn Mawr and Overbrook; to the Episcopal church of the Ascension in Philadelphia; and many others. He was a generous supporter of Haverford College, of Bryn Mawr College and of many other educational institutions. Mr. Henszey was a patron of art and literature and was popular in various social organizations. He belonged to the Art Club, the Union League, the Merion Cricket Club and the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Said one who knew him well: "He was vigorous and young minded up to the time he was taken ill. In a quiet way he has been a constant giver of

money to the causes of education and charity. He was a man of the very largest heart and of the greatest modesty." Such in brief is the history of one who contributed largely toward the world's progress in material lines and also by the generous aid which he gave toward movements for the amelioration of the hard conditions of life for the unfortunate and by his indorsement of educational projects, producing that development which enables the individual to make the best possible use of his time, his talents and his opportunities.

JOHN THOMSON, A. M.

John Thomson, scholar and essayist, who is widely known as librarian of the free library of Philadelphia, was born in England and at an early age removed to London, where he acquired his education. In 1881 he came to America, settling in Philadelphia, and through the intervening years has occupied positions which are indicative of broad knowledge and scholarly attainments. For eight years he was private librarian to Clarence H. Clark of Philadelphia and for three years to Jay Gould of Irvington-on-Hudson. He has been librarian of the free library at Philadelphia since its opening in 1894, at which time a single room in the city hall was sufficient to accommodate the library, which numbered fifteen hundred volumes, while Mr. Thomson and one other composed the library staff. Now the main library occupies a large building at Thirteenth and Locust and has twenty-two branches in different parts of the city, with a total of over three hundred and sixty-six thousand books, while the names of one hundred and seventy employes are upon the pay roll. They now circulate about two million books per year. The establishment of fifteen more branches has been provided for and these are being located and completed as rapidly as possible. In 1904 Mr. Thomson sought the cooperation of Andrew Carnegie and secured a gift of a million and a half dollars to be used in the erection of thirty branch libraries throughout the city.

Outside of Philadelphia Mr. Thomson is widely known to the literary world as the author of various volumes which are extensively used as reference works, including a Descriptive Catalogue of the Library of C. H. Clark; Catalogue of the Library of Jay Gould; Descriptive Catalogues of the Works of Sir Walter Scott; and the Library of Old Authors, printed for the free library; and catalogues of the libraries of Thomas Dolan and the Rittenhouse Club of Philadelphia; a series of essays—one on Black Books, delivered before the Antiquarian Society; and a volume entitled Hither and Thither, it being a collection of essays on books, issued in book form by George G. Jacobs & Company in 1906.

In 1909 the University of Pennsylvania conferred upon Mr. Thomson the honorary degree of Master of Arts. His society and club relations are naturally with those organizations which promote intellectual culture and research. He belongs to the American Library Association in which he has held several official positions, and for many years has been a member of the Pennsylvania library commission, to which he was appointed by the governor. He was one of the founders of the Philobiblon Club in 1904 and has continuously served as its

curator. He is chairman of the library committee of the Art Club of Philadelphia, a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and an officer of the Society of the Sons of St. George and of the Albion Society. He is likewise a member of the Franklin Inn Club of Philadelphia and the Rowfant Club of Cleveland. He has for many years been a member of the council of the University Extension Society; a member of the council and vice president of the Home Teaching Society for the Blind; and a member of the council of the Society for the Promotion of Church Work Among the Blind. For the past eight years he has been accounting warden of the Church of the Annunciation (Protestant Episcopal) at Twelfth and Diamond streets.

Mr. Thomas was married in London and has seven children still living. His residence is at No. 2101 Camac street.

ZIBA THOMAS MOORE.

Ziba Thomas Moore, devoting his entire attention to the practice of law, although at different times he has been called to public office, was born near Little Rock, Arkansas, August 11, 1865, a son of David and Eleanor H. Moore. The father died in 1867 and the mother afterward returned to Pennsylvania and later was appointed to the responsible position of principal of the Chester Springs Soldiers Orphans School, which position she held from 1874 until 1882.

Ziba T. Moore pursued his literary education in the Rugby Academy and the West Chester State Normal School. He then entered upon preparation for the practice of law and was graduated from the University Law School and admitted to the Philadelphia bar in June, 1887. He immediately entered upon the active practice of law and in the twenty-three years which have since come and gone has gained distinction as a devoted and exemplary member of the profession and one whose ability has brought him into prominent relations with the work of the courts.

At different times he has been called to service in public office. He was elected school director of the fifteenth section school board and filled the position from 1891 until 1895. He was elected to the house of representatives in November, 1896, and served until the end of the ensuing session when he resigned to accept a position as assistant district attorney under George S. Graham, thus continuing until the end of Mr. Graham's term. He was elected again to the house of representatives from the Twenty-first legislative district in November, 1902, and served until the end of the session, when he resigned to accept the position of assistant district attorney under John C. Bell, discharging the difficult and onerous duties that thus devolved upon him until the close of Mr. Bell's term, since which time he has devoted his entire attention to the private practice of law. As assistant district attorney he was connected with some of the most important litigation held in the Philadelphia courts and his ability was again and again demonstrated in his able handling of the case. He is now accorded a large clientage but while his devotion to his client's interests is proverbial he never forgets that he owes a still higher allegiance to the majesty of the law.

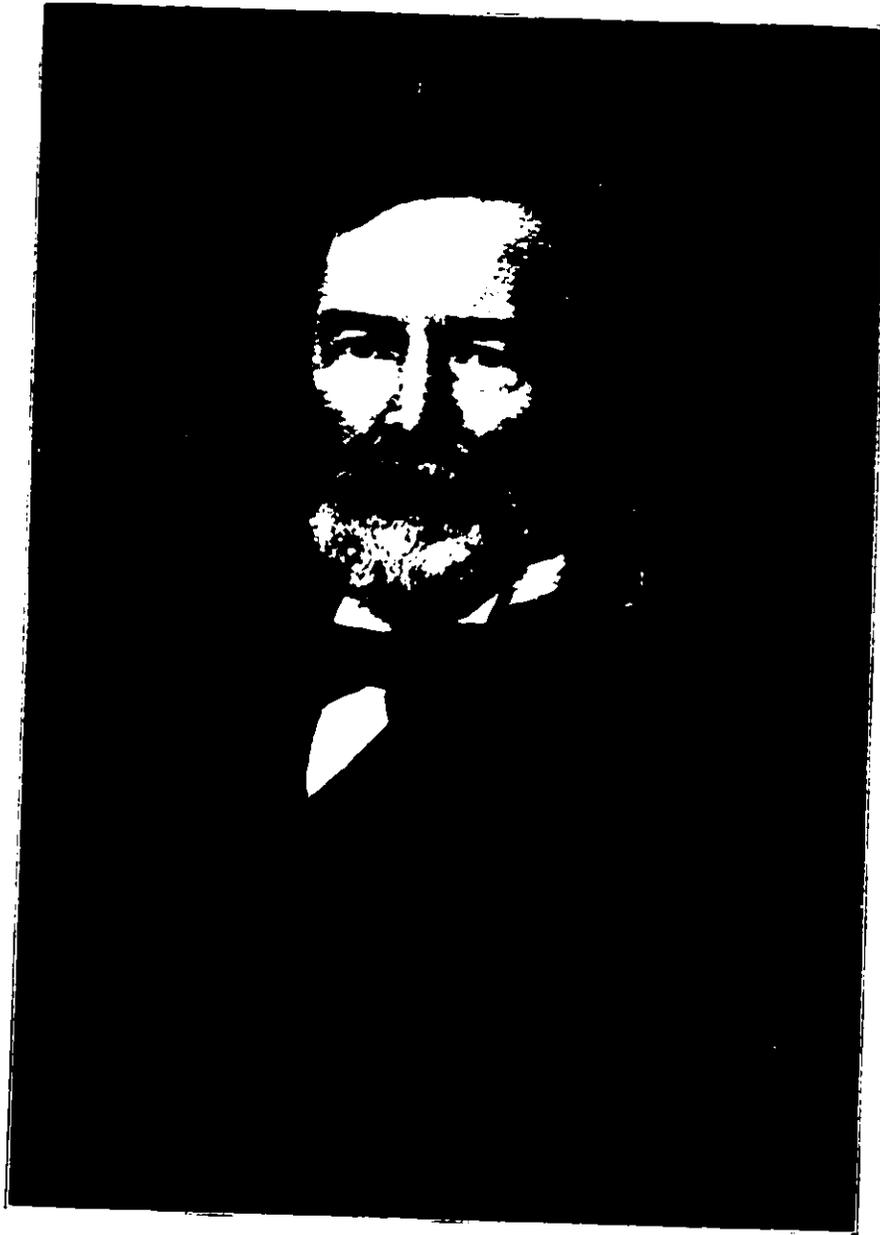
On the 2d of November, 1898, Mr. Moore was married in Philadelphia to Miss Edith Bassett, a daughter of Josiah and Mary C. Bassett. Their children are Eleanor M., Coleman B. and Isabel S. Mr. Moore is a member of the Union League of Philadelphia and has always given his political allegiance to the republican party. With recognition of the duties as well as the privileges of citizenship he has always kept thoroughly versed in the vital questions and issues of the day and has done some active political service, yet regards the practice of law as his real life work and finds genuine pleasure in the solution of knotty problems. He prepares his cases with great thoroughness and care and his retentive memory of points relative thereto often excites the admiration of his contemporaries.

STEPHEN GREENE.

A life of usefulness and honor has caused the name of Stephen Greene to be indelibly inscribed upon the pages of Philadelphia's history wherein is found the records of those men whose service in any connection has been of signal benefit to the city. It has been said "Stephen Greene needs no monument of marble to perpetuate his memory, the recollection of his life of honor and usefulness and of his kind and charitable nature being his most fitting memorial." In business circles he was best known as the founder and president of the firm of printers and publishers which bears his name.

His birth occurred at Bainbridge, Chenango county, New York, on the 25th of September, 1831, but he was only in his third year when his parents removed to Pennsylvania. Two years later, in 1836, the public-school system of the state was organized and the following year he reached the required age of admission to the public schools, which he attended at Marietta, Columbia and Washington in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, until 1845. He was also a student in private schools during summer months and made his home with his parents in Columbia until 1846, when he left home to become a teacher of a public school in Hellam township, York county, Pennsylvania, where he remained through the following winter.

After the close of the school Mr. Greene carefully considered the question of his future and decided that he would learn the printing business. In October, 1847, he entered the printing office of the Pennsylvania Intelligencer at Harrisburg, Dauphin county, and through the ensuing winter he had practical training and experience in all of the work of the office, including every task that devolves upon an apprentice to the trade. His duties were discharged cheerfully, willingly and without demur. At that period the press work of the great majority of city and country newspapers was executed on Washington, Columbian and other hand presses. In May, 1848, Mr. Greene left the Intelligencer to accept a position in the office of the Columbia Spy at Columbia, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. In July, 1849, he arrived in Philadelphia and by the exercise of those principles of honor and business integrity which have been his guide through all the years of his residence in this city he became one of Philadelphia's most dis-



STEPHEN GREENE

tinguished citizens. He was first employed as a compositor in the office of the late William S. Young, on Sixth street below Arch, and while thus engaged he devoted his nights largely to "subbing" on the Daily News, then published on Third Street below Chestnut. In the fall of that year, however, he returned to Columbia to assume charge of the mechanical department of the Columbia Spy, which position he occupied almost continuously until April, 1853, when he became one of the editors and proprietors. In 1855 he purchased the interests of his partners and became sole editor and proprietor, continuing the publication of the paper until 1856, when he sold out and in 1858 removed to Philadelphia to organize the new firm of Ringwalt & Brown, printers, at No. 34 South Third street, of which he was the active member. He retired from this firm in 1860 and the following year accepted the position of superintendent of the printing establishment of the late Henry G. Leisenring at No. 32 South Third street. There, in 1862, the first presses used in Philadelphia for printing consecutively numbered local and coupon, railroad and other tickets were introduced under his direction. By his efforts and management the volume of business was so largely increased that it was necessary to seek larger quarters, which were secured in the building at Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street. In 1871 Mr. Greene severed his connection with the Leisenring Printing House and became a member of the firm of Helfenstein, Lewis & Greene and in April, 1881, became sole proprietor of the business. In 1900 the business was incorporated under the name of The Stephen Greene Company and in 1902 a large new plant was erected at Sixteenth and Arch streets. Mr. Greene continued as president until his death.

For about sixty years he was engaged in the printing business and during that entire period it was his constant aim to take advantage of the most improved machinery, to elevate the general standard of all classes of printing and foster a correct taste. Aside from his interest in that connection he was well known in other ways as a reliable and capable business man. He was one of the directors of the West End Trust Company and various other business organizations. In 1880 he became interested in real estate in Wenonah, New Jersey, and to the upbuilding and improvement of that place he gave largely of his time and means during the remainder of his life. He was always ready and willing to aid and impart information to others and made friends of all his business associates and secured the respect of his contemporaries.

Business interests were never allowed to interfere with his duties and obligations in other relations of life and in many ways he voluntarily assumed obligations whereby his fellowmen were benefited. He instituted the Wenonah Military Academy, now a large and prosperous school, gave the ground for and built the Methodist church at that place. He devoted much attention to aiding in the management of various benevolent, philanthropic and religious organizations, to which his time, counsel and aid were freely and helpfully given. He was for many years a member of the Franklin Institute and for some years acted as one of its board of managers. For over a quarter of a century he was a member of the board of trustees of the Drew Theological Seminary and for a long period he was one of the leading spirits in the Philadelphia School of Design, acting as a member of its board of managers and for some years as its president. He always took a keen interest in educational work, was a warm and generous friend

of the university and assisted many young people in securing an education. For several years prior to his death he was president of the Methodist Episcopal Hospital and devoted a great deal of time and money to the upbuilding of that institution. Though always an Episcopalian in religious faith, he was a very active supporter of the Methodist Episcopal church, to which his wife belonged. Following their removal to Germantown, however, in 1888, both became active members of St. Peter's Episcopal church, of which Mr. Greene served as a vestryman for nearly twenty years and as rector's warden for nearly fifteen years. In addition to other relations and activities of life he was a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, the Pennsylvania Historical Society, the Union League Club and the Manufacturers Club and was, moreover, a prominent Mason.

In 1853 Mr. Greene was united in marriage to Miss Martha Mifflin Houston, of Columbia, Pennsylvania, who survives him together with one son and five daughters. The death of the husband and father occurred May 21, 1908, when he had reached the age of seventy-seven years. Only pleasant memories of his life and work remain. He was a man of the most kindly disposition, who believed in doing his charities without ostentation, so that the exact extent of his many benevolences may never be known, but he will live forever in the hearts of many to whom he was a most kind and considerate friend. He gave freely to private and public charity but there was no ostentation attached thereto. In fact, he was rather reserved than communicative, but when one sought his counsel or advice he gave it freely and his wisdom has proven a vital element in the successful conduct of many interests which were promoted along lines that he indicated. At his passing the press and public spoke of him in terms of highest praise and regard. His love for the Creator was manifest in his consideration for and helpfulness toward his fellowmen. He ever had before him high ideals and strove earnestly for their attainment. He recognized the shortcomings and the needs of men and sought to stimulate others to higher and better living, extending a helping hand or speaking an encouraging word whenever opportunity offered.

LINCOLN KNIGHT PASSMORE.

The Journal of Commerce in a recent edition said: "Mr. Passmore's career has been one exceptional in its character of usefulness to society and few men possess the peculiar order of ability which has enabled him in addition to the superior management of his individual interests to so largely promote affairs of vital importance to the public. * * * Mr. Passmore, while strong in courage and self-reliance, is yet uniformly courteous to all with whom he comes in contact and he is a conspicuous representative of that class which achieves success by indomitable force of character and concentration of purpose. His social qualities have secured for him a warm and sincere friendship in the various walks of business and private life." In the above is a summary of a life of intense activity, far-reaching in its beneficial results for others. The analysis of that life brings to light many points of interest as indicative of

the methods pursued and the principles followed in the upbuilding of character as well as material success.

The name of the Penn Mutual Life is known throughout America wherever insurance is written and Lincoln Knight Passmore needs no other introduction to the business world than the statement that he is first vice president of the corporation. He was born in Cecil county, Maryland, September 2, 1850, the second son of Ellis Pusey and Mary E. (Lincoln) Passmore. The family numbered six sons and one daughter and with one exception all are living. A brother, Ellis Pusey Passmore, is cashier of the Franklin National Bank of Philadelphia, while his other brothers and sister hold important places in the communities in which they reside. The father, Ellis Pusey Passmore, Sr., was the eldest son of John Wardle and Deborah (Brown) Passmore. John W. Passmore, who was for many years a commissioner of his native county of Chester, Pennsylvania, was a son of Ellis P. Passmore and his wife Ruth Moore, a descendant of Andrew Moore, a Friend of Scotch-Irish origin who embarked from County Antrim, Ireland, in 1723, and settled in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1725.

Our subject's father became an extensive farmer and merchant of Cecil county, Maryland. In addition to his other activities he was from an early age deeply interested in the anti-slavery movement. He married Mary E. Lincoln, a daughter of John and Francina Lincoln, and of an old Friends family of the northern part of Cecil county and formerly of Berks county, Pennsylvania, descended from the same Lincoln ancestry of New England as was Abraham Lincoln. Mrs. Passmore was a most excellent and useful woman whose hospitable spirit was again and again manifest in her sympathetic aid to the needy in addition to her care of her large family.

Lincoln Knight Passmore was educated largely by private instructors at home and at the Millersville State Normal School, which he attended in 1869 and 1870. In boyhood he manifested a strong patriotic spirit and on the morning following the capture of Fort Donelson, which occurred while he was yet in public school, he and three others, the only adherents of the republican party faith in a large school, decided to unfurl the stars and stripes from the cupola in honor of this first important Union victory. Although only eleven years old Mr. Passmore volunteered to perform the task and with the assistance of the three other boys accomplished it with considerable peril on account of the ice and snow upon the roof, but persevered until the nation's flag floated from the topmost point of the school building. At eighteen years he began teaching, which profession he followed for four years, interrupted by two years attending school for better preparation.

In 1874 Mr. Passmore came to Philadelphia to accept a position in the offices of Peter Wright & Sons, one of the oldest exporting and importing houses in the United States, and there laid the foundation for his future success. From his earliest youth he was industrious and applied himself so earnestly to the work intrusted to him that promotion rapidly followed and after four years he became manager of the export grain department. After eight years in that connection he withdrew to engage in the grain business for himself and ultimately became the active head of L. K. Passmore & Company, one of the principal grain exporting houses of the Atlantic coast. He operated extensively in

grain until 1903, when he retired from that business to accept the office of second vice president of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, of which he had been an active trustee since 1889. In 1906 he was advanced to the office of vice president and thus occupies the second position of administrative direction of a company which is recognized as standard in its methods and purposes, ranking among the first of the great insurance companies of the country.

Mr. Passmore has also been a prominent factor in the control of many interests of a public and semi-public character. He was active in building the Philadelphia Bourse, of which he has been vice president and a director for many years, taking a helpful interest in its public movements and meetings such as the rivers and harbors convention, the deep waterways convention, etc. He holds membership in the Commercial Exchange, of which he was president for a number of years, the Maritime Exchange, the Board of Trade, the Chamber of Commerce and other leading commercial and trade organizations of Philadelphia as well as the Produce Exchange of New York. For many years he has been a director of the Bank of North America, the oldest bank in the United States, and is also a director of the Delaware Fire Insurance Company and the United Security & Trust Company.

In politics Mr. Passmore is a staunch republican although somewhat independent in local affairs, but has always taken a keen interest in civic matters and in a quiet and unofficial way has labored earnestly and effectively for the advancement of public improvement. He was for several years chairman of the finance committee of the associated trade bodies, interested in the betterment of the city water supply and was largely responsible for the passage of the first ordinance securing three and a half million dollars with which to start the erection of filtration plants for its purification. He has ever been deeply interested in educational matters and for several years after coming to Philadelphia taught during the evening sessions in a mission school and has taken active part in the education of teachers. Some years ago he assisted in the introduction of improved text-books into the public schools of Philadelphia, which hitherto had been confined to the closed list supplied by Philadelphia publishers. For many years he has been a trustee of the Fort Valley Industrial School at Fort Valley, Georgia, and has contributed generously to its support. Until recently he was very active in club life of Philadelphia and has filled many important offices in the management of the Union League of Philadelphia. In addition to the Union League, of which he is a life member, he is also a member of the Huntingdon Valley Country, the Philadelphia Cricket, the Germantown Cricket, and the Germantown Automobile Clubs, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the National Geographic Association, the Public Educational Society, a life member of the Mercantile Benefit Association and a member of various other organizations. He likewise holds membership with the Unitarian body of the Society of Friends.

On the 22d of April, 1891, Mr. Passmore was married at the First Unitarian church, adopting the ceremony of the Society of Friends, and of compliment to his father and mother, Rev. Dr. May officiating, to Miss Ellen Faxon, a daughter of John and Ellen (Wood) Faxon, of Quincy, Massachusetts, and a repre-

sentative of prominent old New England families. They have two sons: John Faxon, nineteen years of age, now a student of Cornell University; and Lincoln Alan, sixteen years of age, attending the Germantown Academy, where the older son graduated two years earlier. The family residence is at No. 2815 Indian Queen Lane, Germantown.

In the prime of life Mr. Passmore stands as a strong man—strong in his ability to plan and to perform, strong in his honor and good name. By indefatigable enterprise and the intelligent appreciation of opportunities he has won a most enviable position in business circles and at the same time, recognizing the obligations as well as the privileges of citizenship, he has been an active factor in the accomplishment of much of value to the municipality, his work being of substantial worth as a factor in public welfare and public progress.

CHARLES HENRY LUDINGTON.

Charles Henry Ludington, secretary and treasurer of the Curtis Publishing Company, of Philadelphia, was born in New York city, August 9, 1866, a son of Charles H. and Josephine Lord (Noyes) Ludington. His boyhood was spent in the metropolis and he prepared for college at St. Paul's school in Concord, New Hampshire. He entered Yale University and was graduated with the class of 1887 from the academic department, the Bachelor of Arts degree being conferred upon him. After one year in the graduate department in political science at Yale and one year in the law school he received the degree of Master of Arts in 1889. The succeeding two years were devoted to the study of law in offices in New York city and in 1891 he was admitted to the bar. He then practiced law in that city until May, 1901, and was also an officer in several corporations.

His recognized business ability led to his selection for the position which he now fills as secretary and treasurer of the Curtis Publishing Company of Philadelphia, publishers of the Ladies' Home Journal and the Saturday Evening Post. He has general supervision over the business as distinguished from the editorial and advertising departments. This includes the finances, purchasing, clerical and circulation departments and the manufacturing. The company employs about twenty-five hundred people and does its own engraving, composition, printing, binding and mailing. The output of magazines is two million, six hundred thousand copies, averaging seventy-four pages in each, of the Ladies' Home Journal each month and one million, six hundred thousand copies, averaging about sixty-four pages each, of the Saturday Evening Post each week. This indicates comparatively little of the vast volume of business transacted by the company. The number of magazines published indicates that every fifteenth woman in the United States is a subscriber to the Journal. Moreover, if the pages of a single edition were placed side by side they would go around the world one and one-fifth times. It is the business management of this immense publishing plant of which Charles Henry Ludington has charge and this fact alone places him in the foremost rank among men of administrative and executive ability in Philadelphia.

On the 24th of April, 1895, Mr. Ludington was married to Miss Ethel Mildred Saltus, of New York, and with their three sons they reside at Ardmore, Pennsylvania. Mr. Ludington is a member and trustee of the Bryn Mawr Presbyterian church and is treasurer of the Octavia Hill Association for the housing of the poor in Philadelphia. He belongs to the University Club of New York, the Racquet and Down Town Clubs of Philadelphia, the Merion Cricket Club of Haverford, Pennsylvania, and the Bryn Mawr Polo Club, associations, which indicate the nature of his recreations, his interests and his philanthropy

H. V. HILPRECHT.

H. V. Hilprecht, scientist and educator, whose researches and contributions to scientific knowledge have been of the utmost benefit to the world at large and of untold value to the University of Pennsylvania, was born at Hohenerleben, Anhalt, Germany, July 28, 1859, a son of Robert and Emilie (Wielepp) Hilprecht. The father died in 1891 but the mother is now living in Bernburg, Germany.

Professor Hilprecht attended the Herzogl Karls-gymnasium at Bernburg from 1873 until 1880, when he was graduated from that institution. From 1880 until 1884 he studied theology, oriental philology and law at the University of Leipzig, obtaining his degree of Doctor of Philosophy from that institution in 1883. In 1895 the University of Pennsylvania conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity, while in 1896 Princeton University honored him with the Doctor of Laws degree. His entire life has been devoted to teaching, to literary work and scientific research. He was released from the German military service by special cabinet order of Emperor William I, in 1885. He was professor and inspector at the Friedericianum, founded by Holfrath Perthes, Davos, Switzerland, in 1884-5; was "repetent" of Old Testament theology in the University of Erlangen, Germany, in 1885-6; and was called to Philadelphia as editor of the Oriental section of the Sunday School Times and professor of Assyrian at the University of Pennsylvania in 1886. The following year he was appointed curator of the Babylonian and general Semitic section of the Museum of Archæology of the University of Pennsylvania and Clark research professor of Assyrian and professor of Semitic philology and archæology in 1902. At first he was Assyriologist (1888-9) and since 1895 has been scientific director of the Babylonian expedition of the University of Pennsylvania to Nippur. He was proposed as a candidate for various important professorships in German and American universities, but in every case declined to consider any call which would take him away from his life's work at the University of Pennsylvania. He has traveled extensively for the purpose of carrying on his researches and in 1893 while in Constantinople was requested by the Ottoman government to take charge of the organization of the Semitic section of the Imperial Ottoman Museum of Archæology, and subsequently was appointed honorary curator of its Babylonian and Assyrian antiquities. Since this he has spent a part of nearly every year in Constantinople and Asia Minor. To the University of Pennsylvania he presented the greater part of its rich Babylonian collection, including over thirty-five hundred cuneiform



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tablets and the remains of the famous temple library of Nippur, all received from the Sultan "in recognition of the services rendered and the manifold sacrifices which he made for the Imperial Museum." These library treasures make the museum of the University of Pennsylvania the leading institution for cuneiform tablets in the United States and the successful rival of the British Museum of London and of the Louvre of Paris.

Dr. Hilprecht stands out as one of the most eminent archæologists and philologist of the world and is largely regarded as authority upon anything connected with research work in Babylonia and Assyria. He is the author of many published volumes and articles which have been valuable contributions to literature of this character. He is now the editor of the "Babylonian Expedition of the University of Pennsylvania," which has been published in four series, seventeen volumes being thus far brought out. His authorship, moreover, includes the following volumes: *Freibrief Nebukadnezar's I* (Leipzig, 1884); *Old Babylonian Inscriptions, Chiefly from Nippur*, (two parts—Philadelphia, 1893-1896); *Business Documents of Murashu, Sons of Nippur, Dated in the Reign of Artaxerxes I* (with A. T. Clay, Philadelphia, 1898); *Mathematical, Metrological and Chronological Texts from the Temple Library of Nippur, Part I*, (Philadelphia, 1906); and *Assyriaca, Eine Nachlese auf dem Gebiete der Assyriologie* (Boston, 1894). Dr. Hilprecht was also editor of "Recent Researches in Bible Lands" (Philadelphia, 1898), to which he contributed "Explorations in Babylonia" and "Explorations in Bible Lands During the Nineteenth Century," (Philadelphia, eighth edition, 1908). He also contributed to the latter publication the principal part on "The Excavations in Assyria and Babylonia" (1904), which was reprinted as an independent volume, (Volume I) in series D (Researches and Treatises) of the Babylonian Expedition of the University of Pennsylvania. An entirely revised German edition of the work appeared under the title "Die Ausgrabungen in Assyrien und Babylonien" (Leipzig, I Part, 1904). He also brought out "Die Ausgrabungen im Bel Tempel in Nippur" (Leipzig, 1903) and a revised English edition "In the Temple of Bel at Nippur" (Philadelphia, 1904). He also published "The So-called Peters-Hilprecht Controversy," (Philadelphia, 1908). In 1910 he published "The Earliest Version of the Deluge Story and the Temple Library of Nippur," immediately followed by a revised German edition "Der neue Fund zur Sintflutgeschichte aus der Tempel bibliothek von Nippur." Besides he has written many articles which have appeared in scientific journals.

Dr. Hilprecht has been elected to membership in various societies, election to which is considered a mark of the highest honor in scientific circles. He belongs to the American Philosophical Society; the American Oriental Society; the Society of Biblical Literature & Exegesis; the Archæological Institute of America; the Society of Biblical Archæology, London; the Deutsche Morgenlaendische Gesellschaft; Deutsche Orient Gesellschaft; and Vorderasiatische Gesellschaft. He is also a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and is an honorary member of the Philosophical Society of Great Britain, (1892); The Palestine Exploration Fund, and of its general committee, (London, 1897); the Greek Syllagos, Constantinople (1897); and the Geographical Society of Philadelphia (1902). He is a knight of the first class (1893) and commander (1898) of the German decoration of Albrecht der Baer; commander (1895) and

"Comthur" with star (1897) of the Turkish Osmanie Order; commander of the Danish Order of Danebrog (1898); was decorated with the German order Frederika (1901) and with the Turkish Liakat medal in gold (1905); and received the Lucy Wharton Drexel medal from the University of Pennsylvania "for services to archæology" (1902). In more strictly social lines Dr. Hilprecht is connected with the University Club and his religious faith is evidenced in his membership in the Lutheran church.

In 1910 Professor Hilprecht became the recipient of an extraordinary honor. Thirty-five leading Assyriologists and archæologists, representing the principal universities and museums of ten different countries, presented him through an international committee of distinguished gentlemen with the so-called "Hilprecht Anniversary Volume." This handsome work contains important original contributions to the various branches of science in which Professor Hilprecht has been active by eminent specialists and was published to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of his doctorate and his fiftieth birthday.

On the 2d of September, 1886, Dr. Hilprecht wedded Miss Ida Carola Haufe, of St. Blasien, Baden, Germany, a daughter of Dr. Friedrich and Ida (von Jentsch) Haufe. She died March 1, 1902. On the 23d of April, 1903, in Philadelphia, Dr. Hilprecht was married to Sallie Crozer Robinson, a daughter of Samuel A. and Abigail (Cheney) Crozer, of Lowell, Massachusetts. Mrs. Hilprecht is well known as a musician and critic of musical composition and was instrumental in securing regular sessions of grand opera in Philadelphia. She was also the first president of the Eurydice, which was founded by her, and was decorated by the Sultan of Turkey with the insignia of commander of the Shefakat order in brilliants in 1906. Her grandfather, Samuel A. Crozer, a successful business man and philanthropist, founded the Crozer Theological Seminary at Upland, Pennsylvania, in 1868, of which her father was the president of its board of trustees until his death in 1910. He has also for many years been president of the National Baptist Council for Missionary Purposes, and was president of the American Baptist Publication Society and the Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble Minded Children, and was on the board of managers of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Philadelphia. He presented the city of Chester, Pennsylvania, a large tract of land as a site for a public park, paid for improving the same, and has also personally built several Baptist churches and other charitable buildings in Delaware county, Pennsylvania.

MURDOCH KENDRICK.

When the work of colonization was first reclaiming Pennsylvania from the domain of the savages and the seeds of European civilization were being sown in the rich valleys of this state representatives of the Kendrick family were numbered among the early German settlers in the Conestoga and Pequea valleys of Lancaster county. Years passed and the colonists, resenting the oppression of the British government, rose in rebellion. Among those who took up arms for American liberty were several who bore the name of Kendrick.

This number included Henry Kendrick, owner of a mill and a large tract of land on the Pequea creek in Martic township. He became captain of a company in the First Battalion of Lancaster County Militia under command of Colonel John Boyd, which was called into active service in May, 1777, and George, Martin, Isaac and Henry Kendrick, Jr., were members of the same battalion. Captain Henry Kendrick married Anna Graff, a daughter of Michael Graff of Martic township, and they reared a large family.

The ancestry of Murdoch Kendrick is traced back in another line to Captain Matthias Slaymaker, who was born in Strasburg township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1732, and was a son of Matthias Slaymaker, Sr., who settled on land originally surveyed to the Pennsylvania Land Company of London in that part of Strasburg township now included in Paradise township in 1710. One thousand acres of this land was acquired in fee by the Slaymakers when the London Company closed out in 1760.

The Slaymakers, the name originally spelled in German, "Schleirmacher," were residents of Hesse-Cassel, where the two brothers of Matthias Schleirmacher continued to reside after his emigration to Pennsylvania. One of them, a clergyman, was for some years secretary of the German legation at the court of St. James and afterward charge d'affaires. By a strange coincidence a Major Schleirmacher, an officer of Hessian troops in the British army, was one of the Hessian officers captured by the American forces during the Revolution and was confined in the Lancaster jail. He was probably a descendant of one of the brothers of the American emigrant. Matthias Slaymaker, Sr., was married prior to his emigration and had five sons, Laurence, Matthias, John, Henry and Daniel; and two daughters, Margaret and Barbara. Of these Laurence and Margaret were born in Germany and the other five children in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. All of these sons with the possible exception of Laurence, the eldest, were soldiers in the patriot army during the Revolution in the Lancaster County Militia, as were also some of their sons.

John Slaymaker, the second son of the emigrant, was a soldier in the provincial service in the second expedition against Fort Du Quesne and at the outbreak of the Revolution was commissioned a captain in the First Battalion, Lancaster County Militia, being a colleague of Captain Henry Kendrick of the same battalion, and both were in active service during a great part of the war for independence.

Matthias Slaymaker, Jr., above mentioned, was a private in the company commanded by his brother, John, in 1776-7; was later commissioned lieutenant of a company commanded by Captain Alexander White, in the same battalion, which in 1780 was in active service under Lieutenant Colonel George Stewart, William Slaymaker, son of John, being ensign of the same company. In 1781 Matthias Slaymaker was promoted to the captaincy of a company in the same battalion and as such was enrolled in the service of the United States at Lancaster, his term in the Continental service extending from June 28 to July 30, 1781; although he was captain of militia until the close of the war. The "London Lands," in Strasburg township, Lancaster county, taken up by Matthias Slaymaker, Sr., descended to his four sons, John, Henry, Matthias and Daniel, and portions of it to their respective descendants to the present time, some of

the land being still held by descendants of the name. Henry, an officer of militia during the Revolution, was long one of the justices of the court of Lancaster county, a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1776 and prominent in the local affairs of Lancaster county.

Matthias Slaymaker, Jr., died January 9, 1804. By his wife, whose maiden name was Smith, he had two sons, John and William, and daughters, Rachel, Rebecca and Elizabeth. Of these Rachel, born in Lancaster county, March 3, 1790, married David Kendrick.

David Kendrick, son of Martin Kendrick, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, May 12, 1770, and was married in the city of Lancaster on the 3d of April, 1804, to Rachel Slaymaker, daughter of Captain Matthias Slaymaker. Soon afterward they established their home in Philadelphia, where David Kendrick resided until his death on the 17th of October, 1837. His wife long survived him and passed away in Philadelphia, July 18, 1858.

Their son George W. Kendrick was born in this city, April 22, 1817, and his life record covered the intervening years to the 18th of February, 1892. He was married at St. John's Roman Catholic church, Philadelphia, on the 13th of November, 1835, to Maria McDonald, who was born in Dublin, Ireland, December, 1815, and died in Philadelphia, December 6, 1875. They had four children, Jennie, William, George W., Jr., and Charles Kendrick.

George W. Kendrick, Jr., the second son of George W. and Maria (McDonald) Kendrick, was born in Philadelphia, July 31, 1841, and on the 5th of September, 1866, married Minnie Murdoch, who was born in Philadelphia, September 5, 1849, a daughter of Samuel Kehl Murdoch, of Philadelphia, and his wife, Mary Hanna, daughter of John Hanna, (son of John and Grace Hanna, of near Belfast, Ireland), who came to Philadelphia from County Down, Ireland, soon after the close of the Revolutionary war and married there about 1805 Elizabeth Patterson, who had come from County Down, Ireland, when a small girl with her parents, who both died of yellow fever in Philadelphia in 1793. John Hanna was a private in Captain Peter A. Brown's Company, First Pennsylvania Regiment, Colonel Clement C. Biddle, in the service of the United States during the war of 1812-14, under Brigadier General Thomas Cadwallader. The late Judge William B. Hanna was a grandson of John and Elizabeth (Patterson) Hanna.

Thomas Murdock, born in Philadelphia, August 28, 1787, the father of Samuel Kehl Murdoch and great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was second lieutenant of the Second Company, First Regiment Artillery, in First Brigade of Pennsylvania Militia, and first lieutenant of Second Company, Independent Artillerists, in the war of 1812-14. He married Elizabeth Kehl, daughter of Samuel Kehl of Philadelphia, and his wife, Christiana Scheibel, daughter of Lieutenant Theobald Scheibel, of Colonel Bradford's Battalion of Philadelphia Associators, in the Revolution.

Lieutenant Theobald Scheibel was born in Frankford-on-the-Main, Germany, August 16, 1725. On June 25, 1777, he was commissioned lieutenant of the Third Company, in the Associated Battalion of Philadelphia Militia, Colonel William Bradford, which company, under the command of Lieutenant Scheibel, the captain, George Esterly, being "absent on leave," was mustered into the serv-

ice of the United States at Billingsport, New Jersey, July 12, 1777. Theobald Scheibel died in Philadelphia, January 11, 1786.

Murdoch Kendrick, son of George W. Kendrick, Jr., and his wife, Minnie Murdoch, was born in the city of Philadelphia, October 4, 1873. He prepared for college at Rugby Academy and entered the University of Pennsylvania in 1889, graduating in the class of 1893 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and, entering the law department of the same institution, received his degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1896. He was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in June, 1896, and has since been in active practice of his profession in Philadelphia. He was assistant district attorney for Philadelphia from November 1902, to January, 1907. Mr. Kendrick is a member of the Law Association of Philadelphia and of the Law Academy, being one of the committee of censors of the former association, and is also a member of the Pennsylvania State Bar Association. He is a member of the Union League Club and of the University, Philadelphia Country, Five O'Clock, Lincoln and Young Republican Clubs of Philadelphia, and of the Mask and Wig Club and Alumni Associations of the University of Pennsylvania.

He married December 10, 1902, Ethel Christine Smith, daughter of F. Percy and Katharine A. Smith, of Philadelphia, and they have one child, Christine Kendrick, born November 5, 1907.

LEO BELMONT.

The indications concerning the investigation of grave public problems—political, economic and sociological—are many and one of the most hopeful signs of the times is found in the active participation in this investigation by men whose ability and success have brought them leadership in other lines. While one of the prominent practitioners of law at the Philadelphia bar, Leo Belmont has also been closely associated with the reform movement in this city since 1905. Many of the directing currents of his life previous to this time constituted preparation for the work which now engages his attention. He was born in Philadelphia, December 8, 1875, a son of Henry and Sarah Belmont. Following his graduation from the University of Pennsylvania with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy he attended the University of Berlin and later traveled through many European cities, studying administrative systems and investigating organized effort along lines of educational, reform and civic improvement.

Returning to America, Mr. Belmont has since become interested in various corporations, for which he also acts as counsel, and he is also solicitor for the Jupiter and John Marshall Building & Loan Associations. In 1898 he made a tour through Mexico to investigate mining property.

Mr. Belmont is a member of the Lawyers Club, the Law Academy and the University Alumni Association. He contributed to the University Historical Studies an article on The Effect of Moorish and Jewish Learning on the Renaissance in Europe and also an article on Moorish Learning in Early Renaissance in Europe to the Overland Monthly. Becoming connected with the

reform movement in Philadelphia in 1905, seeking to install political and municipal integrity, reform and progress, he has been chairman of the thirty-second ward committee for several years as well as of the advisory committee of the party and of the senatorial district. He is now widely known as a representative of the legal profession of New York city as well as of Philadelphia.

S. DAVIS PAGE.

Active, forceful and determined, at the age of seventy years S. Davis Page is accorded recognition as one of the most prominent lawyers of Philadelphia, his native city. He was born September 22, 1840. His father, Dr. William Byrd Page, a distinguished representative of the medical profession, was connected with St. Joseph's Hospital and the Philadelphia Hospital, and was a professor of the Franklin Medical College of Philadelphia. He attained particular fame as a surgeon accoucheur, or gynecologist. He was connected with the Page, Byrd and Nelson families of Virginia, and in the year 1837 came from Clarke county, Virginia, to Philadelphia to study medicine. After having completed his preparation for the profession he began practice in this city and left an indelible impress upon the professional records by reason of his marked ability. He was married here to Celestine Anna Davis, a daughter of Samuel Davis, formerly of Louisiana. The marriage was celebrated November 29, 1839, and they continued residents of this city throughout their remaining days, the death of Dr. Page occurring February 17, 1877, while his wife survived until May 30, 1889.

S. Davis Page is the eldest of a family of three children, one of whom has passed away. His sister, Margaret Byrd, the wife of Henry H. Harrison, of Virginia, now resides with him. His education was acquired in the Gregory Latin school and in Dr. Williams' Classical School of Philadelphia. He was not yet fifteen years of age when he entered Yale and was graduated with honors in the class of 1859 before the age of nineteen years. The Bachelor of Arts degree was bestowed upon him and he was a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon and also of the Phi Beta Kappa. He was commodore of the Yale navy and trained the first Yale crew that ever won a victory over the Harvard crew. He took up the study of law in the office of Hon. Peter McCall in 1859, and in 1860 entered the Harvard Law School but did not graduate.

He was married on the 25th of September, 1861, to Isabella Graham, the youngest daughter of William Wurts, of Philadelphia. Mrs. Page died March 23, 1867, leaving three children, Howard Wurts, Ethel Nelson and William Byrd all of whom married, both the sons having children. The daughter became the wife of James Large of Philadelphia, who is now deceased. The elder son is associated with his father in the practice of law and is also the publisher and editor of the Legal Intelligencer, the oldest law journal in the country. The younger son is a mechanical engineer, with the degrees of B. S. and M. E. from the University of Pennsylvania.



S. DAVIS PAGE

In December, 1864, Mr. Page was admitted to the bar, and entered upon his practice in Philadelphia. At times he becomes actively interested in politics and has always been a stalwart democrat of the old school. He entered the city council in January, 1877, as common councilman from the fifth ward, in which he has resided, at the corner of Fourth and Spruce streets, since 1873. His election was proof of his personal popularity and the confidence reposed in him, for the ward is regarded as a republican stronghold. He remained a member of the council until 1881, taking part in every important movement for better government during that period and serving on almost every important committee both general and special. He rendered active and valuable service in the investigation and reorganization of the tax office and in formulating and securing the adoption of the act of 1879, known as "The pay as you go act." He was likewise influential in securing the adoption of the law requiring payment of and the abolition of unpaid city warrants. His name figured prominently in connection with the investigation of the old gas trust, leading finally to its abolishment. In April, 1882, he was returned to the common council and was immediately placed on the finance, law and gas committees, becoming chairman of the last named and also of the committee on municipal government. He succeeded in obtaining from the last named committee a report on the bill afterward passed by the legislature, creating a new charter for the city and known as the Bullitt bill. In February, 1883, he resigned to accept the office of city controller, to which he had been appointed by Governor Pattison. He filled that office until January, 1884, having been defeated as the democratic candidate for it in the fall of 1883. In 1879, and again in 1882, he was the democratic candidate for city treasurer, and in 1886 he was appointed by President Cleveland assistant United States treasurer at Philadelphia, serving four years under the Cleveland and Harrison administrations.

Aside from his political and professional activities, Mr. Page has figured prominently in financial circles. He was elected president of the Quaker City National Bank, and served as its chief executive officer until 1892, since which time he has been one of its directors. He has been a director of the Merchants Trust Company since its organization and he served on the committee appointed by Governor Pattison to investigate the city treasury and its business relations with the Keystone National Bank. In 1893, he delivered an address on the resources, finance and banking laws of Pennsylvania before the convention of bankers held in Chicago at the time of the Columbian Exposition, to which he had been sent as the delegate from Pennsylvania. He has recently been elected a director of the amalgamated trust companies combined under the name of the Merchants Union Trust Company.

Mr. Page is equally widely known in his connection with various societies and social organizations. He is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, the Colonial Society, the Sons of the Revolution, the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Governors, and is serving on the councils of the two first named and as governor of the last named. He is well entitled to high official rank in these societies because of his personal ability and because of the fact that he traces his descent from some of the most distinguished figures in colonial history, including Roger Williams and Caleb Carr, governors of Rhode Island,

and John Greene, Jr., lieutenant governor of Rhode Island through his mother; and from William Nelson and Robert Carter, governors of Virginia, and Edward Shippen, lieutenant governor of Pennsylvania, through his father. He is a vestryman of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal church, which is the old colonial church at Third and Pine streets. He has filled that office for a quarter of a century and has been an active supporter of various departments of the work of his church. He belongs to the Historical Societies of Pennsylvania and Virginia, the American Bar Association, the Pennsylvania Bar Association and the Law Association of Philadelphia. He is a member of the Rittenhouse, University, Lawyers, Democratic and Harvard Clubs, the Yale Alumni Association of Pennsylvania, the Reform Committee of Seventy and is president of the Alumni Association of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity of Philadelphia. Although a native of Philadelphia, he is a typical southern gentleman in appearance and demeanor. Wherever he is known, he commands respect, and his ability has gained him distinction in the various fields toward which he has directed his attention.

WILLIAM H. RAU.

William H. Rau is one of Philadelphia's business men who has not only brought his own particular department to a high point of development but has extended his activities and spread the reputation of the city to all parts of this country and into foreign lands. Identified throughout his entire life with photography, Mr. Rau has built up a general business in commercial photography and organized a manufacturing plant for the production of photographs, lantern slides and stereoscopic pictures that has few equals in the United States. His collection of negatives of the noteworthy places and scenes of the world, many of them the product of his own professional skill, is hardly paralleled in the country and is the source from which illustrators and lecturers from all over the world freely draw.

Mr. Rau's connection with the photographic business may be said to have been a family inheritance, for he was familiar with its processes even before he became actively identified with it at the age of thirteen years. From that time until the present he has been a foremost practitioner of the art and has always kept abreast of the progress of the time, his experience covering every step in the practice of the art, from the days of the "wet plate" through every successive development up to and including the latest methods of photography in colors, in which he is an adept.

After several years of service in portrait and general photography Mr. Rau, at the age of nineteen years became a member of the United States Transit of Venus Expedition of 1874. The party was sent to the South Seas in the old man-of-war "Swatara," and parties were landed at various stations to make astronomical and photographic observations of the phenomena, the chief objective point being the Chatham island, near the one hundred and eightieth meridian—five hundred miles east of New Zealand. After his return from this expedi-

tion, which involved the circumnavigation of the globe and visits to many foreign ports. Mr. Rau went to Denver and was associated with Jackson, a former government photographer of great talent, whose photographs of the natural beauties of Yellowstone and other features of the Rockies first introduced those marvelous scenes to the east. Both men distinguished themselves for the broad scale of their operations, and much of their work has involved original exploration of great difficulty and importance.

In 1881 Mr. Rau was the operative photographer of an expedition which made an extensive journey through Egypt, Arabia and Palestine, following the route taken by the Children of Israel, during the Exodus and during their forty years wandering in the Sinai peninsula. This was before the days of "conducted tours" and when "dry plates" were still in the experimental stage; the party traveled by caravan, with twenty-seven camels and as many Bedouin guides and servants, and of course it had to carry all of its supplies. Their adventures in the Arabian desert, particularly in the rock cut city of Petra, were exciting in the extreme and form an interesting chapter in the annals of modern exploration.

Mr. Rau laid the foundation for his present business in 1885 and it has grown steadily from modest beginnings, when he was his own operator, to its present proportions requiring an entire manufacturing building filled with machinery and specially designed appliances for the rapid production of material in quantity. But Mr. Rau's business ties have never allowed him to forget his primary ambition, to transfer to negatives the image of every place of importance in the world, and his journeyings with this object in view have been many and varied. With John L. Stoddard, the forerunner and exemplar of the modern travel lecturer, Mr. Rau traveled through Mexico and made a complete photographic survey of the most important places of interest and of the people in the land of the Montezumas. This was only one of the extended journeys he had, and when he was unable to go himself skilled operators represented him and added to the collection of negatives of the world's celebrated places and people which Rau's name and enterprise have made famous. Among his larger undertakings, have been the photographing of the natural beauties of the state, particularly along the lines of the Pennsylvania and Lehigh Valley Railroads. As the pictures required were of unusual size, these commissions, not only involved the organization and fitting out of expeditions, including specially equipped cars, but the designing and making of special apparatus for panoramic views—the latter on specially manufactured films measured by feet instead of inches. This work required long journeys by rail and an intimate relation to the railway business, as well as technical skill of high order. The photographic results of these expeditions have been sent to every part of the world.

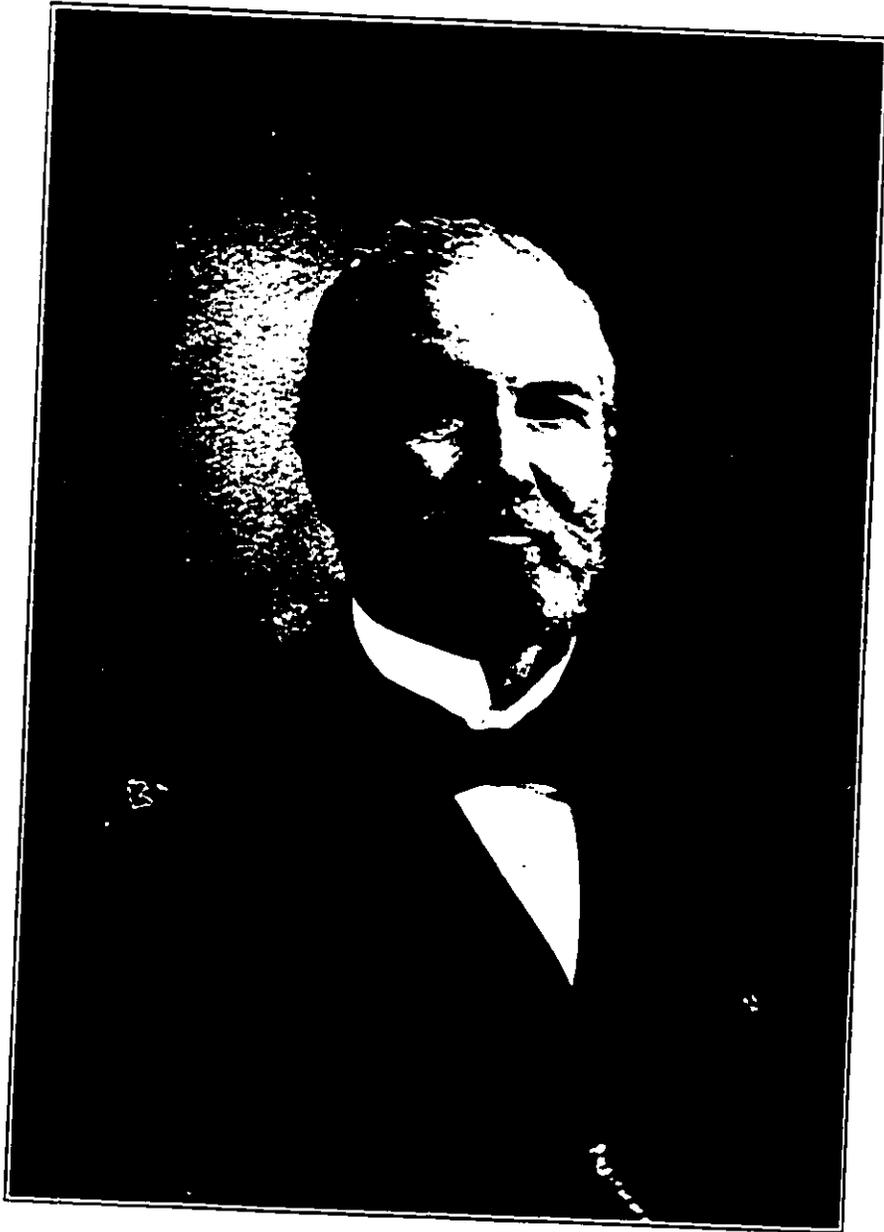
These extensive operations early established for Mr. Rau an international reputation, and in 1904 he was appointed the official photographer for the World's Exposition at St. Louis, and he served in a similar capacity for the Lewis & Clark Centennial at Portland in 1905. His work at St. Louis won for him the coveted purple ribbon and silver palm of an officer of the French Academy, the French government extending to him this recognition for his distinguished work in photography. He also received a commemorative medal and

diploma for his services at the exposition. Mr. Rau has always taken an active interest in every collective movement for the advancement of photographic interests, and at the present time he is the president of the Professional Photographers Society of Pennsylvania, an earnest and aggressive association of photographers banded together for mutual assistance and cooperation. Mr. Rau numbers among his friends photographers in every part of the country, for one of his distinguishing characteristics is a generous willingness to share with others for the common good of the profession his own experiences and discoveries.

WILLIAM ROTCH WISTER.

In history there are notable examples of the fact that the conservation of one's energies and the intelligent direction of one's abilities will bring the individual to an old age that has all the strength and vigor, mental and moral, that are to be expected in the prime of life. It is a well known law of nature that the exercise of activities keeps one alert; that nothing will bring on the evidences of age as quickly as inertia and it is only through use of one's powers in certain directions, preventing a normal development, that is followed by a suspension, in whole or in part, of their normal strength. William Rotch Wister has passed the eighty-third milestone on life's journey but his interests and activities are those usually attributable to a man of much younger years. He is still a practitioner of the Philadelphia bar, where for sixty-one years he has been honored as an ideal follower of his calling. He is, moreover, personally managing extensive and important investments and financial interests. There is no lawyer of the city that has so comprehensive and accurate a knowledge of the men who have constituted the personnel of the bar here for more than a half century or of the events which have shaped the judicial history of the state.

Mr. Wister was born in Germantown in 1827 and is a descendant of the old and prominent Wister family, his qualities of sterling worth coming to him as the legacy of an ancestry, in the line of which many well known names appear—the names of those who have contributed to Pennsylvania's fame and importance in history. The Wister family settled in Philadelphia in 1729. His parents were William and Sarah L. (Fisher) Wister, the former an early business man of this city. The son was reared amid refining influences that produce a character molded along the broadest lines. He supplemented his early education by a course of study in the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated with the class of 1846. He determined upon the practice of law as a life work and in October, 1846, was engaged as a student in the office of Benjamin Gerhard on South Fourth street below Walnut, with whom he remained for three years. At that day lawyers usually had their offices on the first floor of their own house, and almost every member of the bar practiced individually, there being few partnership relations. In a paper which Mr. Wister wrote a few years ago in describing conditions that existed in the profession in his student days, he said, "The business of the day began at nine o'clock and continued until five or six o'clock. Students were expected to report at nine o'clock and be ready to



WILLIAM ROTCH WISTER

copy papers, for then there were no stenographers or copying presses, and quill pens were still in use. All the lawyers dined at three o'clock and business was suspended from three to four o'clock. At the latter hour auditors' meetings in orphans' court or other matters were held. Judges were then appointed by the governor."

In October, 1849, Mr. Wister was admitted to the bar and entered at once upon active practice, in which he continued until after the outbreak of the Civil war, when, in response to the country's call for aid, he went to the front, holding the rank of lieutenant colonel of the Twentieth Regiment of the Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry. Following the cessation of hostilities he returned to Philadelphia and soon afterward became a member of the city councils. The Financial and Mercantile Examiner said of him: "In the character of William Rotch Wister are embodied those qualities of race diplomacy, tact and prudence which years ago brought him an enviable reputation for the successful management of difficult legal cases, and his thorough knowledge and masterly exposition of the principles of law have been supplemented by the foundation traits of firmness, thrift and industry. In October, 1909, he celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of his admission to the bar at his home at Wister street and Clarkson avenue, in Germantown, the former thoroughfare having been named in honor of his family.

Mr. Wister has ever been a man of tireless energy and aside from his profession has directed his efforts into many other channels. For a number of years he was a director of the old Duncannon Iron Company and is now a director of William Wharton & Company, Incorporated, the National Bank of Germantown, the Philadelphia Contributionship for the Insurance of Homes from Fire, and other organizations and institutions.

Athletics have always been a source of interest to Mr. Wister and his active participation, therein, together with his enthusiasm for cricket, led him to become one of the factors of the Philadelphia Cricket Club. His career has been one exceptional in its character of usefulness to society and few men possess the peculiar order of ability which has enabled him in addition to the superior management of his financial interests to so materially promote affairs of vital importance to the public at large. His broad legal learning soon gained him pre-eminence in the field of professional labor which he chose as his life work and through all the changes in methods of practice as shown in the evolution of the work of the courts, he maintained a position in the foremost ranks of lawyers to whom the most important legal interests of the city have been entrusted. His counsel is yet sought and his mentality seems as keen as it was in middle life, showing that

"Age has its opportunities no less than youth
Though in another dress."

A contemporary writer said of him: "William Rotch Wister is held in highest esteem by his fellow citizens as one who has exerted a most potential influence for good in his career as a private citizen and a man actively identified with the development and promotion of the city's financial and industrial interests. Strong in courage and self-reliance, yet uniformly courteous to all with whom

he comes in contact, he is a conspicuous representative of that class which achieve success by indomitable force of character and concentration of purpose, while his social qualities have secured for him a wide and sincere friendship." The Journal of Commerce writes: "Few indeed are gifted with the superb intelligence, retentiveness of memory and supreme physical endurance. Of an engaging manner, with a heart full of human kindness, Mr. Wister has made for himself an enviable reputation and not only all his legal friends but also all of his non-professional friends vie with one another in singing the praises of this distinguished man of affairs." It is well known that no man of the Philadelphia bar has ever been more respected and no man has ever more fully enjoyed the confidence of the people, or more richly deserved the esteem in which he is held than does William Rotch Wister. The people of the state, recognizing his merit, have rejoiced in his advancement. A gracious presence, an attractive personality, profound legal wisdom, ability in public and private life, and the quiet dignity of an ideal follower of his calling, combine to make him one of the most distinguished and honored residents of the Keystone state.

CHARLES EDGAR COLIN CAMPBELL.

Charles Edgar Colin Campbell, general agent for the Great Northern Railway Company, has worked his way upward in railway circles from a humble clerkship to the position of power and responsibility which he now occupies. He was born in Philadelphia, February 3, 1870. His father, Matthew Colin Campbell, came from Scotland to America with his parents in 1837 when but four years of age. The family home was established in Philadelphia and here he learned the carpenter's trade but followed the profession of a dancing master and was the most prominent in that line in the city when the profession was a lucrative one, his patronage being very extensive. He served his adopted country as a soldier in the Civil war and died in 1900 at the age of sixty-seven years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Susar L. Wiley, was a descendant of General J. Maxwell, of the Revolutionary war.

Charles E. C. Campbell, the only child, was but two years of age at the time of his mother's death. He began his education in the public schools and continued his studies until graduated from the senior class in the high school in 1885 when fifteen years of age. He then entered insurance circles in which he remained until 1892, when he secured a position in the auditing department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, there remaining until he resigned in 1896 to accept a position with the Great Northern Railway as a clerk. He has since been with this company, working up through the intermediate positions until he became head of the Philadelphia office in 1903 as general agent for the road.

On the 23d of June, 1898, Mr. Campbell was married in Philadelphia to Miss Carrie Eunice Marley, a daughter of Richard McWilliam Marley, a prominent Philadelphian who belongs to an old Delaware family and is now in government employ. Mr. Campbell resides at Cynwyd, Pennsylvania, where he erected a

suburban home about two years ago. He finds recreation from arduous official duties in motoring, and he is a member of the Cynwyd Country Club and the Traffic Club of Philadelphia. His religious faith is evidenced in his membership in the Episcopal church and in politics he is independent in his local support of candidates while in national affairs he is a republican. He has made continuous progress in the business world since his school days were over, and his advancement is the well merited recognition of worth and ability that finds its expression in faithful, capable service in the discharge of important duties.

COLONEL JOHN I. ROGERS.

Colonel John I. Rogers, who has left the lasting impress of his individuality and ability upon the laws of Pennsylvania relative to military affairs and building associations, whose skill as a practitioner is a matter of record and who became known to the nation as a baseball magnate, was born in Philadelphia in 1844. He pursued his education through successive grades of the public schools to his graduation from the Central high school and prepared for the bar as a law student in the office of Charles J. Ingersoll and in the University of Pennsylvania, which conferred upon him his LL. B. degree in 1865, in which year he was also admitted to the bar. No dreary novitiate awaited him. He soon took a leading position as an able advocate and gained an excellent practice in the civil courts, especially in real-estate and corporation cases, in which branch of legal practice he grew to be an acknowledged expert. He also conducted all the important litigations of the Building Association League of Philadelphia and negotiated much legislation of value to building associations. He was chairman of the committee which formulated the act under which building associations are now incorporated and the act of 1883 relieving them of taxation.

While the practice of law was his real life work and in that field he gained distinction, Colonel Rogers was also prominent in other lines, especially active in the military affairs of the city and state. He became a member of the First State Troop in 1873 and took part in the suppression of the Pittsburg riots in 1877. He enjoyed the distinction of being the poet of the troop and on the occasion of the centennial anniversary wrote an original ode. In recognition of his legal and military qualifications he was appointed judge advocate general with the rank of colonel of the Pennsylvania National Guard by Governor Pattison and was reappointed by Governor Beaver. In this position he organized the bureau of military justice and was active in the formation of the new military code of 1887. He was considered the best authority on this subject in the state. His military appointment came to him from republican governors although Colonel Rogers was well known as a staunch advocate of democratic principles. In 1869 he was elected to represent his district in the state legislature and was once his party's candidate for senator. In 1881 he was one of the founders of the democratic committee of thirty-one which cooperated effectively with the committee of one hundred in the election of Mayor King. In 1882 he declined the nomination for

registrar of wills, for his ambition was not in the line of office-holding and his other interests made imperative demand upon his time and energies.

Colonel Rogers was a prominent figure in baseball circles. For many years he was a part owner and one of the leaders of the Philadelphia National League Club. His legal talent served him well in its conferences and his advice was frequently sought by those most prominent in baseball matters. He became associated with A. J. Reach as owners of the National League Club in 1882 and had the prescience to discern what this would mean in the future. The club was then located at Twenty-fourth and Columbia avenue in a primitive field, from which Colonel Rogers removed it to the present location in 1887. When the old stands were destroyed by fire in 1895 he built the cantilever stand which until a recent day remained for fifteen years the finest in the country. Having made extensive investments in baseball Colonel Rogers sought the protection of the courts when rival leagues entered the field and won in the famous Lajoie case. It was not until the winter of 1909-10 that Colonel Rogers severed all connection with the national game when he and his partner, A. J. Reach, sold the spacious ball park at Broad street and Lehigh avenue.

That Colonel Rogers was a man of social nature and wide interests is indicated by the fact that he was one of the founders of the Catholic Club, was a member of the Historical Society, the Penn Club, Art Club, Clover Club and other leading organizations. In his younger days he displayed considerable histrionic talent and belonged to the Wheatly Dramatic Club, an amateur organization. His reading was very wide, his investigation deep and represented a catholicism of interests which enabled him to speak intelligently, entertainingly and convincingly upon any subject when called upon. He was both an able writer and orator and without difficulty held the interest of his auditors.

Colonel Rogers had four sons and a daughter, John I., Frank H., Karl H., Edmund H. and Katherine. Called to Denver in the interests of a law case on which he was engaged, Colonel Rogers there passed away March 13, 1910. To those to whom he had become deeply attached through professional, military, home and social associations, the news of his demise carried with it a feeling of deep regret. He had long figured prominently and helpfully in public relations and his life work counted as a valuable asset to the citizenship of the state.

EDWIN FORREST GLENN.

Edwin Forrest Glenn, in whose life the practice of law and the work of the church have long been dominating interests, was born December 1, 1850, in Philadelphia, a son of Colonel John F. Glenn, also a native of this city and a veteran of the Civil war. In days of peace the father's attention was devoted to manufacturing and contracting up to the time of his death, which occurred January 7, 1905, when he was seventy-six years of age. In early manhood he had responded to the country's call for military aid following the outbreak of hostilities with Mexico, and again his patriotic spirit was aroused when the south attempted to overthrow the Union. His martial spirit was awakened by Fort Sumter's guns

and he went to the front as a captain of the Twenty-third Pennsylvania Infantry under command of General Birney. Subsequently he was promoted to the rank of major, afterward to lieutenant colonel and returned home as colonel of the regiment. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Elenora Forebaugh, was also a native of Philadelphia, a representative of one of the old families of the city, and died in May, 1910, at the age of seventy-eight years. The Glenn family has long been connected with Pennsylvania, the great-grandfather of Edwin F. Glenn having been a native of Chester county. In the family of Colonel and Mrs. John F. Glenn were ten children, of whom five are yet living, the youngest brother, James H. Glenn, being now general agent for the Mutual Benefit Company of Newark, New Jersey, the largest concern of the kind in the country.

In the public schools Edwin F. Glenn pursued his education to the age of sixteen years, when he left the high school to enter the law office of George W. Dedrick, with whom he remained for three years, studying conveyancing, after which he took up the study of law in the office of George S. Graham and was admitted to the bar in January, 1878. He began practice alone and on the 1st of January, 1880, when Mr. Graham became district attorney, Mr. Glenn became his partner in his private practice. He has confined his attention principally to corporation law and to practice in the orphans court but now gives his time and attention entirely to office practice, very seldom going into court. He is regarded as a safe counselor, having comprehensive knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence and of the limitations of statutory law. For fifteen years he was assistant city solicitor in charge of the conveyancing department of the law bureau but resigned in January, 1899, to devote his attention entirely to his private practice.

Mr. Glenn's leisure time, outside of business hours, has for many years been largely devoted to church work. He has long served as a trustee of the Olivet Presbyterian church and has been one of its elders for the past fifteen years. He has also been identified with its Sunday school work for an extended period and has served as superintendent at various times, filling the position at the present writing, in 1911. He is a thorough believer in the early training of the youth, knowing that the lessons early impressed upon youthful minds usually bear fruit in later years. He belongs to the Presbyterian Social Union, of which he has served as vice president, and he is also president of the Men's Association of the Olivet Presbyterian church. In fact all of the various departments of church work receive his indorsement and in as far as possible he gives thereto active and helpful cooperation. His political views indorse republican principles, yet he is not an active worker in political ranks. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity and to the Law Association of Philadelphia.

On Christmas day of 1873, in this city, Mr. Glenn was married to Rebecca Campbell Marshall, a daughter of William Marshall, of Philadelphia, and of Scotch-Irish descent. They have three living children: Anna E. G., the wife of Dr. J. Bird Moyer, a well known chemist of Philadelphia; Solomon F., associated with his father in the practice of law; and John F., who is a bank clerk. The family residence is at No. 319 North Thirty-fourth street and the members of the household are prominent in the social circles of the community where true worth and intelligence are received as passports into good society.

Mr. Glenn has ever been a thoughtful student of the signs of the times and of the important problems which are engaging the attention of the country, and his influence has ever been on the side of justice, progress, truth and right. He believes that upon each individual involves obligations toward sustaining the legal and moral stability of the community, and his position concerning questions of vital importance has never been an equivocal one.

CHARLES ALFRED RUTTER.

Charles Alfred Rutter, a mechanical engineer and solicitor of patents who long since leaving the ranks of the many now stands among the more successful few, was born in Philadelphia, October 30, 1857. His parents were Clement Stocker and Anna Jackson (Mahony) Rutter, and he is a descendant in the seventh generation of Thomas Rutter (1684), the first iron master of Pennsylvania. His preliminary education was acquired in Rugby Academy, of Philadelphia, after which he entered the University of Pennsylvania and won the Bachelor of Science degree on his graduation with the class of 1878. His college course indicated the trend of his thought and interests and following his natural tendency he has become a mechanical engineer and solicitor of patents. Recognizing the fact that the gates of opportunity are closed to none he has so directed his labors and by study, research, experiment and experience has so promoted his efficiency that his course in business has been marked by continuous progress.

Mr. Rutter has an interesting military history, inasmuch as he was for a number of years connected with the Pennsylvania National Guard. In 1891 he became first lieutenant and inspector of rifle practice with the Second Regiment Infantry. He was regimental quartermaster of the Second Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers from April to October, 1898, during the Spanish-American war and was captain and regimental quartermaster of the Second Regiment Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania, from 1898 until 1901. He belongs to the Delta Psi, a fraternity of the University of Pennsylvania, and also holds membership with the University Club of Philadelphia, the Military Service Institution at New York harbor, the National Geographic Society of Washington, D. C., and the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, all of which go to show the nature of his interests, which, developed along scientific lines, have gained him recognition as one of superior merit in his chosen field of labor.

JOSEPH I. DORAN.

Joseph I. Doran, general counsel for the Norfolk & Western Railroad Company, was born in Philadelphia, January 17, 1844, a son of Judge Joseph M. Doran. The father was born in Philadelphia, October 10, 1800, and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania. As a member of the bar he won distinction and success in his profession, and as law-maker as well as lawyer he carefully guarded the interests of the public. He was a member of the conven-



JOSEPH L. DORAN

tion of 1837 to revise the constitution of Pennsylvania and left the impress of his individuality upon the organic law of this state. In 1840 he was appointed to the bench of the court of general sessions and served for three years. His death occurred June 5, 1859.

Joseph I. Doran pursued a partial course in the University of Pennsylvania and became a law student in the office of the Hon. John C. Bullitt. In 1865 he was admitted to the bar and two years later was admitted to practice in the supreme court of the state. He made a specialty of general corporation and railroad law, attaining a position in the forefront of his profession, meeting with great success not only in winning a large clientage but in capably representing other interests. In this special line he became consulting counsel for a large number of corporations and was appointed general solicitor for the Norfolk & Western Railway Company. As a corporation lawyer he is recognized as one of the most able in this field of legislation and his clear and discriminating views as counsel have constituted a potent element for success in the control of various important business interests. In 1880 he became identified with the coal and iron interests in the two Virginias. Interested in all vital questions that concern the general public in a political, economical and sociological relation, his investigation and research have brought him comprehensive knowledge that enables him to speak with influence and authority upon many subjects. He is the author of a pamphlet to which he gave the title *Our Fishery Rights*. It is a work showing careful research and exhaustive investigation of the subject which at the time held the public interest to a large extent, his masterly handling of the matter bringing forth wide and favorable comment. It was published in 1888 and from the Philadelphia Ledger and the Boston Transcript and other leading newspapers, he received the highest encomiums for his clear and ample exposition of the subject. In 1876 he read before the American Social Science convention an interesting paper on the subject of Building Associations, which attracted widespread attention and won commendatory comment. His attention is now largely given to his services as general counsel for the Norfolk & Western Railway Company, with offices in the Arcade building, Philadelphia.

GEORGE WENTWORTH CARR.

George Wentworth Carr, who through the years of an active professional career has made substantial progress and won recognition as an able lawyer, is also widely known in Philadelphia because of his active and effective work in support of clean politics and efforts for a business administration of municipal affairs. His influence and support have been given to men of unassailable honesty in business and public life, and that his work has no taint of self-seeking or self-aggrandizement is indicated by the fact that he has never sought nor has he ever consented to become a candidate for public office.

Mr. Carr was born March 12, 1867, in Philadelphia, a son of George W. and Fannie (Harvey) Carr, also natives of this city. The father, who devoted his life to manufacturing interests, died in 1877, at the age of sixty-three years,

while the mother passed away in 1907, at the age of seventy-three years. The blood of English and Irish ancestors mingles in his veins, his paternal grandfather having been a native of England, while the maternal grandfather came from Ireland.

In the public schools of Camden, New Jersey, George W. Carr pursued his education and afterward entered the employ of a wholesale stationery house of Philadelphia, with which he was connected for six years. In 1889 he took up the study of law in the office of Richard P. White and George H. Earle and was admitted to the bar in April, 1892. He at once began practice and was alone until May, 1908, when the firm of Carr, Beggs & Steinmetz was formed. His clientage is extensive and of a representative character.

Mr. Carr is a member of the Law Association of Philadelphia and at the present writing, in 1911, is serving on its committee on judicial vacancies. He belongs also to the Pennsylvania Bar Association and has served on its executive and grievance committees. In 1905 he was elected president of the Commercial Law League of America, a national association of about twenty-five hundred lawyers. He has been very active in the independent political movement in the city in which he takes great pride. In 1905 he became identified with the Lincoln party, which in that year elected Berry as state treasurer. He afterward became interested in the independent political movement of Philadelphia and in 1907 was elected vice chairman of the city party. In the fall of 1909 he was elected chairman of its successor, the William Penn party, which office he was obliged to resign in December, 1909, owing to the pressure of his private business affairs.

On the 3d of July, 1893, Mr. Carr was married in Norwich, Connecticut, to Miss Elizabeth Sinnickson, a daughter of Henry and Harriet (Wells) Sinnickson of Salem, New Jersey. They reside at Overbrook, Philadelphia, with their daughter, Eleanor Eakin, who was born August 31, 1897.

Mr. Carr is identified with several clubs and societies, holding membership with the Union League, Lawyers Club, City Club and Overbrook Golf Club. He is also a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, which is indicative of the nature and scope of his interests. He served six years in the First Regiment of Pennsylvania National Guard and he belongs to the Masonic fraternity, in which he has taken the Knight Templar and Scottish Rite degrees.

WILLIAM HUNT, M. D.

Dr. William Hunt, to whom honors came not because they were sought but because daily duty, ably performed, won him well merited distinction, was regarded for many years as the peer of the ablest practitioners of medicine and surgery in Philadelphia. Moreover, his life record stands in contradistinction to the old adage that "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country," for Dr. Hunt was a native of Philadelphia, where his entire life was passed, his birth having occurred September 26, 1825, at No. 106 North Fourth street—

the home of his parents, Uriah and Elizabeth (Shreve) Hunt. He was descended from a long line of Friends or Quakers, and his great-grandfather, William Hunt, was widely known as a minister of that sect both throughout the country and abroad during the early half of the nineteenth century. The founder of the family in America was the great-great-grandfather of Dr. Hunt, who with his four sons came from Scotland about 1680 and they settled in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, whence they emigrated to North Carolina. The year 1815 witnessed the return of the family to Pennsylvania, when Uriah Hunt, leaving North Carolina, took up his abode in Philadelphia, where he found that "there were not twelve of the name in the directory." He conducted a publishing business, devoting his attention largely to religious works and text-books for schools, and in the conduct of this enterprise won substantial success. He was also a highly respected member of the Society of Friends. He married Elizabeth Shreve, a daughter of Caleb and Margaret Shreve and a grand-daughter of Arthur Donaldson, who was engineer in charge of the defenses of the Delaware river during the Revolutionary war.

In the Friends select school Dr. Hunt pursued his early education, but delicate health prevented him from entering college, and he continued his studies under private instruction. Later he spent a year in his father's publishing house on Fourth street, below Arch, but commercial pursuits were utterly distasteful to him and his father finally yielded to his earnest entreaties that he be permitted to take up the study of medicine. On the completion of the regular course in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania he was graduated with the class of 1849, and upon receiving his degree was appointed a substitute for Dr. Spencer Sergeant, who was then a resident physician at the Pennsylvania Hospital, and later was elected Dr. Sergeant's successor, filling the position for two years. As educator and practitioner his continually increasing ability won him constantly widening recognition. He became assistant demonstrator of anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania under the late Dr. Joseph Leidy and when the latter was made professor of anatomy, Dr. Hunt was appointed demonstrator in 1854, occupying the position for ten years. In 1853 he was elected to the surgical staff of the Episcopal Hospital, upon which he served for ten years, and during a part of that period, beginning in 1857, he was also a member of the surgical staff of Wills Hospital for the Indigent Blind. Following his election as one of the attending surgeons on the staff of the Pennsylvania Hospital in September, 1863, he resigned his positions at both the Episcopal and Wills Hospitals and for thirty years remained in continuous connection with the Pennsylvania Hospital, becoming senior surgeon of the staff, in March, 1875. There are only three men in all the history of the Pennsylvania Hospital since its organization in 1750 who have been longer connected with the medical and surgical staff than was Dr. Hunt. He was instrumental in inaugurating the plan of having the surgeons remain on duty for six consecutive months, two of the surgeons being on duty at a time, the former custom having been for the surgeons of the hospital in rotation to engage in active duty for three months each year. Dr. Hunt was likewise consulting surgeon of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and attending surgeon to the Orthopedic Hospital, but resigned from the latter in the fall of 1889. In

the same year he was appointed one of the governors of the Gynceean Hospital of Philadelphia. Dr. Hunt's connection with any medical, scientific or social organization was always a benefit thereto, and he was identified with many of the leading societies which have made valuable contributions to the intellectual progress of the world. He became a member of the American Medical Association in 1852 and a fellow of the College of Physicians in 1854. He was elected a member of the Museum committee in 1857 and curator in 1858; in 1863 was made a member of the Mutter music committee, temporary curator in 1874, and chairman from 1879 until 1895. In 1855 he was elected to membership in the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, in 1876 became a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, and in 1879 was made a fellow of the Philadelphia Academy of Surgery, of which he served as president from January, 1891, until January, 1895. He served as a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania from 1879 until 1895, and in 1882 was elected an honorary member of the American Surgical Association. He was also elected to the directorate of the Philadelphia Contributionship and thus served from 1882 until 1895. In 1890 he became a member of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution. His deep interest and wide research along the line of scientific investigation led to his joining with others in the founding of the microscopical and biological section of the Academy of Natural Sciences, and in its early days he was one of the most active members and in former years he was one of the original members of the Biological Club. He held membership with the Alumni Society of the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, with the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and with other organizations. In 1877 he became one of the organizers of the Surgical Club, and no additions were ever made to the original membership. It was designed as a semi-social scientific association and when, two years later, in 1879, its members formed the present Philadelphia Academy of Surgery the Surgical Club was made entirely a social organization.

The professional skill and ability of Dr. Hunt were called forth in behalf of his country at the time of the Civil war. He served from the 16th of May, 1862, until October 31, 1863, as acting assistant surgeon of the United States army and ere the close of his service, had been detailed by Surgeon General Henry H. Smith of the Pennsylvania volunteer service, for duty at St. Joseph's Hospital, Philadelphia, April 18, 1862, in caring for the wounded soldiers. In December of that year he expressed to the sanitary commission his willingness to "cooperate in its examination into the condition and wants of the United States Military Hospitals" and in consequence he was appointed a special inspector of the general hospitals of the army and instructed to report on the 15th of April, 1863, at New Haven, Connecticut, to inspect the general hospitals of that place and afterward the army hospitals at Newport, Portsmouth, Grove and Boston, Massachusetts, and Brattleboro and Burlington, Vermont. He was on active duty at Frederick City, Maryland, in September, 1863, and was then ordered back to Philadelphia to assume the duties of acting assistant surgeon of the United States Army Hospital at Fifth and Buttonwood streets. Later he was on duty at the new hospital for wounded officers at Camac's Woods, Philadelphia.

Dr. Hunt is the author of many published articles bearing upon different phases of his profession, his contributions appearing in the current medical literature, and for a number of years was one of the editorial staff of the *Annual of the Universal Medical Sciences*. He wrote at times for the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences* and for the *Transactions of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia* and he also edited *Wilson's Dissector's Manual* and in conjunction with Dr. Thomas G. Morton compiled a *History of Surgery in the Pennsylvania Hospital, 1880*. He contributed articles to the *International Encyclopedia of Surgery* and assisted in preparing the 'American edition of *Holmes' System of Surgery*.

One who knew Dr. Hunt well and was intimately associated with him for many years, wrote of him: "Dr. Hunt's contributions to medical literature show that his writings were never prepared in an egotistic spirit to bring himself or his views into prominence, but were always inspired with a desire to refute error or to advance the cause of science. Dr. Hunt's sense of humor was very keen and he was fond of repartee, clever jests and witticisms, this being shown by his writings as well as his daily conversation."

On the 4th of March, 1887, while crossing the street in the early evening, Dr. Hunt was knocked down and run over by a passing wagon and sustained injuries from which he never fully recovered. For several months he was confined to his bed and then went to Europe. A course of gymnastic treatment at Baden-Baden greatly improved him, enabling him to return home in the fall of that year, and his experience there was embodied in the pamphlet on *Health Gymnastics at Baden-Baden*, published in Philadelphia in 1888. The following year he again went abroad, spending some time in visiting the London hospitals. He afterward continued in active practice in Philadelphia until 1892, when on account of impaired health he took a trip to Florida and a year later he had to retire altogether from active practice and to resign the various positions in which he had been a zealous worker up to that time. Death came to him April 17, 1896, when he was in the seventy-first year of his age, and his remains were interred in Laurel Hill cemetery.

No better characterization of Dr. Hunt or description of the man personally can be given than in quoting from the memoir written by Dr. Thomas G. Morton, long his closest associate and friend. He said: "In early life Dr. Hunt had been rather delicate and spare in figure, although of later years he grew quite stout as he became less active in habits. He was of average height; his face was generally ruddy and constantly wore a pleasing expression; his features were attractive and regular, although not finely cut. His eyes were blue and most intelligent, often twinkling with mirth. He was brimful of jokes and made ready puns. We all remember with pleasure and were ready to hear 'Hunt's stories,' which were very often based on trivial incidents occurring in his personal experience. He was an attractive and instructive lecturer, a judicious and safe operator and considered a consultant of excellent judgment. His thorough knowledge of anatomy, which he loved profoundly, together with his clear perception and extensive clinical experience, coupled with a preeminently conservative nature, all combined to make him a successful surgeon. Dr. Hunt was also fond of general literature and, having an excellent memory, he retained

what he read. In his writings he had not only a good English style but also one eminently characteristic. He perfectly mastered the German language, which he spoke fluently. Dr. Hunt was an intense lover of nature and quite an amateur botanist. During his summer journeyings he studied flowers and especially wild flowers and he gave great pleasure to those about him in demonstrating those beauties of plant growth, which perhaps scarcely visible to the unaided eye could be easily recognized through the small but powerful lens which he always carried in his vest pocket. Dr. Hunt had a kind and cheering word for all, rich or poor, with whom he came in contact; especially was this so with the patients of the hospital wards, many of whom came to him after their recovery to express their gratitude, often tendering him with their thanks some trifling object. No one ever heard Dr. Hunt speak harshly; but his was a kindly way with everyone and it was this natural, gentle, assuring manner that made him so welcome by the sick bed and in the wards of the hospitals. He was a wise counsellor and an honest man in every relation of life; he was esteemed and beloved by all who had the privilege of his friendship and all who knew him will bear testimony to his retiring, modest, unselfish and noble character. Although averse to forms and ceremonials and not what is commonly known as a churchman, yet Dr. Hunt was a consistent believer in the principles and tenets held by the members of the Society of Friends, with whom he always affiliated. The following brief but comprehensive declaration of faith was recently found among his papers, in his own handwriting:

"God I acknowledge Thee;
 'As in the driven leaves of the autumn's morn,
 So in the thunder of the battle's storm,
 Source of my faith, I acknowledge Thee;
 Father, bless Thou me."

FRANCIS SHUNK BROWN.

Francis Shunk Brown, attorney at law, was born in Philadelphia June 9, 1858, a son of Charles and Elizabeth (Shunk) Brown. His ancestral history contains many honored names. His father was four times elected to represent a Philadelphia district in congress, serving in the twenty-seventh, twenty-eighth, twenty-ninth and thirtieth sessions. In the maternal line Francis S. Brown comes of an ancestry honored and distinguished. His grandfather, Francis Rawn Shunk, was twice elected governor of Pennsylvania and his great-grandfather, William Findlay, was for four terms a member of congress, later state treasurer and governor of Pennsylvania and subsequently the representative of this commonwealth in the United States senate.

Francis S. Brown, thus well descended and well bred, his educational advantages being of a most liberal character, entered professional and business life well equipped for the onerous and important duties that have devolved upon him. After attending the public schools of Philadelphia he continued his education in the Wilmington Conference Academy at Dover, Delaware, from which he was



FRANCIS SHUNK BROWN

graduated in 1874. He afterward took up the study of law and was graduated with the Bachelor of Law degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1879. The same year he was admitted to the bar and at once entered upon the practice of his profession, which he is now following as a member of the firm of Simpson & Brown. His practice has been general, and as counsel and advocate he has displayed a comprehensive familiarity with the principles of jurisprudence, while the correctness of his judgment in the application of legal principles has been again and again demonstrated in the decisions which he has won favorable to the interests of his clients. He is a director of the Board of City Trusts and of the Equitable Trust Company, and is chairman of the city real-estate committee of the former. His position among the lawyers of the city is indicated in the fact that he has been honored with the presidency of the Lawyers Club. He is also a member of the Law Association of Philadelphia, the Pennsylvania Bar Association and the American Bar Association.

Welcomed into the leading social and club circles of the city, he was for many years commodore of the Philadelphia Yacht Club, in which he still holds membership, and commander of the Pennsylvania Naval Reserves. He belongs also to the Art Club, the Sons of Delaware, the Scotch-Irish Society of Pennsylvania, the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, the Overbrook Golf Club, the Overbrook Club, the Philadelphia Country Club, the Merion Cricket Club and the Penn Club. Interested in scientific research, he is identified with the American Academy of Political and Social Science, with the Pennsylvania Historical Society and other organizations of similar nature. He is usually found where the most intellectual men of the city gather, and his opinions are frequently an influencing factor in the discussion of questions of vital and far-reaching importance.

CLEMENT BIDDLE PENROSE, LL. D.

Clement Biddle Penrose, one of the veteran representatives of the Philadelphia bar, admitted to practice in 1853 and since 1878 judge of the Philadelphia orphans' court, was born in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, October 27, 1832. His preliminary education was acquired in different schools in Washington, D. C., after which he continued his studies in Franklin College at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, winning the Bachelor of Arts degree on his graduation in 1850 from the University of Pennsylvania.

Attracted to the study of law as a field in which he would find congenial activity, having as it were been reared in an atmosphere of the courts, his father having been a leading Philadelphia attorney, he began his reading under his father's direction and, mastering a thorough preparatory course, was admitted to the bar in 1853. No dreary novitiate awaited him. Almost immediately he made his way to a place in the front ranks of the legal profession and the litigation with which he was connected was of a most important character. He proved equally forceful and resourceful as a counselor and his recognized ability and high standing in his profession led to his selection for the bench of the Philadelphia orphans' court by appointment of Governor Hartranft when a vacancy

therein occurred in 1878. At the regular election in the following November he was chosen by popular suffrage to the office for a term of ten years, was re-elected in 1888 and again in 1898 and 1908 without opposition. Almost thirty-three years' service as judge of the Philadelphia orphans' court—a position subjecting his service to the closest and most rigid scrutiny and criticism—establishes him as one of the foremost jurists of the Philadelphia bar.

That the trend of his mental activity is largely along scientific lines is indicated in the fact that Judge Penrose is one of the vice provosts of the Law Academy of Philadelphia, a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and the American Academy of Political and Social Science. He also belongs to the St. Elmo Club. His judicial position is one demanding not only comprehensive and intimate knowledge of the law but involves also the larger responsibility of determining questions having vital effect upon the future of the young, and with recognition of his responsibilities the opinions of Judge Penrose according to the consensus of the bar and of public opinion are the embodiment of judicial wisdom and keen penetration into the complexities and contingencies of the specific situation. When the history of Philadelphia and her public men shall have been written, its pages will bear no more illustrious and record no more distinguished career than that of Judge Penrose. No man was ever more respected and no man ever more fully enjoyed the confidence of the people or more richly deserved the esteem in which he was held. The people of the city, recognizing his merit, have rejoiced in his advancement and in the honors to which he has attained. A gracious presence, a charming personality, profound legal wisdom, purity of public and private life and the quiet dignity of an ideal follower of his calling combine to make him one of the most distinguished and honored residents of Pennsylvania.

CARROLL R. WILLIAMS.

Carroll R. Williams comes of old Pennsylvania stock, being related to the Watsons, the Paxsons, the Walns, Newlins, Dawsons and Wilkinsons, familiar names in Pennsylvania history. His parents were John S. Williams, of New Hope, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and Rachel (Magill) Williams, now deceased. Carroll R. Williams was born in Solebury township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, on the 2d of August, 1858, and acquired his preliminary education in the public schools, after which he prepared for college in private schools in Lambertville, New Jersey. His more advanced course was pursued in Swarthmore College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1877. He afterward devoted one year to teaching in a private school in West Chester, Pennsylvania, and at the same time did his preliminary law reading preparatory to entering the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in the class of 1880, having been registered as a law student with the Hon. D. Newlin Fell and Alfred Moore, both distinguished attorneys of the Pennsylvania bar. Mr. Williams became associated in practice with Judge Edward W. Magill and with Judge G. Harry Davis. He has come to be ranked

with the prominent attorneys of Philadelphia because of his comprehensive understanding of the principles of jurisprudence and by reason of his correct application of the points in law and the points in litigation. In the more intricate phases of the law as applied to corporations and other specialized fields he is well versed. His time and attention have been concentrated entirely upon his law practice to the exclusion of other service of a public nature, save that he has served as school director and as a member of the common councils from the Twenty-fourth ward.

In 1890 Mr. Williams married Miss Eleanor B. Palmer, of Baltimore, Maryland, and they have three children, a daughter and two sons. The family residence is at No. 3306 Race street. Mr. Williams is a member of the Philadelphia Monthly Meeting of Friends and his social nature is manifest in his membership relations with the Bucks County Country Club, the Philadelphia Country Club and the Union League of Philadelphia, his interest in scientific research, in his associations with the Bucks County Historical Society, the Pennsylvania Historical Society and the Geographical Society of Philadelphia. In his political views he is an earnest republican, believing that in his advocacy of the party he supports the principles best calculated to conserve the general welfare. In strictly professional lines he is identified with the Lawyer's Club and the Law Association of Philadelphia and, however, varied are his interests and activities, he has always regarded the profession of the law as his real life work, giving it precedence to all other interests and projects which claim his time and attention.

REINHARD HUETTIG.

Reinhard Huettig, who since 1905 has acted as general manager of the German American Hosiery Company of Philadelphia, has worked his way steadily upward to a prominent position in business circles. His birth occurred in Chemnitz, Germany, on the 14th of August, 1876, his parents being Ernest and Mary Huettig. He attended the public schools of the fatherland until fourteen years of age and then became an apprentice in a hosiery and underwear establishment, thus serving for four years.

On the expiration of that period, wishing to test the truth of the many favorable reports which he had heard concerning the opportunities of the new world, he crossed the Atlantic to the United States and took up his abode in Philadelphia, entering the employ of Paul Schlossmann, importer of hosiery machinery and manufacturer of hosiery. He served that gentleman in the capacity of foreman until 1901 and then accepted a similar position with the German American Hosiery Company. In 1905 he was appointed general manager of that concern and its continued growth and success is attributable in no small degree to his excellent executive ability and sound judgment. The company manufactures a general line of high grade hosiery and employs six hundred and fifty people in the conduct of the business.

In November, 1896, in Oxford, Pennsylvania, Mr. Huettig was united in marriage to Miss Anna Von Heerdegen, by whom he has four children, namely:

Frederick and Rosa, who are thirteen and eight years of age respectively and attend the public schools; Elsa, a little maiden of six years; and Anna, who is four years old.

Mr. Huettig is a member of the Schützen Verein, the Saxonia Maennerchor, the Socialistic School Society, the German Theatre Verein and the Germantown Lieder-Tafel. His success is largely attributable to the fact that he readily recognizes opportunities which others pass by heedlessly and has never neglected an occasion to promote his knowledge concerning the industry with which he has been identified since his earliest association with business interests.

EDWARD EMMET MONTGOMERY, M. D.

Dr. Edward Emmet Montgomery, a distinguished authority and specialist in the field of abdominal surgery and ovariectomy, has, as it were, been a pioneer in that he has marked out the path that others have followed, his more extended research and investigation, combined with superior skill, enabling him to institute methods of the greatest value in medical science. Dr. Montgomery was born in Newark, Ohio, a son of Henry A. and Mary E. (Lemert) Montgomery. In the paternal line the family is Scotch-Irish, the grandfather coming to America in 1802. On the mother's side his blood is of French and Scotch strains.

To the age of sixteen years Dr. Montgomery spent his youth on a farm and attended the district schools. More advanced educational opportunities were then accorded him and he entered Denison University of Ohio, which institution conferred upon him the Bachelor of Science degree. He was president of his classes and a popular student in the college with pupils as well as teachers. At the age of twenty-two years he entered the office of Dr. J. J. Hamill, of Newark, Ohio, with whom he read medicine for a year, teaching school in the meantime to defray his expenses. He then entered Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia in the fall of 1872 and was president of his class at the time of his graduation in the spring of 1874. He acted as resident physician in the Philadelphia Hospital until July, 1875, after which, being elected to a district under the guardians of the poor of the northwestern part of the city, he entered upon the general practice of his profession. After leaving the Philadelphia Hospital he taught private classes in physiology in Jefferson College for two years and the same length of time in anatomy, and was connected with the eye and ear institute at Thirteenth and Chestnut streets, founded by Dr. George Strawbridge. In 1878-9 he taught private classes in operative surgery in the Women's College and was clinical surgeon of the Women's Hospital, while during the summer term he gave a course of lectures on dermatology in the college. In 1878 he was elected to the obstetrical staff of the Philadelphia Hospital and held that position until 1893. From the beginning of his professional career his tendency has been toward surgery, and he has performed many successful operations in tracheotomy for membranous croup. He was the first Philadelphia surgeon to use the tube in his operations and his percentage of recoveries has been most encouraging and gratifying. He confines his practice largely



DR. E. E. MONTGOMERY

to diseases of women and to abdominal surgery and as an educator in those fields ranks second to none. In the special branch of abdominal surgery and ovariectomy he has held a distinctive place as a leader and as authority on that field of practice. He is noted as the first surgeon to perform a successful ovariectomy before a clinic in Philadelphia. He was professor of gynecology in the Medico-Chirurgical College from 1886 until 1891, was professor of obstetrics and gynecology in 1891 and 1892, was professor of clinical gynecology in the Jefferson Medical College from 1892 until 1898, professor of gynecology in the Jefferson Medical College in 1898, obstetrician to the Philadelphia Hospital for fifteen years, gynecologist to the Jefferson and St. Joseph's Hospitals, consulting gynecologist to the Kensington Hospital for Women and of the Philadelphia Lying-In Hospital, and in addition to his work as an educator and practitioner he has served as president of the Philadelphia Clinical Society and of the Philadelphia Obstetrical Society. He is a member of the Alumni Association of Jefferson Medical College and of the State Medical Society of Pennsylvania, and a member of the County Medical Society, for fifteen years a member of the board of trustees and now first vice president of the American Medical Association and the Philadelphia Obstetrical Society and College of Physicians of Philadelphia. He was president of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists in 1898 and also of the medical staff of St. Joseph's Hospital.

In 1876 Dr. Montgomery wedded Helen Buckley, who on the maternal side was a descendant of the Duffields, early colonists of Pennsylvania. They became parents of two children, daughters, one of whom died in infancy. The other, Mrs. P. Brooke Bland is a resident of Philadelphia.

WILLIAM THOMSON, M. D.

Dr. William Thomson, whom the consensus of opinion among the members of the medical profession places in the front rank among America's distinguished ophthalmologists, continued in the active practice of his profession in Philadelphia throughout the period following his service in the Civil war to the time of his demise. His parents were the Hon. Alexander Thomson, judge of the sixteenth judicial district, and Jane (Graham) Thomson, at whose home in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, Dr. Thomson was born on the 28th of January, 1833. The former was of Scotch-Irish ancestry of the Presbyterian faith, the early representatives of the name in America establishing their home early in the eighteenth century "on the war line of the Alleghanies when the Indians were still formidable." Representatives of the family not only aided in the protection of colonial homes against the savage warfare of that period but in later generations the family was also represented in the Civil war by Dr. Thomson and his younger brother Frank—two of the three sons of the family. The latter was major in the army in charge of the railroad transportation of troops and afterward the distinguished president of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Dr. Thomson pursued his classical and literary education in the Chambersburg Academy but mastered his studies with some difficulty because of impaired eyesight. When about eight years of age he suffered from an ulcerated cornea, and for nearly two years was confined in a darkened room, denied the enjoyment of books and outdoor sports in which other lads engaged. He turned to music as a solace and not only learned to play the piano but has also later learned the violin and flute in the same way, and music remained throughout his life a constant source of enjoyment. This early affliction undoubtedly influenced, in some measure at least, his specialization in his professional career. When his more specifically literary education was completed he took up the study of medicine in the Jefferson Medical College, which conferred upon him his M. D. degree in 1853.

Four years later, in 1857, he married Rebecca George, a daughter of William E. George, of Merion, Pennsylvania, having in the meantime located for practice in that borough through the influence of Dr. John Kearsley Mitchell, professor of the practice of medicine in Jefferson Medical College. Only a brief period elapsed before he had established himself in a high position in the confidence of not only his fellow townsmen but also of the summer residents of Merion, who frequently called him to Philadelphia for professional service after their return to the city. He was enjoying an active and growing practice when the Civil war was inaugurated and, offering his services to his country in 1861, he was appointed assistant surgeon with the rank of lieutenant. He entered upon active duty with the Army of the Potomac just before the disastrous battle of Bull Run and was in Washington and Alexandria much of the time until 1862, when he went to the headquarters of General McClellan as chief of staff to Dr. Jonathan Letterman, medical director. He was thus engaged throughout the peninsular campaign and the battle of Antietam. After the engagement at South Mountain he was left in charge of a field where the dead and wounded Union and Confederate forces to the number of two thousand lay. His experiences in this connection led him to propose two reforms which were at once adopted, bringing about a radical change in the character of field hospital supplies and leading to the formation of division hospitals to prevent any confusion during and after an engagement. The value of these measures was indicated by the fact that the secretary of war ordered their adoption throughout the army and with little or no change they remained in force until the cessation of hostilities led to the disbandment of the troops. In 1863 Dr. Thomson was appointed surgeon in charge of the Douglas Hospital in Washington, where he bent every energy toward promoting the efficiency of the hospital, which his labors made largely a model among institutions of this character. The following year witnessed his appointment to the position of medical inspector at Washington and something of the nature of his services, both in character and extent, is indicated by the fact that in the various hospitals of the capital were over twenty-three thousand, six hundred beds and in that year one hundred and thirteen thousand, three hundred and fifty-one men were received, treated and thence transported.

In 1866 Dr. Thomson organized a hospital for the treatment of cholera and had charge of the post hospital. In the same year he passed his second ex-

amination and was promoted to a captaincy, having already received brevets of captain and major for "faithful and meritorious service." He spent a brief time in Louisiana and in 1868 resigned to return to the north and enter upon the practice of his profession in Philadelphia. While in Washington he had become greatly interested in the Army Medical Museum and was the largest contributor to the first published catalogue, for which he wrote valuable descriptions of osteomyelitis and wounds of the joints. The profession at the time and later accorded him honor and praise for what he did during his connection with the army. His industrious mind and inventive spirit led him to study out improved methods for the treatment of those who came under his care. He was among the first to use creosote dressing freely and he did much pioneer work of equal value in the way of introducing new and most important methods of using splints and dressings. Edward Mitchell, a brother of Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, said of Dr. Thomson: "He had the most alert mind that he had known in the medical service of the army." He employed photography in the study of wounds in connection with William Norris and was instrumental in establishing a photographic bureau in connection with the army medical museum. Drs. Thomson and Norris were the first to make negatives by the wet process of the field of the microscope with high and low powers and thus opened the way for the splendid successes later attained through the resources of the surgeon general's office. The work which these two did in that connection led them eventually into the field of ophthalmic surgery both as practitioners and teachers.

Dr. S. Weir Mitchell in a memoir of Dr. Thomson wrote of him as follows: "Led by his mastery of photography to a close study of optics, Dr. Thomson began soon to display that facility of resource in ophthalmic medicine which characterized all he did. He had, too, the large experience in general practice which specialists too often lack, and for him the relation of the whole to a part of the body and of a part, as the eye, to the whole was never lost sight of. In place of a return to Merion he deliberately elected to settle amid men long in practice in Philadelphia. A short period of general practice dissatisfied him and, with his enterprising hopefulness and extraordinary command of resources, he turned whither his tastes led and told me, to my surprise, that he intended to practice only ophthalmic medicine. At that time this required courage, and, as some believed, training in Germany. The decision thus made was, however, not unwise nor was he without unusual knowledge of optics." In speaking of his relation with Dr. Thomson in the subject of ophthalmology, Dr. Mitchell also said: "In 1861 Dr. Ezra Dyer, coming from Germany, with all the new knowledge of refraction, had settled in Philadelphia. I gave him his first case and did what I could to sustain him against the prevalent sentiment then felt by our elders that a pure specialty had in it something of charlatanism. When after the war Dr. Dyer became ill and thus fell out of practice, Dr. William Norris, then in Germany, had not begun his successful career. I was glad to find in Dr. Thomson a man whom I easily brought to believe in my previous discovery that many headaches were due to defects in the eyes. My first papers owed much to Dr. Thomson. For some years we had this interesting work to ourselves and from the time I sent to him, as I had to Dr. Dyer, his first case,

he continued to win results which placed him in the first rank of scientific students of the eye. The subject was in our early days delightfully fresh and the constant novelty of the problems to be solved gave to these consultations the charm of original research. We were both teachers and taught, but to dwell on what we did were to say more of myself than seems to be here in place. A better critic and better informed man than I has pleased me by here doing for my friend what I am not competent to do. Dr. de Schweinitz writes as follows: "All of Dr. Thomson's contributions to ophthalmology were good; those were best which were concerned with the influence, detection and correction of the anomalies of the refraction of the eye and with the investigation of color blindness. How important his relation was to the discovery of the eye-strain reflexes—a discovery which, in so far as the relief of human suffering and the sum of human happiness are concerned, deserves to rank with the finest scientific announcements of the past century—is elsewhere described in this memoir. It has placed him in the front rank of those to whom ophthalmic science gladly accords its highest honors. Early in his career Dr. Thomson's attention was directed to the subjective methods of determining the static refraction of the eye, and in 1870 he described a test for ametropia based on the experiment of Scheiner and later in the same year brought his method to the notice of the members of the American Ophthalmological Society. While the idea of utilizing the Scheiner experiment in this respect was by no means a new one, the ingenuity and practicability of its application with the instrument which he had devised and which consisted of four variously perforated brass disks, marked a distinct advance in methods of determining hyperopia and myopia, still further improved when three years later he designed a fifth disk for the diagnosis and correction of astigmatism.

"Always anxious to improve his work and refine his methods, Dr. Thomson, in 1878, returned to the methods of optometry based upon the measurement of the circles of diffusion and presented to his colleagues an instrument which he called an ametrometer, so constructed that by means of it a rapid and satisfactory detection of the anomalies of the refraction of the eye was possible. This apparatus was long favorably known and always has received in the best works on applied optics distinguished notice and full description. In the years which followed many instruments were devised for the rapid determination of the errors of refraction, some of the designers of which utilized Dr. Thomson's ideas without giving him the least credit. Partly for this reason, doubtless, but chiefly because he believed he could improve upon his early work, in 1902 he brought before the American Ophthalmological Society a new apparatus for the correction of ametropia, and upon its constant improvement he spent much time during the last years of his life, working at it almost until the day of his death, with such success that one of the most competent judges of the value of such instruments in the practical work of ophthalmologists has said: "Of the many instruments constructed in recent times for the purpose of estimating the refraction of the eye, and to which the name refractometer is usually applied, the best is the one devised by Dr. William Thomson." In the work on this, his last contribution to the ophthalmological armamentarium he was associated with his son, Dr. A. G. Thomson. No one more than Dr.

Thomson recognized the necessity of accurately and fully correcting the errors of refraction which by means of patient ingenuity he was so well enabled to detect, always with the aid of full mydriasis. A deep debt of gratitude is due to him in these respects; his early and constant insistence of the need that young myopes should wear the full correction of their refractive defects in order that the progression of the myopia should be checked; the important relation of astigmatism to the formation of the myopia crescent and the tendency of the myopia to increase; the need of painstaking investigation of conical cornea and the remarkable improvement in vision that high spherocylindrical combinations will often afford in this condition, far exceeding in value the uncertainties of operative interference. His views on these subjects were quietly stated many years before the knowledge of them became the common property of oculists. He made no claims of priority; indeed, he had none to make. Others also thought about these matters and wrote about them more conspicuously than he has done; but none more earnestly and few earlier, and when the roll of honor is called his name should have distinguished mention. Occasionally when listening to some enthusiast born in a later period, but not in a more modest one, proclaiming as if it were a newfound truth the far-reaching influence of undetected and uncorrected eye-strain and the technique of the determination of the errors of refraction, he would say, with a characteristic quizzical smile, "If our young friend were as familiar with the literature of his profession as he thinks he is with its practice, he would be saved from the severe effort of rediscovery." In 1880 the officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad invited Dr. Thomson to give advice and assistance to them in their examination of the employes as to sight, color sense and hearing. He recognized at once the need of a system which, to use his own words, "could be applied locally on each division, quietly and at the convenience of the men, without compelling them to lose much time." This led to his invention of an instrument for the examination of the color sense which is known as Thomson's color stick, with which, while Holmgren's methods of matching colored worsteds was adhered to, the examination was simplified and with it records could be made by any intelligent layman from which an absent division superintendent or expert could quickly decide the exact color sense of the man who had been examined. Subsequently Dr. Thomson devised a lamp or lantern as an adjunct to the color wool stick, which served an exceedingly useful purpose, not only in the detection of color blindness but in eliminating many of the objections which surrounded the wool test. Dr. Thomson's system was soon adopted by other railroads in this country and his tests have been employed by some railroads in England. In 1896, when Dr. Thomson wrote his most important article on *The Detection of Color Blindness*, he was able to say: "The total number of corporations which have adopted this system and have used the color stick and the new wool test for the detection of color defects is estimated at seventy-eight, having under control a total mileage of one hundred and six thousand, three hundred and ninety-five miles." Four years later, referring to the same subject, he wrote: "The system of the Pennsylvania Railroad has been in use since 1881 and has been adopted by other corporations controlling one hundred and fifty thousand miles of track." Is it not a noble record—the system de-

vised by one man safeguarding the lives of the thousands who by day and by night travel over these many, many miles?

“Two institutions in this city are especially indebted to the work of William Thomson, namely, Wills Eye Hospital, with which institution he became connected in 1868, and in which he served for many years with brilliant distinction, and the Jefferson Medical College, with which school he was identified from 1873 until his resignation in 1897, first as lecturer on diseases of the eye, later as honorary professor of ophthalmology and finally, in 1895, as full professor of ophthalmology, with a seat in the faculty. On his resignation, in 1897, the title of emeritus professor of ophthalmology was conferred on him by the trustees. During this quarter of a century he taught with great ability and was a chief among those who raised ophthalmology to the high plane which it has always occupied in this city. To the development of the daily clinic, which began in 1873, he lent his best efforts, working with an enthusiasm which those who assisted him soon caught, until the eye clinic of the Jefferson Medical College became, as it has remained ever since, one of the most important factors in the spread of ophthalmic knowledge and one of the most commendable charities of Philadelphia. Those who had the honor to listen to Dr. Thomson's lectures and to follow him in the wards and clinics can best appreciate how admirable a teacher he was. His intimate knowledge of the sciences of ophthalmology gave him an ability to expound its problems to those who came for advice and instruction beyond that which is possessed by most men. He had an enduring respect for his material, and his work left his hands finished with a master's touch. He believed it to be his duty to make clear to patient and to student his conception of the needs of each and each in turn left his presence with his needs supplied. While Dr. Thomson's contributions to the literature of ophthalmology were not numerous, considering the long life he led and the prominent position which he occupied in the ophthalmic world, they were always valuable, always carefully prepared, always instructive and frequently original. Never willing to place himself on record until he was master of the subject about which he was to write, he naturally wrote with the same clearness with which he spoke and taught. A pioneer in American ophthalmology, he lived to watch its splendid development, lived to see the rise in the value of his own investigations and achievements, lived to receive the high appreciation of those he had taught and whose footsteps he had turned into pathways marked by his own wise directions.' He was a member of the Philosophical Society, the Academy of Natural Sciences, honorary member of the New York Neurological Society, surgeon to the Pennsylvania Railroad, sometime physician to the Episcopal Hospital and a member of the Loyal Legion. What were his quietly given services to this College you very well know. I have so far said nothing of the characteristics which made Dr. Thomson a delightful social comrade and a friend to trust. A certain enjoyment of life and broad intellectual sympathies made him always interesting and always interested. He had learned the fortunate wisdom of multiplied tastes and while enjoying music with large knowledge, loved all the arts and was ready with brush and pencil. I have shot with him, fished with him, and once rode with him quite a thousand miles. He was a good shot, a joyous com-

panion at the camp fire and none of the annoyances of the rough life we led ever lessened his gay amiability; while on a journey not free from daily peril, he always was of those to whom danger brings calmness and for whom emergencies increase readiness. As life wore on and the changes brought by time impaired his physical capacity, he adapted himself to changing conditions, resolute to find some new form of exercise. When field sports failed him, at sixty-four he took to the bicycle, and later to golf, which he gave up only when his heart began to deny him the activities of outdoor life. My friendship for this attractive gentleman began in our early days and strengthened as life ran on, without ever a shadow of difference and with the constant conviction that in every relation of the term 'friend' he could be surely trusted to do the kindest and most serviceable thing."

WILLIAM LANIER GAULBERT.

William Lanier Gaulbert, associated actively or financially with many of the important corporate interests of Philadelphia, where he is also numbered among the leading representatives of real-estate operations, was born in the southern section of the city and is a representative of the Gaulbert and Lanier families, two of the oldest and most prominent families of the city. After pursuing his preliminary education in the public schools he entered upon a business and commercial course in what was then the College of Commerce, one of the branches of the old Bryant & Stratton chain of colleges, from which he was graduated with high honors, receiving gold and silver medals for the best bookkeeping and best set of books throughout the course. His initial step in the business world was made in connection with the firm of D. M. Fox & Sons, with whom he remained for about a year in charge of their real-estate department. He was afterward associated with William McLean, of South Fourth street, one of the oldest and ablest conveyancers of this city, where he became acquainted with conveyancing and abstracting of titles and the general real-estate business.

Having had four years' experience with Mr. McLean in abstracting the titles of such properties as the Reading Terminal and others, he branched out in business for himself in 1894 at his present quarters in the Betz building, which he has almost continuously occupied except for a brief period of four years, when he had offices at 764 and 766 South Broad street, returning thence to his old quarters at No. 502 Betz building. Mr. Gaulbert has built up a large clientele, who place implicit confidence in him and in his judgment of real-estate matters. He frequently acts in the capacity of a real-estate expert in the line of damage suits against the city. He is an executor and trustee of a number of large estates, does a general real-estate business, conveyancing, title and fire insurance and placing of mortgages, and also has on hand money for good first mortgages and building association mortgages, both first and second.

His real-estate interests, however, do not by any means comprise the extent of Mr. Gaulbert's activities and investments. His cooperation was sought in the conduct of many important business enterprises. He is now president of the

Gray's Ferry Building & Loan Association, which matured its first series in eleven years and three months and paid out to its stockholders over fifty thousand dollars. He is treasurer of the Thirty-ninth Street Building & Loan Association, of which he was president from its organization until a recent date, when he retired; is secretary of the Melita Building & Loan Association; a director of the Pascal Building & Loan Association, of which he was treasurer until January, 1910; a director of the South Philadelphia Business Men's Building & Loan Association; a director of the Accommodation Building & Loan Association; and interested in various other business interests.

Mr. Gaulbert finds time for recreation and pleasure and is a valued member of the Young Republican Club, which indicates his political opinions, the South Philadelphia Business Men's Association; the Girard Gun Club; Melita Lodge, No. 295, F. & A. M.; Jerusalem Chapter, No. 3, R. A. M.; Mary Commandery, No. 36, K. T.; and Lu Lu Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He enjoys shooting and not infrequently spends his vacation periods on hunting expeditions. He is pre-eminently, however, a business man, alert, enterprising and progressive, with aptitude for successful management.

CLEMENT ACTON GRISCOM.

A man of well balanced capacities and powers, Clement A. Griscom has occupied a central place on the stage of action almost from the time when his initial effort was made in the field of business. His is the record of a strenuous life, stable in purpose, quick in perception, swift in decision, energetic and persistent in action. His labors have found culmination in the development of the International Mercantile Marine Company, in the promotion of the National Transit Company and in the conduct of important banking enterprises. To him has come not only splendid success, but also high honors, for he wears the decoration of the Knight of the Order of Orange-Nassau and the decoration of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

Mr. Griscom was born in Philadelphia March 15, 1841. His forbears, members of the Society of Friends, came to Pennsylvania in 1680 and from them he has inherited traits of character which have enabled him to take rank among prominent men of the city. Thomas Lloyd, an ancestor on the distaff side, was at one time deputy governor and president of the council of Pennsylvania from 1684 until 1693. Dr. John D. Griscom, the father, was a well known physician, and William W. Griscom, brother of C. A. Griscom, was the inventor of the Griscom storage battery.

Passing through consecutive grades in the public and high schools of Philadelphia, Clement Acton Griscom completed his education in an academy of the Society of Friends. His first occupation after leaving school proved congenial and determined his future career. Laying aside his text-books at the age of sixteen he entered the large shipping house of Peter Wright & Sons in a clerical capacity and there by energy, close application and ability won promotion, with increased responsibilities, until in 1863, when but twenty-two years of age, he



CLEMENT A. GRISCOM

was admitted to a partnership. Gradually he assumed direction of the affairs of the house until its chief interests were practically under his direction and in their control he displayed business ability of an unusual order. Each forward step brought him a broader outlook and wider opportunities and in the field of important business undertakings he has made continuous advance. Under his directing influence the firm began purchasing sailing ships for their trade and the profits increased immediately and extensively. More vessels were purchased, the business grew to larger and larger dimensions, and eventually Peter Wright & Sons became the agents of the Old American Line, one of the prominent steamship lines of that time. Subsequently Mr. Griscom, in direct negotiations with King Leopold of Belgium, was instrumental in organizing the International Navigation Company (Red Star Line), May 5, 1871, which afterward absorbed the Old American Line. Mr. Griscom was elected to the vice presidency May 13, 1871, and to the presidency January 4, 1888, controlling and operating twenty-six ocean steamships, one of the largest fleets in the trade. This business grew to vast proportions, its transatlantic tonnage topping all competitors of the port of Philadelphia. The old Inman Line was purchased by the company in 1886 and subsequently it contracted for the steamships New York and Paris, in which vessels Mr. Griscom was the first to introduce twin screws for passenger service in the north Atlantic trade, the subdivision being made so that the ships were absolutely unsinkable. Through his instrumentality special congressional enactments were secured which permitted these ships to sail under American registry. He gave evidence of his faith in the ability of American shipbuilders by awarding to The William Cramp & Sons Ship & Engine Building Company the contracts for the ocean liners St. Louis and St. Paul. In the Spanish-American war the United States government secured the use of several of the company's ships, including the St. Louis, the St. Paul, the New York, which was temporarily known as the Harvard, and the Paris (now Philadelphia) which during her term of government service was called the Yale. These vessels played an important part in the naval engagements, thus attaching to the boats a historic interest. In 1902 the name of the International Navigation Company was changed to the International Mercantile Marine Company, and the capital stock was increased to acquire the fleets and business of the White Star Line, Atlantic Transport Line, Leyland Line and the Dominion Line. On the 1st of October of that year Mr. Griscom was elected to the presidency of the company but resigned in February, 1904, at which time he was made chairman of the board of directors.

As the extent of his operations in this connection brought him prominently before the public, Mr. Griscom won wide recognition and honors. In 1889 he was a delegate to the International Maritime Conference for revising "Rules of the Road at Sea," when twenty-eight nations were represented. In recognition of the perfect discipline maintained upon the steamships of the International Navigation Company, Queen Wilhelmina conferred upon Mr. Griscom the decoration of the Knight of the Order of Orange-Nassau. Her attention was called to the line by the rescue of two hundred men, women and children from a disabled Dutch transatlantic steamship named "Veendam" by the crew of the American liner St. Louis, the former ship sinking almost immediately after the last boat-load left the wreck. The French government conferred upon Mr. Griscom

the decoration of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, and the British Institute of Naval Architects made him an honorary member, at which time the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, Lord Kelvin of England, and DeLome of France, were the other three who were taken into the society. In his native land Mr. Griscom was honored with the presidency of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers from its organization in 1893 until 1903, when he voluntarily retired and was made an honorary associate member.

His associations with the interests of the International Mercantile Marine Company have not occupied his entire time, for he has been largely connected with a number of the most important corporations and financial enterprises of Philadelphia. He helped organize the National Transit Company, incorporated under the state laws for the purpose of transporting petroleum in pipes from the wells to storage tanks and was its president for a short time. He was elected a director of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company September 24, 1884, and appointed a member of the road committee on the 8th of October following. He is one of the directors of the Bank of North America, Fourth Street National Bank, Fidelity Trust Company and a manager of the Western Saving Fund Society, a director of the United Gas Improvement Company, United States Steel Corporation, National Transit Company, a trustee of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, New York, and a director of the Mercantile Trust Company, New York.

In 1862 Mr. Griscom was married to Miss Frances Canby Biddle and unto them have been born five children: Helen Biddle is now Mrs. Samuel Bettle; Clement Acton Griscom, Jr., his oldest son, was for some time general manager of the International Navigation Company and now has large interests in manufacturing and in various business corporations. Rodman Ellison, the second son, is a member of the banking firm of Bertron, Griscom & Jenks, is a director of the Girard National Bank and connected with other large business interests. Lloyd Carpenter, the third son, was secretary to the American embassy at London under Thomas F. Bayard in 1893-94; secretary of the American legation at Constantinople in 1899, and charge d'affaires at Constantinople from 1899 until 1901, during which time he secured payment from the sultan of the indemnities imposed for the famous Armenian massacres. He was minister to Persia from July 12, 1901, to December 16, 1902, when he was appointed minister to Japan, where he served during the Russo-Japanese war and conducted the preliminary negotiations for peace. In 1906 he was transferred from Japan to Brazil as the first American ambassador to that country, and in December of that year was transferred to Italy as American ambassador. Miss Frances Canby Griscom is at home.

Mr. Griscom is identified with several of the leading social clubs of Philadelphia, including the Union League, the Philadelphia, Rittenhouse, Merion Cricket, Rabbit, Philadelphia Country Club, Corinthian Yacht Club and the Farmers' Club of Philadelphia. The last named is an organization formed not for profit but for pleasure and recreation, its membership being composed chiefly of wealthy landholders. He also belongs to the Union, the Metropolitan, City Midway Club, New York Yacht Club in New York, Metropolitan Club of Washington, Marlborough and St. James Clubs, London, England. Mr. Griscom's

country home, Dolobran, near Haverford, is one of the most beautiful and attractive features of the landscape. He has great love for the farm and is interested in the breeding and care of fine stock, his stables showing some of the best horses to be found in America.

"America," declared the philosopher Emerson, "is another name for opportunity." Given time and opportunity and what results may be achieved by ambition and industry the lives of our eminent and successful men illustrate. With marked executive force Mr. Griscom studied conditions in the business world, especially in that of shipping interests led him to coordinate forces and with a genius for organization to produce the most splendid results. He has never allowed personal interest or ambition to dwarf his public spirit or activities nor to overshadow his recognition of the responsibilities of wealth.

REV. CHARLES S. HUTCHINSON.

Rev. Charles S. Hutchinson, rector of St. Clement's Episcopal church at the corner of Twentieth and Cherry streets, in Philadelphia—a strong center of Episcopal influence in this city—was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, March 22, 1871, and pursued his early education in the public schools of this city, after which he prepared for the priesthood of the Episcopal church in the General Theological Seminary of New York. He was graduated in 1896 and was ordained on the 11th of June, 1897, by Bishop Scarborough. He was then appointed curate at All Saints church at Dorchester, Massachusetts, where he remained for a year and a half and later was at St. Luke's church, Chelsea, Massachusetts, as rector until June, 1905, when he was called to St. Clement's church of Philadelphia. He is a member of the Oblates of Mount Calvary, being admitted in 1897.

Under the guidance of Father Hutchinson the work of St. Clement's church is being steadily carried forward. He has associated with him two curates, Rev. Charles C. Quinn and Rev. G. R. Underhill. The parish was organized on the 13th of September, 1855, being founded by Savery Wilson, while Rev. Shotman, D. D., became the first rector. These two men were related and Mr. Wilson gave the ground and built the church although there was considerable indebtedness upon it when the building was completed. The next rector was Dr. Waldron and about 1885 the Society of St. John the Evangelist took charge, Father Prescott becoming the first rector under the society. He was followed by Father Maturin and the church became involved in heated discussion among the Episcopalians over ritualism. Later Father Convers was installed as rector and then came Father Davenport, Father Sharp and Father Moffett, the last named being the predecessor of Father Hutchinson. On the whole the church has made steady progress and is today a strong influence in the promotion of Episcopal faith and work in this section of the city. The parish is today free from debt and is a property worth about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The various departments of the church are well organized and the dif-

ferent activities are being pushed steadily forward by earnest consecrated men and women who are proving faithful helpers to their pastor. Father Hutchinson is a man of scholarly attainment and is in close touch with his people in every church relation.

GUILLERMO COLESBERRY PURVES.

Guillermo Colesberry Purves, for a quarter of a century an official of the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society, of which he is now the president, and also connected with other important financial enterprises of Philadelphia, his native city, was born December 18, 1843. His father, William Purves, was secretary and treasurer and afterward vice president of the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society. He, too, was a native of this city, while his wife, who bore the maiden name of Anna Kennedy, was a daughter of William Kennedy and was a native of Delaware.

Pursuing his collegiate course at Yale, Guillermo C. Purves was graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1864, receiving from the same institution the Master of Arts degree in 1867. In that year he was also graduated from the University of Pennsylvania with the LL. B. degree and soon afterward was admitted to the bar. He then entered upon active practice, in which he continued successfully until the 1st of January, 1885, when he retired from the legal profession to accept the position of assistant secretary and treasurer of the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society. He acted in that capacity for three years, was then, in 1887, promoted to secretary and treasurer, and so continued for fifteen years or until chosen to the vice presidency in 1902. In 1903 he became president, which office he has since held. The progressive policy of this—one of the strongest financial institutions in the city—is tempered by a safe conservatism and the stability of the institution is evidenced in the long period in which it has been one of the chief financial factors in Philadelphia.

As a lawyer and financier Mr. Purves brings to bear a double knowledge in business affairs, readily discriminating between the essential and non-essential, and with marked ability coordinates forces into a harmonious whole. As a director he also bears voice in the management of the Farmers & Mechanics National Bank, the Insurance Company of North America and the Mortgage Trust Company of Pennsylvania. That in his nature there is found the leaven of sympathy and kindness is manifested in the fact that he is president of the Union Benevolent Society. He is also the president of the Philadelphia Lying-In Charity and a trustee of Jefferson Hospital. The Union Benevolent Society and the Philadelphia Lying-in Charity are the two oldest institutions of this kind in the country and the Philadelphia Savings Fund Society, of which he is the president, is the oldest savings bank—a remarkable coincidence in one man's career.

On the 17th of November, 1900, Mr. Purves was married at Dobb's Ferry, New York, to Miss Elizabeth Cowan, a daughter of Anthony and Fanny (Edwards) Gilkison, of Brooklyn, New York. The mother was a direct descendant of Jonathan Edwards, the eminent New England divine.



G. C. PURVES

While in Yale Mr. Purves became identified with several of the college societies. He belongs to Rittenhouse Club and the University Club and is president of the board of trustees of Calvary Presbyterian church. He was also president of the seventh ward school board about 1884 and has ever been deeply and helpfully interested in those movements for the intellectual and moral progress of the community. In national politics he is a Cleveland democrat and an active reformer in municipal politics. He has never consented to become a candidate for political office but has ever manifested deep concern for the public welfare and has been helpful in bringing about those purifying and wholesome reforms which have been gradually growing in the political, municipal and social life of the city. While his chief life work has been that of a successful banker, the range of his activities and the scope of his influence have reached far beyond this special field. He belongs to that class of men who wield a power which is all the more potent from the fact that it is moral rather than political and is exercised for the public weal rather than for personal ends. Such men, whether in office or out of it, are natural leaders of whichever party they may be identified with, especially in that movement toward better politics which has come to both parties and which constitutes one of the hopeful political signs of the period.

JOSEPH A. SLATTERY.

Joseph A. Slattery, a corporation lawyer representing as general counsel various important business concerns of Philadelphia, was born in Hazelton, Pennsylvania, January 6, 1875. His father, Frank Slattery, was a native of Nova Scotia, and when a lad of five years accompanied his parents to the United States, the family home being established in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania. The father had six brothers who were soldiers in the Civil war. Their father was a native of Ireland, while their mother, who bore the maiden name of Sarah Ball, came from England. Frank Slattery was a shoe merchant who long continued business in Schuylkill county and died in 1908 after an illness of six years.

Joseph A. Slattery attended the parochial schools of Hazelton and afterward became a law student in the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated cum laude in 1899. He at once began practice in the office of Joseph Savidge and later opened an office for the independent practice of law in the Land Title building. He has specialized in the department of corporation law and during the past five years has confined his business largely to the organization and formation of electric light companies in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Michigan, Indiana and Alabama, including the Wilmington Gas Company, the Atlantic City Gas Company and the Northern Indiana Gas & Electric Company. In this age of complex business activity the corporation lawyer is practically the silent partner in business enterprises, his judgment and advice constituting important elements in control and management.

Mr. Slattery belongs to the Pennsylvania Bar Association and is secretary and a member of the board of governors of the White Marsh Valley Country

Club. He gives his political allegiance to the republican party but without special activity in the party work or desire for office. His time and energies have been concentrated upon his professional service and in his practice he has been highly successful.

ADDISON B. BURK.

Addison B. Burk, secretary-treasurer of the Cambria Mining & Manufacturing Company, was born in Philadelphia, December 12, 1847, and in the paternal line comes of a family of English origin. His father, Isaac Burk, a native of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and a distinguished scientist, was for many years in charge of the botanical collection in the Academy of Natural Sciences. He wedded Mary Jane Briggs, a native of Ireland. Their eldest son, the Rev. Jesse Y. Burk, was secretary of the University of Pennsylvania, while another son, William H. Burk, became a distinguished physician of Philadelphia.

It has been in the broad field of commercial enterprise that Addison B. Burk has won his success, gaining a position no less notable than have his brothers in professional lines. His early education was acquired in the public schools but before the date of his anticipated graduation from the Central high school he offered his services to the government in defense of the Union in the Civil war, enlisting in the One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, which was assigned to the Fifth Corps of the Army of the Potomac. With that command he participated in several engagements in front of Petersburg. After the close of the war he turned his attention to mechanical pursuits and in 1870 found a pleasant and profitable field of labor in journalism, becoming editor of a newspaper. In 1872 he became connected with the Public Ledger as reporter and was soon afterward made assistant managing editor, in which connection he served for thirty years, leaving his impress indelibly upon the development of journalism in this city. In September, 1902, upon the sale of the paper, he was retired as managing editor and, having in the meantime become interested in various other business projects, he has never again returned to the daily newspaper field, although he is at present a weekly contributor of articles which appear over his own signature in the North American, and is editor also of the Bulletin of the Atlantic Deep Waterways Association, which is issued monthly. He is secretary-treasurer of that association, is also secretary-treasurer of the Cambria Mining & Manufacturing Company and is president of the Spring Garden Institute, of which he has been the chief executive officer for thirty years. He is a trustee of the Drexel Institute, a director of the Keystone Lantern Company, manager of the Hayes Mechanics Home, manager of the Philadelphia Eye, Ear & Throat Institute, vice president of the Pennsylvania League of Local Building Societies, assistant secretary of the United States League of Local Building Societies, manager of the City of Homes Building & Loan Association and president of the Assured Home Building & Loan Association. His various connections indicate not only excellent business and executive ability but also that the spirit of humanitarianism and

helpfulness is a potent element in his business life as well. His connections are largely with business enterprises that are not merely commercial in nature but have as a combined interest the purpose of aiding those who are struggling upward themselves or the ameliorating of hard conditions of life for the unfortunate.

In journalistic circles the ability of Mr. Burk has left its indelible impress and he is widely known among the editorial writers of this country. He is a past president of the Pennsylvania Editorial Association and a life member of the National Editorial Association. He is also an honorary member of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, belongs to the Pennsylvania Club, the Franklin Institute, the Penn Club, and the Pen and Pencil Club. He maintains pleasant relations with his old army comrades through his membership in Post No. 2, G. A. R., and is likewise identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. His political allegiance was given to the democratic party until the inharmoniousness of his views with the Bryan platform led him to adopt an independent political course that he has since followed. His religious faith is that of the Episcopal church.

It was on the 18th of January, 1872, in Philadelphia, that Mr. Burk was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Henderson, a daughter of David Henderson, of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and they have become the parents of four children: Addison B., Jr., an electrical engineer of Cleveland, Ohio; Frederick S., an accountant of Philadelphia; M. Ethel and Florence H., both at home. The family reside at No. 1121 Mount Vernon street.

Mr. Burk is recognized as a man of unfaltering energy, devoting sixteen hours a day for the past fifty years to his work along the broad and varied lines which have claimed his attention. He is well known as a humorist and also is a lover of art, and despite the numerous demands upon his time, he has found opportunity in which to develop his artistic talents, having during his leisure moments painted many beautiful landscapes which adorn the homes of numerous friends.

CHARLES HALWADT RECKEFUS, JR., M. D.

Dr. Charles Halwadt Reckefus, Jr., who in hospital practice and as a medical educator has gained wide distinction, was born in Philadelphia, April 3, 1871, and has spent his entire life here. His parents were Charles H. and Susan (Pugh) Reckefus, and while a member of their household in his youthful days he pursued his early education. He is a graduate of the Friends Central high school of the class of 1889, and afterward continued his literary education in the University of Pennsylvania before entering upon his preparation for the practice of medicine as a student in the Jefferson Medical College. He completed the full course in the latter institution and was graduated with the class of 1893. In the intervening period of seventeen years he has made continuous advancement in practice and has filled many college and clinical appointments. He was prosecutor to the chair of anatomy of Jefferson Medical College in

1893-94: was assistant demonstrator of anatomy in that institution during the year 1894-95; was demonstrator of obstetrics from 1895 until 1899 and physician to the out-patient department from 1894 until 1898. He has likewise been gynecologist to St. Joseph's Hospital of Philadelphia, acting in that capacity from 1894 until 1898. He has also enjoyed a large private practice, the general public thus manifesting faith in his ability and appreciation for his wide and varied knowledge and his scientific investigations in the field of medical and surgical research. He belongs to various medical societies, including the Obstetrical Society of Philadelphia, the Philadelphia County Medical Society, the Medico-Legal Society, the Pathological Society, the Northwestern Medical Society, the Philadelphia Pediatric Society, the Philadelphia Medical Club and the American Medical Association.

On the 29th of July, 1895, Dr. Reckefus was married to Miss Virginia Bradbury, and they have two children: Helen and Parvin. The demands made upon his time professionally leave Dr. Reckefus little opportunity for social enjoyment, and yet his cordial manner and geniality render him popular with those whom he meets. His scientific attainments and the important character of his practice have won him wide recognition from the medical fraternity, and he is now classed with the distinguished members of the profession in Philadelphia.

THEODORE CORSON SEARCH.

Not all men gain state or national prominence or perhaps become widely known in their home locality, but there are few individuals who do not leave their impress, for good or evil, upon those with whom they come in contact; and it is well if at the close of one's career his name can be mentioned with respect and honor as a proof of a useful and upright life. Throughout his entire business career Theodore C. Search has not only been prominently identified with commercial and manufacturing interests but has also been an important factor in promoting the industrial and political interests of this country. He has never sought to prominently figure in any public position but his course has been characterized by devotion to duty that might well make his example one worthy of emulation.

Mr. Search was born on the 20th of March, 1841, in Southampton, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, his parents being Jacob Miles and Nancy M. (Corson) Search, who were farming people. He spent his boyhood days in much the usual manner of farm boys and attended the district school until seventeen years of age, when he entered the State Normal School at Millersville, Pennsylvania, where he was a student for one year. During the following three years he attended the Chester normal and high school at Chester, Pennsylvania, graduating from that institution on attaining his majority. While a student there he paid his way in teaching in the same school, which was somewhat unusual in those days for a pupil. After his graduation Mr. Search continued to follow the teacher's profession for some time, being principal of the Middletown high school at Middletown, Pennsylvania, for two years and of the Middle-



THEODORE C. SEARCH

town Academy in the same place for the following two years. Ill health then forced him to give up that occupation and in 1865 he came to Philadelphia with the hope of entering business life, but finding no immediate opening he accepted a position as instructor in the Quaker City Business College, then located at Tenth and Chestnut streets, remaining there one year. He was then offered the principalship of the National Telegraphic and Commercial Institute and accepted it, remaining at its head for several months, when the opportunity offered him to enter into business and he resigned his position. His first employment in business was as entry clerk for Davis, Fiss & Banes, wool commission merchants of Philadelphia. After filling this position for six months he was made head bookkeeper, occupying this position until the firm was dissolved.

On June 1, 1872, he was taken into partnership by his old employers and under the firm name of Fiss, Banes, Erben & Company became a manufacturer of worsted and woolen yarns, which relation was continued until 1883, when the senior partners retired from active participation, and the firm name was changed to Erben, Search & Company, under which style it continued to rapidly expand its business until 1893, when Mr. Search retired to take charge of John B. Stetson & Company's hat business as treasurer and general manager, and was connected with that enterprise until 1900. During his service with the John B. Stetson Company he thoroughly organized the business and extensive improvements were undertaken and completed and the business was left in a highly flourishing condition. After leaving the John B. Stetson Company he organized the Cold Spring Bleaching & Finishing Works at Yardley, Pennsylvania, for the purpose of finishing the finest grades of white goods. The company has been successful and Mr. Search is still the president, with offices in the Arcade building, Philadelphia.

In 1883, during his connection with the manufacture of worsted yarns and while he was a member of the Philadelphia Textile Association of Manufacturers, Mr. Search proposed at one of its meetings that a textile school should be organized, in which it would be possible to give the necessary instructions to those who needed it and whose help was so necessary in the worsted industry of this country, which was then in its infancy. Mr. Search in his capacity as representative of Erben, Search & Company's worsted organization was thoroughly well acquainted with every effort that was being made to introduce the manufacture of worsted goods into this country, the products of its mills were sought for by every manufacturer who became interested in the new cloths, and as he visited them from time to time he was made acquainted with each manufacturer's difficulty in connection with these goods. Some of these difficulties he was of material help in obviating and the information acquired on these trips well equipped him in reaching a determination that the good of the trade and the interests of this country required that some establishment should be founded where it would be possible to educate pupils and send them out among our manufacturers equipped with the information which he felt that every one of them at that time needed. These arguments were placed before the members of the Philadelphia Textile Association and were fully discussed and were held in great sympathy by every one of the members of that organi-

zation. In order to create such a school and insure its success it was unanimously agreed that if the sum of fifty thousand dollars could be raised and devoted to this work the Philadelphia Textile Association of Manufacturers would approve of the proceeding, and Mr. Search was appointed by them for the purpose of obtaining subscriptions to the amount above mentioned. After long and tedious work and considerable opposition from many very successful manufacturers, who could not fully appreciate what could be done for a young man in a school that would be of advantage in his practical life, he finally was able to secure thirty-five thousand dollars; this sum being below the ideas that had been advocated by the Textile Association and fearing that failure would follow with any less sum than they had advocated, it was decided by that organization not to attempt the work, and so it was abandoned. Mr. Search was, however, not absolutely discouraged, for he knew probably better than any one else knew how much such a school was needed, and within twenty-four hours after the decision above referred to was given, decided to start the school alone and at his own expense. He accordingly at once rented a room, opened an evening school with an attendance of five pupils whom he personally taught three evenings in a week, and attended to his extensive business interests during the day. All of this was done very quietly, very few of his acquaintances even knowing what was going on, but eventually two of his business friends, who were members of the association previously referred to, heard of it—Mr. Thomas Dolan and Mr. William Arrott, both of them extensive manufacturers and men of large means and great breadth of view. These gentlemen offered at once to share the expense of the further conduct of the school and advised Mr. Search to continue in the work. They did more than this: At the next meeting of the Philadelphia Textile Association they brought the subject before the meeting, related what had been done by Mr. Search and advised the association to give him its support. This they did by proposing a resolution authorizing Mr. Search to recanvass the subscriptions he had obtained, advise each one of the new conditions and ask for a continuation of the amounts so subscribed. The recanvassing of these individual subscriptions procured the consent of thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars to be donated to this purpose and twenty-five per cent of this sum was immediately collected and placed in bank subject to drafts upon it for school purposes, and thus was inaugurated the first textile school in the United States. There was great difficulty in obtaining suitable teachers for such an enterprise, no individuals could be found in actual business who were willing to devote their time to the work and few who had had any school training of any practical kind. It was therefore an interesting problem that had to be met and solved in order that the school might progress. After repeated trials and attempts a young Austrian was found who had just arrived in this country with a very imperfect knowledge of English but who possessed the advantage of a complete textile training abroad as well as considerable experience in the textile mills of his native country. He appealed to Mr. Search for employment but his inability to express himself in clear English seemed to be almost a bar to his employment, but his ability as a draughtsman and his skill as a manufacturer appealed to Mr. Search so strongly that he was finally induced to accept him in its service, the young man agreeing to place

his lectures to the classes in Mr. Search's hands at the beginning of each day for correction and for a long time this method obtained and was continued until the professor's knowledge of idiomatic English became so thorough that he was enabled to express himself in an entirely satisfactory manner to the pupils. From this time forward the great difficulties to the establishment of the school were practically overcome and it only remained to build upon the foundations which had been erected and to follow them through the various phases of time until the present day, when we find that the school which started with only five pupils and no capital today has sixty-five teachers and about a thousand pupils and owns valuable buildings and grounds; not only this, but is considered to be the best institution of the kind in the world and its success is almost entirely due to the untiring and persevering efforts of Mr. Search, who has uninterruptedly guided it from its commencement to the present day. In speaking of him, one gentleman said: "His standing and reputation as a straightforward business man while as good as any in Philadelphia, does not compare with the great work he has done in connection with the establishment of this school, which in itself will always be a memorial to him second to none."

Mr. Search succeeded Mr. Thomas Dolan as the second president of the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States and was reelected five years in succession. The first year of his administration found the manufacturers of this country facing the serious panic of 1893, when business was thoroughly demoralized and values fast disappearing. On the date of his election as president he called the attention of the manufacturers then gathered to the necessity of looking abroad for their trade and thus lessen the great competition among them for the small trade to be found at home. His advice was adopted and agencies of various kinds were immediately set at work for the exploration of foreign markets and assisting the home market. It was during the presidency of Mr. Search of the National Association of Manufacturers that the Hon. Robert P. Porter was appointed its special commissioner to make a report and to investigate the opportunities for American trade in China and Japan, and subsequently this was followed by the establishment of American warehouses in Shanghai, China, and Caracas, Venezuela, and special committees were also sent to the various South American republics for the purpose of reporting on trade conditions and what might be done to further the interests of American manufacturers in those parts of the world. The prosecution of such work as this occupied the whole five years of Mr. Search's incumbency as president of the National Association of Manufacturers and received the approval of the entire membership of the association as well as the United States government officials. At the end of five years Mr. Search refused reelection as president of the association, giving as a reason for so doing that it was unfair to the organization not to be represented by other men with views pertaining to other channels which if they had an opportunity to impress them upon the membership would result in broadening our own views of commerce and manufacturing. The course of the association since his retirement shows how wise his decision was in this matter.

As a representative of the Philadelphia manufacturers Mr. Search was instrumental in securing the passage of the McKinley bill and was a close friend

of President McKinley during all that period, furnishing him with advice and with facts concerning the wool and worsted schedules, which aided materially in the passage of the tariff bill. During this time he spent nearly all his time in Washington and although suffering from the effects of a fall, which finally incapacitated him, he remained at his post until the ways and means committee passed finally the bill for the benefit of American manufacturers which he had advocated and in which he was so much interested. In appreciation of his services in this line the manufacturers of the state of Maine invited him to spend several days with them on a trip throughout that state, thereby emphasizing and showing gratitude for the work which he had done for the manufacturing interests of the country while in the city of Washington.

Many important official posts of honor and trust have been offered him, but he has always refused to accept office, preferring to work for the interests of the country as a private citizen. He is connected with several enterprises, being a director of the Newtown China Company; the DeLong Hook & Eye Company; the Bank of North America, the oldest bank in the United States, the Philadelphia Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company and formerly its president; the Parsons Engineering Company; and for the last two years acting as receiver for the Colonial Biscuit Company.

In 1862 Mr. Search was married to Anna L. White, of Newtown, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, who died in 1907, leaving a daughter, Ida, who is the wife of George H. Cliff, president of the DeLong Hook & Eye Company. Mr. Search is a member of the Baptist church and is prominent in all church and charitable work. He is a man of strong intellectual attainments who, in the shortest and most concise sentences, can define his opinions concerning any question in a way that holds his listeners, as every word spoken is to the point and full of information. He is appreciative of all those things which have a true value in life, recognizing that above all else character-building is the one thing to which individual thought should be given. His life has never been self-centered, but he is one who recognizes the rights of others and his obligations to his fellowmen. He is loved and respected by all who knew him and as one prominent man said: "Theodore C. Search's reputation in Philadelphia is far beyond the most in everything he says or does."

JOHN JAMES MACFARLANE.

John James Macfarlane, librarian of the Philadelphia Museums, was born in this city, June 5, 1846. His father, David Macfarlane, a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, came to Philadelphia in 1834 and was engaged in weaving here until his death, which occurred in 1868. He married Catherine Macfarlane, a native of the same county and a daughter of James Macfarlane who was not related in any way to the paternal ancestors. She survived her husband and passed away in 1896.

Pursuing his education in the public schools, John J. Macfarlane was in due time graduated from the Philadelphia high school in 1863 with the Bachelor

of Arts degree, while in 1872 the Master of Arts degree was conferred upon him. In 1862 he became a member of Keystone Battery and went to the front in answer to an emergency call. The following year he was a member of the Spencer-Miller Independent Battery. On the 1st of January, 1864, he entered the employ of Girard College, with which he was connected till January 1, 1871, as an instructor. On the latter date he became principal of the Chestnut Hill grammar school and so continued until 1882.

Mr. Macfarlane then turned his attention to the insurance business and in that year was elected to the state senate. Indorsement of his service as a member of the upper house of the general assembly came to him in his reelection in 1886, and thus he served as a member of the sessions of 1883, 1885, 1887 and 1889. During the session of 1883 he secured the abolition of the recorder's office and delinquent tax office, and it was entirely through his efforts that the high license bill was carried through the senate. In the session of 1885 he was leader of the senate in the fight for apportionment. In 1887 he forced the Philadelphia Traction Company to reduce the fare to five cents before allowing the passage of a bill in which they were interested. He was always active in reform measures and his efforts were an influential factor in promoting progress and improvement along those lines. His position was never an equivocal one and he stood loyally in defense of what he believed to be right or as strongly opposed what he regarded as detrimental to the best interests of the commonwealth.

Mr. Macfarlane continued in the insurance business until 1896, when he was elected statistician and librarian of the Philadelphia Museums, which position he has since most creditably and acceptably filled. He has been a member of the Pennsylvania Library Club for many years and was its president in 1906-7. He is the author of Commercial and Industrial Geography, which has appeared in three editions since first brought from the press in 1899. His authorship also includes the World's Commerce and American Industries, 1905; a series of articles on Foreign Trade; The World's Commerce; Manufacturing Industries of Philadelphia; The Textile Industries of Philadelphia; Conversion Tables of Weights and Measures and Foreign Moneys; and a series of articles in the Commercial America on the Commerce of the World and the Manufacturing Industries of the United States. He is recognized as an authority on all matters concerning the foreign trade of this and other countries and has gathered together in the Philadelphia Commercial Library the most complete collection of studies on foreign trade to be found anywhere in the world.

That Mr. Macfarlane is deeply interested in other fields of knowledge is indicated in the fact that he is a member of the Pennsylvania Historical Society and for many years was a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences and also of the Teachers' Institute of Philadelphia. He belongs to the Pennsylvania Library Association, the American Library Association, the American Economic Society and the American Bibliographical Society, and fraternally is connected with the Masons. His political allegiance has always been given to the republican party and his religious faith is manifest in his membership in Trinity Presbyterian church.

On the 4th of April, 1876, Mr. Macfarlane was married to Miss Henrietta Ottinger Huston, a daughter of Charles Huston, a descendant of Captain John Huston of Revolutionary fame and also of Christopher Ottinger, who was born in 1709 and was one of the earliest settlers in Springfield township, Montgomery county, and was an elder of the Whitemarsh Lutheran church in 1739. One daughter was born of this union, Dr. Catherine Macfarlane, who has attained prominence in medical and surgical circles of Philadelphia and is the author of several medical works. The family residence is at No. 5808 Green street in Germantown.

It is characteristic of Mr. Macfarlane that when he becomes interested in a subject he carries forward his investigation and research until he has mastered every phase and become an authority upon that subject. In matters of significant and vital importance in citizenship his position is never an equivocal one and at all times he stands loyally for what he believes to be for the best interests of the individual and the community. From early youth his studies and labors have been systematically directed and pursued, leading to the gradual development and unfolding of native powers and talents until he is today regarded as one of the most forceful factors in Philadelphia's world of science and letters.

SAMUEL TAYLOR BODINE.

Samuel Taylor Bodine, whose keen insight and sound judgment enable him to reach correct conclusions in the solution of the many complex and intricate problems which come to him in the control of business interests of both public and private nature, was born in Philadelphia, August 23, 1854, and is of French lineage, descended from the LeBaudains who flourished at Cambrai, France, in the twelfth century. The Anglicized name has been honorably borne through five American generations and by men of many professions. John Bodine, the grandfather of Samuel T. Bodine, was a volunteer soldier of the American army in the Revolutionary war, devoting six years to the cause of liberty. He entered the ranks as a private and by meritorious service and valor won promotion to the rank of captain. Samuel Tucker Bodine, father of Samuel Taylor Bodine, was prominent in the affairs of his community, filling the office of mayor of Kensington prior to its amalgamation with the city of Philadelphia. He was a director of the Pennsylvania Railroad and also manager of the Presbyterian Board of Publication, and he stood as a high type of manhood and citizenship, conducting business interests along constructive lines and at all times observant of the rights and privileges of others. He married Louisa Wylie Milliken, a daughter of William and Martha (Orr) Milliken.

The advantages of his youth were such as afforded Samuel T. Bodine opportunity for advancement and his success lies in the fact that he has never neglected a legitimate opportunity. After attending the Germantown Academy he continued his education in the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1873 when in his nineteenth year. Three years afterward his alma mater conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. His first



SAMUEL T. BODINE

venture in the business world was as shipping clerk in the employ of the Royersford (Penn.) Iron Foundry Company, and later he accepted a similar position with the Cobansey Glass Company, of Bridgeton, New Jersey. On leaving that position he engaged with Peter Wright & Sons, taking charge of the commercial work of the engineering department of the American and Red Star steamship lines. He became connected with the public service interests when in 1882 he was elected the first secretary and treasurer of The United Gas Improvement Company. He bent his energies to the management of its affairs and the development of the business, and the value of his service and the recognition on the part of those in authority is shown in the fact that in 1888 he was chosen general manager of the company. In 1892 he was elected its second vice president and in 1904 was promoted to the first vice presidency, while at the same time he continues to bear the title and fill the position of general manager of the corporation. When Mr. Dolan, president of the company, was asked to accept his present office, he agreed to do so on the condition that S. T. Bodine should be made first vice president. The directors at once acceded to this request and Mr. Bodine has since held the office and has done much to develop and extend the interests of the company. Every detail of the great work done by The United Gas Improvement Company in the betterment of public service has been either done upon his initiative or with his quick and appreciative approval. He possesses in marked degree the ability to readily recognize the essential factors of a problem and to reason therefrom to a correct conclusion.

Outside of his connection with The United Gas Improvement Company Mr. Bodine has important business interests, being a director of the Franklin National Bank and of the Commercial Trust Company, and also a trustee of the estate of William G. Warden. He is most conscientious in protecting the interests confided in him and not only is he active in offices that bring a remunerative return, but also puts forth strong and effective effort in positions where the consciousness of a service performed for the public is his only reward. He is a trustee of the academy of the Protestant Episcopal church in Philadelphia and his deep interest in education finds evidence in his gift of the Bodine dormitory to the University of Pennsylvania.

In 1883 was celebrated the marriage of Samuel T. Bodine and Miss Eleanor Gray, a daughter of William G. Warden. Their children are three in number, William Warden, Louise Warden and Eleanor Gray.

Mr. Bodine is a member of the Presbyterian church and of various societies and social organizations, including the Sons of the Revolution, the Rittenhouse and University Clubs of Philadelphia, the University Club of New York, the Germantown Cricket Club, the Merion Cricket Club, of which he is a member of the board of governors, the Essex County Club of Massachusetts and the Franklin Institute of Pennsylvania. His has been a notably successful business career but his success, says a contemporaneous biographer, "is no less pleasing in its contemplation than the elements of his character which have most endeared him to those who have had the privilege of frequent association with him:" the courtesy and broad tolerance, the keen perception and scholarly conversation, the sense of humor and kindly wit and the beauty and dignity of his home and of his home life, which have made him

the worthy and sought companion of the cultured, while the simplicity and integrity of his character have won him the affection and respect of men of every class.

The general consensus of opinion of men of high standing in Philadelphia today is that Mr. Bodine shares equally with Mr. Dolan, president, and Mr. Randal Morgan, second vice president and general counsel of The United Gas Improvement Company, the praise for having made this company one of the most successful public service corporations of the country.

CLINTON ROGERS WOODRUFF.

Clinton Rogers Woodruff, known in professional circles as one of the able members of the Philadelphia bar, has also been closely associated with many of the purifying and wholesome reforms which have been gradually going on in the political, municipal and social life of the city. Born in Philadelphia, December 17, 1868, he is descended from Captain Amos Woodruff, of the Continental army, who enlisted from New Jersey. His son, Moses Woodruff, was the father of Charles Henry Woodruff, the last two being natives of Philadelphia, although Amos Woodruff was of New Jersey birth and was descended from the original John Woodruff, of Elizabethport, who in turn was the eldest son of John Woodruff, of Nottinghamshire, England, and settled in western Massachusetts in 1648. Charles Henry Woodruff was born in Philadelphia June 11, 1829, and married Rachel 'Anna Pierce, who was born in this city, March 9, 1832, and died May 22, 1901.

Clinton Rogers Woodruff, pursuing his education through the consecutive grades of the public school, was graduated A. B. from the Central high school in June, 1886. He then entered the college department of the University of Pennsylvania and won the Ph. B. degree on his graduation in June, 1889, and the LL. B. degree on completing the regular course in the law department of the university in June, 1892. Admitted to the bar the same year, he entered at once upon active practice, in which he continued alone until September, 1900, when he formed a partnership with William D. Neilson. Ever fearlessly espousing the cause in which he believes, he has not hesitated to become counsel and advocate in connection with many cases in the courts that have been instituted for the purpose of ferreting out fraud. He has been counsel for the American Academy of Political & Social Science from 1900 to the present; was counsel for the Municipal League of Philadelphia from 1897 until 1903; has been attorney for numerous special committees organized to prosecute election frauds and official graft, notably the Schuylkill Valley Water scandal; counsel for the Election Reforms Committee; attorney in the DeCamp case involving the right of a manager of an electric lighting company serving the city with light to sit as a councilman; counsel in the case involving the right of a governor to veto a proposed constitutional amendment—one of the six cases in the history of the United States; counsel in the party square cases; and special coun-

sel with the Hon. Charles J. Bonaparte to the interior department in 1903-4 in the investigation of Indian Territory affairs.

While his political views are generally in accord with the principles of the republican party, Mr. Woodruff is more or less independent in municipal affairs, considering the capability of the candidate in exercising his right of franchise. On the republican ticket he was elected to the Pennsylvania legislature in 1897 and served until 1901 by reelection for a second term. He was special Indian inspector, in association with the Hon. Charles J. Bonaparte, in 1903-4, and in 1906 by appointment of Governor Pennypacker became registration commissioner under the Pennsylvania act of that year and was made chairman of the board.

Mr. Woodruff is deeply interested in all those questions of vital import to the economic and social conditions of the present and is identified with various movements which have direct bearing upon civic life. He is a trustee of the free library of Philadelphia, was president of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association from 1902 until 1904; secretary of the American League for Civic Improvement in 1903-4; vice president of the American Civic Association since 1904; acting secretary of the American Civic Association from 1906 until 1909; secretary and treasurer of the Municipal League of Philadelphia from 1892 until 1897, and counsel from 1897 until 1903; secretary of the Union Committee for a Better Water Supply and Sanitation in 1893; member of the executive committee of the Citizens Union in 1898-9; secretary of the Public Education Association of Philadelphia from 1897 until 1900, and member of its executive committee from 1900 until 1905; secretary of the Pennsylvania Ballot Reform Association from 1893 until 1900; secretary of the National Municipal League since 1894; chairman of the Electoral Reform Committee of Pennsylvania from 1900 until 1906; member of the executive committee of the National Primary Elections Reform Association in 1908; chairman of the board of trustees of the Alliance of Civic Organizations in 1904; member of the committee of National Municipal League to draft a municipal charter, 1897 until 1899, member of its committee on nomination reform from 1902 until 1908, and its committee on uniform municipal accounting from 1900 until 1909. He was likewise a member of the executive committee of the Civil Service Reform Association of Pennsylvania in 1904; a member of the executive committee of the National Civil Service League in 1900; and one of the secretaries of the American Academy of Political and Social Science from 1889 until 1897, and since that time director and counsel. Thus in a field of municipal reform and progress he has been an active and effective laborer, his efforts being resultant features in the attainment of much that is beneficial to municipal life.

Mr. Woodruff is equally active and zealous in the church and in religious work. A communicant of the Episcopal church, he has been vestryman of St. Clement's and St. Elisabeth's churches, president of the Christian Social Union and of the American Church Union. He has been a member of the board of governors of the Philadelphia Church Club since 1907; counselor of the American Institute of Christian Sociology in 1893-4; was a member of the diocesan committee, missionary thank offering, in 1906-7; and a member of the diocesan committee on securing a five million dollar fund in 1908. He was made editor

of the Social Welfare department of The Living Church in 1909, and no good work done in the name of religion or charity seeks his aid in vain. He is a member of the Brotherhood of the Kingdom and was its secretary in 1901; was the first president of the University of Pennsylvania Young Men's Christian Association in 1892; and president of the Intercollegiate Young Men's Christian Association of Philadelphia from 1891 until 1893. He is a member of the Anglican and Eastern Orthodox Churches Union and of the Catholic Literature Society of Great Britain. Thoroughly imbued as is Mr. Woodruff with the spirit of Christianity in all of its practical phases, it is but natural that he is allied with the movements in support of temperance, and in 1893 he was vice president of the Christian Temperance League for Philadelphia.

The cause of education finds in him a stalwart champion and supporter, and he is a member of the executive committee of the Alumni Association of the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania, and was a member of the board of managers of the Associated Alumni of the Central High School from 1889 until 1898. He is now a trustee of St. Stephen's College, Ammandale, New York. His recognition of the fact that youth is the formative period, and that the boy is father to the man, has led him to take deep interest in those projects and movements which tend to instruct and entertain boys, and to provide children with healthful and pleasurable exercise. To this end he accepted the presidency of the Philadelphia Boys Club in 1907, and, moreover, became a member of the advisory committee of the Philadelphia Vacant Lots Association, was counselor of the American Playground Association in 1907, while of the Association des Cites Jardins de France he is an honorary member.

Deeply moved by the efforts which are being made to promote peace and freedom, he served as a member of the executive committee of the Lake Mohonk International Arbitration Conference from the fourth to the fourteenth sessions inclusive, and has been its secretary since 1900. He is a member of the Philadelphia branch of the American Friends of Russian Freedom, with which he became identified in 1893, and was one of the secretaries of the conference held in Washington to secure a new treaty of arbitration between Great Britain and the United States, January 12, 1904. He is a member of the Italian Political Prisoners Aid Committee and was a signer of the American Response to England's Greeting in 1899. He is also a member of the executive committee of the American branch of the International Association for Labor Legislation, was a member of the Philadelphia committee of the International Peace Conference at the Hague in 1899, and a member of the general committee, Thirteenth International Peace Conference in 1904; a member of the first general committee of the International Association for the Advancement of Science, Arts and Education; and in 1908 was offered the Chinese consulship at the port of Philadelphia by his Excellency Wu Ting Fang.

Aside from his official connection with these different organizations he is a member of the Union League, University Club, City Club of New York, City Club of Philadelphia, the Philobiblon, Church and Contemporary Clubs, the Law Academy, Law Association, Pennsylvania Bar Association, American Bar Association, Keystone Library Association, Library Club of Pennsylvania, His-

torical Club of Pennsylvania, Fairmount Park Art Association, City Parks Association, Pennsylvania Forestry Association, German Society of Philadelphia (1898-1902), Genealogical Society (1897-8), Alumni Society of the University of Pennsylvania, Alumni Society of the College of Pennsylvania, Alumni Society of the Law School of Pennsylvania, American Economic Association, American Political Science Association, American Sociological Society, American Postal League and Transatlantic Society; is honorary member of the Educational Club of Philadelphia, corresponding member of the Twentieth Century Club of Boston and associate member of the Orpheus Club and the American Institute for Social Service. All these serve to indicate his close identification with and deep interest in movements, many of which are world-wide matters that are aiding to mold the civilization of the present century and are telling forces in those agencies which are at work for the betterment of the individual in all of his relations with his fellowmen, his city, his country and mankind at large.

Mr. Woodruff was married to Miss Anna Florence Miller, a daughter of Henry Grant and Martha (Flory) Miller. Her father was a direct descendant of the Miller family who were colonial printers, and through his maternal ancestry of the Rutledges of South Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Woodruff have one daughter, Anna Florence Woodruff, born in Philadelphia, October 17, 1892. With all of his manifold interests and activities Mr. Woodruff is a social, genial gentleman, to whom the ties of home and of friendship are most sacred.

ERNEST WATSON KELSEY, M. D.

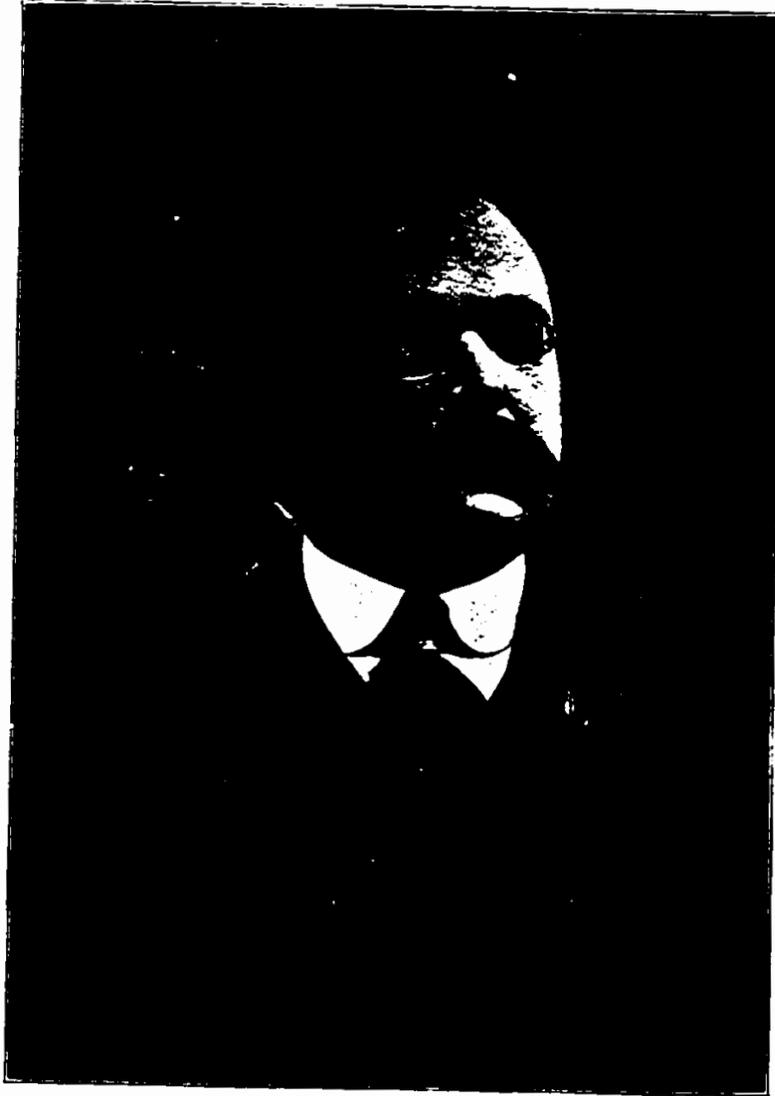
Dr. Ernest Watson Kelsey, physician and surgeon of Philadelphia, was born in Leeds, England, May 27, 1871, a son of Henry Watson and Mary (Taylor) Kelsey. The father, who was born in 1845, died in the year 1902. The mother, whose birth occurred in 1840, is still living. Dr. Kelsey is of Scotch and English descent. In his youthful days he accompanied his parents when they crossed the Atlantic and established their home in Philadelphia. In the pursuit of his education he was graduated from the Locust Street grammar school in 1885 and from the Central high school in the class of 1890. He then entered the University of Pennsylvania, in which he completed his medical course in 1894. He holds the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts and also his professional degree and for the past eleven years has continued in active practice. He was ship surgeon to the International Navigation Company from 1895 until 1897, during which period he sailed in his professional connection for some time on the steamship Pennsylvania, which had brought him to America as an immigrant boy eighteen years before. The following year he became surgeon for the Alaska Commercial Company, which he thus represented until 1899. He was also under contract with the army medical service while in Alaska and returning to Philadelphia in 1900 located for practice in this city. Experience and continued study have constantly promoted his efficiency and the recognition of his ability has brought him an extensive practice.

Dr. Kelsey is examiner for the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, is serving on the staff of Garrettsen Hospital and Temple University, is physician for the United Fruit Company and has been connected with other public institutions and corporations in his professional capacity. He belongs to the Philadelphia County Medical Society and has been an associate vice president, and is also a member of the Medical Club, the Northern Medical Association, the American Medical Association and the American Society of Tropical Medicine and other technical organizations. He is likewise a member of St. George's Society, of the Geographical Society, the Arctic Club and the Scandinavian-American Club. Fraternally he is connected with Olivet Lodge, No. 607, F. & A. M., and his religious faith is indicated by his attendance at the Arch Street Methodist Episcopal church. His interests are sufficiently varied to make his a well rounded character and yet the close attention which he has given to his profession has won him wide recognition and success in that field.

ELMER ELLSWORTH BROWN, M. D.

Dr. Elmer Ellsworth Brown, prominently identified with industrial interests of Philadelphia as proprietor of the concern known as E. E. Brown & Company, is likewise interested in the control and management of various other important business enterprises and is widely recognized as a leading and influential citizen. His birth occurred in Brick Meeting House, Cecil county, Maryland, on the 6th of May, 1861, his parents being Cornelius S. and Elizabeth Maria (Aspril) Brown. On the paternal side he is a lineal descendant of both James and William Brown, who in 1701 became the first settlers in what was known as the Nottingham Lots, Cecil county, Maryland. The Brown brothers, both of whom were members of the Society of Friends, were ministers of the gospel and in 1704 a meeting was organized at the house of James, which was the origin of the Quaker congregation that now worships in the Brick Meeting House. In 1718 a son of James Brown had an interest in the Principio Iron Works. Cornelius S. Brown, the father of Dr. Brown, was a farmer by occupation. He enlisted for service in the Union army at the time of the Civil war and was killed in battle, thus laying down his life on the altar of his country.

Elmer Ellsworth Brown obtained his early education in the Mount Joy Soldiers Orphans School at Mount Joy, Pennsylvania, and in 1877 took up the study of medicine in the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia. Lack of funds, however, compelled him to abandon the course temporarily and it was not until 1897 that the degree of M. D. was conferred upon him. After practicing for a few years he was obliged to abandon the profession because of the demands made upon him by his extensive business interests. On first starting out to earn his own livelihood he procured work as a farm hand, while subsequently he became an apprentice in a foundry. He was afterward successively promoted to the responsible positions of foreman and superintendent and later became a partner in the enterprise. At the present time he is the sole proprietor of the concern, which is now known as E. E. Brown & Company.



ELMER E. BROWN

He is likewise the president of the Buchanan Foundry Company at Lebanon, Pennsylvania, the senior member of the firm of Brown, Fry & Company and a director of the Waterbury Foundry Company of Waterbury, Connecticut, the People's National Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia and the Independence Fire Insurance Security Company of this city. He is also the chief executive officer of the Cedar Farm Company of Rising Sun, Maryland, and acts as vice president and trustee of the Temple University of Philadelphia. His connection with any undertaking insures a prosperous outcome of the same, for it is in his nature to carry forward to successful completion whatever he is associated with. He has earned for himself an enviable reputation as a careful man of business and in his dealings is known for his prompt and honorable methods, which have won him the deserved and unbounded confidence of his fellowmen. He is one of the directors of the Quaker City National Bank and serves as president of the National Sash Weight Makers' Association, while of the Philadelphia Foundrymen's Association he acts as vice president.

In November, 1884, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Dr. Brown was united in marriage to Miss Ella G. Swindell, a daughter of George W. Swindell, who is engaged in the manufacture of furniture. They are the parents of two children, as follows: Clarence R., who wedded Miss Anna Hack; and T. Harold.

In politics Dr. Brown is a republican, while in religious faith he is a Methodist. He is a worthy exemplar of the Masonic fraternity and also belongs to the Manufacturers' Club and a number of social organizations. He has justly won the proud though somewhat hackneyed title of a self-made man and he deserves all the praise that the term implies, for from an early age he has been dependent upon his own resources and has gradually worked his way upward. With a nature that could not be content with mediocrity, his laudable ambition has prompted him to put forth untiring and practical effort until he has long since left the ranks of the many and stands among the successful few.

GEORGE JORDAN FIRMIN.

During thirty years' residence in Philadelphia George Jordan Firmin ranked with those men whose extensive mercantile and manufacturing interests have gained them prominence in commercial circles. He is perhaps most widely known as the inventor of tartaric and citric acids, a work that has resulted largely in revolutionizing trade, constituting the basis for further invention and manufacture in chemical lines.

Of English birth, George Jordan Firmin was born in Colchester, Essex county, England, on the 18th of December, 1825. His father, George Firmin, also of Colchester, England, conducted business as a manufacturing chemist, patented various processes in connection with the trade and through their introduction upon the market attained wealth. He continued in business in England to the time of his demise and became prominent in the field in which he labored. The grandfather and the great-grandfather of Mr. Firmin were like-

wise chemists of England and thus the family has figured long in the field to which the subject of this review devoted his talents and his attention. He pursued his early education in the public schools of his native town and afterward took up the study of chemistry under the direction of his father, mastering not only the theory but also the practical side of the business, until he had become an expert in that field. He then took what was the first and most successful step in his life—inventing and patenting the process for the manufacture of citric and tartaric acids, an invention which constituted an epoch-making era in the field of chemical manufacture. He then located in London and became one of the extensive manufacturers in that field, also conducting an extensive business in Paris. But London was his home and he there conducted his laboratory and manufactory until 1871, when he came to America.

It was not Mr. Firmin's intention at the time to remain in this country, the trip being made for the purpose of traveling through the United States in order to study business methods, especially in relation to his own trade. During his journey he was first attracted by Florida and for a brief period remained in that state. He then resumed his traveling and finally visited Philadelphia, where he met Messrs. Powers and Weightman, well known chemists of this city, with whom he had become acquainted in London and in Paris. They induced him to remain in Philadelphia and, believing that broader business opportunities awaited him here, he decided to continue in this city and joined Mr. Powers and Mr. Weightman as a member of the firm at their large laboratory at the Falls of Schuylkill in Philadelphia. The development of their business placed them foremost on the list of manufacturing chemists in this city. Mr. Firmin had full charge of the factory and to a large degree of all the business of the firm, and to the further expansion of the trade and the management of its manufacturing interests he devoted the remainder of his life. The business is still being carried on under the name of the Powers, Weightman, Rosengarten Company at the southwest corner of Ninth and Parrish streets. During his connection with the house Mr. Firmin invented the processes of amalgamation of gold and silver ore and for the conduct of business along that line entered into partnership with Dr. Forster, of Norristown, Pennsylvania, under the firm style of the Forster & Firmin Company. With this undertaking Mr. Firmin was also associated to the time of his demise. He was, however, in ill health for several years before his death, which occurred in Philadelphia, December 21, 1903.

While in his native country Mr. Firmin was married to Miss Sarah D. Beasley, who was also born in England. They became the parents of seven children, three sons and four daughters. The sons are: George D., a professor of chemistry in this city; William B., of the Union Trust Company of Philadelphia; and John D., an electrical engineer. Of the four daughters one is a graduate in music and has displayed superior talent in that art. Most of the children are still at home, residing with their mother.

During his residence in the new world Mr. Firmin gave his political support to the republican party and informed himself thoroughly concerning the leading political issues and questions of the day but never sought nor desired office. He preferred that his time outside of business hours should be given to his

family and the enjoyment of home life. He was never neglectful, however, of the ties which devolve upon every citizen who recognizes the purposes and the opportunities of life. He took an active interest in church work and held membership in St. Stephen's Episcopal church. He was a member of the Royal Society of Arts and while in England was made one of the guarantors of the London Exposition in 1851. He was as widely known in London as in Philadelphia and in both cities was regarded as one of the leading manufacturers and business men. In the field of invention and manufacture he accomplished results that wrote his name large upon the commercial history of the century and he was a splendid representative of that class of men whose extensive interests bring them into touch with the wider range of thought, feeling and purpose. Mrs. Firmin, still residing in Philadelphia, occupies with her children an attractive home at No. 4513 Chester avenue and the family is prominent in the social circles of this city.

JOHN MARSHALL GEST.

John Marshall Gest, who since his graduation from the University of Pennsylvania in the year 1882 has continued in the general practice of law in Philadelphia, his native city, was born March 17, 1859. His father, John Barnard, also a native of Philadelphia, was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania in 1844. He was admitted to the bar in 1847 and continued in practice until 1873, when he became vice president of the Fidelity Trust Company, of which he was subsequently chosen president. He resigned that office in 1900 but remained a valued and honored resident of Philadelphia until his death, which occurred March 1, 1907. He was one of the founders of the alumni association of the University of Pennsylvania and a trustee of the university from 1884 until his death. He married Elizabeth Ann Purves, who is a daughter of Alexander Purves and is still living. The ancestors of Mr. Gest came to this country from England two years subsequent to the arrival of William Penn in America, at which time representatives of the name settled in Philadelphia and vicinity. John M. Gest was the third in a family of four children, all of whom are yet living, the others being: Alexander P., division superintendent for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; Mrs. Lydia G. Freedley of Philadelphia; and William Purves Gest, vice president of the Fidelity Trust Company.

As a student in Dr. Faires' private school, John Marshall Gest pursued his early education and then entered the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1879. He then matriculated in the university law department and was graduated LL. B. in 1882. On the 1st of April of that year he was admitted to practice in Philadelphia and the same year the university conferred upon him his Master of Arts degree. He at once opened a law office in this city, where he has continued in general practice to the present time. He has occasionally given legal lectures at the university on wills and settlement of estates and legal history and his addresses on the first two have been published in book form by T. & J. W. Johnson in

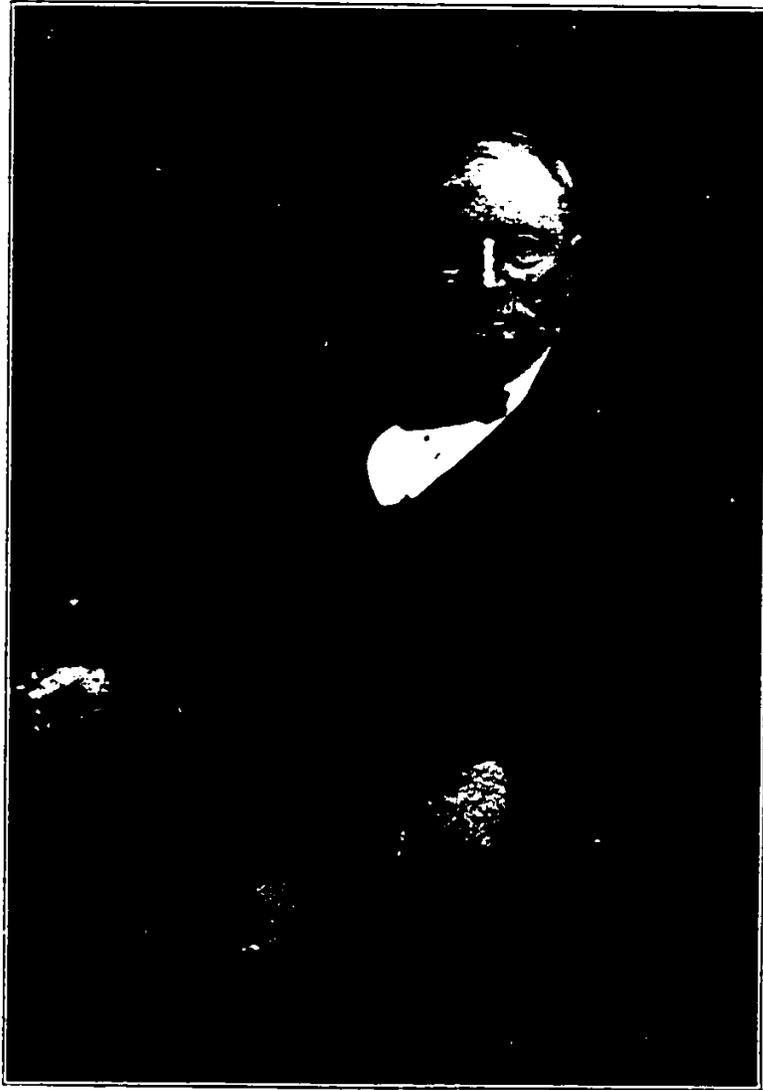
1909. He is also the author of numerous papers and addresses that cover a wide range of legal and literary topics. He has close association with his confreres of the bar as a member of the Law Association of Philadelphia, the Pennsylvania Bar Association, the American Bar Association and the Lawyers Club of Philadelphia.

On the 17th of April, 1888, Mr. Gest was married in Philadelphia to Miss Emily J. Baugh, a daughter of Edwin P. Baugh, deceased, and they have three living children who are with them in their home at Overbrook. The family are members of the Overbrook Presbyterian church and Mr. Gest is serving as president of its board of trustees. For fifteen years he has been a trustee of the Presbyterian Hospital and also is manager of the Union Benevolent Association. He belongs to the Phi Kappa Sigma fraternity and the Phi Beta Kappa society, holds membership with the Franklin Inn Club, the City Club, the Merion Cricket Club, the University Club and the University Club of New York, the Shakespeare Society, and is also identified with the Sons of the American Revolution and the Society of Colonial Wars.

WILLIAM WEIGHTMAN.

William Weightman's contributions to the world's progress were of distinct value. His initiative spirit led him, as a chemist, into fields hitherto unexplored and his work was a tangible asset in the field in which he labored. Moreover, he displayed remarkable business ability in the management and control of his affairs, and his wise judgment as seen in judicious investment made him in time the largest owner of Philadelphia real estate.

He was born at Waltham, Lincolnshire, England, September 30, 1813, a son of William and Anne (Farr) Weightman. When sixteen years of age he came to America at the suggestion of an uncle, John Farr, a chemist, who was the founder of the firm of Farr & Kunzi, in 1818. This uncle was the first to manufacture sulphate of quinine and it is interesting to note that he was devoting his attention to an investigation of the cinchona alkaloids at the time Pallatier & Gaventon announced the discovery of quinine in 1820. In 1836 B. Kunzi, the junior member of the firm, retired, at which time Mr. Farr admitted to partnership Thomas Powers and his young nephew, William Weightman, the firm name of Farr, Powers & Weightman being then assumed. Upon the death of Mr. Farr in 1847 the firm became Powers & Weightman, a name which later won international recognition among manufacturing chemists. The business was continued thus without interruption until 1878, when Mr. Powers passed away, at which time Mr. Weightman, in addition to his duties as chemist, took full charge of the commercial interests and management of the firm. He admitted his two sons, Dr. John Farr Weightman and Dr. William Weightman, Jr., to a partnership in 1883, and they remained in active connection with the business until they, too, passed away. In 1893 Robert J. C. Walker, of Williamsport, at one time a member of congress and Mr. Weightman's son-in-law, was taken into the firm and so continued until his death in 1903, and the following January his widow



WILLIAM WEIGHTMAN

became a partner and after her father's death Mrs. Walker was left as the only surviving member of the firm of Powers & Weightman and the only woman in the United States to hold such a position of responsibility. She remained in charge until December, 1904, when the business was consolidated with that of their former competitors, Rosengarten & Sons, under the style of the Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Company.

A history of the chemical manufacturing industry of the United States would be entirely incomplete and unsatisfactory should it fail to make prominent and extensive reference to William Weightman, who for many years was the central figure in that field. This firm early became known for the introduction of new chemicals and the development of processes of manufacture. In fact the house of Powers & Weightman stood as the leader in chemical manufacturing lines and its output was accepted as the standard which all others strove to follow or to imitate. Mr. Weightman was the first man to introduce quinine into the United States and the firm did an extensive business in the sale of that drug, but it should be stated that rumors to the effect that Mr. Weightman made his fortune by charging the government exorbitant prices for quinine during the war are without the slightest shadow of a foundation, as the records for duty upon the drug at that time will show. His large fortune was accumulated as the result of the legitimate upbuilding of an extensive business connection with the wise investment of surplus funds in property and other business interests—investments that, founded upon sound judgment and marked discrimination, brought substantial and gratifying returns. It was entirely due to the efforts of Mr. Weightman that sulphate of cinchona became so favorably known and so widely used as the efficient substitute for quinine at the time when the high price of the latter largely restricted its use. In 1875 the Elliott Cresson gold medal was awarded the firm by the Franklin Institute "for the introduction of an industry new in the United States and perfection of the result in the product obtained in the manufacture of citric acid." The same medal, although rarely conferred, was also awarded "for the ingenuity and skill shown in the manufacture and for the perfection of workmanship displayed in the perfection of the cheaper alkaloids of the cinchona bark." An indication of this "skill and ingenuity" for which the medal was awarded is to be found in their statements made in connection with an exhibit at the world's international fair in Chicago in 1893 that "the exhibit made at the Columbian Exposition is not entered for competition but is simply a transfer from its storerooms of some of the leading productions of the house, without any special selection and just as they are being shipped daily. No effort has been made at display or elaboration but purity and excellence are the standard upon which their claims to merit are based." The house of Powers & Weightman for many years held first rank among the chemical manufacturing enterprises of the country. This firm with the methods employed in its conduct do not marvel at this. Success came as the merited, logical and legitimate result of business methods which neither sought nor required disguise. In the manufacture quality was never sacrificed to quantity. In fact the firm maintained the highest standards in the quality of the output and in correct service rendered to the public. That Mr. Weightman was at all times not only just but fair and generous in his treatment of his employes was shown by the strong love which

they entertained for him, many of them remaining with him for life. He was quick to recognize efficiency and faithfulness on the part of employes and to reward ability and fidelity by promotion as opportunity offered. His name thus became a synonym for excellence in manufacture, for reliability in trade transactions and for consideration toward those who helped him in business connections. He continued in active identification with the house until his last illness, which occurred when he was ninety-one years of age. In the meantime he had made extensive investment in property until he was the largest real-estate holder in Philadelphia and the wealthiest man of Pennsylvania. His name was also prominently associated with many important financial enterprises. He became a director of the Philadelphia Trust Company, of the Northern Trust Company and of the Commercial National Bank, and he was a member of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy from 1856 until his demise.

On the 17th of March, 1841, Mr. Weightman was married to Miss Louise Stewagon, a daughter of Joseph Stewagon. Their two sons, John Farr and William, are both deceased. The only daughter, Annie M., formerly Mrs. Robert J. C. Walker and now Mrs. Frederic C. Penfield, is regarded as one of the wealthiest women in the United States but is even more widely known because of her charity and benevolence manifested in many ways. Mr. Weightman took no part in society functions or public affairs but had broad pleasure in his home surroundings and found his chief source of recreation perhaps in the cultivation of rare and lovely flowers at his beautiful country seat, Raven Hill, in Germantown. He passed away August 25, 1904. Few men are permitted to travel so long upon life's pathway and few attain in equal measure "the blest accompaniments of age—honor, riches, troops of friends."

CALVIN MASON SMYTH.

The beginning of a great business enterprise is usually of a somewhat humble character, for at the outset rarely is the magnitude of the end foreseen. Others generally carry toward perfection a plan that had its inception in the mind of the founder; origin, development and consummation continue as long as a business continues and upon the men in charge at the present day as much as upon the founders rests the growth and prosperity of the institution or enterprise under their control. As president of the Young, Smyth, Field Company, Calvin Mason Smyth is now at the head of an extensive business in wholesale notions, bending his energies to the further extension and expansion of the trade in keeping with the most modern and progressive ideas of the business world.

Philadelphia numbers him among her native sons, his birth having here occurred March 11, 1868. His parents were Isaac S. and Catherine Comegys (Mason) Smyth. His grandfather, Isaac Smyth, was a wholesale dry-goods merchant of Philadelphia, while his mother's grandfather and great-grandfather in the maternal line were dry-goods importers of this city, conducting business under the firm name of Baker & Comegys, shortly after the Revolutionary war. The latter, Cornelius Comegys, was a clerk in the office of Robert Morris, the

financier of the Revolutionary war, who aided Mr. Comegys in gaining a start in life. Calvin Mason, the maternal grandfather of C. M. Smyth, was a member of the York county bar.

Isaac S. Smyth, born in Philadelphia in 1830, engaged in the wholesale notion business in connection with Joseph Brown, the pioneer in this line of merchandising in Philadelphia. In 1869 Mr. Smyth became one of the organizers of the firm of Young, Smyth, Field Company as successors to David Young & Company, who established business in 1842. Mr. Smyth remained as head of the firm for many years prior to his death, which occurred in August, 1901, and was very prominent in mercantile circles of the city. His widow survived him for about eight years, passing away in June, 1909, at the age of seventy-three years. Their family numbered six children, of whom five are yet living, the brothers of Calvin M., who is the fourth in order of birth, being Isaac S., Jr., who is vice president of the company; G. Albert, an attorney of Philadelphia; and Henry Field, a practicing physician of Delaware.

In the Germantown Academy Calvin Mason Smyth pursued his education and in September, 1885, entered his father's employ, in which connection he worked his way steadily upward until 1901, when he was admitted to the firm and succeeded to the presidency of the company upon the death of Mr. Field in July, 1904. The house is today doing business all over the United States and has an extensive trade with the Hawaiian Islands, Porto Rico and in other parts of the world where their representatives are stationed. Mr. Smyth has concentrated his attention and interests upon the development of this business and the house is today one of the most important commercial centers of Philadelphia. It has been said that "the science of business is the science of service. He profits most who serves best. Salesmanship is persuasion and the two greatest elements in persuasion are quality of goods and excellence of service." These facts Mr. Smyth has recognized from the outset of his business career and he has made his house a standard of business activity and conformity to the highest commercial ethics. He is continually studying trade conditions and few men are so thoroughly versed therein. He has been a member of the executive board of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association since its inception, and was one of the prime movers in its organization, on which occasion he was elected its first president.

On the 19th of October, 1893, in Germantown, Mr. Smyth was married to Miss Margaretta W. Slaughter, a daughter of Francis W. and Anna (Hoyt) Slaughter, of St. Louis, Missouri. With their family of four children, three sons and a daughter, they reside in Germantown. Mr. Smyth holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal church but is independent in politics. His influence, however, can be counted as a tangible asset in support of progressive and beneficial public measures, for his aid is ever a cooperant factor in the projects which are instituted for the general good. In his business life he is a persistent, resolute and energetic worker, possessing strong executive powers, keeping his hands steadily upon the helm and strictly conscientious in his dealings with debtor and creditor alike. Keenly alive to the possibilities of every new avenue opened in the natural ramifications of trade, he has passed over the pitfalls into which unrestricted progressiveness is so frequently led and has thus

been enabled to focus his energies in directions where fruition is certain. A pen picture which accurately delineates his business characteristics might be given in these words: A progressive spirit, ruled by more than ordinary intelligence and good judgment; a deep earnestness impelled and fostered by indomitable perseverance; a native justice expressing itself in correct principle and practice.

ROBERT RALSTON BRINGHURST.

Robert Ralston Bringhurst, to whom success has come by reason of close application and honorable business methods, is well known in Philadelphia as proprietor of one of the old undertaking establishments of the city. Contrary to the trend of emigration, which is usually westward, Robert Ralston Bringhurst comes from Indiana, his birth having occurred in Logansport, Cass county, on the 2d of February, 1849. The genealogical record of the family is complete through nine generations, the ancestry being traced back to Thomas Bringhurst, of London, who was married August 27, 1647, to Elizabeth Hughes. Their son, John Bringhurst, wedded Rosina Prachen, and George Bringhurst of the next generation married Ann Ashmead. Their son, John Bringhurst, married Elizabeth Shute and became the father of George Bringhurst, who was the great-grandfather of R. R. Bringhurst of this review. His wife bore the maiden name of Anna Clarkson and was a daughter of Matthew Clarkson, three times mayor of Philadelphia. Robert Ralston Bringhurst of the sixth generation wedded Mary Wood, a native of Ireland, and their family included Colonel Thomas Hall Bringhurst, who after completing a term of indenture at cabinet-making, removed to Ohio on attaining his majority and afterward became a resident of Indiana, where he operated a sawmill for a time. Later he edited the Logansport Journal, first a whig and afterward a republican paper in a strong democratic county. His military service constitutes an interesting chapter in his life record. He did active duty in the war with Mexico and was for four and a half years in the Union army in the Civil war, commanding the Forty-sixth Indiana Veteran Volunteers with the rank of colonel. He was also accorded official honors in civic life, serving as mayor of Logansport for two terms. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary J. Stewart, was born in Ohio.

Robert Ralston Bringhurst, son of Thomas H. and Mary (Stewart) Bringhurst, pursued a public-school education but more largely in the school of experience as he learned the lessons which have constituted valuable and effective forces in his life work. He started in business as a clerk in a drug store, where he remained for sixteen months, after which he accepted a position in a printing office at a salary of two dollars per week, the amount, however, being doubled before he quitted the position. Since 1868 he has been continuously engaged in the undertaking business and forty-two years' identification therewith indicates clearly that his has been a successful business career. There has been no esoteric phase in his life record and the secret of his advancement lies in his earnest purpose and straightforward dealing.

Mr. Bringham's military experience covers service with Company C of the Infantry Battalion, State Fencibles of the National Guard of Pennsylvania. He was captain of that command and afterward became captain of Company K of the First Regiment of the Pennsylvania National Guard. He has always been a stalwart republican in his political views and affiliation and served as a member of the select council of Philadelphia from 1891 until 1904 and again in 1906. He then resigned to become city treasurer and while he disclaims any special prominence in political circles, by the consensus of public opinion he is recognized as a leader in local republican ranks. He belongs to the Ninth Ward Republican Club and also to the Civic Club of Philadelphia. He is one of the prominent Masons of Pennsylvania, having been initiated in the order in St. John's Lodge in April, 1873. He is now a member and past master of Charles M. Swain Lodge, No. 654, A. F. & A. M., and is now serving as district deputy grand master. His executive ability and keen discrimination have made him an active factor in Masonic and political circles. He was reared in the faith of the Episcopal church.

In April, 1873, in Philadelphia, Mr. Bringham was married to Miss Caroline Yerger, a daughter of John E. Yerger, and their children are: Helen, wife of H. C. Gemmill, of Indianapolis, Indiana; Bessie Ross, the wife of Lester Wittenberg, who is engaged in the roofing business; and Anna Clarkson, the wife of J. Donald Martin, a landscape gardener. Such in brief is the life history of R. R. Bringham, whose close application and enterprise in business has brought him success, while the progressive stand which he has taken in regard to vital questions has made him locally prominent in political circles.

JUSTICE ROBERT VON MOSCHZISKER.

Robert von Moschzisker was born in Philadelphia, March 6, 1870. His father was a native of Poland and his mother was an American. During the uprising of 1848, his father, who was at that time an officer in the Austrian army, joined the Hungarian forces under Kossuth. He was captured by the Austrians, but escaped to England, where he became a professor of German literature in King's College, London. Afterward he studied medicine in Germany and later in life came to America, where he practiced his profession.

Robert von Moschzisker received his early education in the public schools and afterward continued his studies under private tutors and through individual effort. Both of his parents having died when he was but a boy, he entered the office of the late Edward Shippen, Esq., as an office boy at the age of thirteen. Subsequently he studied law with Mr. Shippen and upon his admission to the bar on June 1, 1896, became associated in practice with that well known lawyer. He achieved a considerable degree of success in his profession, and at the time of his elevation to the bench he was in the enjoyment of a growing and lucrative practice. In January, 1902, he was appointed third assistant district attorney, and later advanced to the position of second assistant, and then to first assistant. He was elected a judge of the court of common pleas No. 3, of Phila-

delphia county in November, 1903, and a justice of the supreme court of Pennsylvania in November, 1909. In religion he has always been an Episcopalian and in politics a republican. He is a Mason; a member of the Order of Artisans; the Order of Independent Americans; the Patriotic Order Sons of America; the Union League; the Art Club; the Young Republican Club; the Penn Club; the Philadelphia Country Club; the Philadelphia Yacht Club; the Clover Club; the Lincoln Club; the Nameless Club; the Lawyers Club; the Veteran Corps of the First Regiment, N. G. P.; the Old Washington Grays; the American Bar Association; the Pennsylvania State Bar Association; the Law Association of Philadelphia; the Law Academy; and the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

RICHARD WALN MEIRS.

The term "captain of industry" has become a common one in the parlance of the day. It is indicative of the man who establishes and controls mammoth managerial interests but such an undertaking requires no greater ability, no keener insight, or no clearer judgment than is demanded of him who superintends extensive financial interests, guarding the wealth of which he has charge, placing investments and so controlling the different features of an estate that the same shall be augmented rather than diminished and at the same time that it shall constitute a far-reaching effect in that business development which has its origin in large financial interests. To such a stupendous task Richard Waln Meirs is devoting his energies, displaying ability that places him in a foremost position among the prominent masters of finance of the country, for since 1905 he has had in charge the Weightman estate, the possession of which makes Mrs. Anna Weightman Walker-Penfield the second wealthiest woman in America.

Not only does Mr. Meirs stand prominently therefore as a central figure on the financial stage but is also a representative through ancestral connection with some of the oldest and most prominent families of Philadelphia. He was born at Waterford, New Jersey, July 26, 1866, a son of John Gaskill and Elizabeth (Waln) Meirs. He traces his lineage to the Pilgrim fathers and the family history presents in its records such names as Gaskill, Stockton, Waln, Ridgway and Morris. The Gaskill family, of English lineage, was established in New England, where they were persecuted as Quakers and therefore removed to Burlington county, New Jersey, where they intermarried with the Stocktons and other distinguished families of that state. The founder of the Waln family came from England with William Penn and later generations intermarried with the Ridgway, Morris and Vaux families.

Nicholas Waln, the founder of the family in America, was a son of Richard and Jane (Rudd) Waln, of Burham, in Bolland, Yorkshire, England, and was living at Chapel Croft, Yorkshire, at the time of his marriage October 1, 1673, to Jane, daughter of William Turner, of Windyeats, Yorkshire. He crossed the Atlantic with William Penn on the *Welcome*, which dropped anchor about nine miles below the present Philadelphia, October 29, 1682, and soon afterward



R. W. MEIRS

with fellow passengers made his way northward to what is now Bucks county. In England he had purchased of William Penn a thousand acres near the Neshaminy and thereon erected a dwelling. In his home the first Quaker meeting of the locality was held January 1, 1683. He was unquestionably the leader of the little party which had accompanied him into the wilderness. He was a member of the first assembly which met at Philadelphia, March 12, 1682-3, and again represented Bucks county in that body in 1687, 1688, 1689, 1692 and 1695. He was a member of the first grand jury empaneled October 25, 1683, was sheriff of Bucks in 1685 and a justice in 1689. In 1696 he removed to Philadelphia county and his new neighbors seemed to place the same value upon his abilities as had those of Bucks county, for he was again sent to the assembly, serving in 1696, 1697, 1700, 1701, 1713, 1714, 1715 and 1717. In 1711 he became one of the directors of the public schools. He was equally prominent in the councils of the Quakers and was practically the founder of the Middletown monthly meeting. With others he was authorized to purchase land and establish the Fair Hill burying ground on the Germantown road, while about 1706 the Fair Hill meeting house was erected. He continued active in the Society of Friends until his death in 1721. He was accompanied to Pennsylvania by his wife and three children and in Pennsylvania eight other children were born.

Richard Wain, their eldest son, was born June 6, 1678. Although not as prominent as his father in public affairs of his day, he yet took active part in the development of the Northern Liberties, where he continued to reside after his father's death. On the 25th of September, 1734, he was appointed a member of the commission to rearrange the line of the Germantown road from the boundary of the city to Cobocksing creek. He was married about September, 1706, to Anne, daughter of Robert Heath. They had ten children, the eldest of their three sons being Nicholas Wain, who was born January 19, 1709-10, and passed his life on the old Wain estate in the Northern Liberties. He was married March 23, 1734, to Mary, daughter of George and Rebecca Dillworth, and died comparatively young, in August, 1744. He left four children, one of the sons being Richard Wain, born about 1737. He engaged in mercantile pursuits and acquired considerable wealth. About 1770 he removed to Monmouth county, New Jersey, where he purchased a large tract of land and named his place Wainford, by which name it is so designated today. Being a Friend, he was a non-combatant at the time of the Revolutionary war. After Lord Howe took possession of Philadelphia he was arrested and given the choice of three things, "go to jail, take the test, or go within the English lines." He chose the latter. After the Revolution he returned to Philadelphia, where he continued to reside until his death, making Wainford his summer home. He was married December 4, 1760, to Elizabeth Armitt, daughter of Joseph Armitt, a Philadelphia merchant. She died February 20, 1790, and Richard Wain, May 23, 1809. They had seven children. Their seventh son, Nicholas Wain, succeeded his father in the ownership of Wainford, where his entire life was passed. He married Sarah Ridgway, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Wright) Ridgway. She was born November 8, 1779, and by her marriage to Nicholas Wain had seven children.

Among the representatives of this line of descent is Richard Walm Meirs who, coming from an ancestry honorable and distinguished, has in his life work added credit to an illustrious name. His early education was acquired in Eastburn Academy at Philadelphia and the Freehold Institute at Freehold, New Jersey. He pursued his college course at Princeton, being graduated from the university with the Bachelor of Arts degree in the class of 1888. Since that time he has been closely and prominently connected with financial interests. He was first employed by the Fourth Street National Bank of Philadelphia, with which he was connected from the close of his college days until 1895, when he formed a connection with the New York house of Harvey Fisk & Sons. Ten years passed in that way, his business activities there proving an excellent training school for the stupendous responsibilities which he assumed when he was appointed to the management of the Weightman and Walker estates in 1905, becoming confidential secretary of the personal estate of Mr. Weightman for Mrs. Penfield. He has shown marked capability in his administration of the multiplicity of varied interests involved therein. From the point of view of the casual observer the great fortunes of this country appear to be just masses of wealth with which the owners may do pretty much as they please. To the ordinary working man the accumulation of a great deal of money spells freedom from work, comfort, ease. To what extent this is a mistaken idea only the possessor of vast wealth who attempts to manage his own property can estimate. The handling of finances of many great enterprises, the personal supervision and the mastery of the details of almost numberless ramifications are but the first requisites in the proper husbanding of a great estate. The qualifications for such a task were found in Mr. Meirs, who occupies a distinguished and an honored position in the financial circles of Philadelphia and is almost equally well known in financial circles in New York. He is connected as a director with the Winifrede Coal Company, the Belmont Coal Company, the Winifrede Railroad Company, the Trust Company of North America, the American Cement Company, the Norfolk Portland Cement Company, the Hudson Manhattan Railroad Company, and is president and director of the Commercial Trust Company of America and president and director of the Penn Central Light & Power Company.

On the 30th of October, 1894, Mr. Meirs was married to Miss Anne Walker Weightman, a granddaughter of William Weightman, who died in August, 1904, and a daughter of Dr. William Weightman, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Meirs now have three children: William Weightman, born in 1895; Anne Walker; and Jarvis, born in 1901.

Mr. and Mrs. Meirs attended the Holy Trinity church, and he gives his political allegiance to the republican party. He is prominent in the club circles of the city as a member of the University, Racquet and Princeton Clubs of Philadelphia, and the Corinthian Yacht Club. He also belongs to the Metropolitan and Princeton Clubs of New York. Early interested in the military organizations of the city, he became a member of the First Troop of Philadelphia City Cavalry, with which he is still connected. His interest in scientific and historical research is manifest through his membership in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and the Academy of Fine Arts, and he is also manager of the

Franklin Institute. When leisure allows him opportunity he finds rest and recreation in travel. To him there has come almost everything that men covet as of value, and he has a deep appreciation for literature and art and for those broadening interests which travel affords.

JAMES BINGHAM CORYELL.

One of the most alert and forceful factors in business circles is General James Bingham Coryell, who was appointed by Governor Stuart, on the 4th of April, 1910, to command the Fourth, Sixth and Eighth Regiments of the Pennsylvania National Guard, with the rank of brigadier general. He was born in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, in September, 1856. His father, John B. Coryell, also a native of Williamsport, is president of the Lycoming National Bank of that city and is today the oldest living citizen of that place who is a prominent factor in all important public affairs and projects. General Coryell's mother, Margaret Bingham, was a sister of General H. H. Bingham and died several years ago. The military spirit has been strong with General Coryell from his youthful days, yet he has proven an able and successful representative of professional and commercial interests as well. His education was acquired at the Cheshire Military Academy at Cheshire, Connecticut, and in preparation for practice at the bar he read law in Williamsport under the direction of the firm of Armstrong & Linn, and Hon. H. C. Parsons. He was admitted to the bar there in 1879 and, opening an office in his native city, continued in active practice at that point until 1898, when he removed to Philadelphia. A large and important clientage was accorded him and it was characteristic of him that in his practice he was absolutely fair, never indulging in artifice or concealment and never dealing in indirect methods but winning his victories, which were many, and suffering his defeats, which were few, in the open field face to face with his foe. In 1882 he was elected district attorney of that district and other offices somewhat outside the strict path of his profession were bestowed upon him by popular suffrage. He was a member of the legislature during the session which elected Senator Penrose for the first time.

While a resident of Williamsport he became closely connected with the state military organization, enlisting in 1880 as a member of Company G, Twelfth Regiment of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, with which he served for five years. He afterward was appointed major and inspector of the Third Brigade on the staff of General J. P. S. Gobin and for ten years was colonel of the Twelfth Regiment of the National Guard and was also colonel of the Twelfth Regiment of United States Volunteers during the Spanish-American war. Soon after his removal to Philadelphia he was elected colonel of the Sixth Regiment and served in command of that organization for over ten years, being three times elected. On the 4th of April, 1910, Governor Stuart appointed him brigadier general, commanding the Fourth, Sixth and Eighth Regiments of the Pennsylvania National Guard, which commission he now holds. He is accorded a position of distinction as a representative of the military interests of the coun-

try. He was commander-in-chief of the National Association of the Spanish-American War Veterans Association and vice commander of the Pennsylvania Commandery of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War and also a member of the Military Order of Foreign Wars.

General Coryell is a man of equal prominence in business circles, and the analytical ability which constituted a strong power in his professional progress has also been a potent element in his success in commercial lines. On his removal to Philadelphia he became connected with the mining of bituminous coal as president of the Cook Coal & Coke Company and also the Short Line Coal Company, both of West Virginia. He is president of the Independence Fire Insurance Security Company and a director of the Peoples National Fire Insurance Company.

In October, 1886, Mr. Coryell was married to Miss Mary B. Mayer of Lock Haven, Pennsylvania, a daughter of the late Charles A. Mayer of that city. They have one son, Charles M., who is attending the University of Pennsylvania. The family residence is at No. 7308 Bryan street, Mount Airy, Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. Coryell hold membership in the Presbyterian church and his political support is given to the republican party. He is a member of the Union League Club and in Masonry has attained the Knights Templar degree. It is seldom that one's inherent powers can be so developed as to win success and distinction along the varied lines in which General Coryell has become known as a leader. Yet in the practice of law, in the management and direction of important and complex business interests, and in military circles he has won wide recognition, nor is he unknown as a political leader. His advancement lies not in the fact that his salient characteristics are unusual, but rather is found in their harmonious union, so that every act and effort of his life counts for the utmost and he seems to have attained at any one point of his career the utmost possibility for successful accomplishment at that point.

ROBERT BEATTIE.

Robert Beattie, with wide acquaintance in the city of his nativity, is now devoting his time and energies to the management of the Beattie estate. He was born in Philadelphia, March 16, 1862. His father, Robert H. Beattie, a native of Ireland, came to the United States about 1850 and settled in Philadelphia, conducting a profitable business as commission merchant for more than forty years, continuing actively in that field until his life's labors were ended in death in his seventieth year. He was of the well known firm of Beattie & Hay, the junior partner being his brother-in-law. He held membership with the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick and was long a stalwart supporter of the democracy but with no aspirations for office. On the contrary, he was very domestic in his taste, a lover of home and humanity, and was very charitably disposed. For many years he served as president of the board of the West Green Street Presbyterian church and there was no good work either in the name of charity or for the advancement of religion which did not find in him an earnest and material

helper. He married Eliza J. Bonner, a native of Ireland, who removed from Albany, New York, to Philadelphia, in which city the marriage was celebrated.

Robert Beattie, their only child, was educated in public and private schools of Philadelphia and at the age of twenty-one years entered the employ of Beattie & Hay. He remained in active connection with the business for about eighteen years, but since his father's death, has been constantly engaged with the management of the estate, displaying marked business discernment in placing investments and controlling financial interests. He is a member of the Philadelphia Bourse, a director of the Guaranty Trust & Safe Deposit Company and has other business interests.

On the 17th of November, 1892, Mr. Beattie was married to Miss Nannie Marfield of Circleville, Ohio, and unto them were born five children, three sons and two daughters. Mr. Beattie holds membership in the Presbyterian church, his wife in the Episcopal church. He belongs also to the Art Club, the Belmont Driving Club and the Cedar Park Driving Club—associations which indicate much of the nature of his interests outside of the field of business activity. His political indorsement is given to the democracy, nor is citizenship to him a mere idle term.

ALBA B. JOHNSON.

The intelligently directed activity of thirty years has brought Alba B. Johnson to a notable position not only in the industrial circles of Philadelphia, but of the nation, for he is today one of the influential and prominent factors in the management of the great Baldwin Locomotive Works, the foremost industrial enterprise of its character in the world. He entered the business as junior clerk in 1879 and through the steps of an orderly progression has advanced to his present position. There are also other phases equally interesting in his career which are brought forth in the unfolding of his life history.

He was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, February 8, 1858. The Johnson family of which he is a representative was established in New England during an early period in its colonization. He is a descendant of Lieutenant Timothy Johnson, a colonial soldier who settled in Massachusetts in 1677. The father of our subject was one of the pioneers in the development of the oil fields of western Pennsylvania, but a destructive fire caused him the loss of his oil properties on the Allegheny river near Pittsburg, and he came west to accept the position of superintendent of a refinery in Philadelphia owned by Logan Brothers. Retiring from this employment he became a foreman in the Baldwin Locomotive Works. His son, then a young lad, entered the public schools of Philadelphia and passed through the consecutive grades to his graduation from the Central high school in 1876. The business with which his father was connected seemed to offer him opportunity for his initial step in the industrial world, and he became a junior clerk in the office of the Baldwin Locomotive Works. Subsequently he had two years' experience with the Edgemoor Iron Works, at Wilmington, Delaware, but at the expiration of that period returned to the great Philadelphia plant and made the business of that extensive industry his life's

work. Proving his worth and ability, he was steadily advanced from one position to another of larger importance and graver responsibility, until he became a member of the firm in 1896. He may be termed what is known in common parlance as the "outside" man of the firm. In other words, it is he who places the business of this gigantic concern, securing for it the trade which makes it the world's leader in locomotive manufacture.

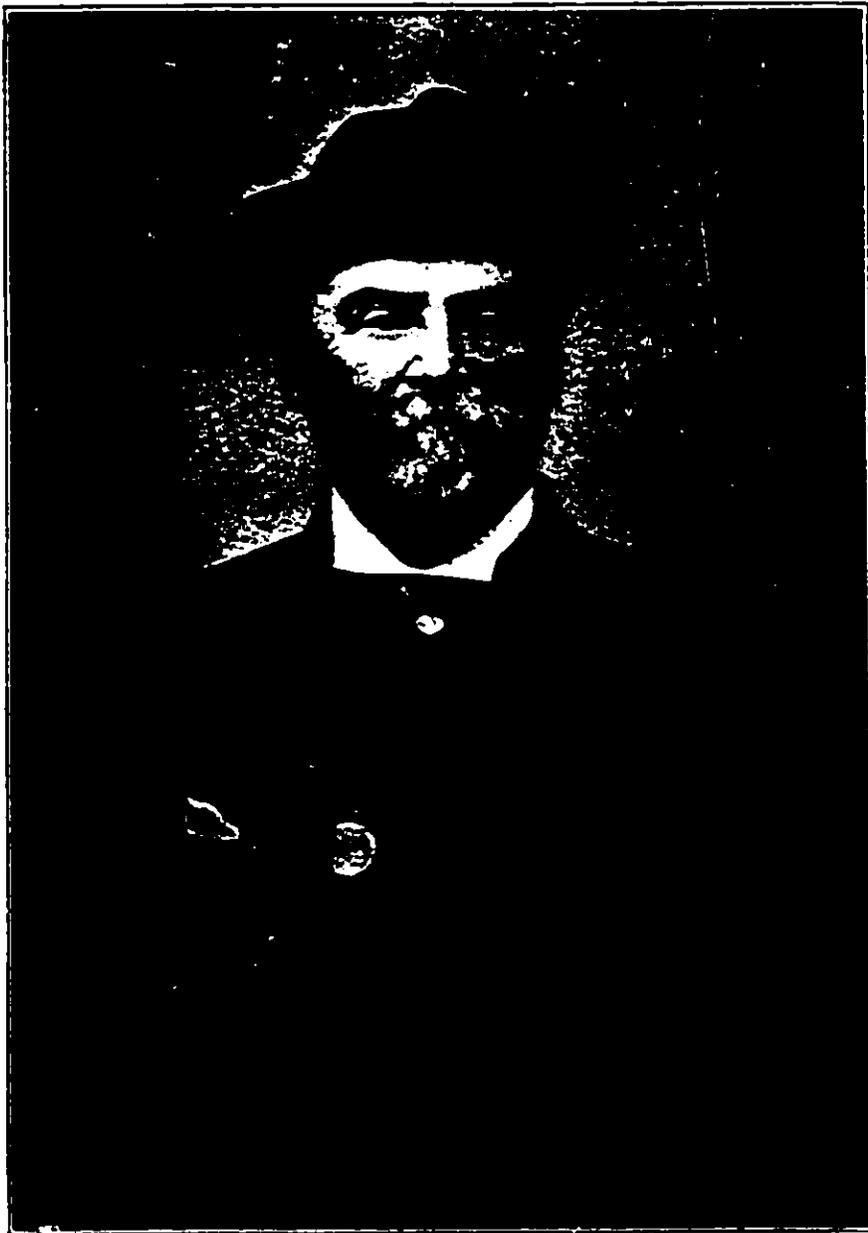
In manner quiet but forceful, his close mental application has been one of his strong and dominant traits, his success resulting not only from his thorough understanding of the practical workings of the plant, but also of the scientific principles which underlie mechanical construction. He has been a wide reader of standard works and articles on practical engineering, and his library contains some rare volumes on early mechanical discoveries and inventions.

Mr. Johnson possesses a studious nature and is the owner of one of the finest private libraries in the country, historical and literary subjects being of deep interest to him. His knowledge of botany, too, is most comprehensive, and his gardens are expressive not only of the scientist, but also of the nature lover who rejoices in every form of natural beauty. He owns a magnificent country seat at Rosemont, called Castaña, the Spanish name for a chestnut tree, the place being so called because of a chestnut of great size and age that grows upon his estate. His home stands in the midst of one of the finest landscape gardens in the vicinity of Philadelphia and the cultivation of fine growths of trees furnishes him a keen enjoyment. Many varieties are planted in the broad acreage surrounding the beautiful home at Castaña.

Mr. Johnson is also a patron of many organizations for the promotion of knowledge and a supporter of many benevolent projects. He is a trustee of the Jefferson Medical College and a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Union League, the Contemporary Club, the Geographical Society, the Merion Cricket Club, the Sons of the Revolution and the New England Society. He is active in the affairs of the Presbyterian church and was for a year president of the Presbyterian Social Union. He stands as a representative of the highest type of American manhood and chivalry, having throughout his life embraced every opportunity not only for the attainment of material advancement, but for that progress which brings a broad and liberal mental culture and also recognizes the obligation of man toward his fellowman.

STEPHEN DECATUR SMITH.

The life of Stephen Decatur Smith, devoted for many years to business and to the advancement of art, came to a tragic ending when on the 19th of March, 1908, he passed away in Jefferson Hospital as a result of injuries sustained on the evening of the 18th of February when he was run over by a cab at Broad and Walnut streets. He was then eighty-seven years of age. Of artistic nature and temperament, his life consisted an ennobling influence in its devotion to all that is refining and uplifting as opposed to the crude and coarse. For half a



S. DECATUR SMITH



S. DECATUR SMITH, JR.

century he has been widely known as a composer of music, nor was his name an unfamiliar one in literary circles.

Mr. Smith was born in Philadelphia, April 5, 1820, and came of a family long distinguished in art and literary circles. His father, Francis Gurney Smith, was a writer of note and belonged to one of the old Philadelphia families as did his wife, who bore the maiden name of Eliza Makey. He was one of the founders of the Musical Fund Society and an intimate friend of Commodore S. Decatur, in whose honor his son was named.

In the acquirement of his education Stephen Decatur Smith attended the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated as a civil engineer. His first work in a professional capacity was with the Southern Railroad Company and on the completion of the building of its line he continued with the company as a draftsman for a short period. He afterward became connected with the glass and iron business and remained in active association with the latter for many years, or until his retirement in 1905, during which period keen discernment, capable management and wisely directed industry brought him substantial success.

In other fields Mr. Smith was even more widely known. His ability as a composer was recognized for a half century and he was closely identified with musical interests in Philadelphia. He was regarded as an authority upon questions relating to music and musicians, and was a constant patron of concert and opera and an enthusiastic worker in all branches of musical activity. His compositions displayed rare ability and wide range. His name was deeply engraven on the lives of those who have done much for the promotion of culture and talent in this city. He was a stockholder and one of the original subscribers to the Academy of Music, a guarantor of the Philadelphia orchestra, president of the Philadelphia Musical Festival Association and one of the originators of the old Abt Singing Society. His fame as a composer spread abroad and he gained distinction especially by setting poems and ballads to music. This was to him merely a recreation and matter of interest, for he never wrote for profit. Whenever he read a poem that appealed particularly to him he arranged music for it and if his friends liked the arrangement it was theirs for the asking. He composed in all over eighty songs, all of high artistic order. One of the best known of his compositions was the arrangement of Kingsbury's famous old ballad of "The Three Fishers." He simply signed his initials to the music but nevertheless the song brought him much fame for soon after it was published it was being sung all over the country. Another of his compositions and a great favorite in Masonic circles is his arrangement of George H. Boker's "Lay Him Low," a song that is always used in Masonic lodges of sorrow. He was a close personal friend of Mr. Boker and other distinguished men of the times. Song after song came from his pen but for none of these did he receive or accept remuneration. His compositions included a long list of war songs among which was Tennyson's "Bugle Song" and "Home They Brought Her Hero Dead." He composed music for "Why, Soldiers, Why," the words of which were written by General Wolfe before the battle of Quebec, also for "The Peace of the Valley is Fled." In his musical writings alone he bequeathed to the world at large something which has distinct value and will to the end of time.

On the 25th of April, 1860, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Elizabeth Mayland Cuthbert, a daughter of Samuel and Anna (Mayland) Cuthbert, of Philadelphia. They became the parents of two sons; Stephen Decatur, who was born September 28, 1861, and died December 17, 1909; and Percival, who was born July 5, 1864, and passed away February 23, 1872. The elder son was very prominent socially and was well known in the literary world as a reviewer of books. At one time he was on the literary staff of one of the country's best known magazines. He completed his literary education by graduation from the University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1884 and like his distinguished father before him he left an indelible impress upon literary circles. He married Florence Eustice and to them was born a son, Percival C. Smith, now a student in Princeton University, and a daughter, Florence Eustice, who died in infancy. S. Decatur Smith died of pneumonia at his apartments in the Rittenhouse, December 17, 1909. Only about a year and a half before, his father had passed away at the venerable age of eighty-seven years. The family is noted for longevity, Stephen D. Smith, Sr., and all of his brothers living to celebrate their golden wedding. Both father and son occupied a prominent place among the men of intelligence whose interests reached out broadly into the thought realm and found pleasure in the solution of vital questions and problems as well as in the delicate imagery of the writer, musician and poet.

WILLIAM H. DOCK.

William H. Dock, who throughout his entire business life was connected with newspaper publication, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, a representative of one of the old families of that part of the state. He was indebted to the public school system there for the educational privileges that qualified him for life's practical and responsible duties, and when a young man he turned his attention to the field of newspaper publication and was connected therewith throughout his remaining days. He entered the office of the West Chester Record as an apprentice and familiarized himself with every department of the printing trade, becoming in time compositor, foreman and eventually manager of the office, with which he was connected altogether for thirty-eight years. His ability made his service of value in the conduct of the paper and proved an element in its success.

In 1865 Mr. Dock was united in marriage to Miss Mary Garrett and unto them were born two children. Miss Florence W. is at home. The son, Dr. Robert Garrett Dock, was a graduate of Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, completing the course with honors. He then received the appointment of resident physician at the hospital in connection with the college and later started upon a European tour, during which he pursued advanced studies in the hospitals of Paris, receiving instruction from and watching the clinics of many distinguished members of the medical profession in that and other European cities. On his return he opened an office in Germantown and, well equipped for

practice, was soon accorded a liberal patronage, which continued to engage his attention until his death on the 8th of December, 1906.

William H. Dock retained his residence in his native county until his death, which occurred in June, 1906. He was a man of sterling qualities, highly esteemed as a citizen and in all the relations of private life. Of domestic tastes, his interests centered in his family and he was known as a devoted husband and father and a faithful friend.

WILLIAM FORREST BREY.

William Forrest Brey, conducting a general flour commission business with offices in the Pennsylvania building in Philadelphia, is classed with those men who hold the key to success in their enterprise and industry. He was born in Whitmarsh, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, July 31, 1853. His father, Jesse Brey, was a native of Summeytown, Montgomery county, and was a son of Adam Brey, a native of the same locality. Jesse Brey devoted his life to the milling business and spent the greater part of his years in the vicinity of his birthplace, his death there occurring in 1865. He married Elizabeth Magill, who was born at Whitmarsh and was of Scotch-Irish lineage. There were two sons in the family, the brother of William F. Brey being Alfred S., who is now with Strawbridge & Clothier.

At the usual age, William F. Brey became a student in the public schools of his native county and in time became a pupil in the high school at Norristown, Pennsylvania. He left school at the close of the junior year and entered the employ of the Adams Express Company in Philadelphia, and when he gave up that position he became connected with Thomas Shaw in mechanical engineering lines. Three years were thus passed, on the expiration of which period he entered the flour business in connection with Levi Knowles & Company at 1218 Market street in 1876. In October, 1877, he became connected with J. W. Supple & Company at Nos. 1831-33 Market street, and after eleven years' faithful service was admitted to the firm in 1888. The relation was maintained until December 31, 1903, when the partnership was dissolved, thus closing Mr. Brey's association of more than twenty-six years with that house. On the 1st of January, 1904, he established a general flour commission business on his own account with offices in the Pennsylvania building and his previous long experience, combined with laudable ambition and firm purpose has constituted a forceful and effective feature in the attainment of the success which he now enjoys.

On the 10th of October, 1883, Mr. Brey was married to Miss Laura Fussel Coulston of Philadelphia, a daughter of Charles E. Coulston, a noted builder of this city, and Mary Ridge (Croasdale) Coulston, who was born at Byberry, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and comes of Quaker ancestry. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Brey have been born three children: Mary Emma, Helen and Robert Newton. All of the children were educated at the Friends Central school and Robert is also a graduate of the Haverford College. He is now associated with his father in business.

Mr. Brey is a man of wide and varied interests who has never allowed business affairs to exclude his active participation in and connection with movements and measures which tend to benefit the individual and the community at large. He belongs to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, is a member of the Union League and also of the Commercial Exchange. In the last mentioned he served as chairman of the transportation committee, also as a member of the board of directors and as chairman of the flour committee for several years, and his labors on exchange did much to further the purpose for which the organization stands. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Park Avenue Methodist church, and while a member of the board of trustees he served as church treasurer. He resides at No. 1926 North Park avenue, having erected his residence there in 1884. His life has been characterized by consecutive and substantial progress that has come as the legitimate and logical reward of earnest effort, intelligently directed, and the ready recognition and utilization of opportunity.

CYRUS CHAMBERS, JR.

During no epoch of the world's history has there been made the marvelous progress in science and invention as that of the last half of the nineteenth century. During this period great geniuses have been numerous, and an estimate of their benefactions to mankind, is beyond the comprehensibility of the human mind. Among those men who by the persistent application of the genius with which nature endowed them have linked their names inseparably with the progress of that period is Cyrus Chambers, Jr., inventor and manufacturer. Unlike the majority of men who are blessed with the power of invention, he possessed also that enterprise and business acumen necessary to reap the fruits of his own productions.

Cyrus Chambers, Jr., president of Chambers Brothers Company, manufacturers of paper working and clay working machinery, Philadelphia, was born at Kennett Square, Chester county, Pennsylvania, December 6, 1833. He was the ninth in a family of thirteen children of Quaker parents. His father, John P. Chambers, was a son of William Chambers, who settled in Lancaster county and built a fulling mill on Conestoga creek near what is now known as Millersville. He later moved to Kennett township, Chester county, where he took up a large tract of land embracing two mill streams, which joining gave him a splendid water power.

William Chambers married Susanna Pusey, of London Grove, a descendant of one of the Puseys who came to the colony with William Penn and who built the first gristmill in the colony. At the death of William Chambers, his property was divided between his two sons, John P. and Cyrus, and the water privileges were reserved for the mill through the lands thus divided.

John P. Chambers, elder son of William and Susanna (Pusey) Chambers, married Hannah Thompson, a daughter of James Thompson, a well-to-do gentleman of English descent, who settled in Mill Creek Hundred, Delaware.



CYRUS CHAMBERS, JR.

It is a significant fact that the ancestors of our subject on both sides of the family were mill owners for many generations back, therefore, it is but natural that he should, at a very early age, develop a great interest in machinery. Even before he could talk plainly this tendency had manifested itself; when a very small boy he made cat yokes and carts to which he would harness the cats of the neighborhood; and later windmills and water-wheels were his hobby. At the age of ten years he built a model of his father's sawmill and fulling mill, consisting of an over-shot water wheel with the sawmill at one end of the shaft and the fulling mill at the other, and including several other ingenious features, among which was a threshing machine that would thresh a single grain of wheat at a time. The whole was mounted on a frame, and people came from throughout the neighborhood to see it. When but seven years old he had begun work in his father's woolen mill as a bobbin winder and at the age of ten commenced weaving on the power loom. Being too small to reach the width of the goods, he built a bench with a track thereon, upon which he constructed a seat with wheels on which he could sit and push himself from side to side of the loom. At the age of twelve he was a power loom boss; that is, taking full charge of the loom, changing the warps, adjusting the thickness of cloths, etc.

At eleven years of age he constructed a locomotive, casting the wheels and cylinder in pewter, which, however, proved defective. In that year, 1844, he also constructed a complete, operative Morse telegraph from a description published in the New York Tribune the day following that upon which Morse sent his first message from Washington to Baltimore, the instrument being put into successful operation six weeks after that date. About July 8, 1844, he gave a lecture to a large audience at the public school house on the subject of Electricity, exhibiting his instrument in operation over a short circuit constructed for the purpose, the key being operated by the late Frank Darlington, who had mastered the Morse alphabet with him. About this time he constructed a paddle wheel boat which he plied up and down the mill race, turning the paddles by hand.

When thirteen years old, having conceived what he supposed to be an improvement in the steam engine, he constructed an engine in brass with a boiler of copper heated by a spirit lamp. While his improvement did not prove successful, this was a very good model of the ordinary slide valve engine, and for many years was used in illustrating the steam engine in the Friends school at Fourth and Green streets. He later learned that someone had made a smaller engine, and being ambitious to build the smallest in the world, he set to work and during his leisure hours of the next seven months, constructed what is known as the Golden Miniature Steam Engine, which has given him a world wide reputation.

This engine is a high-pressure beam engine, constructed principally of gold and silver and is composed of over one hundred and fifty pieces. The diameter of the cylinder is one-sixteenth of an inch; length of stroke, three-sixteenths of an inch; diameter of fly-wheel, five-eighths of an inch. The cylinder, crosshead and beam are made of gold, the boiler of silver and in five separate sheets. The screws which hold the several parts together are so small that they can scarcely be seen with the unaided eye. The engine, boiler, stack and plate on which the whole rests, weighs nine pennyweight and ten grains (less than one-half ounce).

Barnum's agent offered him one thousand dollars for this engine, but this offer was declined, and the engine is now preserved as a precious heirloom.

When about thirteen he commenced the repairing of clocks and became proficient in that business. He soon acquired a full set of clockmakers' tools, his father allowed him the use of a horse, and he journeyed around the country for miles repairing clocks.

At sixteen years of age he was possessed of a desire to learn machine-making and his father proposed an apprenticeship with an agricultural machine manufacturer of the village; but Cyrus wanted to go where steam engines and locomotives were built and selected Pusey, Jones & Company, of Wilmington, as the ideal place. His father objected to his going to the city, however, and finally persuaded him to take up the study of dentistry with his older brother, Edwin, who was then practicing his profession in what is now the Borough of Kennett Square. In the early days of his study of dentistry, being ambitious to be self-sustaining, he took up watch-making as a source of immediate revenue. He practiced watch and jewelry repairing for three or four years with success, repairing some of the finest watches in the country.

At that time there were no dental colleges and no commercial manufacturers of artificial teeth, and each dentist was expected to carve and burn the teeth for which he melted and rolled the gold and mounted the teeth thereon, completing the whole from beginning to end. It being the duty of Cyrus as the youngest in the office to pulverize the minerals used, he contrived and built a machine to do the work, and to beat and work the mass after mixing, preparatory to molding for carving.

It was then considered two days work to carve and burn a full set of teeth, but he became so proficient that he could do the work in one day and was allowed the other for his own devices. During his experience in operating he constructed what was then known as the saliva pump, the forerunner of the saliva syphon used by dentists today.

The great invention which has revolutionized a branch of the newspaper and book publishing industries, and the perfection and manufacture of which has occupied the greater part of Mr. Chambers' life, was conceived when he was about nineteen years of age. He read an article in a Philadelphia newspaper upon the subject of the small salaries paid school teachers, which incidentally cited that a woman teaching school could not make as much money as a girl folding books; and the question arose in his mind "Why should not books be folded by machinery?" He set about investigating the subject, and, among others, consulted his neighbor and friend, Bayard Taylor, who was then connected with the New York Tribune and interested in the publication of books. After investigation, Bayard Taylor reported to Cyrus that there were no machines in New York for folding books, and, believing it was a field that was open, Cyrus set about to invent such a machine. His first efforts were confined to the folding of common newspapers, and after two or three unsuccessful efforts he succeeded in building a working model for folding newspapers, making four or five folds in each sheet. A responsible and intelligent neighbor offered him ten thousand dollars for this invention before the model left the building in which it had been constructed, which offer was declined.

This machine was so rapid and accurate in its operations that he was induced to take it to Philadelphia and New York and exhibit it to the newspaper publishers. Among others, he went armed with a letter of introduction from Bayard Taylor to Horace Greeley. Mr. Chambers presented his letter and gave a practical demonstration of his machine, after which Mr. Greeley said, "Mr. Chambers, when you have a machine that will fold the Tribune, bring it here and we will try it." Then Mr. Chambers told Mr. Greeley that he proposed to fold books on the same principle. Mr. Greeley replied, "You will never make a machine to fold books." But this prediction did not alter the young inventor's conviction that he could do so, as he fully understood the principles involved.

He went home and after a long illness of brain fever, during which his life was despaired of, took up the subject of the construction of a book folding machine. He was off in the country where tools were scarce and had little that was of sufficient size to build a full size operative book folding machine; so he built himself a lathe large enough for the work; but, having no forge, he used his mother's cook stove as a forge, and succeeded after some six months' effort in constructing a machine that operated in a fairly accurate manner to fold quarto Bibles. This machine was taken to Philadelphia, placed in the Bible house of Jasper Harding & Son, then at the corner of Third and Willing's Alley. After paying the drayman for hauling and the laborers for carrying it upstairs he had left just sixty-two and one-half cents.

The machine was set up and tested on fine Bibles. It proved defective in that the register of the printed pages was not quite so accurate as desired for their fine books. But Andrew J. Holman, the superintendent of their bindery, suggested that the machine would successfully fold one hundred thousand almanacs that they then had a contract for, so Mr. Chambers would put a fourth fold on it. This was agreed to be done, and during the construction of this addition the printing presses were at work printing the sheets especially adapted for the folding machine. Finally the improvements were completed and the machine started, and for one or two days it worked admirably. Then a damp, foggy spell of weather came, which so affected the paper that it would not run smoothly without crinkling through the machine. This was a sore trial, and it seemed impossible to correct the difficulty, but it finally occurred to the inventor that the dampness in the air was absorbed by the edges of the piles of paper, making the sheets longer at the edges than in the middle, and he set about to adapt his machine to this imperfection. By a very slight change in the shape of the edge of the folding blades this difficulty was overcome, and all of the machines he has made from that day to this contain that simple little contrivance by which sheets with long edges can be run between rollers without wrinkling.

At this juncture it was decided that the folding machine, not only as a newspaper folder but as a book folder, was a mechanical success and required only the development of the principles to meet the requirements of the two separate and distinct classes of work. On January 1, 1857, his brother Edwin, with whom he had studied dentistry, joined him in the enterprise, disposing of his interest in the dental profession and all of his real estate, and invested it as capital in the business of machine making, it being understood between the two brothers that the capital Edwin put into the business should balance the inventions; and without

the stroke of a pen the two brothers formed the partnership of Chambers Brothers & Company to work out the commercial problem of folding books and newspapers by machinery.

The first practical operative newspaper folding machine was constructed in their own shop and erected in the mailing department of the Saturday Evening Post, then published by Deacon & Peterson, and it proved a success. Then one was constructed for the New York Tribune, which also proved successful, and in the meantime the problem of working out the book folding machine and reducing it to practice was continued.

During the folding of the hundred thousand almanacs for Jasper Harding & Son, and the following experiments, Cyrus became acquainted with J. B. Lippincott, the head of the great publishing house of Philadelphia, to whom he exhibited a very small model of his book folding machine. Mr. Lippincott examined the model with great interest and remarked, "Mr. Chambers, you have something here of great value. It costs us more to fold our books than it does to print them. I want you to come with me up into our bindery," and he took Mr. Chambers to the bindery and introduced him to the foreman, Julian Shoemaker, and requested Mr. Shoemaker to give Mr. Chambers any information he could upon the subject of folding books and see if he could not make a machine to fold Comly's Spelling Book, a very popular book then published in large quantities by J. B. Lippincott & Company, each sheet and section of which contained thirty-two pages, it being a difficult book to fold by hand on account of the great number of pages in a single sheet. The task was undertaken and the result was that a complete successful book folding machine was constructed, producing accurately folded sheets to register at a speed about equal to that of five girls by hand. This machine continued to operate in that bindery until the bindery burned down November 29, 1899.

Then came the problem of adapting the machine to the various miscellaneous work of the book publishers. After spending many thousands of dollars and precious years in endeavoring to make machines that would cut and separate the sheets and fold each sheet separately, which were unsuccessful, it was finally determined, at the suggestion of Mr. Shoemaker, that the inventor confine his efforts to the more simple forms, allowing the sheets to be cut before going to the folding machine, and then fold each small sheet separately. Acting upon this suggestion, the ordinary sixteen-page folding machine was designed and produced, and ran successfully in the Lippincott bindery.

During these experiments in 1858, Mr. Chambers devised a plan for transmitting power at right angles, which is believed to be the origin of what is now well known as the flexible shaft.

At this juncture Cyrus visited the firm of Harper & Brother of New York, and introduced himself to Colonel John Harper, who was then the business manager of the mechanical department and offered to erect at his own expense and risk in the Harper establishment a machine to fold Harper's Magazine, making them a proposition to set up and allow them to operate said machine for six days and if not successful, to remove it without cost to them. Colonel Harper replied, "Mr. Chambers, this is a manufacturing establishment, not an experimental one; but I have heard good reports of both you and your machine, and

I accept your offer." The machine was constructed expressly for Harper's Magazine and shipped to their bindery, and Mr. Chambers set it up and operated it for six days with greater success than he had promised. At the end of this time Mr. Harper gladly paid the price asked and ordered another to be delivered as soon as possible. Thus started, the business between Harper & Brother and Chambers Brothers & Company, which grew to magnificent proportions, and resulted in a friendship that lasted throughout the lives of the four Harper Brothers.

About this time covetous promoters claimed that they had previously invented the same machine and sued Chambers Brothers & Company for two hundred thousand dollars, from which resulted long litigation. Mr. Chambers felt entirely satisfied that he was the original inventor of the successful book folding machine and went on with their business of building and selling folding machines, using the profits therefrom to defend themselves in the courts. After eight years of litigation at great expense the case was finally tried in the United States circuit court at Boston. Mr. Chambers demonstrated before the court the perfection of his machine, and his thorough knowledge of its construction, at the same time showing the defects in the model of his opponents, and in the end the would-be inventor broke down and confessed to having stolen his information from drawings of the Chambers patents.

During the time of this long-continued litigation in Boston, Chambers Brothers & Company commenced the manufacture of sewing machines for the inventor, and soon the business increased to such proportions that the works were removed to a commodious building at the southwest corner of Seventh and Cherry streets, where the sewing machines were manufactured in greater quantities.

At the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1861 the business of manufacturing folding machines and sewing machines dropped off until there was little or nothing to do in the large establishment of Chambers Brothers & Company. The proprietor of the Sherman building, Congar Sherman, came into their office one day and said, "Cyrus, you ought to be making arms." Cyrus answered, "Mr. Sherman, we have neither the talent nor the capital necessary to manufacture arms." Mr. Sherman replied, "As for the talent, I know you have it; and as for the capital, come to me, day or night, and you shall have it." Soon after this a contract was entered into by Chambers Brothers & Company to convert flintlock muskets into percussion, and a large number of flintlock muskets were converted into modern percussion guns. A contract was then taken for the manufacture of scabbards, for which special machinery was designed, and the first scabbards produced were thoroughly interchangeable, every part made to jigs and gauges and the cost of production reduced to a minimum.

While Mr. Chambers was in Boston collecting evidence in the folding machine suit previously referred to, he invented what is now known as the Chambers brick machine, a machine that was the first of its kind and has since gained a world-wide reputation. He drew plans at that time for a continuous brick manufacturing plant, in which the clay was taken from the bank, tempered, moulded, artificially dried, burned in a continuous kiln and transported from the kiln to the boats with but two handlings, an ideal process that has not yet been thoroughly carried out in practice.

Just previous to the commencement of the Rebellion, Mr. Chambers began a series of experiments to demonstrate the practicability of the various processes then known in the art of brick making. Careful investigations were made relative to the merits of what was then known as the "dry clay process," and the "soft mud process," and the inventor decided that a stage somewhere between the two extremes would be the ideal one and adopted what has since become known as the "stiff mud process"; a process in which the clay is mixed and tempered with the natural moisture in it, the clay being worked at such stiffness as to be readily moulded by powerful machinery, and yet the product able to stand up and be handled directly as it issues from the machine. This process was decided upon and experiments entered into for the construction of a machine to reduce it to practice. The first model built, embodying this new idea in brick-making, was found to be not strong enough and broke down; a second one was built and it broke. A third and fourth machine were built, and finally the inventor got a machine that was capable of working the stiff clay and producing bricks of one-third size, rapidly and continuously. He then built a larger machine, in which the heaviest casting weighed five thousand pounds. But owing to certain laws of nature, hitherto unknown to the inventor, it proved unsatisfactory. After spending more than a year's work and thousands of dollars, the machine was erected at Pea Shore, New Jersey, then known as "the graveyard of brick machines," was made to run successfully, about forty bricks per minute, and continued a whole season. Then a second machine was built and put in its place which is running yet—a period of forty-five years.

When an erector of Chambers Brothers & Company returned from Milwaukee after erecting one of the early brick machines, and reported that the machine was making one hundred bricks per minute, Cyrus told him that he must be mistaken. Today the Chambers brick machine is made to do an amount of work that is almost incredible. There are about two tons of clay in a thousand bricks. The largest brick machine manufactured by Chambers Brothers Company will take the clay as it comes from the bank, grind it up, mix it with water if necessary, put sand all around its sides, sever it into brick lengths, and run the bricks three or four hundred feet out through the yard, at the rate of four hundred and forty bricks per minute; thus doing the work of about five hundred men.

The Chambers brick machine has gone extensively into use throughout the civilized world, ten plants operating it in Japan alone. Just at the close of the war the demand for brick machines was so great that the premises at Seventh and Cherry streets were totally inadequate, and the works were moved to Thirtieth and Chestnut streets, where a commodious building was occupied; a foundry built for the purpose of making their own castings; and the business pushed with increased vigor, both folding machines and brick machines.

About this time Chambers Brothers & Company also took up the manufacture of knitting machines and carried that on extensively until burned out. At this fire many valuable patterns and drawings were destroyed, as well as much of their machinery; but, not daunted by the misfortune, they rebuilt.

The works at Thirtieth and Chestnut streets proved too small and illy adapted to the increasing business, and finally in 1871 about three acres of ground, or a full square, was taken up at Fifty-second and Media streets, where a new plant

was planned and erected; and the whole establishment was moved from the old plant to the new without losing a single day in running a heat in the foundry.

When Mr. Chambers was planning the new works, Edwin, his elder brother, said to him, "Cyrus, what is thee building such large works for? We'll never have business enough to occupy that. And what is thee putting in such a large engine for? We will never have work enough to consume all that power," it being a one hundred horsepower engine. Cyrus remarked that he wanted a little room to grow as the business of the company had been growing ever since they commenced. The result was that within three years after moving into the new works extensions were begun, and they have been going on ever since. Quite recently a very large fireproof building has been added, within which is a fireproof vault thirty-six feet by ten feet, in which drawings and records are kept. A part of the first floor of this new addition is occupied by a large well appointed office, thoroughly equipped with all modern conveniences for doing business. The main first floor of the new building is used for the storage of new machinery and is equipped with electrical crane, portable platforms, loading platforms, permanent scales and all conveniences of a modern store room; where is kept on exhibition and ready for operation and demonstration the various clay working machines that the company constructs. The second floor is devoted to the storage of completed folding machines and has also a private experimental room, a blue print room and a model room, where are kept the various models and experimental machinery of the past fifty-five years' accumulation. The buildings of the complete plant now have a floor space of over seventy-seven thousand square feet.

The Chambers folding machine has not been standing still during these years of development of the brick machine. It was the pioneer of the successful book folding machines and has been improved and developed from year to year. It has gone into use throughout the publishing world, and there is scarcely a book or periodical published today that does not go through this invention.

One of the most notable developments of the folding machine is that which Chambers Brothers Company has built for the Curtis Publishing Company. They have constructed for the Curtis Publishing Company four enormous feeding, folding, stapling, counting and packing machines, each of which is capable of producing sixty bound copies of the Ladies' Home Journal of ninety-two pages each, or a total of five thousand five hundred and twenty folded pages per minute; taking one sheet off each of eight piles of the different sections of the magazines and feeding them to the folding machine, which folds and inserts one within the other; puts the cover on; forms and drives the staples; counts and packs the magazine ready for delivery. This machine is so constructed that a failure of any part of the machine stops all the other parts from operating, and it automatically rejects the imperfectly folded or stapled copy in a separate receptacle from those that are perfect.

In addition to the million and a quarter copies of the Ladies' Home Journal folded twice each month on these machines, Chambers Brothers Company has also furnished to the Curtis Company the necessary machines to fold the million and a half copies of the Saturday Evening Post issued weekly.

Other novel and ingenious machines are now being constructed for this company, and Chambers Brothers Company has made plans for the erection of these

various machines in the new building of the Curtis Company at the Corner of Sixth and Walnut streets, Philadelphia, which is believed to be the largest and most complete printing establishment in the world.

Edwin Chambers, partner of Cyrus, died in 1875, and upon the settlement of the estate Cyrus became the sole owner of the works and all the patents belonging to the firm. He carried on the business under the name of Chambers Brothers & Company until 1888, when Chambers Brothers Company was incorporated under the laws of the state of Pennsylvania; and Cyrus' nephews, J. Howard Chambers and S. Bernard Chambers, who had grown up in the business, were given an interest therein and the general management and details of the business assigned to them, in order that Cyrus might have leisure to labor in the development and exploiting of some inventions that he had been awaiting an opportunity to develop for more than twenty years.

Mr. Chambers married on May 7, 1868, Mary A. Pyle, of Wilmington, Delaware, daughter of Cyrus and Mary Mifflin Pyle, and unto them have been born four children: Isabel, wife of Robert F. Roberts, secretary and treasurer of the Jones & Lamb Company, of Baltimore; Hannah, who died in infancy; Helen, wife of Rowland Comly, president of the Logan Trust Company and the subject of one of the sketches in this work; and Alice Pusey, who is still living at her parents' home.

In 1886 Mr. Chambers' health broke down, and he was advised to travel for his recovery and to get away from business cares. A trip to Yucatan and Mexico was planned, and with his physician and eldest daughter, Isabel, the tour of those countries was made. Upon his return his physician ordered him to the country. After a year's illness and convalescence he proposed to return to business. His physician said, "No, thee is never to go back to live near the works but stay in the country. The best thing thee can do is to buy a piece of ground and build thyself a house and stay out-of-doors for another year."

This prescription was accepted and filled, and it has been the means of adding twenty-two years to his life. Mr. Chambers is now seventy-eight years of age and enjoying surprisingly good health for a man of his years. He still works hard, particularly in the direction of the development and patenting of new machinery. Up to the present time more than two hundred patents have been issued to him, and he now has pending in the patent office numerous applications for valuable inventions.

About 1868 Mr. Chambers was advised by his oculist that he had at that time but one-half of one per cent sight. The statement was not then credited but as time went on he became convinced that at no very distant day he would become totally blind, from "degeneration of the retina"; and upon realization of this condition he commenced to educate himself as a blind man. His mechanical laboratory was fitted with a complete set of watch-making tools, metal-working tools, wood-working tools, a drawing room, engine lathe, and a place to keep everything. The tools were kept in cupboards, arranged to go in systematic order by their size and kind into recesses in which they just fitted, whereby he was enabled by their position and feel to select any tool that he desired, without the use of sight. He cultivated the sense of touch to such an extent that when he was presented with a drawing he did not look to see which side of the paper the draw-

ing was on, but felt it, and soon became so sensitive of touch that he could read the outlines of an ordinary drawing by touch alone. He became so expert in the use of the lathe that he could finish work in the lathe to the accuracy of one ten-thousandth of an inch, without being able to see either the thing he was making or the tool that produced it. His mechanical laboratory is his great source of pleasure and entertainment in his old days, and he is happy there, notwithstanding he is now almost totally blind.

P. FRED ROTHERMEL, JR.

The characterization of the success of Peter Fred Rothermel, Jr., a distinguished Philadelphia attorney, expressed in a single word is resourcefulness, but back of this lies the comprehensive knowledge of the law, an equally broad knowledge of life and an understanding of the motive springs of human conduct, and from these with ready adaptability he draws to meet the exigencies of the case. He seems to be fully at home in the quiet field of counsel, where the vast interests of corporations are involved and in the trial of litigated interests before the courts, but while the professional demands made upon him are heavy, they do not exclude active interest and participation in those things which develop a vigorous and well rounded physical, mental and moral manhood, with an appreciation for art and literature.

A native of Philadelphia, P. Fred Rothermel was born September 27, 1849, descended from an old Holland family, which sent its representatives to Pennsylvania in 1703, at which time settlement was made in the beautiful Wyoming valley. The literal translation of the name is red sleeve. Early in the century the family was also established in Philadelphia and various other sections of northwestern Pennsylvania, as the different branches of the family planted homes here and there. The grandfather was a resident of the Wyoming valley until 1820, when, removing to Philadelphia, he became proprietor of the Eagle Hotel on Third street near Arch. He was a popular host and very successful, entertaining extensively the small farmers and produce men of the surrounding country and the merchants who came to the city to buy goods.

His father, Peter F. Rothermel, needs no introduction to Philadelphians, his career as a distinguished artist being well known. He was born in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, and when he established a home for himself on Sansom street, between Seventh and Eighth streets, he converted one of its rooms into a studio.

It was in that home that P. Fred Rothermel was born and resided until eight years of age, when he was taken to Europe, where his father spent several years in study and in painting historical pictures. The son during that time pursued his education in the schools of France, Germany and Italy and upon his return to Philadelphia completed a classical course in the Central high school, from which he was graduated in 1867. He determined upon the law as a life work and following his preliminary preparation entered upon active practice, actuated by the laudable ambition to attain success and distinction. Moreover,

he realized that these have their root in the industry and close application which are as essential in the learned professions as in any of the mechanical pursuits. Thorough mastery of every principle connected with his case, comprehensive understanding of every detail and its relation to the main points at issue have been the distinguishing features in the legal career of Mr. Rothermel, who, leaving the field of corporation and civil practice in which he had attained distinction, is now proving equally capable and resourceful in the work of the courts, in which he is involved as district attorney. His friends say of him: "He is at his best when the other side think they have him cornered. Then look out for him. He never gives up until victory is absolutely hopeless. When the smoke clears away he has been able to say 'I've done my full duty to my client. If we couldn't win on that, I do not think there was a chance of winning.' "

His name is on record in connection with some of the most important cases that have claimed public attention as well as the interests of the members of the profession. His resourcefulness was well shown in a recent case against a railroad corporation, where the plaintiffs—Henderson, Hull & Company—brought action to recover damages for the destruction of buildings set on fire by sparks from the smokestack of a locomotive. The case was finally won in the supreme court of the state after three trials in the common pleas court below, two juries having given a verdict for Mr. Rothermel's clients, each of which the courts had set aside. He introduced a novel method of convincing judge and jury by making arrangements with the Baldwin Locomotive Works to have an engine of the exact pattern of the one which had set fire to the property, ready for an intimate inspection. The judge, jurymen and counsel in the case were persuaded to put on overalls and explore the interior workings of this engine. They crawled through the accessible parts of the engine, emerging one by one through the top of the smokestack. The chief obstacle in the case had been to convince the court of the faulty construction of the style of smokestack in the matter of showering sparks. The method which Mr. Rothermel chose was successful and he won the desired verdict, which was affirmed when the case was appealed to the supreme court.

Another case of equal interest in which he met exigencies that seemed beyond the power and talents of the average attorney was that in which a plaintiff had both legs cut off by a train at six o'clock in the morning, the headlight on the locomotive having been previously extinguished. Mr. Rothermel made the claim that at the hour in the morning the approaching train could not be seen and as proof thereof, he brought the professor of astronomy of the high school into court and by means of an astronomical chart and an array of vials filled with water and ink, the degree of light for every minute of the day of the accident between the hours of five and seven was shown to the jury. Mr. Rothermel won his case and a judgment for twenty thousand dollars.

Mr. Rothermel has been equally successful in cases of a less spectacular character, being regarded as one of the most capable and eminent corporation lawyers of Philadelphia. In this department of the law the attorney is the silent partner in managing and directing the policy of the most extensive business concerns of the country. He seems familiar with every phase of the law and

has, moreover, comprehensive knowledge of precedent. His preparation is so thorough that he is never surprised by some unexpected attack of an adversary. His pleas are characterized by a terse and decisive logic. He presents to the jury indisputable fact, yet employs the gifts of oratory with telling effect. Under all the eloquence that he may bring to bear, however, there is a substratum of clear and cogent reasoning, a correct application of legal principles that none can refute.

Mr. Rothermel believes that well developed physical manhood, based upon the laws of hygiene and of health, outdoor exercises and correct living must precede mental activity and thus it is that he has become known as a pedestrian and as an active member of athletic and other clubs which cultivate an interest in outdoor life and pleasures. He has in former years indulged largely in boating on the Schuylkill and maintains membership in the Bachelors Barge Club. He is also a member of the Clover Club and of other leading social organizations of the city.

Some one has said of him: "Although just over the line of fifty years there is a suggestion in his manner and speech of a character which may ultimately develop into a certain old-fashioned correctness of deportment which we associate with the honored 'old school.' His demeanor is now that of the polished gentleman of the world with a flavor of the punctilious and not likely to be given to any laxities when outside the circle of his intimate friends. The fact that members of the bar who respect and admire him call him 'Fred' Rothermel is one of the agreeable signs to show that he has the qualities of good fellowship, which make for popularity."

Mr. Rothermel seems to have inherited his father's artistic taste if not his genius and he is an excellent judge of art. Interested in politics, he has never allowed it to influence his efforts at the bar nor has it been a factor in any of his professional successes. He stands as a high type of American manhood and chivalry, alive to the interests of the day, to the signs of the times, working toward higher ideals for the individual, for greater civic virtue and for broader understanding that a correct valuation may be placed upon all phases of life and the relation of the individual thereto.

EDWARD BRONAUGH JACOBS.

Edward Bronaugh Jacobs, who was prominent as a wine merchant of Philadelphia, was born in Washington, D. C., in 1836, his parents being Thomas H. and Eleanor Jacobs. They, too, were of American birth, and, following their removal from the capital city to Philadelphia, the father engaged in business as a wine dealer and importer here, becoming well known in that connection and building up a business of considerable extent.

Edward B. Jacobs was very young at the time of the removal to Philadelphia and here pursued his education in the private schools. His parents were well-to-do and good advantages were afforded him. After leaving school he entered the wine business in connection with his father and they were asso-

ciated until the latter's death, after which Edward B. Jacobs continued the business, having one of the leading wine importing establishments of the city. He was a man of energy and force in business circles, closely applied himself to the work in hand, and as the years passed on, prosperity attended his efforts, bringing him at last a handsome competence that enabled him to retire a short time prior to his demise, which occurred in 1884.

In 1859 Mr. Jacobs was united in marriage to Miss Emily Reeves, a native of Philadelphia and a daughter of David Reeves. They became the parents of two daughters: Mrs. John J. Henry and Mrs. Charles Gibbons Davis.

Because of his close application to business and capable direction of his affairs, Mr. Jacobs was enabled to leave his family in very comfortable financial circumstances. He had been a liberal contributor to charity, giving freely wherever he recognized the need of an individual or of a benevolent institution. His political allegiance was given to the republican party, and while he never sought or desired office he always kept well informed on the questions and issues of the day, so that he was able to support his position by intelligent argument. He held membership in the Masonic fraternity and with the Philadelphia Club and his social qualities were such as rendered him popular with a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

CHARLES TYSON BRYAN, D. O.

Dr. Charles Tyson Bryan is one of the more prominent members of the medical fraternity whose studies cover wide range, bringing him knowledge not only of the methods of practice of the older schools, but also keeping him in touch with the newer ideas, the worth and value of which have found proof that even among the most conservative practitioners is regarded as incontrovertible. Progress is the keynote of his life and of his professional career. A native of Philadelphia, he is a son of John and Annie C. Bryan, both of whom were born and reared in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, near Doylestown.

Dr. Bryan acquired his preliminary education in the public schools of Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in 1880, and he also attended Pierce Business College, after which he entered business life in connection with mercantile affairs. After devoting a number of years to commercial pursuits, however, he turned his attention to the professions and, becoming interested in osteopathy, qualified for practice according to the methods of that school as a student in the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy, from which he was graduated in 1905. He also completed a course in the Philadelphia College of Anatomy in the same year and in the Philadelphia School of Surgery in 1907. Thus his preparation covered a wide range, bringing him intimate knowledge of the various principles and methods of practice followed by different schools, and from these he selects what in his judgment is best for the patient, recognizing the value of each and readily adapting his knowledge to specific needs. For two years he has been president of the board of directors of Philadelphia Osteopathic Dispensary.



DR. CHARLES T. BRYAN

In 1890, in the Mileston Methodist Episcopal church, was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Bryan and Miss Emily B. Overholt, a daughter of Charles and Martha Overholt, of Dolington, Pennsylvania, the former a descendant of the old Overholt family of Bucks county, while the latter was a member of the Horn family of Trenton, New Jersey. Dr. and Mrs. Bryan have three children: Elva, a student of West Chester Normal College; John, attending Central Manual Training School; and William, a lad of eight years, now attending the William S. Stokley School. The parents are members of the Memorial Methodist Episcopal church at Eighth and Cumberland streets in Philadelphia.

Dr. Bryan has many social and fraternal connections. He belongs to the Philadelphia County Osteopathic Association, the Pennsylvania Osteopathic Association, the American Osteopathic Association and to the Alumni Society of the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy. He is also a member of the New Jersey Association, the Iota Tau Sigma, the Patriotic Order of America, the Improved Order of Red Men, the Knights of the Golden Eagle and the Order of Artisans. While he is known as a republican, he bends all of his efforts in the political line to reform when needed, seeking ever the welfare of the people at large rather than party success.

MAHLON N. KLINE.

The life record of Mahlon N. Kline was a splendid exemplification of the opportunities which America offers to genuine worth. Starting out in life without any vaulting ambition to be especially great or famous, he followed the lead of his opportunities, seizing legitimate advantages as they arose. Fortunate in possessing ability and character that inspired the confidence of others, the simple weight of his personality and energy carried him into important relations with large interests until he became president of a wholesale drug enterprise ranking second in size in the United States. It is said that his dearest wish was to be known simply as a "useful citizen of Philadelphia," and this he was in a pre-eminent degree, taking a helpful part in promoting its commercial, political and religious activity.

One of Pennsylvania's native sons, Mr. Kline was born near Berne, Berks county, not far from the town of Hamburg, February 6, 1846. His parents were descended from that sturdy race of Germans who came from the Palatinate under the leadership of Count Lieuzendorf, among the very first settlers of Pennsylvania who, going into the wilderness, peopled the center of our great state. His preliminary educational opportunities were supplemented by two years' study in the public schools of Hamburg and two years in a private school in Reading, and when he was fourteen years of age he came to Philadelphia and was for some years a pupil in the public schools of this city. Following his return home he engaged in teaching for a year in a district school about three miles from Reading.

But the commercial field seemed to him to offer wider opportunities and more congenial labor, so he gave up teaching and began his business career by

acting for a year and a half as clerk in a general store in Hamburg. Realizing that he needed a more professional training if he wished to accomplish success, he decided to attend Eastman's Commercial College at Poughkeepsie, at that time the best business college in the country. There he took a two years' course. After graduating he obtained a position as bookkeeper with the wholesale drug firm of Smith & Shoemaker at No. 243 North Third street, entering their employ on the 15th of February, 1865. He was notably successful as a salesman, so much so that his work was a revelation to his employers. He took more orders than they were in a position to handle and they were compelled to enlarge the business. His usefulness naturally recommended him to promotion and in 1868 he was admitted to the firm as a partner. The following year Mr. Shoemaker retired and the firm style of Smith, Kline & Company was then adopted, business being thus carried on until 1888, when the firm was incorporated under the style of The Smith & Kline Company. On the 10th of January, 1891, the company consolidated with the business of the wholesale drug house of French, Richards & Company, and Harry B. French entered the company, which was reorganized as the Smith, Kline & French Company, with Mr. French as vice president, Mr. Kline becoming president and general manager. He bent his energies to administrative direction and executive control and under his guidance the business rapidly developed along substantial lines until the enterprise ranked third among the wholesale drug concerns of the United States and constituted an important element in the commercial activity of Philadelphia.

Mr. Kline was honored wherever known in all business circles. He was prominently identified with the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association, and in 1898 at their meeting at Buena Vista Spring was elected its president, presiding the following year at the meeting held in Philadelphia. He was chairman of the board of trustees and vice president of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and for many years was also president of the Philadelphia Drug Exchange. In 1882 he joined the National Wholesale Druggists Association and three years later was honored with the presidency of that organization. He was also chairman of its most prominent and active committee—the proprietary committee—from 1887 until 1897, a position which he relinquished to assume the chairmanship of the committee on suits against the association. In this connection he had proved himself invaluable in shaping the course which was pursued in the "Park" suits and in the litigation which ultimately led to the "Indianapolis Decree." In 1898 at the annual meeting of the association held at St. Louis that year, he was made chairman of the legislative committee, which position, with but one year's interruption, he retained up to the time of his death. He was also chairman of the legislative committee and was mainly instrumental in securing the passage of "the denatured alcohol bill," which proved such a boon to the industrial progress of the United States, and it was largely through his efforts that the law permitting of the drawback allowance on grain alcohol for export when used in medicinal and toilet preparations or by itself was passed. He was also largely instrumental in persuading the commissioner of internal revenue to allow manufacturing druggists a free use of fortified sweet wines in compounding their preparations. For many years Mr. Kline among others represented the drug trade at the sittings of the National Pure

Food and Drug Congress held in Washington, D. C. In the sittings of this body he easily came to the front and dominated not only all the rest of the members of his own trade but was really the head and front of the whole gathering. He was therefore a prime factor in the propaganda of education which was necessary to arouse the public and congress to the necessity of the passage of a law that would effectually protect the users of drugs, beverages and foods from adulteration. Without delay he promptly tendered to the chief chemist of the government his services and wide experience in the drug trade, in helping the chief to formulate the necessary rules to govern the re-labeling of thousands of articles, and other changes which would become necessary to enforce the provisions of the law. When this was accomplished, the chief chemist of the department was candid enough to say that Mr. Kline had been of more real help to the government than all the others combined, adding that "the country owes a great debt to Mr. Kline, who first helped in getting such a far-reaching and salutary act on the statutes, and second, in giving such valuable assistance in the preparatory work necessary to its enforcement."

Mr. Kline looked to the business development of the city at large as well as to the promotion of the trade interests in his special line and became one of the founders of the Trades League, now the Chamber of Commerce, remaining one of its active workers up to the time of his death. From its organization until his death he was a member of its board of directors and his labors contributed much toward making it a powerful and progressive body. In January, 1904, he was elected its first vice president and the following year was chosen for the presidency, which position he held as long as the by-laws of the organization would allow. In his capacity as Trades League director he took active part in the contest for the deep channel, stop-over privileges, better and cheaper telephone service, postal reforms, better transportation facilities and other progressive movements. He also served on the executive committee of the National Chamber of Commerce instituted by Secretary Strauss under the Roosevelt administration. He was much interested in the subject of international arbitration and attended the meetings of the conference held at Lake Mohunk regularly, acting upon the business and executive committees. He also was a member of the National Civic Federation.

Mr. Kline's attitude upon political questions of national importance was that of a stalwart and inflexible republican, yet he held to an independent course in local and state politics where the most important consideration was the capability of the candidate for the performance of business connected with his office. He was treasurer of the Lincoln party state committee, a member of the committee of seven and of the committee of seventy. His relations to the public were of a varied character and were always an influential factor in support of advancement and improvement. He was a member of the board of directors of the Bourse, a member of the Drug Club of New York, the Union League, the Historical Society, the Germantown Cricket Club and the Philadelphia Cricket Club.

Mr. Kline was married in 1874 to Miss Isadora Emilie Unger and their children are: Clarence Mahlon Kline, who was associated in business with his father; Mrs. Harry Stuart Valentine; and Mrs. T. Carrick Jordan. In his

home Mr. Kline was always a social, genial host and in every relation of life was a courteous, kindly gentleman, ever appreciative of the rights and privileges of others, while his assistance was promptly and liberally given in case of need.

He was a devoted member of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Saviour, and it was there that death came to him when he had gone to attend the men's meeting in preparation for the Holy Communion. He served as superintendent of the Sunday school, as vestryman and accounting warden of the church for twenty years, and as president of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew. He was a director of the Church Club and established the noonday lenten services for business men. He also established the Sunday morning services in the car barns and was in the habit of talking to the men there on Sunday mornings. He served on the board of governors of the Divinity School of the Episcopal church, was treasurer of the Florence Crittenden Institution for the Care of Unfortunate Women, president of the Galilee mission and one of the board of directors of the Franklin Home for Inebriates.

Mr. Kline passed away November 27, 1909. While he was a remarkably successful merchant, the range of his activity and the scope of his influence reached far beyond this special field. He belonged to that class of men who wield a power which is all the more potent from the fact that it is moral rather than political, and is exercised for the public good rather than for personal ends. There is probably no man of large private interests in Philadelphia that has felt a more hearty concern for the public welfare or been more helpful in bringing about the purifying and wholesome reformation which has been gradually occurring in the political, municipal and social life of the city.

RUSSELL H. CONWELL.*

With the valor of the soldier, the force of the commander, the resourcefulness of the successful business man, the faith of the Christian and the humility of the Master who came not to be ministered unto but to minister, Russell H. Conwell has built up an institutional church, the first in America, has founded and promoted the Temple University, the Samaritan Hospital and the Orphans Home. But more than all these, there stand as the monument to his work the noble lives of men and women who, through his influence, are cultivating those things which count for eternity.

The ancestry of the family of which he is a representative is traced back to the time of the Norman-French invasion of England, when John Conwell, teacher of the Castle school, zealously protested against the encouragement of the Norman-French tongue and customs, standing his ground until English was taught in the schools and preserved in the speech of that day. The same characteristic—the loyal defense of a position approved by the conscience of the individual—has been characteristic of the family through succeeding generations. The years

*The material for this sketch has been largely taken—and at times copied verbatim—from a life of Russell H. Conwell, by Agnes Rush Burr.



RUSSELL H. CONWELL

rolled on and two members of the family in early colonial days became residents of America. Among their descendants was Martin Conwell, of Baltimore, who in 1810, visiting a college friend in western Massachusetts, met and fell in love with a New England maiden, Hannah Niles. They ran away and were married. On her return her father was so angered that he locked her in a room and by threats and force compelled her to write a note to her young husband, renouncing him. He would accept no such message and sent a note imploring a meeting in a nearby school house at nightfall. This letter fell into her father's hands and he compelled her to write a curt reply bidding him to leave her "forever." Then the father, with a mob, surrounded the school house and burned it to the ground. At length the young, unhappy husband jumped from the burning building amid shots fired at him, escaped down a rocky embankment and fled. They told his wife that he was dead. Some months later a son was born to her, and though after seven years she married her early lover, whom she had overthrown to become the wife of Martin Conwell, yet in her old age, when again a widow, she would visit the New England hills and sit by the fireside there, dreaming of the bygone days and the romantic chapter in her life history. Martin Conwell, too proud to again seek an explanation returned to his Maryland home, believing his young wife had repudiated and betrayed him, and lived a lonely, bitter life until his death thirty years later.

The son, Martin Conwell, was reared to manhood and in 1835 was married and settled on a little farm which he had purchased at South Worthington on the Hampshire highlands of the Berkshire hills in Massachusetts. There was in him a mixture of the practical, hard common sense of New England and the sympathetic, poetic temperament of the south—the rigid honesty and strong convictions of the former and genial, beauty-loving nature of the latter. His wife, Miranda Conwell, was a most able helpmate, who carefully guided the early character and development of her children. Into this home—a home that had higher and broader purposes than merely making a living—Russell H. Conwell was born February 15, 1843. The other members of the household were a brother three years older and a sister three years younger. In the evening hours the mother read and explained to them the beautiful Bible stories, also the letters from foreign correspondents in the New York Tribune and the National Era, Henry Ward Beecher's sermons and Uncle Tom's Cabin. These things made an impression on the mind of her son Russell that in later years bore notable fruit. The morning after hearing one of Beecher's sermons read he was found standing on a large rock in the yard, preaching earnestly to a brood of little chickens. Speaking of the incident to her husband, Mrs. Conwell said, half jokingly, "Our boy will some day be a great preacher." At intervals in after years those words returned to him, but it was not until several decades had passed that he entered upon the work of the ministry.

He was only three years of age when, with his brother Charles, he started to school. He was much more interested in the little brook by which their path led them, and later in fishing and outdoor sports, than he was in his studies, until some time afterward there came to the school a teacher who taught her pupils to make on the mind a photographic impression of the page which could be recalled in its entirety even to the details of punctuation. This was a process of

study which appealed immediately to his boyish imagination. Concentrating all his forces, he would study intently the printed page and then, closing his eyes, repeat it word for word. It has been a method of study which has proven of the utmost value to him throughout his entire life, as it has enabled him in a leisure moment, when away from his books, to recall the printed page and review from memory what appeared thereon. This method of study also awakened in him a desire to know and for the first time he really became a student, zealously mastering the text-books which constituted the curriculum of that school.

Outside of school hours his days were filled with the ordinary duties of the farm and in the evening he studied such volumes as Milton's *Paradise Lost*, learning by heart two of the books. The arduous task of getting returns from the rocky, sterile soil taught him the work of persistent effort. On Sundays, by his father's command, he went to church, but the meeting-house was unattractive, the pews hard and the sermon long and dry, and it was on his part an enforced attendance. That early experience, however, in religious training has born fruit in later years in the Young People's church which he has organized and which constitutes one of the chief departments of the Temple. In his boyhood days John Brown was a frequent visitor at his father's home, which was one of the stations of the famous underground railroad. Russell Conwell listened to Brown's burning words concerning the conditions of slavery in the south, and again in his fertile brain were sowed the seeds that were to later reach fruition. There came into his life another influence through the words and righteousness of the Rev. Asa Niles, his father's cousin, who inspired him to acquire the broadest education possible in order to make the most of himself, yet ever held before him the highest ideals of life and manhood.

His curiosity keenly aroused, his imagination kindled by his studies, he was restless to see and know something of the world, and quietly one morning, in the early dawn, he slipped from his bed, stole out the attic window, tramped all the way to Huntingdon, and by the kindness of a conductor was allowed to ride in the baggage car to Boston. He had not a cent of money, and only a few effects and a little food tied in a bundle. He tramped the streets until at last he crawled into an empty cask on Long Wharf, ate his last bit of bread and meat, and went to sleep. The next day was Sunday and no chance of obtaining work. As he stood watching the children enter a Sunday school, his forlorn expression attracted the attention of a gentleman passing into the building, who asked the boy to enter with him and after Sunday school "talked things over," and persuaded him to return home. The man was Deacon George W. Chipman of Tremont Temple, and they afterward remained fast friends. The opportunities seemed few on the farm, so the father, in addition to cultivating the fields, worked as a stone-mason and the mother did sewing for neighbors as opportunity offered. But even thus the family income was a very scanty one. Russell H. Conwell performed his share in the farm work. It was about this period that a justice of the peace one day held court in one of the rooms of the Conwell home. The plaintiff declared that a white-faced calf with a broken horn had disappeared and that such a calf had been seen in a neighbor's barn. As the case was debated, the contestants became very angry and just as they

were about to come to blows, Russell Conwell entered with the lost calf, which he explained he had found among his father's cows. It was because he was enjoying the heated argument that he did not produce the calf earlier. The event caused much amusement among the neighbors, some of whom accosted Russell as a coming lawyer, and thus again a trivial incident seemed to turn the tide of affairs for the boy, whose desire for a legal career was awakened. Attending a Fourth of July parade in Springfield, he was so impressed with the marching and maneuvers of the troops that he returned home, formed a company of his schoolmates and drilled and marched them as if they were already an important part of the Grand Army of the Republic. He secured and thoroughly studied a book of tactics, and again the knowledge that he was storing up in his brain was to prove of incalculable value in later years.

It was in his youthful period, spent among the Berkshire hills, in the many social gatherings and in the entertainments given by school and church that his love of music was awakened. It was almost a passion with him and when, with the closest economy, his parents at length purchased an organ, he immediately plunged, unaided, into the study of music and never gave up until he was complete master of the instrument. He never dreaded the hours of practice but kept steadily on until he could play with masterly touch all the familiar songs and hymns which were used in the neighborhood and also improvised, composing both words and music—a gift that went with him into the ministry and which has given the membership of Grace Baptist church of Philadelphia many beautiful hymns and melodies. Later he learned to play the bass viol, violoncello and cornet, and made money playing for parties and entertainments in his neighborhood.

To the work of the farm he also gave his share of time and attention, and his mechanical ingenuity found expression in inventing improvements for the fishing apparatus, oars, boats, coasting sleds, household and farm utensils, and becoming absorbed in the work often forgot the tasks which his father assigned him. He was no extraordinary youth. On the contrary, the love of mischief and of sport were as strongly developed in him as in other lads, and when fifteen years of age he again ran away from home, this time determined to go to England. He made his way to an uncle at Chicopee, who kept him for a day or two and in the meantime wrote to the boy's father, who in his reply said to give him what money he needed and let him go. He worked his way on a cattle steamer from New York to Liverpool, and it was a homesick boy that roamed around in foreign lands. He did not stay abroad long and when he returned his father greeted him as if he had been absent but a few hours. A measure of work and of play filled the hours of his boyhood days, and he diligently and perseveringly studied in school hours and out reading every book that he could secure. When he had gone as far as he could in the country schools, it was arranged that he and his brother Charles should enter the Wilbraham (Mass.) Academy, which they did in the fall of 1858. They had no money, and in order to pay their tuition and board worked for nearby farmers, split wood and did anything they could find to do. These tasks required so many hours that Russell Conwell never stood very high in the academy classes. A part of the time

the brothers occupied a small room almost barren of furniture, and for six weeks at a time lived on mush and milk. The sensitive nature of Russell Conwell was frequently cruelly hurt by the taunts and jeers of his more fortunate school-mates, but he won for himself a place through his ability in debate and oratory. He was so quick with his witty repartee, could so readily turn an opponent's arguments against him, that the nights it was known he would speak, the hall was always crowded to hear "that boy from the country." He could not meet expenses, so left school during the spring term, but while working managed to keep up with his classes. In 1859 he entered the academy for the second year, attending until the spring term, when he taught at Blandford, Massachusetts. Not daunted by the bitter experiences at Wilbraham Academy, Russell Conwell determined to go to Yale, he and his brother entering in the fall of 1860. If poverty were bitter at Wilbraham, it was bitterer there where the majority of students came from well-to-do if not wealthy homes. He was as unobtrusive as possible. His sensitive nature withdrew into itself, and since he could not mingle with his classmates on the ground of equality, he kept to himself, alone, silent, studying, working, but telling no one how keenly he felt the difference between his position and that of his fellow students. He took the law course and followed closely the classical course at the same time, a feat no student at that time had ever done, and few, if any, since. It was at this period in his life, when the difference between the rich and poor was deeply emphasized for him, that the spirit of agnosticism awoke in him and he renounced the religious faith which had come to him from his mother's teachings in childhood. While in Yale he had to resort to the expedient of teaching in the district schools during the day and teaching vocal and instrumental music in the evenings to meet the expenses of his course.

He was in college and a youth of but eighteen when the Civil war was begun and he enlisted but his father interfered. He then went upon the platform. Stirred by the memories of John Brown and what he had heard spoken by that martyr, all his bound-up enthusiasm flowed out in impassioned speeches that brought men by the hundreds to the recruiting office. His fame spread up and down the Connecticut valley, and wherever troops were to be raised "the boy" was in demand. He made great sacrifices to hear Lincoln in his great Cooper address in 1860, and utilized the visit also to hear Beecher, not because of any desire to join in the worship, for he had renounced his religious faith, but because of a desire to hear the man whose sermons his mother had read to him in his early childhood. The service was a revelation to him, it was so different from the usual sermons concerning bygone things that he had heard, for it was a live, vital discussion, such as takes hold of a man's mind and heart and compels him to go out into the world and do things for the good of his fellowmen. Thus again there came into his life an element that was to have its effect in later years.

But the war continued, and when President Lincoln in 1862 issued his call for more troops, Russell H. Conwell raised a company in Massachusetts, and though only nineteen years old, was unanimously elected captain. He won the love of his "mountain boys" as few commanders have ever done. To each he was a warm personal friend, never losing an opportunity for an act of thoughtful kindness. The company went into camp at Springfield and now came into

use those tactics and drills he had studied as a boy and others he had been secretly studying ever since the war broke out. The company was assigned to the Forty-sixth Massachusetts Infantry and embarked for North Carolina November 5, 1862. His experiences were those of a loyal soldier on the field who neglects no duty and displays a spirit of unfaltering courage in the face of the gravest danger. But there were qualities which he displayed different from some commanders. Night and day he was with those who suffered, cheering, sympathizing and nursing. When he had a leisure moment, he kept up with the law studies abandoned at Yale, never wasting a moment. While careless of himself in the face of danger, he yet realized to the full the meaning of the grim duel, for on one occasion when the fight was over and the northern men were cheering, Captain Conwell, standing silent, was asked by a fellow captain why he did not cheer. The significant reply came: "Too many hearts made sad today." Among his early experiences was a scouting trip to which Company F was assigned. The region was known to be full of Confederates. Captain Conwell ordered his men to lie down while he went to reconnoitre. Noticing a Confederate officer behind a tree, he quietly approached and, unexperienced in warfare, shot all his loads in quick succession. The enemy then coolly began returning the fire. His men, watching from a distance, saw his peril and, disobeying orders, came to his rescue but not until he had been wounded in the shoulder. About the time of the close of his term he was attacked with a serious fever and when he had recovered a new regiment had been organized and new officers put over it. He went to work immediately recruiting another company, and then arose an unusual occasion of two companies clamoring for the same captain. He was, however, commissioned as captain of the company which he had organized—Company D, Second Massachusetts Volunteers. While stationed at Newport Barracks, Captain Conwell and his soldiers cut the logs and built the first free school house erected for colored children and acted as teacher at first, then engaging a woman to teach. Later he was appointed lieutenant colonel, detailed for service on General McPherson's staff, and ordered west. In the battle of Kenesaw Mountain he received a serious wound. When he came to himself the stars were shining, the field was silent save for the feeble moans of the wounded. He was in intense pain but could neither move nor speak. The searchers for the living on that battlefield passed on leaving him for dead. All that June night he lay there. He reviewed his life; useless years they seemed to him now, years filled with petty ambitions that had to do solely with self. The hours wore on. Suddenly a longing swept over him for a personal, sure belief in the love of a Savior. One by one the teachings of his mother came back to him. At length into his heart came the premonitions of the peace of God which passeth understanding. He determined henceforth to live more for others, less for himself, to make the world better, everybody happier, whenever he could. The next day he was found on the field and taken to the field hospital, where he lay for long days. With much time for thought, his love of humanity burned pure, his desire to help grew stronger. He had many talks with his chaplain, a Baptist preacher, and when he left the hospital his mind was fully made up to spend his life for the good of humanity.

Unable to resume active duty on the field, Colonel Conwell was sent to Nashville for further rest and treatment. Later he was instructed to proceed to Washington, but the rough traveling opened his wounds afresh, and he completely broke down at Harper's Ferry. Too weak longer to resist, he yielded to the entreaties of his friends, resigned and returned home, peace being declared before he fully recovered. Free to resume his studies, he entered the law office of his former colonel, Judge W. F. Shurtleff, of Springfield, Massachusetts, and afterward graduated from the Albany University. On the 8th of March, 1865, soon after his admission to the bar, he married Jennie P. Hayden, one of his former pupils at West Granville, Massachusetts. Immediately after their marriage they went west, finally settling in Minneapolis, and while waiting for clients Colonel Conwell acted as agent for a real-estate firm in the sale of land warrants. He also began to negotiate for the sale of town lots, became local correspondent for the St. Paul Press, took an active part in local politics in support of the republican and temperance causes, was a stalwart champion of the public schools and, joining the First Baptist church of St. Paul, opened a business men's prayer meeting in his law office at Minneapolis. For three months only three men attended, but he persevered, and there developed therefrom the Minneapolis Young Men's Christian Association. His love for newspaper work led him to establish the Minneapolis Chronicle and the Star of the North, afterward merged into the Minneapolis Tribune, his young wife conducting the women's column in a decidedly brilliant, original manner. As time passed on prosperity awarded them and they were able to purchase a handsome home, furnish it comfortably and gather there a large library. But misfortune came, a disastrous fire, during the absence of the family, destroying this house and all they owned. Running to the fire from the Grand Army meeting a mile and a half away, Colonel Conwell was attacked with a hemorrhage of the lungs, resulting from his old army wounds, and the doctor ordered immediate rest and change of climate. Every cent was gone and with it the strength to begin again the battle for a living, but the trial did not embitter him, but humanized him, making him more sympathetic with other people's misfortunes. He secured an appointment from the government as emigration agent to Europe, and leaving his wife in Minneapolis, sailed for the old world. But his health compelled him to resign the office and for several months he wandered around Europe without gaining improvement. Finally he went to Paris and in a hospital was told he could live but a few days. A famous, brilliant doctor, however, visited him and after an examination asked him: "Were you in the war and were you shot in the shoulder?" He thought of the old wound in the North Carolina woods. "That is the trouble," said the physician. "The bullet has worked down into the lung and only one man can save you—a surgeon in Bellevue Hospital, New York." Colonel Conwell was taken on board a steamer, passed through the operation and returned to Boston, where his wife awaited him.

Their condition was one of abject poverty. Colonel Conwell secured a newspaper position at five dollars a week and his wife took in sewing. There their first child was born, Nima, now Mrs. E. G. Tuttle of Philadelphia. At length the period of dire disaster was passed, for Colonel Conwell's ability on the paper

was recognized; promotion followed, and afterward he was able to resume his law practice and also began to deal in real estate, while his efforts on the lecture platform proved very popular, also materially increasing his income. His paper sent him as a special correspondent to write up the battlefields of the south, and his letters aroused such widespread and favorable comment that the New York Tribune and the Boston Traveler arranged to send him on a tour around the world. He traveled throughout Europe, Palestine, Arabia, Egypt and northern Africa, interviewed Emperor William I, Bismarck, Victor Emmanuel, the then Prince of Wales, later Edward VII. He gave a series of lectures at Cambridge, England, on Italian history that attracted much favorable comment. He made the acquaintance of Garibaldi, which was afterward continued through correspondence, and formed a lifelong friendship for Bayard Taylor. All through the trip he carried books with him and every minute not occupied in gathering material for his letters was passed in reading the history of the scenes and the people he was among and in mastering their language. During his absence his second child, Leon, was born. He returned home for a brief time, then completed the tour by way of the west and the Pacific, visiting the Sandwich islands, Japan, China, Sumatra, Siam, Burmah, the Himalaya mountains and India.

On his return Colonel Conwell was called to the editorial chair of the Boston Traveler, but with journalism, the law, writing and lecturing also claimed his attention. Yet with all this rush of business he did not forget those resolutions he had made to lend a helping hand wherever he could. He regarded this as much a part of his work as his law practice or journalism. An unwritten law in his office was that neither he nor his partners should ever accept a case if their clients were in the wrong or guilty. Moreover, he tried hundreds of cases for clients too poor to pay for legal aid, yet sadly needing help to right their wrongs. Another class of clients who brought him much work but no profit were the widows and orphans of soldiers seeking aid to get pensions. In the work for temperance he went heart and soul, not only in speech but in deed. Friendly always to the working man, he was persistently urged by their party to accept a nomination for congress but always refused. His name was urged by Senator Charles Sumner for the United States consulship at Naples, for the lectures he had given on the Italian history had attracted favorable comment by the deep research they showed and the keen appreciation of Italian character. He prepared and presented many bills to congressional committees at Washington and appeared as counsel in several Louisiana and Florida election cases. He secured appointments for men still in office but never sought one for himself. In 1872 he made another trip abroad, at which time the London Times said: "Colonel Conwell is one of the most noteworthy men of New England. He has made a place beside such orators as Beecher, Phillips and Chapin."

When success was his and happiness because of the work he was doing for others, there came his greatest sorrow, the death of his wife, after a few days' illness, January 11, 1872. His only comfort now was his religious faith, and this bitter trial brought home to him all the more intensely the need of such comfort for those who were comfortless. Afterward other trials came thick and fast. In the panic of 1874 he lost fifty thousand dollars and on another occa-

sion ten thousand dollars by indorsing for a friend. Again he faced poverty. He forgot his own troubles in lightening those of others, went actively into religious work and in the Sunday school of Tremont Temple, into which Deacon Chipman had taken him when he first ran away from home, he organized a class which grew to the number of six hundred in a few months. He preached to sailors on the wharves, to idlers on the streets, in mission chapels at night. He could not but see the fruits of his labors and on all sides it grew to a quick harvest. More and more he became convinced that it was the only work worth doing. As soon as his means had permitted after the war he had gathered a valuable theological library. From all parts of the old world he gathered photographs of ancient manuscripts and sacred places, and kept up a correspondence with many professors and explorers interested in those topics. All this work seemed to him a preparation for what was to come. But, however, with two small children dependent upon him and no means, he could not see his way clear to prepare for the ministry.

In 1874 Colonel Conwell married Miss Sarah F. Sanborn, whom he had met in his mission work. She was of a wealthy family, among whose intimate friends was the Rev. Alvah Hovey, D. D., president of the Newton Theological Seminary. The way was made clear to him but he did not at once abandon his law practice, writing and lecturing, but his Sunday school and mission work were growing every day dearer to him. The turning point came when in 1879 a young woman visited him and asked his legal advice respecting the destruction of a Baptist meeting house in Lexington. He went there to secure legal action on the part of the congregation, preparatory to selling the property. But they were loath to part from the old church, and there came to Dr. Conwell at that time the thought that there was a mission for him there. He advised promptly and strongly against selling the property and instead of acting as legal counselor rallied them to the support of the Christian cause, to persevere in the work. They asked, "Where shall we get a preacher?" He responded that he would serve them until they could get a better one. At the first service only a few were present. At the next more had entered, and on the second Sunday the crowd was so great that the steps on the old dilapidated meeting house gave way. He spoke to a few members about the need of a new church, but there was not a cent in the treasury and they saw no way to secure it. The next morning, Monday, there was heard the sound of an ax on that old Revolutionary battlefield of Lexington, and passersby saw the preacher of yesterday demolishing the house of worship. As they questioned what was going on he told them that a church was to be built and without asking aid nearly everyone left a contribution. The work was accomplished, Colonel Conwell laboring each day all that summer by the side of the workmen, with trowel, hammer, ax or wherever needed. Thus he entered upon his work there—an unordained minister. He was ordained in 1879, closed the law office in Boston, giving up a practice of ten thousand dollars a year to accept a pastorate paying six hundred. His church was crowded from the first, and the membership grew rapidly. His influence quickly spread to other than church work. He encouraged progress and enterprise along all lines of benefit to the town and one of the town officers wrote:

"Lexington can never forget the benefit Mr. Conwell conferred during his stay in the community."

One Sunday, in 1882, a man came from Philadelphia to hear this preacher in Lexington. He was from Grace Baptist church and soon from that church came the call for help. It was a small church struggling under poverty; a people eager to work but needing a leader. The Lexington church had become very dear to him but it was now growing and prosperous and the Philadelphia church needed him. He answered the call. Dr. Conwell arrived on Thanksgiving day of 1882. The small church was unfinished, the worshipers meeting in the basement, and there was a debt of fifteen hundred dollars. He acquainted himself with the situation, and it was not many months before his preaching began to bear fruit. In less than a year, though the seating capacity was increased to twelve hundred, crowds stood all through the service. He studied the needs of the neighborhood and of the hour and went to work with practical common sense to meet them. He determined that the church should be a home—a church home, but nevertheless a home in its true sense, overflowing with love, with kindness, with hospitality. He set every single member of the church to work, associations were organized and committees formed, and as soon as a person was received into membership he was invited to join some one or other of the church organizations and placed on some committee. The membership was composed almost entirely of working people who labored hard for their daily bread, but the pastor was the most untiring worker of all. With ceaseless energy and unflinching tact he was the head and heart of every undertaking. The house next door was purchased, which gave increased space for the work of the Sunday school and the various associations, but still the church was inadequate for the needs. One Sunday afternoon a little child six years old came to attend the Sunday school. It was a very large Sunday school, but big as it was there was not room for another child. Other little girls had been turned away that day, and still others Sundays before. But it was a bitter disappointment to this small child. The little lips trembled, the big tears rolled down her cheeks, and the sobs that came were from her heart. She went home. "I will save my money," she said, "and build a bigger Sunday school, then we can all go." She did begin saving her pennies, but there were only a few weeks of this planning, hoping and saving. She became ill. When dying she told her mother of her treasure and what it was for. In her little pocketbook were found just fifty-seven cents. The pastor reverently took it and with moist eyes and broken voice told his people of the gift. It was the beginning of the building of the Temple. Others began saving, every opportunity was used for adding to the fund through various lines of church work, and in September, 1886, the lot was bought at a cost of twenty-five thousand dollars. Ground was broken March 27, 1889. The cornerstone was laid July 13, 1890, and on the 1st of March, 1891, the house was occupied for worship. The only large sum received toward the building fund was ten thousand dollars, given on condition that the church was not to be dedicated until it was free from debt. In 1906 it was decided to make an effort to pay up all indebtedness and in December, 1907, the building was dedicated, free from debt. Its auditorium has the largest seating capacity among Protestant churches in the United States. There are Sunday school rooms, the room for the board of

trustees, the Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association, the study room, the kitchen, and in fact all the equipment of a modern institutional church, but greater than the building is the spirit that pervades it. On the lower floor is a large auditorium, known as the Lowe Temple, in which overflow meetings are held. When the building was completed, the next question was how the work should be carried on.

Dr. Conwell in an address on "The Institutional Church," said: "The church of Christ should be so conducted always as to save the largest number of souls. It is of little matter what your theories are or what mine are; God, in His providence, is moving His church onward and moving it upward at the same time, adjusting it to new situations, fitting it to new conditions and to advancing civilization, requiring us to use the new instrumentalities he has placed in our hands for the purpose of saving the greatest number of souls." He brought to bear on this problem all the practical training and skill of the lawyer, the keen insight and common sense, the knowledge of the world of the traveler and the writer. Every experience of his own life he probed for help and light on this great work. Never did he think of himself, of how he might lighten his tasks, give himself a little more leisure or rest. The work needed to be done and how to do it was his study day and night. He organized four associations: the Ladies' Aid Society, the Business Men's Union, the Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association. He gave to each their respective work to do. All have attractive rooms in the church, which are furnished comfortably and present a most homelike appearance, and there many a young man and young woman without a home in the city spend the evenings amid pleasant companionship, surrounded by those things which are most attractive and elevating in music, literature and good society. The Tourists Club was also organized where young people met to study foreign lands, their art and life. The Girls Auxiliary was formed to meet the needs of the younger members of the church. The Youths Culture Club was organized to work among the youth of the slums. Sports of various kinds received attention. The Temple Guard, the Temple Cyclers, the Baseball League, gave opportunity for all to enjoy some form of healthy outdoor sport. But since the college and its gymnasium have become so prominent, those who now join such organizations usually do it through the college. In 1896 the Samaritan Rescue Mission was established. When the stress of building and paying the church debt was passed, many of the original societies went heart and soul into the Christian Endeavor work, and there are now fifteen Christian Endeavor societies in the church. The Ushers Association might be termed a hospitality committee. Missionary interests are well looked after and the church has educated and supported a number of missionaries in home and foreign fields, as well as contributing money and clothing to the cause. The Logan Baptist church and the Tioga Baptist church were both organized by members of the Temple. The Samaritan Aid Society carries on a work, as its name suggests, and the Men's Beneficial Association and the Women's Beneficial Association prove most helpful, paying five dollars a week during sickness and one hundred dollars at death. The Temple fairs held annually are features in the city life of Philadelphia. And with all this work, Dr. Conwell keeps before his people always that the primary object to which

all others tend is the saving of souls. The Temple believes in good, pure, elevating amusements and offers them to its members and to the public at large. With his passion for music, from the beginning Dr. Conwell made musical services one of the important features of worship and the church had a very large choir under the direction of Professor David Wood, now deceased, who, in addition to rendering the old familiar hymns, presented some of the most beautiful and classical music of the world's greatest composers. The Young People's church is an innovation in church work and has proved a most important feature. Remembering the days of his own childhood, when he reluctantly attended the church service where he heard nothing of interest to his boyish mind, he has organized a Young People's church which children between three and fourteen years attend on Sunday mornings, where the service is within their mental comprehension and the thoughts are such as awaken in them the desire for better things.

The Temple University, now one of the strongest educational institutions of the country, with an enrollment of over thirty-five hundred annually, had its conception in the brain of Dr. Conwell one winter night when he had been ministering to the needs of those in dire want and was called to the bedside of a wealthy man whose wealth he found consisted only of material things, for the riches of the mind and soul were unknown to him. He realized that there were three classes to consider in the matter of education: the destitute poor; the industrious people, who are earning something but might be able to live much more useful lives if education was theirs; and the rich that are starving for all those things that do not make for physical comfort. Dr. Conwell felt that in education was to be found the best remedy for hunger, loneliness, crime and weakness. About this time he was approached by two young men, largely uneducated, over twenty years of age, who wished to enter the ministry but had no way of securing the necessary education. He told them that he would teach them and on the night they came to begin their studies they brought with them five companions. Thus came into being the idea of the institution now educating more than three thousand men and women annually. At first, night classes only were conducted, then later a day school was opened, and in time the Temple University was built, the cornerstone being laid in August, 1893. The money for this was raised, as was that for the church, by the untiring efforts and the sacrifices of the members bringing small sums, but with the united efforts of all, the work was accomplished. In May, 1894, Temple College, as it was then called, was dedicated. Still the demands upon the college grew and on December 12, 1907, the charter was amended, changing the name to Temple University. A large plot of land was acquired at Broad and Brown streets for the erection of the New university building; the Philadelphia Dental College and the Garretson Hospital were federated with it. The curriculum of the university is broad. A child just able to walk can enter the kindergarten and receive his entire schooling under one roof, graduating with college degrees; taking special university courses or fitting himself for business. Six university courses, theological, law, medicine, pharmacy, dental and post-graduate, are given. Then there are the college courses, the preparatory courses, the business courses, the pedagogical courses and special courses in many lines which fit the students for

many kinds of work in the business world. The power to confer degrees was granted in 1891. There are now two hundred and nineteen teachers with an average of more than three thousand regular students annually. The university is absolutely non-sectarian, but the school is a Christian one, and around the students are thrown the influences for better living and higher ideals.

The next great work and one which Dr. Conwell long considered is the relief of the sick. At length he decided to rent two rooms where the sick could be cared for. After a year in rented rooms a house was purchased and Samaritan Hospital was opened. Like all the other lines of work that he has instituted, the beginning was small but the faith has at all times supported him and his coworkers and in time funds needed for the engagement of the work have been forthcoming. The sick poor were never turned away from Samaritan, but those who were able to pay were requested to do so. The hospital as it now stands was opened February 1, 1892, and is fitted with all modern appliances for caring for the sick. There is also a training school for nurses and a nursing home, and more than five thousand patients are ministered to during the year. An unusual feature of the hospital and one bringing great pleasure to the patients was the installation of a telephone service connecting it with the Temple, so that the patients can hear the preaching and the music of the Sunday services. Dr. Conwell was also the promoter of the Philadelphia Orphans Home Society, of which he was the president. In addition to all the various lines of church work and his efforts in behalf of the university, the hospital and the orphanage, he is continuously lecturing in all parts of the country, while his pen is constantly busy with his productions for the press.

The writer from whose volume the material for this sketch has been largely taken said in the closing chapters of her work: "What of the personality of the man back of all this ceaseless work, these stupendous undertakings? Much of it can be read in the work itself. But not all. One must know Dr. Conwell personally to realize that deep, abiding love of humanity which is the well-spring of his life and which shows itself in constant and innumerable acts of thoughtfulness and kindness for the happiness of others. He cannot see a drunkard on the street without his heart going out in a desire to help him to a better life. He cannot see a child in tears, but that he must know the trouble and mend it. In manner and speech he is simple and unaffected, and approachable at all times. When not away from the city lecturing, he spends a certain part of the day in his study at the church, where anyone can see him on any matter which he may wish to bring to his attention. He has a knack of putting everybody at ease in his presence, which perhaps accounts for the freedom with which people, even utter strangers, come to him and pour into his ear their life secrets. This earnest desire to help people, to make them happier and better, shines from his life with such force that one feels it immediately on entering his presence and opens one's heart to him. Those who know him most intimately find in him, despite his strong, practical common sense, despite his years of hard work in the world, despite the many times he has been deceived and imposed upon, a certain boyish simplicity and guilelessness of heart, a touch of the poetic, idealistic temperament that sees gold where there is only brass; that hopes and be-

believes where reason for hope and belief there is none. It is a winning trait that endears friends to him most closely. He is a man of prayer and a man of work. Loving, great-hearted, unselfish, cheery, practical, hard-working, he yet draws his greatest inspiration from that silent inner communication with the Master he serves with such single-hearted, unfaltering devotion."

WHARTON BARKER.

A patron of art and science, a supporter of charitable, benevolent and educational movements, Wharton Barker as financier and publisher has done and is doing an even greater work for mankind through the discussion of the subjects which touch the general interests of society and bear upon the progress of the nation, thus proving potent forces in the world's developing civilization. He was born in Philadelphia, May 1, 1846, a son of Abraham and Sarah (Wharton) Barker. His paternal ancestors arrived in Massachusetts in 1628 and the Wharton family was founded in Pennsylvania in 1682. They were of English lineage and of the Quaker faith and from that time to the present representatives of the name have resided in Philadelphia. Jacob Barker, the grandfather of Wharton Barker, was a cousin of Benjamin Franklin, the mothers of each having been Folgers and descendants of Peter Folger, who acted as the first interpreter between the English and the Indians in Massachusetts. Jacob Barker, an ardent supporter of the war party, in 1814 made to the government a loan of ten million dollars, which enabled the United States to prosecute the war against Great Britain with success. Charles Wharton, the maternal grandfather, was one of the few Pennsylvania Quakers who, contrary to the teachings of the church, became an active supporter of the American army in the Revolutionary war, the Quaker faith being opposed to all warfare. Abraham and Sarah (Wharton) Barker, the parents of Wharton Barker, were aggressive advocates of the abolition of negro slavery and were in the first rank of those citizens of Pennsylvania who stood for equality of opportunity to all.

Reared in Philadelphia, Wharton Barker attended the Latin school of Charles Short and continued his education in the University of Pennsylvania, which conferred upon him the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1866 and the Master of Arts degree in 1869. At the age of seventeen he served as a lieutenant of the Third Regiment of the United States Colored Troops in 1863. He was married on the 16th of October, 1867, to Miss Margaret C. Baker and unto them were born three sons: Samuel Haydock, born February 20, 1872; Rodman, born November 23, 1873; and Folger, born November 8, 1876. All are graduates of the University of Pennsylvania.

As a financier Mr. Barker has figured prominently in connection with many public projects. He was the founder of the Investment Company of Philadelphia, capitalized for four million dollars; was the founder of the Finance Company of Pennsylvania, capitalized for five million dollars; and was special financial agent of the imperial Russian government in 1878 and 1879, and has served in that capacity frequently since. In 1887 he received at the hands of Li Hung

Chang imperial Chinese concessions of greater importance than any granted by China. They were withdrawn in 1888 because of pressure of the British government working at the instance of British bankers and merchants long dominant in the trade of the far east, stimulated thereto by American bankers jealous of the prominence of financial operations, world-wide, Mr. Barker would attain by possession and operation of these concessions. Mr. Barker's labors have been of the utmost benefit in promoting the material progress of the state, but more than that, his keen insight into vital questions and his clear and cogent expression of his views have been a potent element in molding public thought and action. Never consenting to hold public office, he was one of the first to advocate the nomination for president of General James A. Garfield and Benjamin Harrison. Too broad-minded to be bound by party bias, his keen insight enabling him to recognize the valuation of any situation, project or measure and to separate the essential from that which is incidental or accidental, he has fearlessly espoused his views and the correctness of his position has won at times a large following. He was a prominent leader in the independent movements in Pennsylvania in 1881, 1882 and 1890. Opposed to everything like class prejudice or the favoring of one party or class above another in the eyes of the law, he has stood for justice and for the adoption of the highest interpretation of democratic government. Although Mr. Barker has never been prevailed upon to accept public office, he is intimately acquainted with most of the prominent men of the country, having been a personal friend of all the presidents since General Grant, with the exception of President Cleveland. He has some very interesting correspondence relating to public affairs between himself and the many presidents of the United States, which if published would give some idea of the prominent part this man "behind the throne" has taken in the country's affairs. He also carried on a correspondence with the well known viceroy of China, Li Hung Chang, and when, in 1895, he visited China among other places he was presented by Li Hung Chang with several pieces of China-ware, some of which it is claimed were made in the year 1100 B. C. and which are, therefore, priceless and cannot be duplicated anywhere. In 1900 he was the presidential candidate of the people's party and as such undoubtedly defeated Bryan and consequently elected McKinley, of whom he was a close friend and adviser, though not in sympathy with him on the tariff question, Mr. Barker being a protectionist who believes tariff duties should be imposed solely for the protection of labor but not for taxation—the purchasing power of the dollar the gauge in fixing rates of duties.

On those questions which are most significant as features in American history he has usually held advanced views, which in some instances have come to be adopted when the general public has been aroused to the correctness of his position. In 1879 he laid the plans and proposed the adoption of a project to be known as the American Commercial Union—a union of all American nations with a common tariff against European and Asiatic countries and a fair distribution of custom receipts among the nations constituting the union, thus establishing permanent free trade on the American continent. He has written much upon this subject and has been equally active in his advocacy of a national money as opposed to the issue of bank notes. He has also advocated the na-

tionalization of the railroads, direct taxation, an income tax and the public ownership of enterprises which in their nature or by public franchise must become monopolies. He is also a believer in the restoration of the Philippines to the Filipinos with a guaranty of their independence from European nations, China and Japan as well as all American countries.

To give public expression to his thoughts on public questions, Mr. Barker published the *Peru Monthly* from 1870 until 1880, inclusive, and the *American*, a national weekly, from 1880 until 1900. His discussion of all public questions, economical, social and political, in these journals, was always positive and was unique in that time, the great gauge, has proven the action he proposed not only right but necessary nine times out of ten. Mr. Barker was one of the leaders in the political revolution in Pennsylvania between 1882 and 1890, and so gained reputation as a citizen who knew no party where the interests of state and nation were in the balance. Since 1880 he has been one of the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania and was chairman of the committee for building an asylum for the chronic insane at Wernersville. He belongs to the leading societies and clubs for scientific and historic research and also those which are founded upon a purely social basis, his membership extending to the American Philosophical Society, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the Franklin Institute, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and the Academy of Natural Science; the Union League and Manufacturers Clubs, the Art Club and the Penn Club, of which he was one of the founders and the first president. He has been a world-wide traveler and in 1879 received the order of St. Stanislaus at St. Petersburg, conferred upon him by the czar, Alexander II. Mastering the lessons of life in the post-graduate schools of experience, adding to his knowledge by travel, by personal research and investigation, he is numbered today with those who are among the leaders of American thought, conversant with the great political, economic and sociological problems. He has been able to draw his conclusions from a wider knowledge than that of most men, therefore seeing with less prejudice and greater clearness the varied phases of the questions which he has discussed and which are of vital significance to mankind.

THOMAS McKEAN.

Thomas McKean, author and playwright and man of affairs, his excellent business ability being manifest in the conduct of the McKean estate, of which he is one of the executors and trustees, was born in Philadelphia, April 29, 1869. He is a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Wharton) McKean and a representative in the maternal line of the old and prominent Wharton family of this state. He is also a great-great-grandson of Thomas McKean, at one time governor of Delaware. The line of descent is traced down from Governor Thomas McKean, who married for his second wife Sarah Armitage, through their son Thomas McKean, who wedded Sarah Pratt and became the father of Henry Pratt McKean, who married Phebe E. Warren. A son of the last marriage was Thomas McKean, who married Elizabeth Wharton.

Thomas McKean of this review acquired his education in the Episcopal Academy of Philadelphia and in Trinity College of Hartford, Connecticut, from which he was graduated with the class of 1892, on which occasion the Bachelor of Science degree was conferred upon him. He then entered the University of Pennsylvania for a four years' law course, which he completed in 1896, winning his professional degree. The popular belief that the artistic sense and business ability are at variance finds refutation in the record of Thomas McKean, who has firmly established himself in a prominent position in business circles as a man of sound judgment and keen discrimination through his efforts as one of the executors and trustees of the McKean estate. He is also a director of the Elmira & Williamsport Railroad. He gives considerable time to writing and as author and playwright has become widely known. From his pen have come *The Vortex*, *The Master Influence*, *The Mermaid*, one of a collection of poems, and *The Mercy of Fate*, which has just been published.

On the 25th of November, 1896, in St. Mark's church, was celebrated the marriage of Thomas McKean and Katharine Johnstone Bispham, a daughter of George Tucker and Nancy (Brinley) Bispham. Her father, now deceased, was a prominent Philadelphia lawyer. Her mother comes of English ancestry. Mr. and Mrs. McKean have two children: Nancy Brinley, born July 17, 1901; and Thomas, born March 16, 1908. The family reside at their country seat, Rosemont, Pennsylvania.

Mr. McKean holds membership in the Zeta Psi society and in the Zeta Xenophon. He belongs also to the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution, the Philadelphia, Rittenhouse, Racquet, University, Germantown Cricket, Philadelphia Country and Radnor Hunt Clubs. He is a director of the Philadelphia orchestra and takes a deep interest in and has been a patron of music and art in this city. He is very prominent in the social circles of Philadelphia and is interested in charities, giving freely of his time and talents as an amateur actor for charitable purposes and in musical circles as well.

ALEXANDER KELLY McCLURE.

Perhaps the life of no citizen of Pennsylvania has been of more telling influence in manifold directions and connections than that of Alexander Kelly McClure. The quality that might be termed personal magnetism by some, enabling him to influence the thought and actions of his fellow-men, had its root in his thorough understanding of human nature, gained from wide experience that came when as a boy he was dependent upon his own resources, down through the years wherein he has faced difficulties and hardships and yet held to the highest standards of manhood and citizenship, was the utilizing of his opportunities until fame and success became his, but more than that the honor and respect of his fellowmen.

A native of Perry county, Pennsylvania, he was born at Center Church in Sherman's Valley, January 9, 1828, and is descended in the paternal and maternal lines from Scotch-Irish ancestry. He was reared on one of the hillside



A. K. McCLURE

farms in Perry county and at a period when free schools were unknown and a three months' course in a subscription school in the winter was regarded as a liberal contribution to education he pursued his studies as opportunity offered. Endowed by nature with a strong and receptive mind, he mastered the lessons taught in the rudimentary schools of the period, the curriculum, however, being very limited, as even grammar at that day was regarded as necessary only for those who expected to enter upon a professional career. His education was completed by three months' study permitted him after he had entered upon an apprenticeship, at the age of fifteen years, to his uncle, William M. McClure, of New Bloomfield, Pennsylvania, to learn the tanner's and currier's trade. Owing to his uncle's removal to the west, he completed his apprenticeship with James Marshall, of New Bloomfield, and in the spring of 1846, just after passing his eighteenth birthday, he came to Philadelphia, carrying with him a letter of introduction from his old master to Joseph B. Myers, then connected with the hide and leather house of Joseph Howell & Company. There was universal depression in business during that year, and unsuccessful in his efforts to obtain employment in this city, Mr. McClure went to New York, worked his way up the North river on a barge and traveled through the then great tannery region of the Catskill mountains on foot, seeking employment for a week but unsuccessfully. He returned to Catskill and worked his way to Buffalo on a line boat and thence around the lakes to Chicago and Iowa, which was still under territorial government. During the ensuing summer he was employed at farm labor and in the fall of the same year returned home. There seemed so little opportunity of obtaining work at his trade that he felt obliged to seek another avenue for his efforts. About that time some prominent whigs of Juniata county had applied to Judge Baker, editor of the Perry Freeman of New Bloomfield, for some one to establish a whig paper in that county. Judge Baker had but recently established the Freeman and he encouraged Mr. McClure during his apprenticeship to write brief articles and also allowed him to use the exchange papers. At Mr. Baker's request, Mr. McClure was finally induced to take charge of the paper in Juniata county, although with no knowledge of the printing business and without experience as a writer or the education deemed necessary for journalism.

On the 9th of December, 1846, when not yet nineteen years of age, Mr. McClure brought forth the first issue of the Juniata Sentinel of Mifflintown. He applied himself diligently to the mastery of the business, and before the close of the year was his own chief compositor and pressman as well as editor. From the beginning the enterprise proved a success and, moreover, made Mr. McClure well known as a factor in the political circles of the district. He had not yet attained his majority, when, in 1848, he was sent as a delegate to the whig congressional conventions of his district and earnestly but unsuccessfully urged the nomination of Andrew G. Curtin. That was the beginning of a friendship with Mr. Curtin that lasted in its pristine strength for fifty years. In 1850 Mr. McClure was appointed deputy marshal of Juniata county and also took the census of that year. In 1852 he became half owner of the Chambersburg Repository, then one of the oldest and leading newspapers of the state. A few months later he purchased the interest of his partner, enlarged and greatly im-

proved the paper and soon made it one of the most successful and influential of the weekly journals of Philadelphia.

Mr. McClure was well fitted by nature for leadership, and in 1853, without an effort on his part to become a candidate before the convention, he was made the whig nominee for auditor general, having been nominated by Morton McMichael of Philadelphia. The state was then democratic, and he was defeated. In 1854 he took an active part in the nomination and election of Governor Pollock, who manifested his appreciation of Mr. McClure's efforts by voluntarily nominating him for the position of superintendent of public printing soon after his inauguration. He occupied that position for eight months but, wishing to give undivided attention to his newspaper, he resigned. The American movement had then absorbed the greater number of the whigs of the state, but Mr. McClure was not in sympathy with it, and his opposition to its policy and its candidates was so offensive to a majority of the old whigs who were subscribers to his newspaper that he sold his plant and retired from politics with the purpose of devoting himself to the practice of law, which he had studied during his early years of journalism.

Mr. McClure became associated with William McLellan, a leading Chambersburg attorney, and they soon gained recognition as among the most eminent and able lawyers of that section of the state. Mr. McClure was, however, called to public service at the time of the Erie riots in 1856. It was the occasion of the disgraceful disturbances between the Erie and the northeast railroads, in which the citizens of Erie took sides to such a degree that social circles and churches were divided and riots ensued. Even the women of the city on one occasion marched in a body to a railroad bridge, which they burned. The legislature had forfeited the charter rights of the railroad, taken possession of its property, and Joseph Casey was appointed superintendent of the road on behalf of the state and sent out to take charge of it to maintain the peace. After repeated efforts to harmonize the difficulties and keep the Lake Shore trunk line open, he disgustedly resigned the position and Colonel William F. Small of Philadelphia, appointed by Governor Pollock, had a similar experience and retired. Governor Pollock then sent for Mr. McClure and earnestly urged him to accept the position, which he finally agreed to do on the condition that he should be permitted to exercise his authority in his own way and to summon any military force necessary to protect the road under such policy as he might deem possible for operating it. These terms accepted, he took charge of the Erie property. He was well acquainted with the leading men on both sides and after spending a week or more in quiet efforts to harmonize them, he changed the policy of the administration of the road and supposed that he had so far harmonized the conflicting elements that there should be peace. On his way home, however, he was handed a telegram, informing him that rioting had broken out afresh, that a mob had destroyed a newspaper office and that the conditions were worse than before. He immediately returned and entered upon a pacific policy, whereby he brought the two leading men of each side of the controversy, unknown to the other, to his room. They were both men of high character and intelligence, but had not spoken to each other in almost two years. They were thus brought face to face, but Mr. McClure informed them why he had called them together; that

they must confer; that the trouble must be settled or he would station the militia along the entire line of the road with orders to shoot any man or woman who attempted to destroy the track or bridges. Before the conference ended the Erie riots were settled; there was never any disturbance thereafter, and the next legislature restored the property to its owners upon conditions satisfactory to the people of Erie.

In 1856 Mr. McClure was a delegate to the first republican national convention, which met in Philadelphia and there earnestly urged the nomination of Fremont. He took active part in the contest, prompted thereto by his strong anti-slavery convictions. In 1857 he joined in the union of the American and whig forces in Franklin county and when the convention met to nominate county officers he was importuned to accept the nomination for the legislature. Franklin county was very close politically and Fulton county with nearly four hundred democratic majority had been added to the district, so that it was not supposed that he could be elected but it was hoped that his nomination would aid in bringing the old whigs to support the movement and thus save the local ticket. He said that he would heartily support the ticket but that he would not accept the nomination. Notwithstanding this the convention nominated him, making its last work the selection of a legislative candidate and the convention adjourned before he had an opportunity to be heard from. When advised of it he at once sent notice of his refusal but the convention had adjourned and he was finally prevailed upon to permit his name to go on the ticket. He entered earnestly into the contest, spoke in every election district of the county and notwithstanding every other candidate was defeated he was elected by over two hundred majority—the only republican sent to the legislature that year from east of the Alleghenies and south of the Susquehanna. He served with only twenty-seven republicans out of the one hundred members of the body. In 1858 he was strongly urged to become a nominee for congress but peremptorily refused. The one term rule had been adopted by his party in the district and he felt that no man could be of any material service whose term was limited to two years, or to four years at the most and also he did not wish to sacrifice his law practice to political-service in Washington. He was then prevailed upon to again become a candidate for the legislature and such was his personal popularity and the confidence reposed in him that he was reelected by a largely increased majority. In both assemblies his colleague in the house was a democrat. Against his wish he was nominated for state senator and there ensued one of the most hotly contested political contests in the history of the state. Such was the wide-spread interest felt in it that more votes were cast that year than were ever cast for president in the district. He was given a majority of over four hundred and took his seat in the upper house.

In 1860 Mr. McClure took an active part in favor of the nomination of Andrew G. Curtin for governor and against Cameron for president. There were several prominent candidates for the important position of chairman of the republican state committee. After considerable delay and a somewhat bitter contest Mr. McClure was selected as a compromise. He had not been a candidate and was very reluctant to accept so arduous and responsible a task but when appointed felt that he could not decline. He went with Curtin to the republican

national convention in Chicago and it was the united protest of Curtin and Henry S. Lane, the candidates for governor in Pennsylvania and Indiana, supported by Mr. McClure and John DeFrees, chairman of the state committees of those states, that prevented the nomination of Seward for president and led to the nomination of Lincoln. On the 1st of June, Mr. McClure opened the republican headquarters in Philadelphia and night and day were almost alike given to the management of the campaign until the election. At that time every officer of the state committee not only gave his time without compensation but paid his own expenses. It was a momentous political epoch when a new party was just being created out of its discordant elements and the wisdom and effectiveness of Mr. McClure's course were illustrated in the majority of over thirty-two thousand given Governor Curtin and sixty thousand given President Lincoln a little later.

Mr. McClure had but recently retired from the senate when, in 1862, Pennsylvania was called upon to furnish eighteen thousand additional troops. Volunteering had ceased and there was then no national conscript act. It became necessary to fill the state's quota to make a draft under state laws—a most important and delicate duty. At the earnest solicitation of President Lincoln and Governor Curtin, Mr. McClure finally consented to take charge of it and did so without any official position or compensation whatever. He insisted as a condition of his acceptance that the commissioners and surgeons to be appointed for each county should represent both parties and should be of the highest character to ensure confidence in the absolute fairness of the military discharges which might be made by them. Governor Curtin was heartily in accord with this suggestion and the result was that he appointed the most prominent men in their county to discharge those important duties. Working night and day, with the assistance of two clerks, to have the enrollment made and the quota of the different states adjusted, he was ready at the end of two months to furnish a regiment a day to the government. In Schuylkill county there was open rebellion against the draft enforcement by the Molly McGuires and in other districts the duties to be performed were almost equally delicate. Secretary Stanton urged Mr. McClure to send two regiments of troops to Schuylkill county to enforce the law but he well understood the peril of a conflict between the military and citizens and under confidential instructions from President Lincoln adjusted the difficulty peacefully. Becoming impatient of delay in organizing and forwarding the conscript regiments to the field after they were gathered into camp made Mr. McClure present the case to President Lincoln, who sent him a commission as assistant adjutant of the United States with the rank of major and an order assigning him to duty at Harrisburg. This commission made him the ranking officer at that place and from the day he was mustered in, troops were forwarded to the field with the utmost rapidity. He held his commission only until he had finished the organization of the conscripts and had closed up the accounts between the state and the general government when he resigned.

When it became recognized that Governor Curtin must again be the candidate for Pennsylvania's chief executive else the republican party would suffer defeat, Mr. McClure went to the convention, aided in his renomination and then devoted his whole time to the campaign until the reelection was secured,

not only taking active part in the campaign management but also speaking in every section of the state.

The country was still involved in the throes of the Civil war and in 1864 Chambersburg was burned by McCausland's command, and the Confederates laid waste by fire the home and barn, the law office and printing office of Mr. McClure, leaving his real and personal effects a total wreck. In July of that year he was again nominated for the legislature and, overcoming the normal democratic majority, won the election. Chambersburg was at that time involved in a strenuous effort to recover all the losses of the fire but the war had inflated prices of building material and then came the sudden depression that followed the war, so that nearly half the people of the town were bankrupted, including Mr. McClure. He spent the year of 1867 in the Rocky mountains for the benefit of his son's health and in the winter of 1868 became a resident of Philadelphia, where he opened a law office, devoting his entire time to his practice for four years, during which time he took no active part in politics. In 1872, however, he was aroused by the corrupt political methods of his own party in the fourth district and became an active candidate for senator, overcoming the usual republican majority of eight thousand and winning the victory. In 1874 he was strongly urged to accept the mayoralty candidacy but refused and his nomination by the democratic convention was prevented only by a letter from him in which he peremptorily declined to accept. James S. Biddle was then nominated but finally declined and Mr. McClure was compelled to accept the contest as his own. He left the senate for three weeks and spoke every night from three to five times. The most intense feeling prevailed and called out all the reserve forces of both the best and worst elements of Philadelphia. It was the first assault that was made against the ruling power of the city, which, unchecked in a career of wrong, now summoned fraud to rescue it from defeat. No contest ever called out such an array of brilliant intellects in Philadelphia. Side by side with Mr. McClure were such distinguished republicans as William Henry Rawle, Henry Armitt Brown, E. Joy Morris, John W. Forney, John J. Ridgway, William Welsh, John P. Verree, Amos R. Lillie and many others of like distinction, and in Mr. McClure's last address in the campaign, delivered the night before the election, after having spoken in every ward of the city, he briefly summed up the political situation. He said: "Friends, let us to the battle with courage and faith. We shall win by thousands, and even if the victory shall be stolen from us the battle is well worth the fighting. It has been fought at fearful cost because of the desperation of the enemy but great wrongs can be righted only by such sacrifices. As for me, I have been but a straw in the current, and the high honor of being the best-abused man by the worst elements of all parties was unsought and accidental. Had I been willing to share the stained honors and corrupt profits of those who now disgrace our city authority, I could have won place, fortune and ease, instead of battling in fortuneless efforts for honesty in public trust. I own no part of this world's surface but a grave. My governor and my household goods are all I can claim of worldly treasures but there are public duties which at times are paramount to individual interests and must be accepted, and I have made this battle for the people because they summoned me to the task. In performing it to the best of my humble

abilities, I have been ambitious only that it may be remembered of one so humble as myself that under my administration order reigned, law was respected, and the honor and prosperity of the city were jewels of her authority." Mr. McClure was defeated, and although the city thereby lost a clean municipal administration it proved to be a gain for journalism, to which Mr. McClure then turned his attention, becoming associated on the 13th of March, 1875, with Frank McLaughlin in establishing the Times, a daily newspaper. From the beginning it proved not only an influencing power in political and municipal affairs but also became a successful business enterprise. Mr. McClure came to rank as one of the foremost American editors and the Times stood as one of the leading dailies of the country. Further comment is unnecessary as the paper is so widely known. Through the ensuing years until his death Mr. McClure took but very little part in public discussion, delivering only an occasional speech in championship of some measure which he believed to be of vital interest to the city or nation. Through his editorials, however, he wielded a wide influence and his purpose was ever to make the Times a journal that should promote and champion the highest type of American citizenship.

A stalwart republican from the organization of the party, a contemporary biographer said of Mr. McClure: "He was a delegate to the first republican state convention ever held in the state, at Pittsburg, in 1855, when Passmore Williamson was nominated for canal commissioner, and in 1856 he was delegated to the first republican national convention, held in Philadelphia, that nominated Fremont and Dayton for president and vice president. From that time until 1868 he was a delegate in every republican state convention, with the single exception of 1867, when he was sojourning in the Rocky mountains. He was one of the delegates at large to the republican national convention that met in Baltimore in 1864 and renominated Lincoln, and he was chairman of the Pennsylvania delegation in the Chicago convention of 1868 that nominated Grant and Colfax. Although not personally in sympathy with Grant, he believed that his election to the presidency would do more to harmonize the two sections of the country than the election of any politician, and his purpose was openly proclaimed to make his last political battle for Grant's election. He devoted much of his time that year to the contest, and after the election he settled down to the practice of his profession with the hope of retrieving his broken fortunes. He took no part in politics whatever until 1872, when a combination of circumstances forced him into the field as an independent candidate for state senator. He had been tendered the nomination for senator without a contest upon the condition that he would yield his objections to the infamous registry law that was then in force in Philadelphia and to which he was earnestly opposed. He peremptorily declined to yield his objections and would gladly have continued in private life but the issue of honest politics became so sharply defined that he was finally coerced into an independent revolt that made him the candidate for senator and gave him the office after a desperate contest, first before the people and afterward before the senate. He was not in accord with the political methods which dominated in his own party in either state or nation, and he was one of the first to lead in the anti-Grant revolt in Pennsylvania and was chairman of the delegation of the liberal republican national convention held at Cincinnati in 1872 that nominated

Greeley and Brown for president and vice president. He was compelled to accept the position of chairman of the state committee and gave his whole time and efforts to that brilliant but luckless contest. It was his battle for the state senate and for reformed legislation as a senator that made him the citizens' candidate for mayor in 1874 in disregard of his repeated and positive declinations. After his retirement from the senate and the defeat of the liberal republication movement, he ceased to be a partisan, and when he founded *The Times* newspaper he declared his purpose to owe no allegiance to any political organization or to any party power. Since then his position has been one of absolute independence and during the twenty years he has been in the editorial chair he has been, as he promised, 'independent in everything; neutral in nothing.' "

Although Mr. McClure retired in large measure from the public discussion of political questions he was known as a speaker of singular force and power upon other questions and scarcely a year passed but he was called upon to address one or more college classes at commencement time. On such occasions he utilized the opportunity of discussing some important topic regarded as of vital interest that he might leave the impress of his broader understanding of the question upon the young men, then in the formative period of their lives. His words were usually of an optimistic character for he never lost faith in his country or its citizens, believing that the wrongs will be righted and that the people as a whole would eventually come to see and accept the truth. While in the legislature he rarely addressed the house but when he did, his remarks were most timely, logical and convincing. He employed humor and sarcasm as well as argument to aid in the presentation of his subject and the policy which he announced in his first editorial in *The Times* that it would be "independent in all things; neutral in nothing" was his own attitude upon all momentous questions. He stood as one of the most loyal champions of the federal government during the progress of the Civil war and his efforts in support of the Union are matters of state history. But when the war was ended he felt that the country was still a union; that it was not north and south, and through the columns of his paper after various trips below the Mason and Dixon line, he pointed out the wonderful resources of the south and was largely influential in interesting northern capital to develop its industries. To the younger generation, those to whom the story of the war and the period of reconstruction are but matters of history in which they have no actual personal concern, Mr. McClure was known through his authorship of *Three Thousand Miles Through the Rocky Mountains*, published by Lippincott; *Lincoln and the Men of War Times*, published by the Firm's Company in 1890; *Recollections of Half a Century*, published by Salem & Company, of Salem, Massachusetts; *Our Presidents and How We Made Them*, published by Harper & Brothers in 1902; *The Financial and Industrial Condition of the South*, published by Lippincott in 1886; *the Pacific Coast and Mexico*, published by Lippincott in 1905; *Old Time Notes of Pennsylvania*, in two volumes, published by John C. Winston & Company. From the 7th of November, 1905, Colonel McClure served as prothonotary of the supreme court. He passed the eighty-second milestone on life's journey, yet his activities continued and his interest in his country and all the phases of its welfare was unabated to the last. His life was one of great usefulness and through all and

above all he maintained the spotless integrity which even political opposition never called into question, and it is the general consensus of opinion that a history of Philadelphia would not be complete without prominent mention of A. K. McClure.

Mr. McClure was twice married and by his first union had one son. He is survived by his second wife, who in her maidenhood was Miss Cora Gratz, a daughter of Edward Gratz. His home life was very remarkable in the fact that he and his wife were never separated for a single day for thirty years, and he prized home above every thing else. He was adored by friends and servants alike. His useful and well spent life was ended June 6, 1909.

FRANCIS RAWLE.

Francis Rawle, a well known representative of civil law practice, who has shown himself to be the master of many intricate legal problems bearing upon the courts, was born at Freedom Forge, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, August 7, 1846. His grandfather was William Rawle, his father, Francis William Rawle. The latter, a native of Philadelphia, was one of the first civil engineers in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and afterward became an ironmaster. He married Louisa Hall, a native of Muncy, Pennsylvania, and Francis Rawle of this review was the youngest of their five children who reached maturity. One of his brothers, James Rawle, is now president of the Brill Car Company, while another brother, Henry Rawle, was at one time mayor of Erie, and state treasurer of Pennsylvania.

Francis Rawle pursued his education in the schools of Philadelphia to the age of fourteen years, after which he spent two and a half years upon a farm and then resumed his studies in Phillips Exeter Academy at Exeter, New Hampshire, which he attended in the years 1863, 1864 and 1865. He then entered Harvard University, from which he was graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1869. He pursued the study of law in the office and under the direction of William Henry Rawle in 1869-70 and in 1870-71 attended the Harvard Law School, being graduated in 1871 with the Bachelor of Law degree; in 1872 the Master of Arts degree was conferred upon him. In college he was an athlete and played on the Harvard Varsity baseball team for two years and rowed in his class crew. Mr. Rawle was admitted to the Philadelphia bar, November 4, 1871, and at once entered upon practice in this city, where he has since continued in the general practice of law. Nature has bountifully endowed him with the peculiar qualifications that combine to make a successful lawyer. Patiently persevering, possessed of an analytical mind and one that is readily receptive and retentive of fundamental principles and intricacies of the law, gifted with a spirit of devotion to wearisome details, quick to comprehend the most subtle problems, and logical in his conclusions, fearless in the advocacy of any cause he may espouse, and the soul of honor and integrity, few men have been more richly gifted for the achievement of success in the arduous, difficult profession of the law. In 1876 he became librarian of the Law Association of

Philadelphia, a position peculiar to the Philadelphia bar, in which he was successor to George Tucker Bispham, James T. Mitchell, late chief justice of Pennsylvania, and John William Wallace, afterward reporter for the United States supreme court. He held this position until 1892. In 1878 he was made treasurer of the American Bar Association and was reelected annually for a continuous period of twenty-four years, or until 1902, when he was chosen to the presidency.

While the practice of law and kindred activities have largely claimed the attention of Mr. Rawle, he is yet widely and prominently known in other connections. In 1890 he was elected an overseer of Harvard University and was reelected in 1896, holding the position for twelve years—the limit of eligibility. In 1902 President Roosevelt appointed him a member of the board of visitors to the Naval Academy at Annapolis. He is probably the only survivor of the old municipal reform movement which was a dominant force in the life of Philadelphia in 1872. In 1903 he delivered the oration at the third of the three great celebrations which have been held at Phillips Exeter Academy since its founding in 1781. In addition to numerous legal magazine articles which he has prepared, he has written a brief treatise on Car Trust Securities, which furnished information that had long been sought. He has also edited and revised two editions of Bouvier's Law Dictionary, one in 1883, and one in 1897.

On the 25th of November, 1873, Mr. Rawle was married to Miss Margaretta C. Aertsen, a daughter of James M. Aertsen, of Philadelphia. Mrs. Rawle died May 29, 1894, leaving two sons: Francis, in business in Philadelphia; and Henry, a manufacturer of Staten Island, New York.

Of various societies for scientific research and also those of a purely social nature, Mr. Rawle is a popular and valued member. He is a member of the American Philosophical Society and the Phi Beta Kappa, and of the Franklin Inn, Union League, Philadelphia and University Barge Clubs of Philadelphia, the Harvard Club of New York, the Harvard Union and the Varsity Clubs of Harvard. A man of strong intellectual endowments and of unimpeachable character he counts his friends among the prominent representatives of those organizations and among the leading members of the Philadelphia bar.

HON. HARMAN YERKES.

While his political association with the minority party prevents Judge Harman Yerkes from attaining to the highest judicial honors in the state, his ability for such honors is never questioned by those who know aught of him, and in the field of law practice, where political opinion is not a bias to honest expression, he is accorded marked prominence. Since 1904 he has practiced continuously at the Philadelphia bar and prior to that time frequently sat in the courts of this city, where he won the confidence of lawyers and the public by a vigorous and prompt administration of the law.

A native of Warminster township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, he was born October 8, 1845, and is a descendant in the fifth generation of Anthony Yerkes.

the founder of the family in America, who was descended from a French refugee and about 1683 sailed from Germany to the new world and became one of the pioneer settlers of Germantown, and in 1703 a burgess there. In the maternal line Judge Yerkes comes of French ancestry. His mother, Mrs. Amy (Hart) Yerkes, was a daughter of the Rev. Thomas B. Montayne, a distinguished divine of the Baptist church, who in 1800 accepted a pastorate at Southampton, Bucks county, of which he had charge for thirty years. He traced his ancestry to Jean Montaigne, a French Huguenot, who arrived at New York about 1630 and afterward became conspicuous in the colony as a director general and member of the executive council. His maternal grandmother was Ann Edmonds of New York, the aunt of Judge John W. Edmonds.

Although left an orphan at an early age, Judge Yerkes was not deprived of the educational opportunities which are so essential as a preparation for the responsible duties of life. He supplemented his early school course in Warminster by study in the noted Tennent school at Hartsville and at East Hampton, Massachusetts, where he was graduated in 1862. He made his initial step in professional circles as a teacher in his native township, but desire and ambition prompted him to take up the study of law, which he pursued at Doylestown, Pennsylvania, with Thomas and Henry P. Ross as his preceptors. Following his admission to the bar on the 3d of November, 1865, he entered upon active practice and without the disheartening experience of a dreary novitiate came almost at once into prominence, his ability and comprehensive understanding of legal principles enabling him to successfully cope with attorneys of longer experience and greater age. In 1868 he was elected district attorney, entering upon his duties in 1869, for a three years' term. In 1873 he received the democratic nomination for state senator and was given the unanimous vote of all the election districts of his own county and Northampton. He took his place in the senate as a member of the minority party, nor did his efforts and influence lack potency in framing the legislation enacted during the ensuing sessions. In 1876 he was reelected from the newly organized district composed of Bucks county, serving until 1879, when he declined to become a candidate for a third term. His six years' service was characterized by much that was helpful in the way of practical reform and progressive measures which he introduced, securing their enactment. He was a member of the committees on federal relations, finance, judiciary and centennial affairs, and was also a member of the state board of managers of the Centennial Exposition and took a prominent part in furthering the interests of that fair. In 1877 he was called to the chair of the democratic joint legislative caucus to nominate a candidate for United States senator and he was the unanimous choice of his party for president of the senate. He represented his county frequently in democratic state conventions and for several years was a member of the democratic state committee. In 1872 he sat as a delegate in the national democratic convention at Baltimore, where he supported Judge Black and opposed the nomination of Horace Greeley. He attended, as a delegate, the national convention at Cincinnati in 1880 and was among the stanch advocates of the candidacy of General W. S. Hancock. The fact that he has remained a firm supporter of the minority party, laboring untiringly when there was no

hope of success, indicates clearly that his position is a matter of deep and earnest conviction.

The judicial record of Judge Yerkes is one which entitles him to rank high among the jurists of Pennsylvania. In 1883 he was elected judge of the seventh judicial district and in 1893 was reelected, so that he presided over the court of Bucks county at Doylestown for twenty years. His decisions were models of judicial soundness, indicating strong mentality, careful analysis, thorough knowledge of the law and an unbiased judgment. He has to his credit a record showing less than a half dozen reversals by the higher courts in a period of twenty years' judicial service.

On his retirement from the bench Judge Yerkes in 1904 opened an office in Philadelphia for the practice of law but retains his residence in Doylestown. In 1895 he was one of the six democratic nominees for judges of the superior court. He ran far ahead of his ticket and there was evidence of gross irregularity and fraud in certain of the election districts of Philadelphia and elsewhere, and the election of his successful colleague was openly questioned in many quarters of the town. Judge Yerkes, however, refused to make a contest. In 1902 he was the democratic and union republican candidate for member of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, and although the previous year the republican majority was near three hundred thousand votes upon the returns, he came within thirty-two thousand votes of being elected, and it is possible that the actual vote received by him was much larger as there was strong indication of irregularities at this election as well. He polled a larger vote in Philadelphia than ever cast for a democrat upon the state ticket. Entering upon the practice of law, he has proven himself thoroughly familiar with various branches, representing the Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Companies as counsel for the New York divisions and other corporate and large business interests. In his private practice he has always prepared his cases with great care. If there is a close legal point involved in the issue it is his habit to thoroughly examine every authority within his reach bearing upon the question, and this makes him a dangerous adversary. When he comes to the discussion of the most intricate questions before the courts, it is perhaps then that his great power as a lawyer shows to the best advantage. With a thorough knowledge of the subjects he discusses and the legal principles applicable to them, his addresses before the courts are models of clearness and logic.

In 1869 Judge Yerkes was united in marriage to Miss Emeline Buckman, a daughter of the late Monroe Buckman of Doylestown. They are still residents of that city and Judge Yerkes has ever thrown the weight of his influence on the side of substantial progress there and his example has been an influencing factor in securing the support of many substantial measures which have greatly promoted the interests of the county and also of the state. He is one of the trustees of the State Hospital for the Insane at Norristown, being the author of the law creating that institution, is prominent in Masonry and is a member of the library committee of the Pennsylvania Masonic Order of Pennsylvania. He belongs to the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania, the Bucks County Historical Society, which has published a number of historical papers delivered before it by him, the Pennsylvania Historical Society, the Pennsylvania German So-

ciety, the Pennsylvania Scotch-Irish Society, of which he was president in 1909, the State Bar Association, the Philadelphia Law Association and the Art Club. He was a former member of the standing committee of the Philadelphia diocese of the Episcopal church and he has proceeded far in that wider world of thought and knowledge which carries the individual beyond the cares, perplexities and worryings of the workaday world.

WALTER J. CROWDER.

In the passing of Walter J. Crowder Germantown lost one of its most prominent business men, but the work of the world, that part which is concerned in money-making and production, goes on as the loss is felt through a more close personal relation than that of the business life. It was among those who came within the circle of his friends and among those who were again and again the recipients of his bounty that the loss of Walter J. Crowder was most deeply felt and his place in the hearts and affections of many can never be filled. A man of most generous and kindly spirit, he was constantly reaching out a helping hand to those in need of assistance and yet there was in all of his benefits a spirit of unostentation that was in harmony with that secret method of giving commended by Biblical injunction.

The birth of Mr. Crowder occurred in Germantown, June 29, 1855, his parents being Samuel and Elizabeth (Willey) Crowder, who came to the western world from Lutterworth, Leicestershire, England. Establishing their home in Germantown, their son was educated in the public schools, continuing his course until his graduation from the Rittenhouse street grammar school in June, 1870. Feeling that it was now time for him to enter the business world, he soon secured a position in the employ of Homer, LeBoutillier & Company of Philadelphia, with whom he remained until the year 1872. He then became connected with the firm of John T. Roberts & Company of Germantown. In 1888 he entered the coal and grain business on his own account, opening an office at the corner of Main and Price streets. From that time until his death he was an important factor in trade circles in Germantown and conducted a business of large and growing proportions that made the venture a very profitable one.

In August, 1884, Mr. Crowder was united in marriage to Miss Alice B. Scatchard, the wedding being celebrated in St. Michael's church. The lady is a daughter of William Scatchard, who at the time of his death was the oldest member of the firm of Joseph Scatchard Sons, manufacturers of woolens and merinos at Cheltenham and Magnolia avenues in Philadelphia. This was one of the oldest manufacturing establishments of the city. Mr. Scatchard was born in Aubrey, near Wakefield, England, and came to this country in his boyhood days in 1843. His father, Joseph Scatchard, was a manufacturer of woolen yarns who first conducted business near Trenton, New Jersey. He afterward located in Chester county, Pennsylvania, and in 1853 removed to a small factory opposite Manayunk. A year later he returned to Chester county, where he remained until 1865, when he purchased the Jagers property on East Cheltenham avenue. The small



WALTER J. CROWDER

stone factory was enlarged and was operated by water power from Kelly's dam. Fire destroyed the plant in 1868 and the present buildings were then erected. The father died in 1872, after which time the business was conducted by his three sons, William, George and Joseph B. William Scatchard was, like his father, recognized as an enterprising, progressive business man and conducted a profitable undertaking as a member of a large manufactory. At his death he left a widow, Mrs. Mary A. Scatchard, and two daughters, one of whom, as previously stated, became the wife of Walter J. Crowder. By this marriage three children were born. Elizabeth, who is now attending St. Mary's School; William, in college; and Emma, at home.

In his political views Mr. Crowder was independent but his position was never an equivocal one upon any question of vital importance. He ranked high among business men, who recognized his resourcefulness, his adaptability and his enterprise. He was a member of Philadelphia Coal Exchange and in all matters of trade his words were largely accepted as those of wisdom. He always lived a consistent Christian life, uniting with Christ Protestant Episcopal church in boyhood. At his death he was a vestryman and superintendent of the Sunday school. He was very active in the Young Men's Christian Association of Germantown and for many years served on its board of managers. Any good work in the name of charity or religion received his indorsement and, if possible, his active support. His benevolences constituted an important feature in his life and yet he never spoke of his generosity, his good gifts to the poor being made known only through those who were the recipients of his bounty. He was particularly helpful to the common people and aided them in many ways for the uplifting of the race. Intelligent, courteous, sympathetic, strong in his honor and his good name, he was loved by all who knew him.

HENRY HOUSTON BONNELL.

The Bonnell family in both its lineal and collateral branches has been distinctly American through many generations, having been founded on this side of the water in the eighteenth century. Matthew Clarkson, the great-great-grandfather of Henry H. Bonnell, was mayor of Philadelphia during the memorable yellow fever epidemic in the city. He was also a warm personal friend of Benjamin West, the noted artist. George B. Bonnell, the father of Henry H. Bonnell, was a native of Philadelphia, who served as trustee of many large estates. At the time of his death he was one of the few survivors of those who left Philadelphia on the ship Gray Eagle to seek gold in California, following the discovery of the precious metal upon the Pacific coast. He engaged successfully in mining there for several years, after which he returned to Philadelphia to remain a permanent resident until his death, which occurred on the 31st of December, 1906, when he had reached the advanced age of eighty years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Dobleman and died in 1859, was also a Philadelphian by birth and a daughter of John Dobleman, at one time a well known merchant here.

Henry Houston Bonnell, their only child, attended successively the Episcopal Academy, Burlington College and the University of Pennsylvania in the acquirement of his education, which was completed by graduation from the university in 1880, with the Bachelor of Arts degree. After serving as a private secretary in this city for two years he was connected with Dodd, Mead & Company, New York publishers, from 1882 until 1886, and in the latter year became secretary of a theological publishing company in New York, since merged with the Scribner Publishing Company. He remained there as secretary for four years and since that time has devoted his attention to the supervision of his various invested and charitable interests, the extent and importance of which are somewhat indicated in the fact that he is now a director of the United Firemen's Insurance Company, of the Philadelphia Society for Organizing Charity, the College Settlement and the League of Home and School Associations.

Mr. Bonnell has also given much time to literary work. Among the best known of his writings are "Charlotte Bronte, George Eliot, Jane Austen—Studies in Their Works," published by Longman, Green & Company in 1902, and a book of hymns published by Novello, Ewer & Company of New York, in 1903. He is now engaged in the preparation of other volumes.

Mr. Bonnell was married in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, February 16, 1900, to Miss Ethel Hill Chase, a daughter of Edward H. Chase, of that place. Mrs. Bonnell died on the 26th of November, 1903, leaving one child, Marianna, now eight years of age. The Bonnell residence is in St. Martin's Lane, Chestnut Hill, and Mr. Bonnell is a member of St. Martin's in the Fields. He also holds membership with the Phi Kappa fraternity and with various social organizations of Philadelphia, including the University Club, the City Club, Franklin Inn and the Philadelphia Cricket Club. Fortunate in that financial resources leave him opportunity for the pursuit of interests that are not dominated by the commercial spirit, he is now largely devoting his time to literary research and his clear and careful analysis in that field is indicated by his contributions to the writings of the age.

GEORGE H. ROTHACKER.

George H. Rothacker, secretary of the G. F. Rothacker Brewing Company, was born in Philadelphia, September 13, 1883, a son of John and Louisa Rothacker. The father was born in Philadelphia, January 3, 1859, and was the organizer of the Rothacker & Thomas Brewing Company, of which he was general manager and later vice president. He continued actively in the business until his death, which occurred May 23, 1903.

George H. Rothacker was a pupil in the public schools and attended the Friends Central high school until he reached the age of seventeen years. He then entered business circles as an employe of J. F. Emhardt, dealer in tailor's trimmings, in the capacity of bookkeeper, which position he filled for eight months. He was afterward associated with H. Swoboda, a tanner, and had charge of the shipping department for eight months. On the expiration of that

period he went to New York city, where he occupied the position of bookkeeper with the Schmadika Coal Company for a month. Returning to Philadelphia, he engaged with the American Pipe Manufacturing Company as bookkeeper for eight months and was then made bookkeeper for the Rothacker Brewing Company. On the 5th of December, 1904, he was elected secretary of the company and has since occupied this position, his business ability and close application contributing in substantial measure to its success.

On the 22d of September, 1906, Mr. Rothacker was married in New York city to Miss Ethel M. Knipe, and they now have one child, Francis Neal, two years of age. Mr. Rothacker gives his political support to the republican party and while he has never sought nor desired office is much interested in the success of his party and the adoption of its principles. He belongs to the West End Republican Club, his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Episcopal church and he also belongs to the Young Men's Christian Association. Interested in manly outdoor sports, he belongs to the Asbury Park Fishing Club and also to the Philadelphia Athletic Club. He is a young man of good business ability and, moreover, has social qualities which have gained him many warm friends.

CHARLES WITMAN OTTO.

Through the stages of gradual development and orderly progression, continuing from the age of sixteen years, when he entered business life, to his death, on the 22d of November, 1901, Charles Witman Otto reached a prominent position in financial circles as president of the National Bank of Germantown. He was born in Reading, Pennsylvania, February 27, 1823, a great-grandson of Dr. Bodo Otto, who was senior surgeon of the hospitals of the United States from 1775 until the close of the Revolutionary war. With two of his sons he passed that winter at Valley Forge with the Continental army, ministering to the needs of the sick and suffering during the ever memorable months there spent when the outlook of the nation seemed most clouded. He was also a delegate to represent Berks county in the provincial council which met in Carpenter's Hall in Philadelphia on the 18th of June, 1776.

While spending his boyhood days in the home of his parents, Daniel H. and Sarah (Witman) Otto, Charles Witman Otto pursued his education in the schools of Pottsville, Pennsylvania, and the age of sixteen years found him eager to enter business life that he might provide for his own maintenance. He secured employment in a dry-goods store in Pottsville where he remained, however, for only a few months, when, seeking the broader opportunities offered in this city he came to Philadelphia and obtained a position with the firm of Bingham, Kentzel & Company, dry-goods merchants. There he remained until 1847, and his broad and varied experience gave him thorough understanding of trade conditions and qualified him for his initial experience as an independent merchant. He started in business on his own account on Market street, opening a dry-goods store which he conducted until 1851, when he relin-

quished his connection therewith in order to become an active factor in banking circles. He entered the bank of Germantown in the capacity of bookkeeper and after serving for a time as teller was elected cashier of the bank on the 16th of November, 1860. In 1885 he became vice president and in 1898, upon the death of President W. W. Wister, was elected to the position of chief executive and continued therein until his death. The bank had been reorganized in 1864 under the name of the National Bank of Germantown, Mr. Otto proving an active factor in the reorganization. His identification with the bank covered fifty years and his personality dominated it at all times, the service rendered to the public being in accord with the high and unimpeachable standard which he maintained in business affairs. Its constantly broadening popularity also had its inception in his progressive spirit and its success was directly attributable in large measure to his executive force, constructive measures and administrative direction. He was also prominently identified with the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Germantown for a quarter of a century and was elected February 2, 1895, to succeed Jabez Gates in the presidency.

On the 2d of February, 1856, Mr. Otto was married to Miss Mary Leete, a daughter of Louis Leete of New Haven, Connecticut, and unto them was born a daughter, Elizabeth. The political allegiance of Mr. Otto was given to the republican party and his strong advocacy thereof was manifest in his unfaltering support at the polls, but the honors and emoluments of office had no attraction for him. He had passed the seventy-eighth milestone on life's journey when called to his final rest and he was not more rich in years than in honors for upright life as manifest in business activity and fidelity, in loyalty in citizenship and in devotion to the ties of home and friendship won him the enduring regard of all with whom he came in contact.

THOMAS BIGGS HARNED.

Thomas Biggs Harned, well known as a corporation lawyer of Philadelphia, his native city, was born March 15, 1851, a son of Henry S. and Harriet Harned. The father, a native of New York, is of Holland Dutch descent, while the mother was born in Norwich, England. In the period antedating the Civil war she became a stanch advocate of the abolition cause, feeling that instinct of humanity so opposed to the system of slavery and with earnest purpose to do practical good to the downtrodden race she became one of the first teachers of the colored school in Philadelphia.

Thomas B. Harned pursued his education in the public schools of Camden, New Jersey, to the age of twelve years, when he started in the business world and his advancement since that time is due entirely to his own efforts. Determining to direct his energies into fields demanding intellectual activity, he utilized his opportunities while providing for his own support in different lines to acquaint himself with the principles of law, and after earnest and zealous preparation was admitted to the bar in New Jersey in 1874. He at once began practice and has steadily progressed as the result of broadening experience, comprehensive study



THOMAS B. HARNED

and close application until he has gained a most creditable position as a representative of the Philadelphia bar, at which he has practiced since 1892. Confining his attention largely to corporation law, he represents many important concerns.

In politics Mr. Harned is an independent republican, identified with that movement which is one of the hopeful signs of the times, being expressed in the activities of many American citizens who are combining their efforts to secure the election of men who shall place the interests of the country before partisanship and the welfare of their respective communities before personal aggrandizement. In 1884 he was a member of the republican national convention.

On the 23d of August, 1877, Mr. Harned was married in Camden, New Jersey, to Miss Augusta A. Trauvel, of that city. Their children are Anna, Thomas B. and Herbert Spencer Harned. Mr. Harned holds membership with the Masonic fraternity and his social nature finds expression in his membership in the Germantown Cricket Club and the Lotus and Salmigundi Clubs of New York. He is also a member of the Art Club of Philadelphia and of the Historical Society. Cut off in youth by the exigencies of circumstances from the opportunities which are afforded for intellectual progress in the higher schools and colleges, constant study, reading and research constitute the nucleus of that mental expansion which has made Mr. Harned the close friend and literary executor of Walt Whitman and of other men eminent in the literary world. He is the editor of the Whitman de luxe edition and he numbers among his friends and correspondents eminent men of letters both at home and abroad.

GEORGE SCOTT GRAHAM.

George Scott Graham, a distinguished lawyer of Philadelphia, won high encomiums in the position of district attorney, to which office he was chosen in 1898. His record is that of a capable, inflexibly honest and loyal public servant. In matters relative to the work of the courts, he weighs the evidence at hand and his judgment in analysis is almost unerring. In consequence the court has come to look upon him as an authority in matters of law, placing great reliance on his exposition of the facts. In his service as district attorney, so fearlessly did he oppose crime that he became a terror to evil-doers, while the innocent had in him a friend and champion. To his careful preparation of his cases and his correct application of points at law, all of which display mentality of rare strength, he added splendid oratorical ability that gave to his words added force and clearness.

Mr. Graham is one of Philadelphia's native sons, whose record reflects honor upon the city of his birth. His natal day was September 13, 1850, his parents being James and Sarah (Scott) Graham, both of whom were of Scotch ancestry, coming to America from Ireland. The father came to the western world when a young man and settled in Philadelphia, where he engaged in business.

In the public schools George Scott Graham acquired his elementary education, which was supplemented by instruction from private teachers and by study in the University of Pennsylvania. He read law in the office of George W. Dedrick and John Roberts and was graduated from the law department of the University of Pennsylvania with the Bachelor of Law degree. Admitted to the bar in 1871, he at once began practice and was not long in evidencing his ability to cope with intricate and involved legal problems. He early became a factor in local politics, making his personality felt. There is something dynamic in Mr. Graham as his oratory sways and moves his hearers, a well modulated voice, ready sympathy and clear understanding enabling him to give to each thought its full force and to establish its right value.

Stanchly advocating republican principles in matters of national importance, he does not consider himself bound by party ties where only municipal interests are involved. He became a member from the twenty-ninth ward of the select council, being elected on the independent ticket after a bitter contest. He was at once recognized as a potential force in the city's legislative body, and being conversant with the salient questions affecting municipal operation, his efforts and influence became powerful and effective. It was not long before he was made chairman of the committee on laws, and he also distinguished himself as a member of the finance committee. In 1877 he failed of the nomination for the office of district attorney, but in 1880 was nominated for the office and elected by a large majority, being the youngest man up to that time called by popular suffrage to this responsible position. Public indorsement of his services came to him in several reelections and no better testimonial of his efficiency and fidelity could be given than the fact that he was nominated and indorsed four times in succession by both political parties. With law and order as his watchword, showing neither fear nor favor in the discharge of his duty, he defended the weak against the strong, protected the interests of law-abiding citizens against those who do not hold themselves amenable to the law, and sought to establish through the processes of the courts indemnity against crime in every form. His splendid professional record won public recognition from Lafayette College, which in 1890 honored him with the degree of Doctor of Laws. For eleven years he filled the chair of professor of criminal law and procedure in the University of Pennsylvania, although he has not confined his attention to that department of practice; dealing more largely in corporation and commercial matters, and of late years almost exclusively devoting his attention to them.

CHARLES DENNIS BARNEY.

Charles Dennis Barney, a prominent representative of the banking interests of Philadelphia, was born in Sandusky, Ohio, July 9, 1844. His father, Charles Barney, a native of New York, became a grain merchant of Sandusky, where he conducted an extensive business to the time of his death, which occurred however, at the comparatively early age of thirty-seven years, one of the victims of the cholera epidemic of 1849, having contracted the disease while administering

to others thus afflicted. He was well known for his charity and philanthropy, giving generously of his means where assistance was needed. In early manhood he was a warm personal friend of Jay Cooke. The ancestry of the family is traced back in direct line to Jacob Barney, who sailed from England in 1634 and settled at Salem, Massachusetts. He was probably the progenitor of all the representatives of the Barney family now in this country. The mother, Elizabeth Caldwell (Dennis) Barney, was a representative of an old New York family. Her maternal uncle was a lifelong friend of Eluthurous Cooke, the father of Jay Cooke, and emigrated to Ohio with him. Mr. Barney's mother passed away December 16, 1908, at the age of eighty-eight years and her parents both reached the age of more than ninety years ere death claimed them.

Charles Dennis Barney was the second in a family of five children of whom three are yet living, the others being Mrs. Frank U. Kiefer and Mrs. George R. Butler, both of Sandusky. His elder brother was killed in the battle of Shiloh during the Civil war and with the exception of a cousin, who has one son, Charles D. Barney is the only living male member of this branch of the family. As his children are all daughters his branch will be terminated with his death.

In the excellent public schools of Sandusky Charles D. Barney pursued his education and afterward spent two years in the hardware store of an uncle there, subsequent to which time he entered the University of Michigan. A year later, however, he left that school to enlist in the one hundred days' service, doing guard duty in Washington during that period. When mustered out he secured a position in the Second National Bank of Sandusky, the president of which institution was L. S. Hubbard, the first employer of Jay Cooke. Mr. Barney remained in the bank until September, 1867, as clerk and bookkeeper, after which he came to Philadelphia and on the 18th of September of that year entered the office of Jay Cooke & Company, bankers, with whom he remained until December, 1873, when in connection with Jay Cooke, Jr., he established the firm of Charles D. Barney & Company, bankers and brokers. In July, 1907, he retired from this firm after thirty-four years' association with the business as its head. The business, however, is still continued under the old firm name with J. Horace Harding, Jay Cooke, III, and others as the present partners. This is one of the best known firms in this line of business in the city. Mr. Barney is a trustee of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, a director of the Huntingdon & Broad Top Mountain Railroad & Coal Company, and president of the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital.

Aside from his connection with important business interests Mr. Barney is well known as a member of the League, Huntingdon and Valley Country Clubs and the Ohio Society of Philadelphia. He is one of the oldest vestrymen of St. Paul's church (Cheltenham) Ogontz, where he succeeded Jay Cooke as rector's warden in 1905. He has also been actively identified with its Sunday school for many years and has been its superintendent since 1900. His permanent residence is Eildon on the old York road at Ogontz, Pennsylvania, an old historic property so called in memory of the Eildon hills near Melrose, Scotland. The house is situated on an eminence surrounded by beautiful grounds covering eight acres, adorned with fine old trees. Mr. Barney and his family took up their abode there in 1877. The old house was burned in 1880 and the

following year he erected his present palatial residence. His summer home is Gibraltar Island at Put-in-Bay, where he owns an island of eight acres made famous by Perry's occupation before his famous naval battle of Lake Erie. The island was purchased by Jay Cooke in 1863. The house is situated on a hill called Perry's Lookout, being a point from which he viewed the enemy's fleet and where he made his plans for the attack.

On the 22d of April, 1869, Mr. Barney was married to Miss Laura E. Cooke, the eldest daughter of Jay Cooke, at the family residence then known as Ogontz, now the site of the Ogontz school for young ladies. Mr. and Mrs. Barney have become parents of six children: Dorothea, the wife of J. Horace Harding, of New York; Elizabeth, the wife of John H. Whittaker, of Chestnut Hill; Katherine, the wife of Joseph S. Bunting, of Jenkintown; Emily, the wife of Baron Friederich von Hiller, now residing in Mexico; Laura, the wife of Henry M. Watts, of Ogontz; and Carlotta, the wife of Archibald B. Hubbard, of Jenkintown. There are also ten grandchildren, seven boys and three girls.

Reading between the lines one may see that Mr. Barney has attained to his present eminent position in financial circles through an orderly progression that has resulted from the development and execution of his native powers and talents. He was fortunate in that in the early days of his business career he became associated with Jay Cooke, one of the ablest financiers that the country has ever known. Throughout his association with Philadelphia's banking interests his progressiveness has been tempered by a safe conservatism, his investments have been made at the suggestion of sound judgment and keen discrimination and his energy has enabled him to overcome all difficulties and attain the goal for which he was striving. His business methods have always been constructive rather than destructive and his path has never been strewn with the wreck of other men's fortunes. However, he has never feared to venture where favoring opportunity has led the way and the simple weight of his character and ability have brought him into important relations with the business world.

LINCOLN D. FARR.

Lincoln D. Farr was numbered among those men to whom the business activity, enterprise and progress of Philadelphia through the entire middle portion of the nineteenth century owed their existence. He was born in Hallowell, Maine, March 12, 1835, and was a representative of an old Quaker family, three brothers of the name coming from England in the early days, all locating in Maine. His parents were Thomas and Rhoda Little (Dow) Farr, of Hallowell and later of Manchester, Maine, in which district the father became well known as a prominent farmer. In the schools of those two cities Lincoln D. Farr pursued his education, completing the work of the grammar grades, after which he independently prepared himself for school teaching, which he followed for a few years. He gave up that profession, however, to learn the manufacture of oil cloth. Soon afterward his health began to fail and he went to New Jersey with an uncle, Moses Bailey, who located in Camden, New Jersey. The uncle, know-

ing of Mr. Farr's ambition to continue in the line of business in which he had been engaged, purchased an oil cloth manufactory in Camden, the nephew taking entire charge of the business, while Mr. Bailey lived a retired life. Following the death of the uncle Mr. Farr came into full control of the business and continued in the manufacture of oil cloth until his own demise on the 14th of January, 1883. During that period he built up an extensive and profitable enterprise, developing a trade of large proportions, so that the business became one of the important productive industries of the city. After his death a company was organized for the continuance of the business and his son, Ed L. Farr, later became president and still fills that position.

On the 31st of October, 1860, Mr. Farr was united in marriage to Miss Hannah Bailey, a daughter of Daniel R. and Phoebe (Winslow) Bailey, of St. Albans, Maine, the former a prominent physician there. Her grandfather was Ezekiel Bailey, who established the pioneer oil cloth manufacturing industry of Maine. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Farr were born four children: Edward L. Farr, of Wenonah, New Jersey, president of the Farr-Bailey Manufacturing Company; Edith M., at home; Dr. C. B. Farr, now a well known physician of Philadelphia, who is a graduate of Haverford and of the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania; and Clara E., at home.

Mr. Farr had in full measure the joy of pleasant home companionship, a largely ideal relation existing between himself, his wife and children. His pleasantest hours were spent at his own fireside with the members of his family about him and his library within easy reach, for he was a lover of books and spent many hours in reading. He belonged to the Society of Friends and gave his political endorsement to the republican party. He was found straightforward in all business transactions, never countenancing misrepresentation, but won his success through merit and honorable effort. He was practically a self-made man, for while his uncle furnished the capital to establish business in New Jersey, the management of the enterprise was left to Lincoln D. Farr and he formulated the plans whereby the business was carried forward to successful completion. His name was therefore as honored as his success was great.

JUDSON HANCOCK, M. D.

Dr. Judson Hancock is a representative in both the paternal and maternal lines of old families of New Jersey. His grandfather, William Hancock, was a native of Jacobstown, New Jersey, where he spent his entire life in the occupation of farming. He died at the age of about sixty-one years after rearing a family of nine children, of whom seven are still living. This number included Dr. Joseph Hancock, who was born in New Jersey but when a young man came to Philadelphia. Here he entered the old Hahnemann Medical College and was graduated with the class of 1878. He then took up the general practice of medicine and surgery but early in his professional career specialized in obstetrics, continuing actively in practice until his death, which occurred in January, 1906, when he was fifty-four years of age. He was also interested in many financial

enterprises both in Philadelphia and other localities and in some of these held official positions, including that of president, treasurer, secretary and director. He married Alice Wilkinson, who was born in New Jersey but in early womanhood became a resident of Philadelphia, where she is now living with her son Judson. She is an active worker in the Gethsemane Baptist church.

After attending the public schools of Philadelphia, Dr. Judson Hancock pursued a course in Pierce's Business College and in Brown's Preparatory School of Philadelphia, of which he is a graduate. He next entered Hahnemann Medical College and was graduated with the class of 1906. He afterward spent eighteen months in dispensary service in the Children's Homeopathic Hospital and is now surgeon in the dispensary of that institution. Immediately upon his graduation he also gave his attention to general practice, opening an office at his present location, 1639 Columbia avenue.

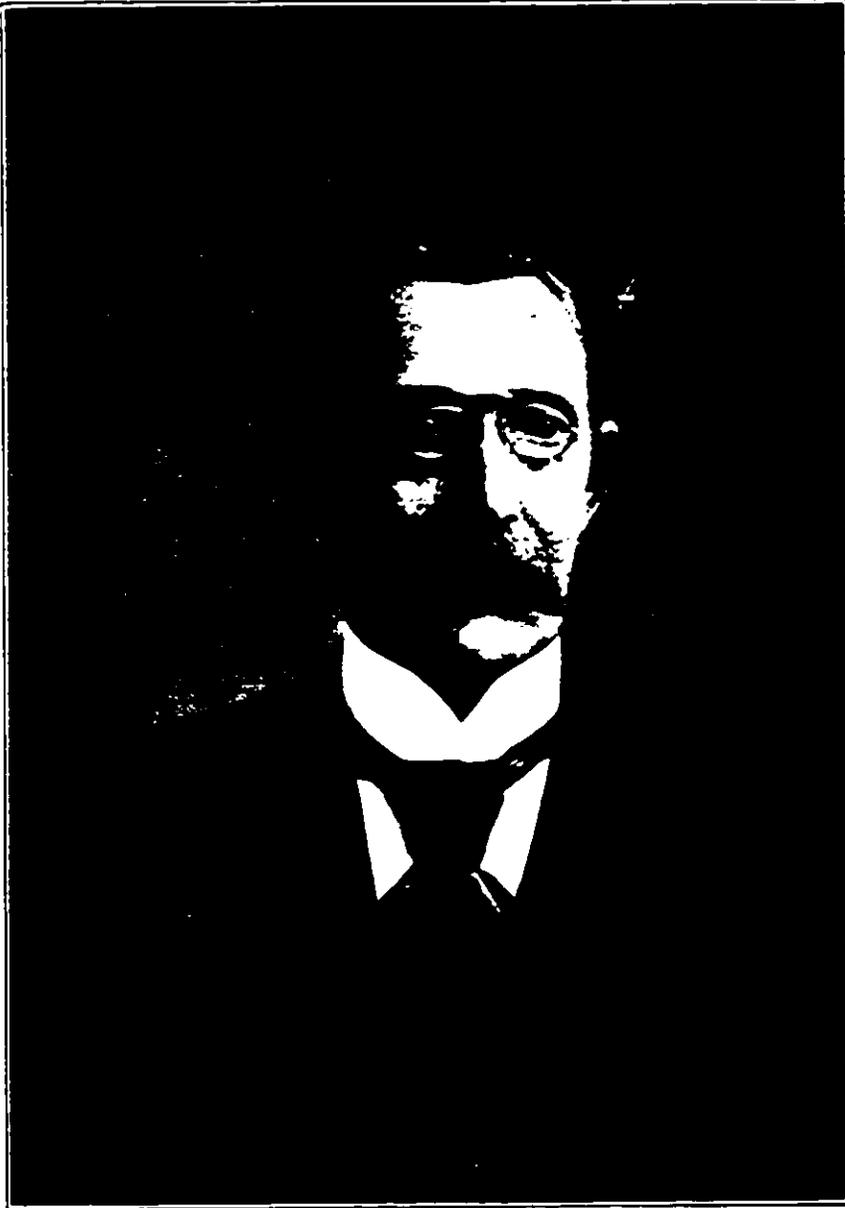
On the 26th of June, 1907, in Philadelphia, Dr. Hancock was united in marriage to Miss Martha Wilson, a daughter of Harvey and Martha (Wilson) Wilson, of this city, her father a captain in New York harbor. Dr. and Mrs. Hancock have one daughter, Adelaide Albright, now in her second year.

The Doctor is a member of the Gethsemane Baptist church, while his wife belongs to the old Swedish Episcopal church. He belongs to several societies which draw their membership from the medical profession, including the Phi Alpha Gamma of Hahnemann College, the Germantown Medical Club and the Academy of Medicine of Philadelphia. He has labored earnestly and conscientiously for advancement in his profession, desiring always that his service shall be of the utmost possible value to his fellowmen.

WILLIAM W. SUPPLEE.

If those who claim that fortune has favored certain individuals above others will but investigate the cause of success and failure it will be found that the former is largely due to the improvement of opportunity, the latter to the neglect of it. Fortunate environments encompass nearly every man at some stage of his career but the strong man and the successful man is he who realizes that the proper moment has come. The man who makes use of his "now" and not "to be," is the one who passes on the highway of life others who perhaps started out ahead of him. It is this quality in Mr. Supplee that has gained him an enviable position in the business world and made him widely known as the president of the leading wholesale hardware house of the east.

The ancestral history of the Supplee family covers a long connection with America. The great-grandfathers of William W. Supplee came to this country in 1685, landing at New York. They were Huguenots or Protestants, who preferred to leave their native country rather than renounce their religion. Three brothers of the name accompanied by their families therefore sought religious liberty in the new world and one of these, Andrew Supplee, sometime after their arrival on the western continent, was appointed to an important position of honor and trust under William Penn.



WILLIAM W. SUPPLEE

The grandfather of William W. Supplee secured a large tract of land on high ground a few miles from Norristown and gave tangible proof of his interest in education by erecting a schoolhouse on his place near the present Norris city cemetery, which was known far and wide as the Supplee schoolhouse. His son, John Supplee, was engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods for a number of years but following his removal with his family to Norristown engaged in teaching school in the building erected by his father. He afterward secured the position as postmaster of Norristown, acting in that capacity for several years and held other offices of honor and authority. He and his wife together with six other people were organizers of the first Methodist church in Norristown and John Supplee contributed generously toward the erection of the house of worship. He reached the venerable age of ninety-two and a half years, while his wife died at the age of eighty-nine and a half years. One of his sisters lived to the remarkable old age of one hundred and two years and these facts indicate that the family is noted for longevity. There were three sons in the family of John Supplee, the brothers of William Supplee being J. Wesley Supplee, formerly president of the Corn Exchange National Bank of Philadelphia, and Enoch H. Supplee, who at one time conducted a large school for girls and subsequently entered the ministry.

William W. Supplee began his education in the little schoolhouse which his grandfather had built and continued his studies at Tremont Seminary in Norristown, after which he made his initial step in the business world with a good firm in that city and there learned considerable concerning business. He afterward came to Philadelphia and for two years was in the employ of one of the leading commercial enterprises of this city. His employer then died, leaving the business to his wife and son, and Mr. Supplee was authorized to attend to the wife's portion. At length he determined to go west in company with a former schoolmate, Mr. Lloyd, who had come to Philadelphia at about the same time as Mr. Supplee. The latter informed his firm that he would leave in six months' time and on the expiration of that period joined Mr. Lloyd in a trip to the west in 1854. They visited several places but decided to engage in business at La Crosse, Wisconsin, opening a small stock of goods in the store building that was erected for them. Soon, however, they bought out two old established stores there and thus further increased their business. On the failure of a large house of that city they were offered its stock, with payment in a year. They were much surprised at this proffer of time and asked why it was made. The answer was that replies to letters which they had written to Philadelphia making inquiries about Mr. Supplee and Mr. Lloyd were perfectly satisfactory, so that they felt safe in granting the year for the payment of the goods. The transaction was completed and Mr. Supplee and Mr. Lloyd then rented a large building and continued their business, which not only extended throughout Wisconsin but also into adjoining states.

While in La Crosse Mr. Supplee was married to a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey T. Rumsey, who had removed to that city some time before from Buffalo, New York, Mr. Rumsey becoming one of the successful business men of La Crosse. While their business was conducted with profit in La Crosse Mr. Supplee and Mr. Lloyd determined to return to Philadelphia and here in 1867

bought out the firm of Conrad & Walton and began operations in this city under the firm style of Lloyd, Supplee & Walton. For two years afterward, however, they conducted their store in the west and at the end of that time became special partners and financed the enterprise for some years longer. Subsequently they purchased the interest of Mr. Walton in their Philadelphia store, continuing the business under the style of the Lloyd & Supplee Hardware Company until 1889, when Mr. Supplee purchased Mr. Lloyd's interest and the business was re-organized under the name of the Supplee Hardware Company. Mr. Supplee then became and has since continued president of the house and his son William D. Supplee was treasurer of the company until his death. The jobbing business of the Supplee Hardware Company is very extensive and is represented upon the road by a large number of traveling salesmen, their ramifying trade interests being continually extended over a constantly broadening territory. There are a few western hardware jobbers who, being in a more favorable location for the western trade, do a somewhat larger business but the Supplee Hardware Company is the largest wholesale hardware house in the east. Mr. Supplee gives much of his time and attention to the development and control of the enterprise and its rapid and substantial growth is largely attributable to his unflinching energy his marked business sagacity and his ability to formulate and execute practical plans.

Mr. Supplee's experience has not been confined alone to the hardware trade. Upon the death of his brother, J. Wesley Supplee, then president of the Corn Exchange National Bank, he was made vice president of the institution. He became one of the organizers of the National Hardware Association of the United States, was made its first president and so continued for four years, devoting much time and thought to its development and to the prosecution of his purposes. After resigning the presidency he was placed on the advisory board, which is composed of bank presidents and on which he has since served. His firm were among those who organized the Trades League of Philadelphia, now the Chamber of Commerce, many years ago, and the organization which began with a membership of only about forty has today over twenty-five hundred members enrolled. Following the resignation of Mr. Foulkrod as president of the Trades League Mr. Supplee was chosen his successor and so continued for two years. Previous to and since that time he has been a member of the board of directors and chairman of the finance committee of that organization. He was greatly interested in forming the Hardware Merchants and Manufacturers Association of Philadelphia and at his request his partner, Mr. Lloyd, was made the first president. Later Mr. Supplee was chosen to that position and has since been a member of the board of directors. He is also interested in the Philadelphia Bourse, of which he is a director, and many years ago he became connected with the Philadelphia Museum, of which he is a director and also chairman of the executive committee. Soon after his return from the west he joined the Union League, the membership of which was about one-third of what it is at the present time. He has also been a member of the City Club since its organization and is a valued representative in those societies where executive ability and keen discrimination are factors in the successful management and growth. He is well fitted for leadership, for his judgment is sound

and he is seldom if ever at fault in rating the value of an opportunity. He is often seen "where men do most congregate" for the discussion of themes of vital interest to the city and throughout his life has been actuated by a public spirit that has ever sought the welfare and upbuilding of Philadelphia.

EPHRAIM BISHOP.

The impossibility of placing fictitious values upon industry, determination and perseverance at once proves the worth of the individual who must base his rise upon these qualities. These elements constituted the salient features in the business advancement of Ephraim Bishop. He was, moreover, a man of marked strength of character, his determination enabling him to overcome obstacles and difficulties that would have disheartened or discouraged many another. He was born February 23, 1821, in Bridgeton, New Jersey, and had but completed his fifty-eighth year when, on the 5th of June, 1879, he passed away. His parents were Daniel and Sylvia H. (Shore) Bishop, also of Bridgeton, the father being a well known sea captain. The Bishop family is of English lineage, the earliest American ancestors arriving in this country in 1680, at which time the family home was established in New Jersey. Another branch of the family was founded in Connecticut and both are the possessors of a coat of arms.

Ephraim Bishop pursued his early education in the schools of his native city and completed his course in Philadelphia under a Mr. Stockdale, who was then regarded as the finest educator of this city. The father died when the children were young and the mother opened a small dry goods and notion store near the corner of Sixth and Spruce streets in order to provide for her family, her sons assisting her in the conduct and management of the business. After her children had reached mature years, she gave up the business and Ephraim Bishop, who had up to that time aided her in its control, then turned his attention to the grocery business and subsequently located near the wharves where he established a ship chandlery business. In this he continued for many years, furnishing sea-going vessels with all supplies. He became known throughout the world in this way and continued in the business for many years or until his death, which occurred in 1879. He was a pioneer in that field of merchandising in Philadelphia and, meeting the needs of shipowners in their equipment for vessels, he built up an extensive trade and came in time to be numbered among the prosperous business men of the city.

On the 6th of June, 1850, Mr. Bishop was united in marriage, in Philadelphia, to Miss Catharine Elizabeth Orr, a daughter of John and Mary (Sinnott) Orr, the former a native of England and the latter a representative of an old Philadelphia family. Mr. Orr after coming to the new world settled in this city and engaged in carriage building. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Bishop were born four children: Daniel John, a resident of Philadelphia; Stillwell Shore, who died in this city; Mamie; and Lilly R., the wife of Lewis Heinze, of Philadelphia.

Mr. Bishop was a member of Meridian Sun Lodge, No. 158, A. F. & A. M.; Oriental Chapter, No. 183, R. A. M.; and General Harrison Lodge, No. 133, I. O. O. F. He belonged also to the Presbyterian church and was loyal to its teachings and to the principles which it inculcated. His political views accorded with the democratic platform, but neither political nor social affairs took rank in his life with business and home interests. He was devoted to his family, loving, kind and considerate to the members of his household, and his greatest happiness came in ministering to their welfare. He held friendship inviolable and was always appreciative of true worth in others. Music and sculpture were to him a constant source of delight and pleasure and he found joy in all those arts and interests which uplift and benefit humanity. He stood as a high type of the self-made man—one who gained success not at the sacrifice of others, interests, but through the legitimate channels of trade. His was a noble character and he felt he was best serving life's purposes when serving his fellowmen.

WILLIAM G. HAIMES.

William G. Haimes, principal of the Berlitz School of Languages, and as such a foremost representative of educational interests up to the time of his death, which occurred October 24, 1909, was born in Liverpool, England, in 1858. Amid a pleasing environment his youthful days were passed to the age of fourteen years, and then the scene shifted and he became a resident of Valladolid, Spain. There he continued his education until twenty-four years of age, becoming very proficient in the use of the Spanish language. Returning to Liverpool he remained in his native city for a short time but the new world with its constantly developing interests attracted him and after a brief period spent in the great shipping port of England he sailed for America and three years later became principal of the Berlitz School of Languages. He could speak very fluently five different languages and was also somewhat conversant with others. Seventy-five per cent of the attendance of the school as it is now was secured under his direction. He made it one of the chief educational centers of Philadelphia, holding to the highest standards in methods of instruction and in its curriculum. He continued as its principal until his death, and in his work manifested the utmost zeal, advocating and introducing every new improvement in methods of instruction promulgated by the leading educators of the country. His work was attended with splendid results and he won honor and recognition from his contemporaries who were prominent in educational circles. At the same time he taught in the Drexel School for three years.

In 1891 Mr. Haimes was married to Miss Mary Agnes Murphy, also a native of Liverpool, England. She survives him and is well known in those social circles where intelligence and true worth are received as the passport into good society. Professor Haimes was extremely public-spirited and interested in everything pertaining to the welfare of the city. His efforts along the line of general progress were of a practical character and his keen insight enabled him to look beyond the exigencies of the moment to the needs and possibilities of the

future. It would be tautological in this connection to enter into any series of statements as showing him to be a man of superior talents and broad scholarly attainments, for these have been shadowed forth between the lines of this review. He enjoyed the friendship of those who were wont to be found where the most intelligent men of the city gather and association with him meant expansion and elevation.

JAMES WILLITS.

James Willits was born in Philadelphia, March 12, 1821. His father was Joseph B. Willits, formerly of Little Egg Harbor, New Jersey, and his mother was Lydia Cawley, of Woodstown, Salem county, of the same state. Joseph B. Willits was born in 1792, went from Little Egg Harbor to Philadelphia as a young man and became a builder on an extensive scale, having many apprentices. He was one of Stephen Girard's builders and surveyors. Both were members of the Society of Friends and were married in 1817.

James Willits was educated at the Westtown Friends Boarding School in Chester county, Pennsylvania, as was his father. As a young man he worked as a builder, then for a time was in the hardware line but later engaged in the manufacture of men's fine shirts for the California wholesale trade mainly. He was a pioneer in that line and eminently successful.

Mr. Willits' political views and efforts were ardently republican, though he never accepted an office. He was at one time identified with the Odd Fellows society, was a life member of the Franklin Institute and was interested in literary societies. In his religious faith he was a Friend of the orthodox branch and was married on the 4th of October, 1853, by Friends ceremony, to Rachel C. Atkinson, daughter of Chalkley Atkinson, of Burlington county, New Jersey. Her mother was Mary S. Burr, a descendant of Ann Maulever Abbott of the ancient Maulever family of Arncliffe, Yorkshire, tracing their line directly back to Edward I of England. Chalkley Atkinson called the first railroad meeting in the United States—the old Camden and Amboy Railroad of New Jersey. The children of James and Rachel C. Willits were as follows: Mary Burr Willits, married to Robert Pitfield Brown, of Bucks county, Pennsylvania; Archilus P. Willits, married to Mary C. Lippincott, of Haddonfield, New Jersey; and Joseph B. Willits, who married Martha B. Livezey, of Philadelphia.

James Willits was descended in the seventh generation from Richard Willits, a very early settler on Long Island, holding a prominent position. He wedded Mary, a daughter of William Washburne, who was one of the proprietors of Hempstead, Long Island, at its founding in 1647. To escape persecution many Friends were forced to remove to other sections. In the third generation a James Willits settled in Little Egg Harbor and from there Joseph Bartlett Willits later removed to Philadelphia as a young man.

In those early times many of the gentlemen of Philadelphia belonged to volunteer fire companies, which supplied the places of the present day clubs. Mr. Willits, his father before him, and his three brothers, all were members of the

United States Engine Company, sometimes called "The Quakers." There was great rivalry between some of these companies, often ending in blows. Upon one occasion a rival company emerging from a side street resulted in a collision and a consequent fight. Mr. Willits was sent ahead to investigate by the president, a tall and very strong man physically, who, being a Friend, would not fight but was quite willing to put the ringleader out of commission. Grasping the other tightly around the waist, he shook him vigorously, exclaiming, "I will not strike thee, but I will make thee feel very uncomfortable;" which he did with such success that the man said he would never fight the Quakers again. Owing to accidents and exposure while a volunteer fireman, his health gave out and he was ordered to Cuba early in the year 1861. He discovered that the blockade runners were making their headquarters in Havana. Mr. Willits succeeded in gaining much definite information on the subject, which he described to a young federal lieutenant temporarily in Cuba, with a request that he inform the authorities at Washington. This resulted in the promotion of the lieutenant and enabled the United States to capture several of the blockade runners. After two winters in Cuba his health was so improved that he remained in Philadelphia, but did not re-enter active business, being more or less of an invalid for twenty-nine years before his death.

Greatly interested in the sanitary commission, he frequently carried baskets of delicacies to the soldiers in the hospitals and nursed the convalescents in his own house until able to return to the front or their homes. A great reader, with a keen sense of humor and a very retentive memory, he was most interesting in conversation and could hold his listeners spellbound for hours at a time. He became a confirmed invalid and was a great sufferer for several years before his death, which occurred on the 8th of May, 1889.

C. BERNARD BEHRENS.

Readily solving the intricate and complex problems of financial management in connection with the conduct of important commercial interests, C. Bernard Behrens became widely known in business circles in Philadelphia. He was born in Hanover, Germany, December 14, 1840, and there pursued his education to the age of thirteen years, when he came with his mother and stepfather to the new world. The family home was established in Baltimore, but after a time he made his way westward to St. Louis, where he acted as traveling salesman for a leading wholesale house of that city. Returning to Annapolis, he there remained in the government store during the period of the Civil war, or until captured by the Confederate forces and incarcerated in Libby prison, where he remained as a prisoner of war for a few months. At one time in his life he was connected with his brother, Sigmund, and William Dobson in the notion business, and later he and his brother established a commission business with headquarters on Market street in Philadelphia. A few years were devoted to the conduct of that enterprise, at the end of which time C. Bernard Behrens began making sales for Why Brothers and in time was admitted to a partnership in the firm, having



C. B. BEHRENS

charge of the financial management of the enterprise. In this connection he directed his energies to constructive measures and to the adoption of an expansive policy and it was through his labors that the business grew to be a very extensive one in that field. His life was one of intense activity and his history reads in the terms of tangible profit.

In 1881 Mr. Behrens was united in marriage to Miss Ida Lieberman, a daughter of L. J. Lieberman, who came from Europe to the new world and, settling in Philadelphia, was for many years a member of the firm of Gansley, Lieberman & Company, wholesale clothiers on Third street. His remaining days were here passed. Mr. Behrens also continued a resident of Philadelphia until his death, which occurred at his home on Wayne avenue on the 31st of January, 1910. In business circles he bore a reputation for unassailable integrity, his word having the value of a bond. He possessed attractive social qualities that won him warm friendships and high regard, made him respected by his employers and esteemed by his friends. His is a notable example of the man of foreign birth who, adapting himself to altered conditions in the new world, finds therein the opportunity for advancement and success.

CHARLES W. DOANE.

Charles W. Doane, connected with various corporate interests, his most active service being perhaps as secretary and general office manager of the Finley Acker Company, was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, December 25, 1875, his parents being James and Fannie Doane. He attended the public schools of his native county between the ages of six and ten years, after which he accompanied his parents on their removal to Camden, New Jersey, where he was a public-school student for a year.

Mr. Doane then entered business life and has since been dependent upon his own resources. It is a far reach from the position of cash boy to that of secretary and general manager of a large commercial enterprise, but this Mr. Doane has accomplished in the course of an active business career. Coming to Philadelphia when a lad of twelve years, he engaged with John Wanamaker as cash boy at a salary of two dollars per week. He proved capable and trustworthy, and his willingness to work won him advancement from time to time through intermediate positions until he became a ledger clerk, which position he filled for four years. Through the influence of the section manager of the house, Thomas A. Hawthorne, he secured the position of bill clerk with the Finley Acker Company. There his ability also won recognition and in time he became office manager. In 1906 he was elected to the position of secretary and general office manager and his success is not only measured in the terms of his own advancement but also in the growth of the business. As the years have passed he has become recognized as a strong factor in business circles nor has he confined his attention alone to one field, for at the present writing he is president of the Oriental Building & Loan Association.

Mr. Doane was married in Philadelphia in May, 1896, to Miss Katherine Shapley, a niece of E. Cooper Shapley, a prominent Philadelphia lawyer, and they have two children: Alfred H. W., twelve years of age, a pupil in the public schools; and Robert J. Byron, five years of age. The family residence is at No. 4925 Rubincam avenue.

Mr. Doane exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party. He is an exemplary representative of the Masonic fraternity and is past master of Richard Vaux Lodge, No. 384. He also belongs to Oriental Chapter, No. 183, R. A. M.; Philadelphia Council, R. & S. M.; Kadosh Commandery, No. 29, K. T., and the Mystic Shrine, A. A. O. N. M. S. In still more strictly social lines he is connected with the West Philadelphia Boat Club, which also indicates somewhat of the nature of his recreation. Determination and energy have with him spelled success and yet he has not reached the prime of life nor the zenith of his powers.

H. CHESTER JOHNSON.

H. Chester Johnson, practicing in the department of civil law, was born at New Windsor, Carroll county, Maryland, October 26, 1879. His father, Jethro Johnson, a native of Cecil county, Maryland, was a representative of one of the old families of that state. For many years he engaged in milling and was very successful in business but his last years were spent in well earned rest. He was known as an active republican and a devoted member of the Presbyterian church. He wedded Mary F. Galbraith, a native of Maryland and also a member of one of the old Maryland families. Like her husband she is a devoted member of the Presbyterian church. The death of Jethro Johnson occurred in 1892 when in his sixty-first year. Mrs. Johnson is now living in Philadelphia. Their family numbered five children.

H. Chester Johnson, the youngest, pursued his education in the schools of Maryland and Philadelphia and benefited by a comprehensive course of instruction in the Drexel Institute and in Temple College so that a broad general knowledge constitutes the foundation upon which rests his professional wisdom. He entered business life in a clerical capacity in the office of the vice president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company and after remaining there for about a year, devoted two years to the real-estate business. In 1896 he entered the office of ex-Governor Samuel W. Pennypacker, under whose direction he pursued his law studies until 1902. Associated with Mr. Pennypacker were J. Whittaker Thompson, United States district attorney, and Morris Dallutt, judge of the orphans' court. The success of these eminent attorneys and the methods they employed in the conduct of intricate and important law problem constituted the stimulus to the efforts of Mr. Johnson and closely applying himself to the mastery of legal principles, he came to the bar well equipped for success. Following his admission in July, 1902, he opened an office and has since engaged in practice, making a specialty of civil law.

In his political views Mr. Johnson is a pronounced republican, doing all in his power to promote the growth and ensure the success of his party. He belongs to a number of political clubs and to other clubs and social organizations but allows no outside interests to interfere with the practice of his profession and is found an able, faithful and conscientious minister in the temple of justice.

JOHN B. LARGE.

John B. Large, who remains in the memory of his friends—and they are many—enshrined in the halo of a gracious and charming personality and of broad and liberal culture, was born in Philadelphia in March, 1846, and died October 31, 1892. His parents were Robert H. and Mary (Large) Large. The origin of the family is lost in the remote regions of antiquity but for many generations representatives of the name were residents of England before the first of the name in America settled in New York and New Jersey between the years 1650 and 1660. Family records give account of the marriage of John Large to Sarah Corker in 1698. Their son William Large was married in 1724 to Sarah Allen and they were the parents of Ebenezer Large, who wedded Dorothea Sparks, a daughter of James Sparks, of England. Ebenezer Large had two sons, John and James. The former married Rebecca Hartshorne, a daughter of Pattison Hartshorne and a granddaughter of Nicholas Wall, while James Large wedded Elizabeth Poultney, a daughter of Thomas Poultney of Baltimore. Mary Large, the mother of John B. Large of this review, was a daughter of James Large, while Robert H. Large, the father of our subject, was a son of John Large and was a well known business man connected with manufacturing interests at Frankford, Philadelphia.

John B. Large, whose name introduces this record, attended St. Mark's School and later a private school conducted by a Mr. Harris. After putting aside his text-books he traveled extensively, his father's wealth enabling him to enjoy that leisure which permits of travel and the enjoyment of the world's choicest offerings in art and literature. With the desire to enter the field of business, in 1877 he secured a clerical position in the League Island navy yard, where he spent a year, and in 1878 he became connected with Mr. Fisher of Baltimore, who opened a commission house in Philadelphia under the firm style of Gill & Fisher. Later Mr. Large became interested in the firm and held the position of secretary up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1892.

On the 10th of April, 1872, Mr. Large was married to Miss Sarah Meade, a daughter of General George Gordon and Margaretta (Sergeant) Meade, who were married in Philadelphia, December 31, 1840. Her father was born in Cadiz, Spain, December 31, 1815, while his father, Richard Worsam Meade, an American citizen, was residing there with his family connected with mercantile affairs and also acting as naval agent of the United States. Tracing back the ancestral history to colonial times it is found that Robert Meade, the great-grandfather of George Gordon Meade, came to America from Ireland but the exact date of his arrival is not known, although he was living in Phila-

delphia in 1732. He was one of the early active and influential citizens here and died in 1754. George Meade, the grandfather, married Henrietta C. Wor-sam in 1768. He was also active in commercial circles in Philadelphia and his sympathies and support were with the American army at the time of the Revolutionary war. In 1780 he subscribed two thousand pounds sterling, at that time an enormous sum, for the benefit of Washington's army, suffering for many necessities. General George Gordon Meade became one of America's foremost military officers, upon whom were bestowed high and merited honors.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Large were born five sons and three daughters: Robert H., who wedded Mary Wilmer Reakirt, is coal freight agent for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Margaretta Sergeant is the wife of Joseph Harrison, a business man of Colorado. Mary is the wife of Charles P. Fox. Henrietta Meade is at home. John B. married Clifford Newbold and is freight agent for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Reading, Pennsylvania. George Gordon married Elsie W. Miller and is also connected with railroad interests. William Miffin died in 1885. Spencer Sergeant is yet a student.

In his political views John B. Large was a republican. He belonged to St. Mary's Episcopal church of West Philadelphia, in which he served as vestry-man, and he held membership in the Philadelphia Club, the Cricket Club and many other leading social organizations. He was a lover of literature and very fond of art, doing some creditable work himself as a painter. He greatly enjoyed manly outdoor sports and displayed considerable skill at cricket. He was at all times noted for his refined taste and cultured manner, a thorough gentleman, not of the "old school," but representing all that is best in the lives of those who have had opportunity for the cultivation of social graces and an appreciation of the masterpieces of the world in art and literature.

CHARLES A. O'REILLY, M. D.

As educator and practitioner Dr. Charles A. O'Reilly has gained distinction and is well known as assistant professor of surgery in Temple College and as a practitioner of wide experience and notable ability for one of his years. He is yet a young man, his birth having occurred in Reading, Pennsylvania, March 14, 1878. His parents were James A. and Mary Anne (Heizmann) O'Reilly. The father, a lawyer by profession, was a graduate of Notre Dame University at South Bend, Indiana. He was one of the incorporators and directors of the Interstate Railways Company and president of the United Traction Company. He was also president of the common council of the city of Reading. His death occurred May 28, 1902, and his wife passed away on the 1st of March, 1904.

Through successive grades in the public schools Dr. O'Reilly pursued his studies until he became a high school pupil in Reading. Later he attended Georgetown University at Georgetown, D. C., from which he was graduated in 1896 and then, entering the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, qualified for the profession which he had determined to make his life work, completing the course in 1900. He afterwards spent several months in



DR. CHARLES A. O'REILLY

Vienna making a study of surgery and obstetrics. For five years he was connected with Dr. Frank Packard both at the Pennsylvania Hospital and the Polyclinic in ear work. His practice has been a constantly growing one, both in volume and importance, and since 1902 he has served as assistant surgeon of Samaritan Hospital and since 1904 as assistant professor of surgery in Temple College.

Actuated by laudable ambition to win success and make his services of the utmost possible value to humanity, he is carrying his investigations far and wide into the realms of medical and surgical science with the result that his work is productive of excellent results when viewed from both the financial and professional standpoints. He belongs to the American Medical Association, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society and the Philadelphia County Medical Society and Pathological Society. He is likewise a member of the University Club of this city and of the Bibliophile Society of Boston.

Dr. O'Reilly was married February 11, 1905, in Anniston, Alabama, to Miss Katharine Creswell Sproull, a daughter of Colonel C. W. and Katharine C. Sproull. In 1905 the doctor made a trip around the world.

FRANK WOODBURY, A. M., M. D.

Dr. Frank Woodbury, engaged in the private practice of medicine and also secretary to the committee on lunacy of the state board of public charities of Pennsylvania since November, 1907, was born in Philadelphia, December 9, 1848, a son of Thomas Sewall and Sarah Jane (Grey) Woodbury. He is descended on the paternal side from one of the old New England families. His grandfather, Thomas Woodbury, was born in Boston and became a vessel owner and captain in the mercantile service. He married Eliza Buck, whose ancestors settled at what is now known as Bucksport, Maine, being so named in honor of the family. He was her second husband, Captain Thomas Bigelow, her first husband, having been lost in a storm at sea.

Thomas Sewall Woodbury was born in Boston, Massachusetts, and when about fifteen years of age came to Philadelphia, where he resided until his death, which occurred January 7, 1909, when he was in his eighty-sixth year. He was married January 22, 1845, to Miss Sarah Jane Grey, who was born in Pennsylvania of English parentage and still survives him. Her parents were likewise natives of England but died in Philadelphia, leaving their daughter an orphan at an early age. She was married at the age of nineteen and still possesses remarkable mental vigor at the age of eighty-five years. By her marriage she became the mother of three children, all of whom survive.

Dr. Frank Woodbury, the second child and only son, completed his literary education in the Philadelphia high school and then prepared for a professional career in the Jefferson Medical College, from which he was graduated with the M. D. degree in March, 1873. The honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by Lafayette College in 1887. The experiences of his youth and the work which he did in his college days aside from the mastery of the reg-

ular college course have constituted elements in his later success. Ere he had completed his course in Jefferson Medical College he had engaged in medical quizzing and tutoring, was also clinical assistant for several years to Professor J. M. Da Costa and chief of medical clinic at Jefferson Medical College. He likewise acted as stenographic reporter for surgical clinics held by Joseph Pancoast and Samuel D. Gross, and with Dr. R. J. Dunglison he originated and edited the College and Clinical Record.

Immediately after his graduation Dr. Woodbury was appointed resident physician to the Pennsylvania Hospital of Philadelphia and his activity in connection with medical journalism also continued. He became assistant editor and subsequently editor in chief of the Philadelphia Medical Times and he was likewise a member of the editorial staff of the journal of the American Medical Association, the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal and the New York Medical Journal at various times. The ability and breadth of thought which he displayed in these various connections led to his selection for educational work and he was elected professor of materia medica and therapeutics and also professor of clinical medicine in the faculty of the Medico Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, with which he was thus associated until ill health from repeated attacks of la grippe forced him to resign. He became associate professor of laryngology in the Philadelphia Polyclinic and the School for Graduates in Medicine. His hospital service has been of an important character. He was for ten years attending physician to the German Hospital of Philadelphia and was also one of the attending physicians to the Medico Chirurgical Hospital.

Dr. Woodbury is well known to the profession not alone on account of the specific work he has done in actual practice but also as a frequent contributor to medical journals. In association with Dr. Morton he compiled The History of the Pennsylvania Hospital, and also Surgery in Pennsylvania Hospital. He was editor of the American edition of Farquharson's Therapeutics and Materia Medica and other publications, in which connection he was but carrying out a work of his early professional life, during which period he was engaged in making French and German translations and in writing editorials for medical journals, at the same time reporting medical meetings and doing stenographic reporting.

Since severing his connection with the Pennsylvania Hospital, Dr. Woodbury has engaged in general practice in Philadelphia and has served as medical examiner for the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company and other companies. In November, 1907, he was elected secretary to the committee on lunacy of the state board of public charities and still fills that position, which involves special attention to the care and treatment of the insane, under treatment in public and private institutions in Pennsylvania. The profession has honored him with election to the secretaryship of the section on therapeutics of the ninth international medical congress held in Washington in 1887. He was also made vice president of the American Medical Association at the meeting held in Newport, Rhode Island, and was president of the American Medical Editors Association at its New York meeting. He is identified with many of the leading societies of the profession, belongs to the Philadelphia Medical Club, is a fellow of the Philadelphia College of Physicians and a member of the County Medical Society, the

State Medical Society of Pennsylvania, the American Medical Association and the Philadelphia Psychiatric Society. He likewise belongs to the Philadelphia Art Club, of which he became a member in 1890, and on the 25th of November, 1902, he was made a Master Mason in Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 155. A. F. & A. M.

On the 29th of July, 1874, in Philadelphia, Dr. Woodbury was married to Miss Louisiana R. Brydges, the only daughter of the late C. B. Brydges, a Louisiana planter. They have three children: Major Frank Thomas Woodbury, who is a member of the medical corps of the United States army and who married Caroline Fremont, of New York city; Anne Clair; and Stephen Greene.

Dr. Woodbury is an Episcopalian in religious faith and is a vestryman of St. Andrew's church of Philadelphia. In politics a republican, he is an advocate of protection for American labor and the upbuilding of domestic industry. As success goes he has a fair measure of it, wealth in moderation, professional renown in substantial measure, the respect of the general public and the affection of family and friends.

JOSEPH DE FOREST JUNKIN.

Joseph de Forest Junkin, a distinguished corporation lawyer of Philadelphia, not unknown in other branches of the law wherein his ability has gained him eminence, was born in this city, April 16, 1855, a son of George and Jeanie (de Forest) Junkin. Following a preliminary course of study in the school of John W. Faires, which he attended until 1870, he afterward entered the department of art of the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated B. A. in 1874. Three years later the university conferred upon him the Master of Arts degree.

In the meantime Mr. Junkin had taken up the study of law and in that year was admitted to the bar, since which time he has engaged in practice in Philadelphia, making continuous progress in his profession until he stands in a prominent position among the representative lawyers in this city. His talents, of a high order, have been manifest in his successful conduct of important litigation and in his equally successful management as a corporation lawyer. In the latter connection he has been called to all parts of the United States. He now devotes himself largely with untiring industry to corporation law, giving his time to a mastery of the complex questions which tax the energies of the modern corporation lawyer. He has frequently been retained as the confidential counsel of many large corporate and financial interests in Philadelphia and other cities.

His business activity extends to service as a member of the board of trustees of the Jefferson Medical College and the Lafayette College and is solicitor of the Real Estate Trust Company. The cosmopolitan nature of his interests is further indicated in his connection with the directorate of the Lawyers Club and other organizations and his membership in the Union League, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Art Club, the Philadelphia Law Association,

the Penn Club, the Bachelors Barge Club, the Country Club, the Orpheus Club and St. Andrews Society. He likewise belongs to the New York Yacht Club, which fact is indicative of one source of his recreation. He has those qualities of good fellowship which make for popularity in those circles where the most intelligent men of the city gather. To see Mr. Junkin is to at once recognize his force and his resourcefulness. His secure position of distinction, as an able attorney has been won by native ability, studious habits, earnest industry, broad philosophy and keen common sense, together with absolute conscientiousness and scrupulous integrity.

GEORGE B. WILSON.

Ability that is manifest in capable management and the ready solution of commercial problems always awakens a degree of admiration and gains added honor when combined with this is the record of straightforward dealing that has never swerved from the path of rectitude to take advantage of opportunities that will not bear investigation and close scrutiny. For more than four decades George B. Wilson was a representative of the tobacco trade of Philadelphia, in which connection he built up a business of extensive proportions and established a reputation synonymous with reliability in commercial affairs.

He was born in New York, December 12, 1841, a son of James L. and Jane Margaret Wilson, of whose family of six children George B. was the fifth in order of birth. The father went to sea as a cabin boy at the age of sixteen years and at twenty-one years of age had command of a packet ship, this being at a day before steamships were in use. He became well known as a sea captain and continued upon the water until his death in 1852.

George B. Wilson was educated in a boarding school connected with St. James church in Philadelphia, located in one of those sections of the city which were formerly suburbs. He was a youth of sixteen years when in 1857 he turned his attention to the tobacco business. As the years passed by he continued in that field of labor and when industry and careful expenditure brought him sufficient capital to engage in business on his own account conducted his enterprise with constantly growing success until he retired permanently from the commercial field in 1900 with a very substantial fortune as the result of his labors.

In 1866, at Glencove, Long Island, was celebrated the marriage of George B. Wilson and Miss Edna Searing. They have now traveled life's journey together for forty-four years and are pleasantly located in an attractive home at 4228 Walnut street, while their summer residence is at Great Neck, Long Island. They became parents of three sons and a daughter: G. Searing, forty years of age; Graham L., thirty-five years of age; Mrs. F. A. Martens, age thirty-two years; and George B., Jr., thirty years of age.

Mr. Wilson cast his first presidential ballot for Abraham Lincoln in 1864, and while he has usually supported the republican party and is a believer in most of the principles which constitute its platform, he does not consider him-

self bound by party ties and voted three times for Cleveland, whom he believed advocated a rational and practical policy of government. He is popular in various social organizations, holding membership in the Union League, and the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club. These relations indicate in large measure the nature of his interests and recreation. Citizenship has never been to him an idle term, and his recognition of obligation has called forth his best efforts in every line to which he has directed his energies. In all things, whether in business or social affairs or in public matters, his sound judgment has enabled him quickly and correctly to discriminate between the essential and the non-essential and, by choosing the better part, he has fared forward to a position where success and honor constitute the crown of life's work.

JOHN H. DINGEE.

John H. Dingee, a well known business man of Philadelphia, with offices in the Arcade building, has for the past two decades devoted his attention to the supervision of his extensive coal and iron interests in Virginia, West Virginia and Kentucky. His birth occurred in Philadelphia on the 2d of March, 1849, his parents being John H. and Mary (Stewart) Dingee, who were likewise natives of this city. In the paternal line he comes of Huguenot stock, while on the maternal side he is descended from the Stewarts of Middlesex, England. His mother was a daughter of William Henry Stewart, a manufacturer of Philadelphia. John H. Dingee, the father of our subject, was for many years engaged in business as a commission merchant in association with his brother Charles H. on South Front street. He passed away in August, 1879, when seventy-three years of age, while his wife was called to her final rest in 1881, being at that time also seventy-three years old.

In preparation of a college course John H. Dingee attended the private classical school of Dr. J. W. Faires and in 1865 entered the University of Pennsylvania. On leaving that institution he accepted a clerkship in the banking house of E. W. Clark & Company, remaining with that concern for a number of years. Subsequently he embarked in the banking and brokerage business on his own account, becoming a member of the Stock Exchange, with which he was connected until 1890. Since that time he has given his attention to his extensive coal and iron interests in Virginia, West Virginia and Kentucky.

On the 21st of October, 1891, in Philadelphia, Mr. Dingee was united in marriage to Miss Helen Massey, a daughter of the late Alexander L. Massey, of Philadelphia. Unto them were born two children but one has passed away. The surviving child is Alexander L., now a youth of thirteen.

Mr. Dingee has been a lifelong republican but has neither sought nor desired office as a reward for his party fealty. The cause of public instruction, however, has ever found in him a warm friend and for the past ten years he has served as president of the board of education in Chester county, where he has made his home for the past quarter of a century. Moreover, he has taken a prominent part in religious work, being one of the trustees of the general assembly of the

Presbyterian church of the United States. He is also a valued member of the Union League and Merion Cricket Clubs. No breath of suspicion has ever assailed his good name and on the contrary he stands as a splendid type of the honorable, reliable, successful man, the public-spirited citizen and the trustworthy friend.

PRESLEY BLAKISTON FORSYTH.

In the latter part of the eighteenth century there was built on Sixth street, opposite Independence square, the house in which occurred the birth of Presley Blakiston Forsyth, his natal day being July 4, 1817. He came into the world on the forty-first anniversary of the nation's independence. He passed from this life in a year equally momentous—1861—for though the dark clouds of war then hung over the land, it was the initial year of hostilities that would prove the strength of the nation. His grandfather, Presley Blakiston, had established his home in Philadelphia in early colonial days, coming to this city from Maryland. His father, Isaac Forsyth, was a prominent contractor and builder of Philadelphia and he it was who erected the home that was the birthplace of his son William. He married Elizabeth Blakiston and they became parents of four sons, William, Joseph, Kenneth and Presley.

In private schools of Philadelphia Presley Blakiston Forsyth pursued his education to the age of seventeen years, after which he entered a hardware store to learn the trade. He remained there only a short time and was then apprenticed to the firm of Rowley & Ashburn, plumbers, under whose direction he thoroughly mastered the business. On attaining his majority he established a plumbing business on his own account on Eleventh street below Chestnut. The beginning was small but he prospered and the growth of the business justified his removal to larger quarters at Seventh and Jayne streets, where he purchased property and increased his stock and business facilities. The enterprise at that point continued in equally successful manner and later he admitted his brother Joseph to a partnership, the relation being maintained until Presley Forsyth retired from business about 1860, leaving his brother as sole owner of the enterprise. He was recognized as a strong factor in commercial circles, his methods being thoroughly progressive as well as reliable, the scope of his business constituting indisputable evidence of his energy, close application and intelligently directed effort.

On the 23d of April, 1846, Mr. Forsyth was married to Miss Cecelia Dawson, a daughter of Job and Ann C. Dawson, the former a prominent dry-goods merchant of Philadelphia and a son of John Dawson, a soldier of the war of 1812. Mrs. Forsyth, who was born in Pennsylvania, November 24, 1826, was a representative of an old and influential family and enjoys a wide acquaintance throughout the city. She is now in her eighty-fifth year, enjoying splendid health, and to her has been accorded the precious prize of keen mentality through the evening of life. Her appearance is that of a much younger woman and her interests are those of one in the prime of life. She keeps in close touch with



PRESLEY B. FORSYTH

questions of vital import and is still a most popular figure in social circles. Hers is an age that has grown stronger and brighter mentally and morally as the years have advanced, and she gives out of her rich stores of wisdom and learning for the benefit of others.

In his political views Presley Forsyth was a stalwart democrat and various official preferments were tendered him, but he declined to serve in public office, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his business affairs, his home life and municipal interests which he favored as a private citizen and not as a public official. Viewed from a business standpoint he was entirely a self-made man and one whose record may well serve as a source of inspiration and encouragement. He was very fond of music and was one of the original stockholders in the Academy of Music, where he was often found. He held membership first in St. Peter's church and afterward in St. Mark's Episcopal church. He was loving and generous, fond of company and a brilliant entertainer. His personal characteristics won him warm and enduring friendships and his business ability gained him admiration and respect.

HENRY C. WHITLOCK.

Henry C. Whitlock, devoting his entire time to the practice of law, wherein individual merit and unfaltering allegiance to the interests of his clients has brought him a business of large proportions and of important character was born in Camden, New Jersey, February 17, 1857, a son of Friend and Ann Eliza (Gordon) Whitlock, both now deceased. The son supplemented his preliminary education by three years' study in the Pennsylvania Military Academy and afterward matriculated in the University of Pennsylvania as a law student, completing the course there by graduation with the class of 1881. He then located for practice in Philadelphia and has since given his entire time and attention to this work, securing an extensive clientele. In February, 1888 in Camden, New Jersey, Mr. Whitlock was married to Miss Lucy Culbertson, of that city. His political indorsement is given to the democracy but the honors and emoluments of office have no attraction for him. His friends know him as a man of kindly spirit and even temperament, never too busy to be courteous and cordial and never too courteous to be busy.

WILLIAM CANER WIEDERSEIM.

With the rapid development of legal principles and the multiplication of precedence caused by the growing complexity of business interests and city conditions, it is impossible for any individual to be so thoroughly conversant with all departments of the law as to be considered an able exponent of each. It is but a logical consequence therefore that this has become an age of specialization, where the individual devotes his efforts to a particular line. In harmony with this tendency of the times William Caner Wiederseim has become a patent solicitor.

A native of this city, Mr. Wiederseim was born March 8, 1869, a son of William A. and Katharine Louise (Blanchard) Wiederseim. He attended Rugby Academy, from which he was graduated with the class of June, 1884, and, entering the University of Pennsylvania, he completed a four years' course there with the class of 1888 and won his Bachelor of Science degree. In the field of labor which he chose as a life work he has made steady progress as the result of his developing powers and experience and is today well known as one of the leading patent solicitors of the city.

Mr. Wiederseim is a member of the Greek letter fraternity, the Zeta Psi, and is prominent in various social organizations, including the Union League, of Philadelphia, the University Club, the Racquet Club, the Philadelphia Country Club, the Colonial Society and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

Mr. Wiederseim was married in 1900 in New York city to Mrs. Elizabeth (Elkins) Bruner, a daughter of Senator Stephen B. Elkins, of West Virginia. Mr. Wiederseim has no children but has a stepdaughter, Edwina Elkins Bruner, the child of Mrs. Wiederseim by her first marriage.

WILLIAM E. PARKE, M. D.

It is a significant fact that names which were prominently identified with the most important interests of society at the earliest periods of the country's history, have appeared continuously in such connection up to the present time. This fact is notably illustrated in the able and useful career of Dr. William E. Parke, who in both the paternal and maternal lines is a representative of old and honored families of this section of the country. The Parke family was founded in America by Arthur Parke, a Scotch-Irishman, who came to Pennsylvania from Ireland about 1720, settling in Chester county. He secured a homestead in Highland township, a part of which was in possession of his descendants until only a few years ago. The grandfather of Dr. Parke in the paternal line was a soldier of the war of 1812. His father, Samuel R. Parke, who was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, became a banker of Parkesburg, conducting business there for many years. He was also a very active and influential member of the Presbyterian church and was thus closely associated with the material and moral progress of the community in which he lived to the time of his death, which occurred in 1899, when he was sixty-six years of age. In early manhood he had wedded Annie Martin, who was also born in Chester county and died in 1862, in early womanhood. She was a daughter of Thomas and Esther (Linton) Martin, both of whom were natives of Chester county and were descended from a line of Quaker ancestry that traces back to the time of William Penn. The Linton line is also descended from an illustrious ancestry and the name was a prominent one in the days of knighthood and chivalry in Europe. The family of Samuel R. and Annie (Martin) Parke numbered two sons, of whom Arthur T. Parke is now an attorney of West Chester, Pennsylvania.

The other son, Dr. William E. Parke, began his education in the Friends select school of London Grove, Chester county, and when his preliminary course

was completed he entered Princeton University, from which he was graduated in the class of 1883. With broad literary learning to constitute the basis upon which to build professional knowledge, he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania and after a three years' course was graduated M. D. in 1886. His time and energies have since been devoted to professional service. He was resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital and also resident physician to Girard College before entering upon general practice, to which, however, he has given his attention for a number of years. He is associate surgeon to the Kensington Hospital for Women, consulting obstetrician to the Episcopal Hospital and gynecologist to Frankford Hospital.

Dr. Parke belongs to various societies whereby professional knowledge is disseminated and the skill of the members of the medical fraternity thereby promoted. He is now connected with the Philadelphia County Medical Society, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the College of Physicians and the Obstetrical Society of Philadelphia. He is a member of the Princeton Club of Philadelphia, and of the Presbyterian church. His political endorsement is given to the republican party, and he is ever willing to contribute to a reform fund whereby the interests of political progress, good citizenship and efficient integrity may be furthered. He believes that every year should indicate advancement not only for the individual but for the city, state and nation, and for the various well defined lines of business to which men give their energies and efforts. His influence is always on the side of reform and improvement, and he is continuously pushing forward to the goal of successful achievement in paths in which his steps have been directed.

JOSEPH HILL BRINTON.

Joseph Hill Brinton, for nineteen years a member of the bar, his practice being now largely confined to corporation law, in which connection he is the representative of various important business concerns, was born in West Chester, Pennsylvania, May 21, 1868, and is a son of Frederic C. and Mary (Huey) Brinton, the former a brother of Dr. Daniel G. Brinton, the archæologist.

Joseph Hill Brinton pursued his academic education in the West Chester State Normal School and afterward entered Swarthmore College as a member of the class of 1889. After leaving that institution he matriculated for the study of law in the University of Pennsylvania and was graduated with the Bachelor of Law degree with the class of 1891. He also read law in the office of A. Lewis Smith, and remained with him thereafter for some time. Entering upon active practice, he gave proof of his ability in the trial of important causes and in wise counsel, and more and more he has confined his attention to corporation law until he is now chiefly known as the legal adviser and representative of various corporations. He is also a director in a number of business enterprises of considerable magnitude but his attention is mostly given to his profession, and he displays rare discrimination in his judgment concerning the legality of any business move and the adoption of any commercial or industrial project.

Mr. Brinton was married to Miss Helen Bright Smith, a daughter of A. Lewis and Rebecca (Wood) Smith, the former a lawyer and ex-president of the West End Trust Company. Their children are Margaret W. and Joseph Hill Brinton, Jr. They hold membership in the Holy Trinity church of Philadelphia and Mr. Brinton is a member of the Union League, the University and the Country Clubs. His political indorsement is given to the republican party but he has little aspiration for office, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his professional duties. He is not unmindful, however, of the duties of citizenship, and his name is always enrolled with those whose interests are not centered in self but cover the broader field of general good and progressive citizenship.

OWEN WISTER.

In the fields of scientific and literary achievement as represented in Philadelphia there is perhaps no name which stands so largely for popularity to a wide circle of readers as that of Owen Wister, magazine writer and the author of some of the most attractive and characteristic American fiction of the twentieth century. A native of Philadelphia, he was born July 14, 1860, a son of Owen Jones Wister, a descendant of Thomas Wynne, who as one of the companions of William Penn came to America and aided in founding the colony of Pennsylvania, while his mother, Sarah Butler Wister, was a daughter of Fanny Kemble, who married Pierce Butler, of Philadelphia.

At the age of thirteen Owen Wister became a pupil in St. Paul's School at Concord, New Haven, where he spent five years in preparatory study. He was then matriculated in Harvard University, where he won his Bachelor of Arts degree upon the completion of a four years' classical course in 1882. Two years later he entered the Harvard Law School. He has since received the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Laws. Having prepared for the bar he was admitted to practice in Philadelphia in 1889 and opened an office, entering upon the active work of the profession, in which he continued only until 1891. While enjoying the careful analysis so necessary in the preparation of cases he did not relish the contests in the courts and turned his attention to a field for which nature and talent seemed eminently to qualify him.

In the field of literature Mr. Wister has won high honors and is today one of the most distinguished magazine writers and authors of America. He has written not only fiction but has made serious studies of the lives of two great Americans. His verse, although not so widely read, has been received with favor in all parts of the country. In 1892 he brought forth the *Dragon of Wantley: His Tail*. His next volume was *Red Men and White*, published in 1896, followed by *Lin McLean* in 1898; the *Jimmy John Boss*, in 1900; *U. S. Grant*, a biography, in the same year; *The Virginian*, in 1902; *Philosophy Four*, in 1903; *Lady Baltimore*, in 1906; *The Simple Spelling Bee*, 1907; *Mother*, 1907; and the *Seven Ages of Washington*, a biography, in 1907. The phenomenal success of *The Virginian* placed him in the front rank of American writers. Many of his works have shown a most intimate acquaintance with the west and the story of its de-

velopment from the early days of cowboy life on the plains to the period of modern and advancing civilization. The Virginian, typifying a phase of life when the safety of the west lay in the maintenance of law and order at a time when the isolation of settlements made organized protection, as it is now seen, impossible, he wove around such conditions a story of deepest interest, typically American, unique and fascinating.

Mr. Wister was married in 1898 to Mary Channing Wister, a daughter of William Rotch Wister, and resides at 913 Pine street, and at his family home-
stead, Butler Place.

ANTHONY JOSEPH ZELLER.

Anthony Joseph Zeller, assistant rector of the parish of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, was born October 12, 1862, in Philadelphia, pursued his education in the public schools, after which he attended St. Charles' Seminary at Overbrook, pursuing the classical, philosophical and theological course, whereby he was qualified for ordination, which ceremony took place on the 31st of May, 1890, Archbishop Ryan officiating. The ordination was celebrated at the Cathedral and Father Zeller celebrated his first mass in the Church of the Annunciation in Philadelphia on the 1st of June, 1890. He was then appointed assistant pastor of the Sacred Heart of Jesus and has labored in connection with this parish continuously since, doing good work to promote the cause of Catholicism in this section of the city.

ALFRED HEINEBERG, M. D.

Dr. Alfred Heineberg, an able medical practitioner of Philadelphia, occupies a prominent place in the ranks of his profession. His birth occurred in Selma, Alabama, on the 30th of July, 1877, his parents being David A. and Josephine (Meyer) Heineberg. He attended the grammar and high schools of his native town in pursuit of an education and in 1892, when a youth of fifteen, became connected with the drug business, being continuously identified therewith until he entered the Jefferson Medical College seven years later. On the 14th of April, 1899, he received the degree of Doctor of Pharmacy from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, winning the "Robinson medal" for the highest grade in theoretical and practical chemistry. Entering the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, he was graduated from that institution on the 29th of May, 1902, winning the degree of M. D. and receiving the Shain medal for the highest grade in surgery. He also won the prize for the best clinical work in obstetrics.

The year following his graduation Dr. Heineberg acted as interne in the Jefferson Hospital of Philadelphia and in October, 1903, was appointed demonstrator of gynecology in Jefferson College. In June, 1910, he was made associate in gynecology in the same institution. In September, 1906, he was elected

assistant gynecologist to St. Agnes Hospital, while in January, 1909, he was elected gynecologist to the Lebanon Hospital of Philadelphia. He has been instructor in materia medica in Philadelphia College of Pharmacy since 1905. This city has been the scene of his professional labors throughout the years of his connection with the medical fraternity. That he keeps in touch with the profession in its advancement, experimentation and experience is indicated by his membership in the Philadelphia County Medical Society, the American Medical Association and the Philadelphia Obstetrical Society. He is likewise a fellow of the College of Physicians. He has long since demonstrated his ability to successfully cope with the intricate problems which continually confront the physician and his practice has steadily grown in volume and importance.

JOSEPH R. WILSON.

"A man with a legal mind" is truly a fitting and appropriate definition of Joseph R. Wilson of the Philadelphia bar, eminent lawyer, author and scientist. Honest and fearless, a shrewd reader of character and a tireless worker, he combines those rare qualifications which have won for him a prominence in his chosen profession, the friendship and gratitude of his clients and the respect of his legal brethren.

Not only in the forum of the law but in the laboratory, on the lecture platform and in the world of letters, he has made his impress, but above everything else by his book, "A Chapel in Every Home," in which he suggests the physical incorporation in every structure intended for a dwelling, of a little room—no matter how small—specially dedicated to the worship of God, or in Mr. Wilson's own words, "a religious center in every home around which the domestic life can revolve." His thought is receiving the approval of the leading churchmen of all denominations throughout the world.

Mr. Wilson is a native of Liverpool, England, born September 6, 1866. His father, Joseph Wilson, who was the senior partner of the firm of J. & R. Wilson, extensive ship owners of London, Liverpool and Glasgow, had advanced ideas of educational training and to this may be accredited the fact that in his youth, his son's taste for scientific research found its germination, as well as for the cultivation of the higher models of English education found in Milton, Addison, Johnson and Shakespeare. To the literary and scientific taste thus early developed must indeed be attributed the cause of the formation of his character, which has steadily led him on to his present reputation and high standing in the public eye today.

Mr. Wilson was twenty-two years of age at the time of his father's death in 1888. Soon afterward he sailed for the United States and has since been a resident of Philadelphia. Two years after his arrival he was married to Miss Cora Irene Shaw, of Shawmont, Pennsylvania, a daughter of the late Thomas Shaw, one of the foremost inventors and engineers of the age, who has been termed the "Edison of Pennsylvania." Mr. Wilson became associated with Mr. Shaw in the development of his scientific inventions, but while thus engaged announced



JOSEPH R. WILSON

that he should ultimately study and practice law. In accordance with this long cherished plan he entered the law school of the University of Pennsylvania in 1899. His ability and force won him immediate recognition; he was elected president of his law class for 1899-1900, again for 1900-1, and in 1902 became the senior class president of the Law School of the university, being the first student in one hundred and ten years or throughout the existence of the Law School, upon whom was accorded the triple honor of being president of his class for three successive years. He was also elected president of the Miller Law Club of the university in 1901 and following his graduation became chairman of the advisory board to serve from 1909 until 1911. He also organized the Students Legal Historical Society of the University of Pennsylvania, and wrote its constitution and by-laws.

In no profession perhaps is success dependent more largely upon individual ability and thorough preparation than in the practice of law, and it was soon found that Mr. Wilson possessed a mind of natural judicial power. His careful analyzation of every case gave him understanding not only of its salient points but of every detail bearing upon it, and early in his professional career he won a number of successes that placed him in a position of distinction and honor and brought to him a constantly growing clientage. Throughout the intervening years he has occupied a position of distinction at the Philadelphia bar, and the extent and importance of his practice would seem to indicate that he would have little time for outside interests, and yet he has made himself felt as a factor in scientific circles, and is again and again called upon for public addresses, which indicate the breadth of his reading and research. His "leisure" hours are devoted to study and he finds his chief source of pleasure in the intellectual activity which brings to light new thoughts or discoveries, new truths previously unknown to him. His prominence as a scientist was recognized in 1894 when there came to him a request from the committee on ventilation and acoustics of the national house of representatives that he report on the ventilation of the capitol, including the two chambers and their committee rooms. His report vigorously opposed the admission of air through the floor of the house as jeopardizing the health of the members. Into chemistry, sanitation and health conditions of various kinds he has carried his investigations, and in 1895 he conducted a series of experiments at the Polyclinic Hospital of Philadelphia to demonstrate his theory that any stage of consumption could be determined by analyzing the exhalations of the patient for carbonic acid gas. He was invited to lecture to the students of the School of Mines of Columbia University, New York, on the "Detection of Fire Damp in Coal Mines," and at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy on "The Effect of Noxious Gases on Animal Economy," based on his own experiments.

He is a ready speaker, showing marked tact as well as quickness in repartee, and thus he is a popular toastmaster. He is frequently called to serve as such at important public social functions and on a number of occasions he has been made chairman of reception committees when men of prominence were to be entertained. In 1905 he was made a member of the committee appointed by the University of Pennsylvania to receive President Roosevelt, upon whom the university was to confer the degree of LL. D. He served as chairman of the reception committee of the Law Alumni of the University of Pennsylvania when Mr. Justice

Potter of the supreme court of Pennsylvania was entertained on the 23d of April, 1909. Four thousand invitations were sent out for this reception to the judiciary and bar of four states. He was toastmaster at the annual banquets of the Miller Law Club in 1909 and 1911 and chairman of the reception committee of the twenty-eighth annual reception of the Miller Law Club to the judges of Philadelphia county and the federal district of eastern Pennsylvania April 1, 1910.

Mr. Wilson belongs to University Lodge No. 610, F. & A. M., and Philadelphia Lodge of Perfection A. A. S. R. He has twice served as national president of the Acacia fraternity, which draws its membership only from among college men who are Master Masons. In 1908 he went as a delegate from the University of Pennsylvania chapter to the Grand Conclave held at the University of Illinois and was there elected grand president. There were delegates present from all the leading universities in the United States. In 1909 he enjoyed the high distinction of being reelected national president at the conclave held at the University of Pennsylvania. He is an honorary member of Harvard Chapter of Harvard University, the Yale Chapter of Yale University and Columbia Chapter of the Columbia University of the Acacia fraternity, and chairman of the board of trustees of the University of Pennsylvania Chapter. His membership with different organizations indicates something of the nature and breadth of his interests. He belongs to the Philadelphia Bar Association, the Law Association of Pennsylvania, the Law Academy, the Law Alumni Society of the University of Pennsylvania, and of the last named has been one of the board of managers from 1906 to the present time. He is a member of the General Alumni Society of the University of Pennsylvania Chapter, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Board of Governors, Transatlantic Society of America, 1909-1912, University Club of Philadelphia, Houston Club, University of Pennsylvania; Yachtsman's Club, Philadelphia; Young Republican Club, Philadelphia; Overbrook Golf Club; the Overbrook Club; Delta Upsilon Club of Philadelphia; board of directors, Philadelphia Rescue Home; counsel and chairman of Finance Committee, 1902-1912; board of trustees, American Oncologic Hospital, 1909-1913; chairman of its finance committee, 1910-1911; Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association and delegate to National Congress, Harbors and Rivers, 1908-1909 and 1910; American Academy of Political and Social Science.

With all of his mammoth interests and connections, Mr. Wilson is a home man, and his happiness centers at his own fireside, where his four children: Mary Michelet, John Hawkes, Sydney Violet and Cora B. H. share with the wife and mother in his affection and care. Their home is at Overbrook, Pennsylvania, with an attractive summer residence at Seaside Park, New Jersey.

A contemporary biographer has said: "Mr. Wilson has a mental-vital temperament and possesses an evenly developed organization. He has great resolution and executive force, and is not erratic in the consumption of energy. He acts only after taking a deliberate view of conditions, never on the spur of the moment, invariably using his brain before his tongue. He possesses strong analytical power, is comparative in his way of reasoning and reaches conclusions only through the inductive method of thought. Those who know Joseph R. Wilson regard him as the essence of integrity. At his door no unfair act can be laid, and none could have a higher sense of honor. He is one of those men who

was born to lead, designed to shine and ever in the forefront of any undertaking with which he is identified. He commands the respect and enlists the good-will of his legal brethren, not only for his legal ability but as an exponent of those ethics laid down by Mr. Justice Sharswood, now the standard of the American bar."

COLONEL GEORGE MEADE.

Colonel George Meade was born in Philadelphia, November 2, 1843, and died in this city on the 2d of February, 1897. The intervening years constituted for him a period of honorable business activity wherein he won recognition of his ability and also gained the respect and confidence of his fellowmen by reason of the straightforward policy which he followed. He came of a family of Irish lineage, the ancestry being traced back to Robert Meade, a native of Ireland, who resided in Philadelphia in 1732 and died in this city, August 17, 1854. George Meade, his son, was born in February, 1741, and died in November, 1808. The grandfather of Colonel Meade was Richard Worsam Meade, who was born in June, 1778, and died in June, 1828. Colonel Meade's parents were George Gordon and Margaretta (Sergeant) Meade. The former, a major general in the United States army, was born December 31, 1815, and died November 6, 1872.

The fathers' keen interest in military affairs aroused a similar interest in the son and, after attending the public schools of Philadelphia, Colonel George Meade continued his education in the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York. He then remained on active duty with the army until he resigned on the 1st of October, 1874, and was honorably discharged. In that year he established a brokerage office in Philadelphia and continued in the business until his death in 1897. He came to be regarded as an authority upon investments and financial affairs, and secured a large clientage in the field of labor which he chose as his life work.

His military record constitutes a most interesting chapter in his life history. He was a cadet in the United States Military Academy from July 1, 1860, until June 21, 1862, when he entered upon active military duty in behalf of his country then engaged in civil war, becoming a private of the Eighth Pennsylvania Infantry (Militia), with which he served during the emergency caused by Lee's invasion of Maryland. In September, 1862, he was honorably discharged but in October following was commissioned second lieutenant of the Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Rush's Lancers. He served with that regiment in the Army of the Potomac, taking part in the Fredericksburg campaign in December, 1862, and in Stoneman's cavalry raid in April and May, 1863. In June of the latter year he was promoted to captain and aid-de-camp on the staff of General Meade, commanding the Fifth Army Corps of the Army of the Potomac. He served continuously in the field on General Meade's staff, being engaged in all of the battles and campaigns of the army of the Potomac from Gettysburg until the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia at Appomattox Court House on the

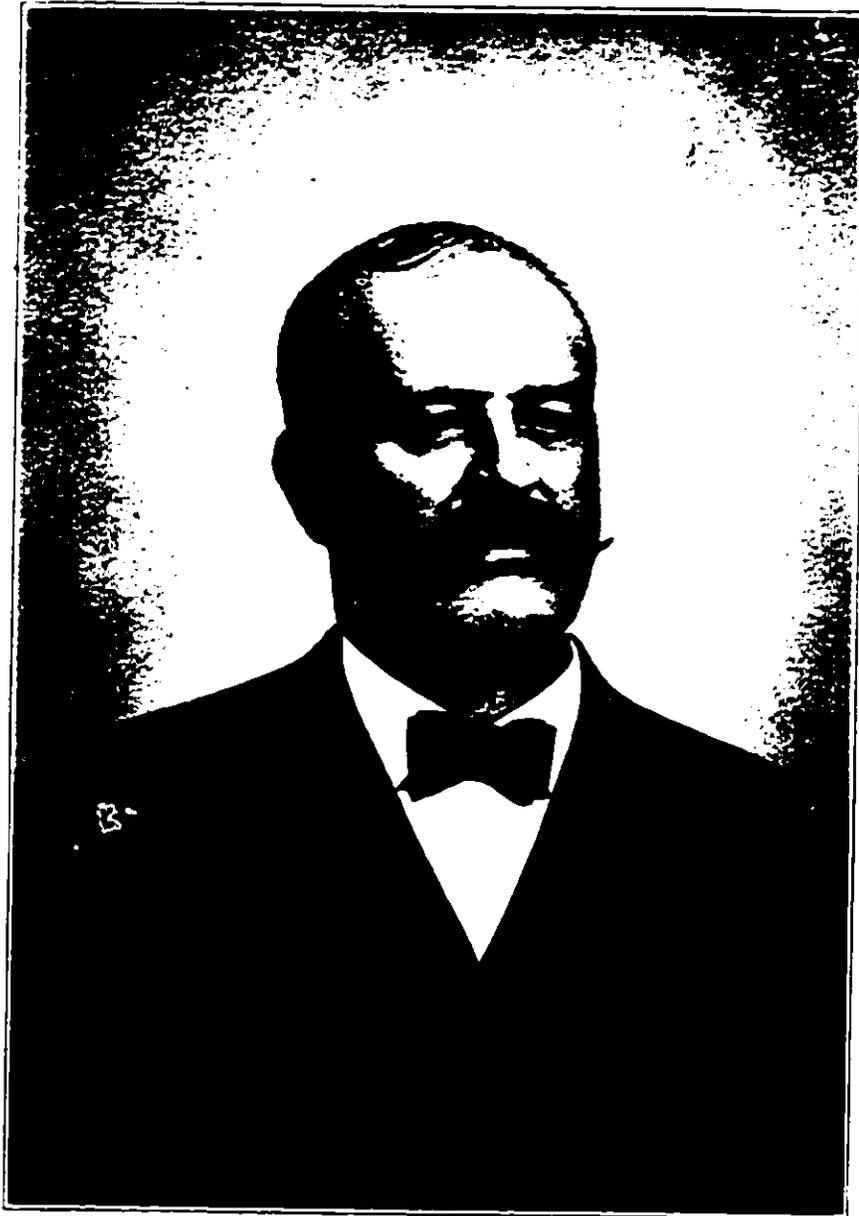
9th of April, 1865. On the 28th of July, 1866, he was commissioned captain of the Twenty-second United States Infantry and had previously been brevetted major, U. S. A. "for meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania," and lieutenant colonel, U. S. A., "for long and meritorious service in the campaign ending in the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia." He continued on the staff of General Meade, commanding the military division of the Atlantic and Third Military District and Department of the South. Joining his regiment he was on active duty in Dakota territory from April until December, 1870. He then rejoined the staff and served until the death of General Meade in November, 1872. On the 1st of October, 1874, he tendered his resignation and was honorably discharged after fourteen years' continuous connection with the military interests of the nation. He went through all of the experiences not only of military training and of active field duty in time of war but also of the standing army in days of peace and was thoroughly conversant with and met the strong requirements of military service whereby promotion is secured. He is the author of a most interesting article on the subject of "Did General Meade Desire to Retreat at the Battle of Gettysburg?" Serving on the General's staff he had intimate knowledge of his movements, plans and purposes, and was therefore able to speak with authority upon this subject.

On the 10th of December, 1874, in Philadelphia, Colonel Meade was married to Miss Elizabeth Morris Lewis, a daughter of Saunders and Phoebe (Morris) Lewis. The children of this marriage are: Phoebe Lewis, who died March 15, 1884; George Gordon; Margaretta Sergeant, who died April 24, 1879; Edith, the wife of Horace Hugh Francine; Elizabeth Lewis, the wife of George Johns Cooke; Margaretta Sergeant, who died August 19, 1886; Salvadore; and Saunders Lewis. The mother and son, George Gordon Meade, reside at No. 7 South Twenty-first street.

Colonel Meade was a member of the Philadelphia Club, in which he was holding the office of president at the time of his death. He never lost his military bearing, which made him a noticeable figure in any circle. With the air of command he combined the unfailing courtesy which marks the true gentleman and because of the innate refinement of his nature he rejected everything opposed to good taste. His ability enabled him to have as his associates men prominent in commercial and financial circles, while the sterling worth of his character gained him the friendly regard of those whose companionship is considered of value by all.

HENRY REEVES.

Henry Reeves, whose death occurred April 22, 1910, was a prominent representative of business interests in Philadelphia, where he was well known as a member of the firm of Stacy Reeves & Sons, carpenters and building contractors and manufacturers of cabinet and interior hardwood work, store, office and bank fixtures. His birth occurred in this city on the 17th of September, 1861, his parents being Stacy and Mary Ann Reeves. The father, who passed away March 8, 1902, was the third president of the Master Builders' Exchange



HENRY REEVES

of Philadelphia. He was born on the 16th of June, 1828, on his father's farm near Mount Holly, Burlington county, New Jersey, and there spent his childhood. His father, Abram Reeves, died in 1836, and two years later he was orphaned by the death of his mother, Mrs. Mary (Matlack) Reeves. Soon afterward he was placed in the home of a distant maternal relative, where he remained until fifteen years of age, attending the primitive country schools of the neighborhood in the winter and assisting in the work of the farm during the summer months. After spending one year at the Friends' school of Westtown he was apprenticed to Mark B. Hutton, a prominent master carpenter of Philadelphia, under whose direction he learned his trade. He continued in the employ of Mr. Hutton for about two years after reaching his majority and frequently worked for that gentleman after establishing himself in business in 1851. He served in the Pennsylvania state militia during the years 1862 and 1863, and in 1869 joined the Carpenters' Company, the oldest association of the kind in America, of which he was elected secretary in 1889 for a term of three years. Stacy Reeves was likewise a charter member of the Master Builders' Exchange of Philadelphia and one of the managers of the Franklin Institute. He was regarded as one of the most conservative and responsible business men of the city and his interests steadily grew in extent and importance. His son, Albert A., was taken into partnership in 1877, while in 1885 he admitted a younger son, Henry Reeves. Many of the largest structures in Philadelphia and the surrounding country stand as monuments to his skill as a builder. These include the Wood building at Fourth and Chestnut streets; Drexel building at Fifth and Chestnut streets; Forrest building, on the east side of Fourth street, south of Chestnut; Hotel Lafayette, on the west side of Broad street, south of Chestnut; the Lehigh Valley buildings at Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania; Lehigh University at Bethlehem; and the Industrial School, built by the Misses Drexel, at Eddington, Bucks county. Mr. Reeves was a delegate from the Philadelphia Master Builders' Exchange to all conventions of the National Association of Builders held from 1888 until his demise, and during the years 1891 and 1892 was one of the directors and delegates-at-large of that organization.

Henry Reeves attended the public schools of Philadelphia until thirteen and a half years of age, when he went to Media, Pennsylvania, where he continued his studies in a boarding school for two years. Returning to Philadelphia, he learned the carpenter's trade under the direction of his father, and in 1885 became a junior partner in the firm of Stacy Reeves & Sons. In 1908 he was made senior partner of the concern and became the head of an extensive and important industrial enterprise. Thoroughness, prompt attention and close application constituted the salient features of a business career which gained him prominence and prosperity as a builder of Philadelphia. It is true that he entered upon a business already established, but in successfully controlling and enlarging this he showed excellent business capacity and executive force and he did things with an ability and energy that showed he was master of the situation.

On the 10th of September, 1885, in Philadelphia, Mr. Reeves was united in marriage to Miss Catherine S. Rindlaub, of Philadelphia, by whom he had four children: Maybelle G., Helen R., Edith and Kathryn, who are interested in

music; Maybelle and Edith have taken up the profession of teaching, while Kathryn is still a public school student.

Mr. Reeves found his chief source of recreation and pleasure in travel, having visited all parts of the United States. He was serving at his death as treasurer of the New Jersey Society of Pennsylvania and was a prominent member of Apollo Lodge, I. O. O. F. He seemed in the prime of a vigorous manhood when death claimed him. With a party of friends he left Philadelphia, April 22, 1910, to visit a farm near Salem, New Jersey, on a fishing trip. He had hardly arrived there when death claimed him. The flag on the Builders' Exchange was placed at half-mast, for he was treasurer of the Exchange and was held in the highest esteem by all of its members. In fact, the keenest regret and sorrow were expressed by his business friends and by all who had known him in social relations. His life was one of intense and well directed activity, resulting in the successful accomplishment of what he undertook, and unfeigned cordiality and appreciation for sterling worth on the part of others gained for him many friends, his life constituting another proof of the Emersonian philosophy that "the way to win a friend is to be one."

EDWARD A. SCHMIDT.

The name of Edward A. Schmidt is a familiar one in financial and manufacturing circles in Philadelphia, for he is prominently connected with banking and brewing interests as president of the Northwestern National Bank and of the C. Schmidt & Sons Brewing Company. There is no success in life without effort, and while in America opportunities are afforded to every one who is willing to embrace them, they slip away from the sluggard, tauntingly play before the dreamer, but surrender to the individual with high purpose, undaunted courage and indefatigable determination. These facts Mr. Schmidt recognized and therefore throughout his business career has carefully employed every opportunity which has come to him.

A native of Philadelphia, he was born July 6, 1863, and was educated in the public and private schools of this city while spending his boyhood in the home of his parents, Christian and Anna Margaret Schmidt. His father was born in Germany and in his youthful days crossed the Atlantic to the new world. In later days he established the C. Schmidt Brewery, which is now one of the largest enterprises of this kind in the city. The business gradually grew under his direction and its trade interests expanded along substantial lines. He married Anna Margaret Grubler, a native of Germany, who came to the United States in her girlhood days.

Edward A. Schmidt started in the business world as an employe in his father's brewery, performing various duties in connection with the official management of the business until 1891, when he and his two brothers, Henry C. and Frederick W., were admitted to a partnership under the firm style of C. Schmidt & Sons. This partnership relation was continued until after the death of the father, when, in 1902, the business was incorporated under the name of C.

Schmidt & Sons Brewing Company, Edward A. Schmidt becoming president, while Henry C. Schmidt was elected treasurer of the corporation. In a position of administrative direction and executive control, Edward A. Schmidt has done much to further the interests of this enterprise, which has become one of the important productive industries of the city. At the plant of the C. Schmidt & Sons Brewing Company one hundred and twenty-five men are employed in the manufacture of beer of excellent quality. The output of the plant is two hundred thousand barrels annually and the well known brands are Pilsener Light and Puritan Dark. They have fifty-four head of horses and utilize twenty-five wagons and fifteen automobiles in the delivery of their product and in the handling of materials. About fourteen years ago C. Schmidt & Sons Brewing Company purchased the Robert Smith Brewery and incorporated under the name of the Robert Smith Ale Brewing Company, and of the latter corporation Edward A. Schmidt was also elected president. He is likewise a director of the Poth Brewing Company, having been elected to that position soon after the death of Frederick A. Poth, who was his father-in-law and the founder of the business. In 1908 the Robert Smith Ale Brewing Company purchased the Peter Schemm & Son Brewery and it is now known as the Peter Schemm & Son branch of the Robert Smith Ale Brewing Company. At this branch and the main plant are employed one hundred and twenty-five more men and the combined output of the C. Schmidt & Sons Brewery, the Robert Smith Ale Brewing Company and the Peter Schemm & Son branch of the latter is three hundred thousand barrels annually. The product of the Robert Smith Ale Brewing Company is noted throughout the country for its purity and excellence and under the name of Smith's Philadelphia ale and stout is shipped to all parts of the United States. The product of the C. Schmidt & Sons Brewing Company is sold locally. Probably not one of Philadelphia's manufactured products has done more to advertise this city than has Smith's Philadelphia ale, which is not only used as a beverage but is highly recommended by physicians as an excellent tonic. The Robert Smith Brewery was established by Robert Smith in 1774, and the present management has ably maintained the reputation of the founder in the brewing of excellent products. Every attention is paid to sanitation and cleanliness, and the three different plants, which are under the control of Edward A. Schmidt and his brothers, are equipped with the most modern machinery and all required accessories.

Aside from his association with the brewing interests of Philadelphia, Mr. Schmidt is known as a prominent and successful financier, displaying sound judgment in business affairs, combined with keen sagacity and unfaltering determination. His capability in the management of important financial interests was recognized in his election in January, 1905, to the presidency of the Northwestern National Bank, which position he now holds. Under his able management this institution has been very successful. He finds ready solution for difficult and involved problems and has the ability to so coordinate forces as to produce therefrom a unified and harmonious whole. The bank is located at the corner of Girard and Ridge avenues and its patronage is steadily increasing in the various lines of banking which are there carried on. Mr. Schmidt has

also been a director of the Commonwealth Title Insurance & Trust Company for several years.

In Philadelphia, on the 29th of April, 1886, occurred the marriage of Edward A. Schmidt and Miss Emma B. Poth, a daughter of Frederick A. and Helen M. Poth, who were natives of Germany, the former becoming the founder of the Poth brewery of this city. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Schmidt has been born one child, Helen M., whose birth occurred January 30, 1887, and who is now with her parents at the family residence.

Mr. Schmidt is very prominent in social circles where a genial, cordial nature finds appreciation in the warm friendships that are accorded him. He belongs to the Union League, the Manufacturers Club, the Philadelphia Country Club and the Merion Cricket Club. While a forceful and resourceful business man, he is at the same time a genial, courteous gentleman, appreciative of the social amenities of life and of the enjoyment which real friendship affords.

MICHAEL JOSEPH McENERY.

Michael Joseph McEnery, one of the forceful pleaders of the Philadelphia bar, was born February 27, 1877, in the city where his entire life has been passed and where he has risen to distinction by the wise and conscientious use of the talents with which nature has endowed him. He is a son of John and Ellen (Ryan) McEnery, and while spending his youthful days in his parents' home, attended the Roman Catholic high school, from which he was graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1898, while in 1899 he received from his alma mater the Master of Arts degree. On the 1st of October, 1895, he entered upon the study of law and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania on the 8th of June, 1898, with the LL. B. degree. His preceptors were Joseph Savidge and James A. Flaherty, both of the Philadelphia bar.

On the 11th of June, 1898, Mr. McEnery was admitted to the court of common pleas and to the quarter sessions and orphans' court of Philadelphia county, while on the 7th of January, 1901, he was admitted to practice before the supreme court of Pennsylvania. On the 24th of June of the same year he was admitted to the circuit court of the United States third district; district court of the United States for the eastern district of Pennsylvania; and the United States circuit court of appeals for the third circuit. Well versed in the various departments of the law, he has manifested his strength in trial practice and as counselor, finding correct and ready solution for intricate legal problems and manifesting unflinching allegiance to the interests of his clients.

On the 14th of October, 1901, in Philadelphia, Mr. McEnery was married to Miss Mary J. Rushton and they have three children: John Joseph, who was born June 2, 1903; Mary Agnes, whose birth occurred January 6, 1905; and Joseph Vincent, who was born July 27, 1906.

Mr. McEnery belongs to the Pennsylvania Bar Association, the Lawyers Club of Philadelphia and the Knights of Columbus. He is well known among members of the Philadelphia bar as a correct and forceful pleader, seldom if

ever at fault in the application of a legal principle. He is gifted by nature with oratorical ability and has ever been interested in literature, and his wide reading, giving him an understanding of human nature, has constituted one of the principal elements in his success. It has been said that no lawyer has been more careful to conform his practice to a high standard of professional ethics than M. J. McEnery.

JAMES J. OTTINGER.

James J. Ottinger, pharmacist and manufacturing druggist, was born at Mount Holly, New Jersey, February 4, 1846, and is the son of George and Elizabeth (Haines) Ottinger. The first representative, Christopher Ottinger, of which there is authentic record came to this country about 1689 or 1690 from Germany and was one of the first to depart from the fatherland with his ambitions fixed upon the religious freedom and industrial possibilities afforded by the new world. In the second generation the family was represented by Christopher Ottinger, who was born in 1720 and died in 1802. He was one of the first settlers in Springfield township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, and built the house on the homestead in 1743, which is now in good repair. In one of the stones the letters COMO are cut without punctuation, which stand for the initials of Christopher Ottinger and Mary Ottinger, whom he married early in life. William Ottinger, son of Christopher and Mary Ottinger, was born in 1746 and died in 1784. Alexander Ottinger, a son of William and Mary Ottinger, was born in 1785 and died in 1862. He was the father of George Ottinger, whose birth occurred near Norristown, Pennsylvania, July 27, 1813. After arriving at years of maturity he married Elizabeth Haines, a representative of the well known Haines family of New Jersey and a daughter of Jeremiah J. Haines and Hannah Haines, who was connected with another branch of the Haines family, and through this marriage the different branches of the family became again closely related. George Ottinger was owner and editor of the Burlington County Herald, his church affiliations were of the Baptist faith, while Mrs. Ottinger was a member of the Society of Friends. His death occurred in 1869.

In private schools at Mount Holly, New Jersey, James J. Ottinger pursued his education until he began preparation for a business career by matriculating in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, from which he graduated with the class of 1870 and during this time he was also under the instruction of O. S. Hubbell. He was afterward associated with Caswell, Hazard & Company, druggists, who were then located in the Fifth Avenue Hotel in New York city. He came from New York to Philadelphia, to take charge of the retail business of John Wyeth & Brother as manager and subsequently became interested in the drug business, which was conducted under the firm name of Ottinger & Moore from 1877 until 1881. In 1881 he purchased the drug business of Samuel Simes at No. 2001 Spruce street, where he is still conducting the business as a pharmacist and manufacturing druggist.

On the 1st of September, 1889, Mr. Ottinger was married to Miss Mary Schuff of Philadelphia, and they have one child, a daughter, Elizabeth Haines, who is being educated in private schools and resides at the family residence in Germantown. Miss Ottinger is a member of General Muhlenberg Society, Children of the American Revolution.

Mr. Ottinger was one of the first members and is still an active member of the Young Republican Club and usually supports the republican party because of his belief in its principles, yet does not consider himself bound by party ties. He never seeks nor desires office, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his business affairs, in which connection he holds membership with the American Pharmaceutical Association and also with the State and National Druggists Associations.

JOHN M. CRAWFORD.

John M. Crawford, the extent and importance of whose business interests made him a leading factor in industrial, commercial and financial circles, while the straightforward policy which he ever followed commended him to the confidence and regard of all, was born in Norristown, Pennsylvania, August 20, 1819. His life record covered the intervening years to the 7th of January, 1888, so that he was in the sixty-ninth year of his age when called to his final rest. His parents were Andrew and Elizabeth (McFarland) Crawford. The father operated lime kilns at Norristown for many years but eventually retired from active business life.

In the public schools of his native city John M. Crawford pursued his early education, which was supplemented by study in Lafayette College. Thus prepared for the bar, he was admitted to practice before the courts of Pennsylvania and for a brief period was in partnership with a Mr. Fornace. He did not continue in the practice of law, however, but turned his attention to commercial and industrial interests which he found to be a more prolific field. In 1841, in company with three brothers, he went to Newcastle, Pennsylvania, where they erected the first rolling mills there. They also established a nail factory and as each forward step in his business career brought to Mr. Crawford a broader outlook and wider opportunities he extended the scope of his activities and not only became associated with manufacturing interests but also engaged in the iron ore business and invested quite extensively in gold mines in California. He continued to make his home in Newcastle for many years, but in the latter part of his life lived retired at his home in this city. Fond of mechanics, he gave much attention to invention and produced a number of valuable mechanical devices which showed expert skill and wide knowledge along that line.

On the 20th of April, 1845, Mr. Crawford was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Jones, a daughter of John and Louisa Jones, of Norristown and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, respectively, the former an agriculturist who in his later years lived retired. Mr. and Mrs. Crawford became parents of one son, John



JOHN M. CRAWFORD

J. Crawford, a prominent representative of mining interests in California, and a daughter, who married a Mr. Bartlett and is now deceased. Their six grandchildren are: Margaret, Bertha and Fred McFarland, of California; and J. Crawford, Charles Edwin and Edith E. Bartlett. There are also two great-grandchildren, Andrew Crawford Bartlett and Frances Elizabeth Bartlett.

Mr. Crawford was devoted to his home and the welfare of his family, counting no personal effort or sacrifice on his part too great if it would promote the happiness of his wife and children. His most pleasant hours were spent at his own fireside, yet he was also appreciative of the social amenities of life, holding friendship inviolable, and had the warm regard of all who knew him. He was a lover of horses and very fond of driving and he thus gained recreation through his leisure hours. He belonged to the Masonic fraternity and to the Presbyterian church, and his political views were in accord with the principles of the republican party. His life record was an exposition of high and honorable principles which at all times indicated his continued and unswerving honor in his relations with his fellowmen whether in social or business circles. His business progress and success were attributable entirely to his own efforts and won him creditable and well merited recognition of his ability.

JOHN WILSON WEST, M. D.

With the degree of M. D., John Wilson West left Jefferson Medical College following his graduation in April, 1886, to enter upon the active work of the profession for which he had qualified and in which he has since attained considerable prominence, his ability being recognized by his fellow practitioners as well as the general public. He was born in Brown county, Ohio, October 10, 1860, and is a representative of one of the old families of Virginia. His great-grandfather, John West, was a native of Fairfax county, Virginia, whence he removed to Washington, Mason county, Kentucky, where he lived for only a few years. He then removed across the Ohio river to Limestone, now Aberdeen, Ohio, where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1808, when he had reached a very advanced age. His son, John West, was born in Kentucky but was only a young lad when his parents went to Ohio. He spent the greater part of his life in Brown county, devoting his energies to general agricultural pursuits. He won distinction for his integrity, which became proverbial throughout the community in which he lived. Nothing could cause him to utter a single word that he did not believe to be absolutely true. When eighty-eight years of age he was accustomed to mount his horse and ride for hours about the farm, but one day while attempting to mount he was thrown and sustained an injury which caused his death in 1878.

His son, the Rev. Joseph S. West, was a native of Brown county, Ohio, and a minister of the Church of the Disciples of Christ. He devoted the greater part of his life to that work but confined all of his efforts to the counties of Brown, Clermont and Adams. For thirty-seven years he was pastor of the old Liberty church near Ripley, Brown county, Ohio, and was undoubtedly the best known

man in the three counties. In 1861-2 he served as a member of the state legislature, but said that it was not entirely to his liking, for he could not do all of the things that seemed to be expected of a member of the general assembly. He had an unusual education for a man of his day. He was a graduate of the college at New Athens, Ohio, at that time a most excellent school, and throughout his life he remained a man of studious habits, constantly promoting his knowledge through wide reading. Of fine physique and well proportioned, he was tall and weighed over three hundred pounds. He had the geniality and humor which often go with size and he was ever a welcome guest in any household that he visited. Deeply interested in politics, he kept well informed on the questions and issues of the day up to the time of his demise. His support was originally given to the democratic party, but later his pronounced views in behalf of temperance led him to espouse the cause of the prohibition party, to which he remained most loyal. Such was the love and affection entertained for him that he was known as Uncle Joe West by all of his friends—and they were many—and no gathering was considered complete without his presence. He died in 1892, at the age of sixty-seven years. In early manhood he had wedded Susanna Dixon, who was born in Brown county, Ohio. She, too, took an active and helpful part in church work but gave most of her time to her home and family, as she reared twelve children, all of whom are still living, the youngest being thirty-four years of age and the eldest fifty-five. She passed away in 1897. She was a daughter of William Andrew Dixon, of Ripley, Ohio, who was noted for his genial disposition and ever ready wit and humor. He was a lover of good horses and a splendid judge of the noble steed. For a long period he filled the office of justice of the peace and was noted for the justness and equity of his decisions and for his droll comments on cases that came under his jurisdiction. He had many friends and no enemies. His death was also caused from injury received while driving a horse which ran away, and he had reached the age of eighty-eight years at the time of his demise.

Dr. West, whose name introduces this record, was educated in the country schools of Brown county and was also tutored by his father, after which he attended the high school of Ripley, Ohio. Subsequently he engaged in teaching in the country schools for five years but, preferring other professional service, he entered the Ohio Medical College, where he studied through the spring term. He then matriculated in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia in the fall of 1884 and won his degree in April, 1886. From June of that year until 1891 he was chief of clinic for diseases of women and demonstrator in gynecology at the Médico-Chirurgical College and Hospital. From 1891 until 1893 he was assistant demonstrator of obstetrics at Jefferson Medical College and was visiting obstetrician to the Philadelphia Hospital for the same period. Since the latter date, however, he has given his entire time to general practice, in which connection he has done much work of an important character. For several years he has operated for membranous croup by the O'Dwyer method.

On the 6th of June, 1889, in Ripley, Ohio, Dr. West was married to Miss Anna N. Sniffin, a daughter of Thomas F. and Emeline (Kephart) Sniffin, who were natives of Ripley, Ohio. Her father was for many years editor and proprietor of the Ripley Bee, the leading paper of Brown county, which he con-

tinued to publish throughout the Civil war and for many years afterward. He died in 1880 and Mrs. Sniffin passed away at the home of her daughter, Mrs. West, December 24, 1910. In early years Mrs. West was very active in musical circles, possessing an excellent mezzo-soprano voice, together with unusual ability as a pianist. Five children have been born unto Dr. and Mrs. West: Louise K., eighteen years of age; Helen M., aged fourteen; Anna M., aged twelve; John W., ten; and Elizabeth E., five years of age. With the exception of the youngest all are in school.

The parents are members of the Church of the Disciples of Christ. Dr. West in politics is an independent republican and takes an active interest in the political situation of the country, holding to all measures and movements which he deems of benefit to the public. He is a champion of the cause of education and member of the Philadelphia school board. He belongs to the City Club of Philadelphia, to the Ancient Order of the Sons of Escolapius, but his membership relations are principally with societies having to do with the dissemination of knowledge that leads to better work in his profession. He is now a director of the Philadelphia Medical Club, belongs to the Philadelphia Obstetrical Society, the Philadelphia County Medical Society, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

MORRIS EDGAR SMITH.

Morris Edgar Smith, who, as a member of the Philadelphia bar, is specializing in the department of corporation and real-estate law and orphans' court practice, with offices at No. 402 Land Title building, was born in this city May 21, 1879. His father, Ephraim K. Smith, was a native of Salfordville, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. He was the first man to make safety matches in America, and became secretary of the Match Manufacturing Association and the first secretary of the Diamond Match Company, thus aiding in founding what has become one of the most important industrial enterprises in the country. He married Ellen Eliza Strong, a native of Bristol, Pennsylvania, and died February 15, 1909, but the mother of our subject is still living, making her home with her son Morris at Swarthmore, Delaware county, Pennsylvania.

Spending his boyhood days in his parents' home, Morris Edgar Smith pursued his studies through the consecutive grades until he was graduated from the Central high school with the class of 1899. Wishing to pursue one of the professions, he determined upon the law and to this end matriculated in the University of Pennsylvania as a law student, there completing the course in 1902, at which time the LL. B. degree was conferred upon him. He at once began practicing and later formed a partnership under the firm style of Lessig & Smith, which relation was continued until the death of Mr. Lessig in August, 1909. Mr. Smith has since continued alone in law practice, to which he devotes his entire time, having a large clientele. He confines his attention to civil law, making a specialty of corporation and real-estate law and of practice in the

orphans' court. With these as his preferred specialties, his studies are directed toward the advancement of his proficiency along these lines.

On the 16th of April, 1903, Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Ethel Sparhawk, and they have two children, Morris Sparhawk and Ephraim K., aged respectively six and two years. Mr. Smith belongs to the Psi Upsilon fraternity and in politics is an independent republican. He manifests the nature of a public-spirited citizen in community affairs, yet allows no outside interests to interfere with his law practice. The solution of involved, intricate legal problems is to him a source of keen pleasure and he has won creditable standing as a counselor and advocate.

REV. JOHN J. McMAHON.

Rev. John J. McMahon, assistant pastor of the Church of the Assumption, was born in St. Clair, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, December 1, 1875. His father, Patrick McMahon, a native of Ireland, came to the United States at the age of seventeen years and died at the age of seventy-six.

Rev. McMahon supplemented his early education by study in the La Salle College of Philadelphia, and spent two years in Niagara University and nine years in St. Charles Seminary at Overbrook. He took holy orders on the 30th of May, 1905, being ordained to the priesthood by Bishop Prendergast at Overbrook. He spent seven months as assistant pastor in St. Charles church in Philadelphia, and was afterward for three years assistant pastor at Holy Spirit church at Sharon Hill. Later he was assigned to St. Joseph's church in Reading, Pennsylvania, where he continued for eight months, after which he came to his present parish. Here he has zealously and earnestly labored for the promotion of Catholicism. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus and also of the Philophran, a Philadelphia organization.

EDWARD WILLARD WATSON, M. D.

Philadelphia has long been distinguished for the high rank of her representatives of the medical fraternity. Among those who are successfully practicing in this city and whose ability entitles them to more than passing recognition, Dr. Edward Willard Watson is numbered. He was born in Newport, Rhode Island, January 2, 1843, a son of Rev. Benjamin Watson, D. D., and Lucy (Willard) Watson. The father, a clergyman of the Episcopal ministry, was for many years rector in the Church of the Atonement of Philadelphia, coming to this city in 1859. His labors were a potent force in the moral progress of the city to the time of his death, which occurred here about ten years ago. His wife, a native of Hartford, Connecticut, belonged to one of the early

colonial families and was descended from Major Simon Willard. Through the maternal line Dr. Watson is connected with many distinguished men, including two presidents of Harvard, and the builder of the noted clock at Harvard. The Watsons were of an old Quaker family of Pennsylvania, dating back to the time of William Penn.

Dr. Watson was the eldest in a family of six children who reached maturity. A brother, Dr. Arthur Willard Watson, and three sisters, unmarried, survive. His education was acquired in the Newport high school, at Rochester, New York, where he lived for five years, and at the Rectory school at Hamden, Connecticut, then a well known church school, conducted under the auspices of the Episcopal church. Later he became a student in the collegiate department of the University of Pennsylvania and at the close of the junior year was transferred to the medical department, this being during the period of the Civil war. He pursued the three years' course and graduated with a professional degree in 1865. He spent two years as resident physician at the Episcopal Hospital and later went to England. Upon his return to America he entered upon active practice in Philadelphia, continuing in general practice with obstetrics as his specialty. He was connected with the Northern Dispensary for several years and for twenty years was physician to the Philadelphia Institute for the Blind now situated at Overbrook. He has been physician for thirty years of the Magdalen, has been physician to the Chestnut Hill Hospital for Consumptives for a number of years and holds membership with the leading professional societies. He is a member of the College of Physicians of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, the American Medical Association and the Obstetrical Society, and for many years was a member of the Clinicological Society of America. Aside from his active work as a practitioner he has been a contributor to the Philadelphia Medical Times, the Medical News, the Medical Journal, the Therapeutic Gazette and other papers and in recent years has been connected with the Medical Notes and Queries of Philadelphia. He was associated with Dr. Roland G. Curtin in the preparation of the earliest extensive series of papers on influenza published in this country.

From a long line of ancestry in whom artistic temperament was predominant, Dr. Watson inherited a love for literature and art. He is the author of three volumes of poetry entitled, "Today and Yesterday," "Songs of Flying Hours" and "Old Lamps and New," which have enjoyed a comparatively large sale. His volumes of verse cover a wide range of topics, display great variety of style and the mastery of expression. His artistic nature furthermore finds manifestation on the canvas and he largely spends his summers in the production of water colors, mostly marine views.

In 1870 Dr. Watson was married to Miss Georgiana French, of Hartford, Connecticut, who died about 1897. Two children, a son and daughter, of that marriage survive. In 1900 he wedded Delia Alden, a daughter of the late T. S. Arthur, the author.

Dr. Watson has his residence and office at No. 38 South Nineteenth street. He is widely known in club circles, belonging to Franklin Inn Club, the Medical

Club, the Penn Club, and the Pennsylvania Historical Society. Furthermore, his recognition of the obligations and responsibilities of citizenship have found tangible expression. He has been a lifelong democrat, has served as a member of the Municipal League and for many years was a member of its ward committee. His influence has ever been given for the obliteration of political dishonor and for the promotion of municipal reform and progress. His reform work, however, has been principally accomplished through his pen and his writings have often appeared anonymously. In him are found a combination of characteristics seldom appearing in a single individual. He has deep love for his profession from both a scientific and humanitarian standpoint, possesses, moreover, a strongly artistic nature and at the same time is alive to the vital questions and issues of the day. In these varied and diverse fields he has done excellent work and in any one of these avenues of effort is entitled to more than local distinction.

W. JOSEPH HEARN, M. D.

Dr. W. Joseph Hearn, whose writings have been a valuable addition to medical literature, whose initiative work in surgery has brought to light many scientific truths previously unknown, has from the outset of his professional career been an earnest student, a patient and untiring worker, and developing powers have brought him to a position among the distinguished surgeons of the country.

A native of Delaware, Dr. Hearn was born December 27, 1842. The ancestral records indicate that the family was founded in England at the time of the invasion and conquest of that country by William the Conqueror, the progenitor of the family on Anglo-Saxon soil being a Norman baron. The first representative of the name in America was Sir William Hearn, who in 1688 sailed from London, England, to Maryland, receiving a large grant of land in that colony. In later generations representatives of the name removed to Delaware and it was in that state that Dr. Hearn was born. His youthful days were spent in his native town of Laurel and during that period he pursued his education in a private school prior to entering the Laurel Academy, in which he pursued a four years' classical course.

His choice of a profession was made in early boyhood and for the purpose of preparing for this calling he entered the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia in 1865. The course at that time was of but two years' duration and he was graduated on the 4th of March, 1867. He also attended the spring sessions of 1866 and 1867 and throughout his professional career has remained a close student of all the scientific truths which research and investigation have brought to light. He entered upon practice in Delaware and was soon accorded a liberal patronage, but the wider opportunities of the city caused him to return to Philadelphia in January, 1870. He had previously been a private student under Dr. F. F. Maury, who was then chief of clinic and private assistant to



DR. W. JOSEPH HEARN

Professor S. D. Gross, and the latter appointed Dr. Hearn on his arrival in Philadelphia as anesthetizer and also as private assistant, in which position he succeeded Dr. Maury. That the worth of his service was greatly appreciated by Dr. Gross is indicated by the latter in his volume I of the sixth edition of his *System of Surgery* and who says: "In employing chloroform in all my operations no mishap from its use has ever occurred. Dr. J. Hearn, who has been my anesthetizer for the past eleven years, has given it in many hundred cases, at all periods of life and under almost every variety of disease and accident without any serious occurrence."

For three years after this Dr. Hearn maintained his connection with Dr. Gross and frequently employed ether as an anesthetic, so that his experience in that work is also very large. He also administered ether for Professor Joseph Pancoast in his clinic for five years of that famous surgeon's service in Philadelphia. In 1877, when the new Jefferson Medical College Hospital was opened, Dr. Gross appointed Dr. Hearn his chief of clinic, thus inaugurating the present surgical out-patient department, which position he filled until 1882, at which time Dr. S. W. Gross was elected professor of the principles of surgery and clinical surgery in Jefferson and Dr. Hearn succeeded him as surgeon to the hospital. As an educator he has done splendid service for the profession. He was assistant demonstrator of anatomy from 1871 until 1879 and then became assistant demonstrator of surgery, in which connection he continued until 1882. He conducted a course in operative surgery and bandaging in connection with Dr. McClellan's School of Anatomy and he was also the first person to give a course of instruction in microscopy and upon the histology of tumors to the students of Jefferson Medical College. He was at one time much interested in dermatology, giving a course of instruction in the same. He was also quiz master of surgery for five years and during the absence of Dr. Gross delivered a course of lectures on genito-urinary diseases in the summer school. He won wide attention and favorable recognition by his clinical diagnosis upon neoplasms, representative men throughout the country endorsing and advocating the methods he followed. Gradually his advancement has brought him to a position among the eminent surgeons of America. He does an amount of surgical work the magnitude of which is astonishing even to the profession. He seems a man of untiring activity and hardly allows himself needed rest. He is ever ready to respond to a call where his professional services are needed and his thought has ever been directed toward perfection and his efforts have been continuously put forth in the line of improvement with the result that his labors have given to the world many valuable discoveries having direct bearing upon the benefits to be derived from surgery. He has been the leader in many fields of surgical practice, having taken the initiative in pioneer work, having reason, however, to believe firmly in the value of the course which he was pursuing because of his thorough understanding of the science of surgery, of his wide knowledge of anatomy, of the onslaughts made upon the human body by disease or left to it as a legacy by progenitors.

The *Jeffersonian* of April, 1902, said: "Dr. Hearn was one of the first surgeons in this country to perform a number of the modern surgical operations, such as trephining and removing a portion of the motor cortex for epilepsy,

tapping the lateral ventricles for internal hydrocephalus, transperitoneal ligation of external iliac artery for aneurism in Scarpa's triangle and suturing the bowel to the abdominal wall for prolapse of the rectum. He did the second operation for diverticulum of the esophagus, doing it but a short time after Von Bergmann operated upon his patient. Had Dr. Hearn's patient consented at the time he first advised the operation, it would have been the first of the kind on record. He was apparently the first to operate for hydrocele by incision, cauterization with pure carbolic acid and packing with iodoform gauze. In some instances he has anticipated important discoveries in operations. Before the hemostatic forceps were used in this country he was accustomed to employ for the arrest of hemorrhage those little clips which we at present see attached to suspenders and an instrument which resembles closely the modern hemostatic forceps but which was then used as a small needle holder. In this case we see the principle of the more perfected forceps."

Dr. Hearn has been a generous contributor to medical literature. He has not claimed that the pressure of private professional service would allow him no time to give to this field, which is of intense value in that knowledge is thus disseminated and the work of the profession promoted. His writings have often appeared in the leading medical journals of the country and also include many reports and monographs which have been read before the proceedings of medical and surgical societies. Moreover, he has done important service as an educator in the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, the Academy of Surgery and the American Surgical Association. He is a man of marked sympathy, free from ostentation and display and, conversing with him upon any of the topics of the day, one will never hear an allusion to his pronounced success in his chosen field. In this connection we again quote from the *Jeffersonian*, which wrote: "His demeanor has always been notable for its kindness, its lack of boastful assertion and the entire absence of all pretense. It is evident to the most superficial observer that his character has as its keynote generosity and unselfishness and that the great feature of his professional power is self-reliance and hard common sense."

THOMAS W. BARLOW.

Thomas W. Barlow, a Philadelphia attorney whose place of birth was the city of his present residence, his natal day being June 14, 1854, was a son of Thomas A. and Elizabeth (Bennett) Barlow. He is descended from the Barlow family of Massachusetts, represented in the Revolutionary war by his great-grandfather, Jesse Barlow, who participated in the battle of Lexington. Both the Barlow and Bennett families were of English origin, while the maternal ancestors of Thomas W. Barlow were for some time residents of New Jersey.

In the public schools of Philadelphia Thomas W. Barlow pursued his early education and later attended the State College of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1877 with the degree of Bachelor of Science and Agriculture. He studied law in the office of Earle & White, of Philadelphia, and was ad-

mitted to the bar January 30, 1879, since which time he has engaged in general practice. In 1895 he was appointed special assistant district attorney under George S. Graham and served until Mr. Graham's retirement from office on the 31st of December, 1899. During that period he assisted in the prosecution of a large number of prominent cases including the Bardsley embezzlement case, the Keystone Bank case, the Spring Garden Bank, Columbia Bank, Bank of America and Shakamaxon Bank cases, together with numerous murder cases, the most prominent of which was the Holmes murder case.

Mr. Barlow has always been active in reform politics and was the youngest member of the Committee of One Hundred, a reform body, during its existence from 1880 until 1883, and was counsel for the organization, together with Richard P. White. He considers citizenship the greatest and most sacred gift within the power of this country to bestow and to ally one's self with any political machine is to sacrifice one's privilege of voting according to individual will and judgment and to sacrifice the enjoyment of self-government for which our forefathers fought. Mr. Barlow was for six years one of the state commissioners of charities and a representative of the bar of the committee on lunacy.

On the 4th of November, 1880, occurred the marriage of Mr. Barlow and Miss Kate Sanderson, the fourth daughter of John J. and Mercy K. Sanderson, of Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Barlow died June 3, 1908, leaving one child, John Sanderson, who was born August 19, 1881. On the 1st of July, 1910, Mr. Barlow wedded Ella Louise Krell of Cincinnati, and they reside at Fort Washington, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Barlow belongs to the Bachelors Barge Club, the Union League Club, the Masonic fraternity and the Philadelphia Bar Association. Few men look at life from a broader standpoint or base their judgment upon more comprehensive knowledge of the interests and problems which are vital in our American citizenship. He has studied closely all of the great sociological, economic and political problems which are to the statesman and man of affairs of grave import, and his opinions are formed with due regard to individual responsibility and also with recognition of the fact that the individual is and perforce must be a part of society.

EDGAR JAMISON PERSHING.

Edgar Jamison Pershing, confining his attention to civil law practice with a clientage which in extent and importance ranks him with the foremost representative attorneys of Philadelphia, was born in Georgetown, Pennsylvania, August 23, 1874, a son of the Rev. T. F. and Anna (Jamison) Pershing, who were also natives of Pennsylvania. The mother died in 1892. The father, who devoted many years of his life to the active work of the Methodist ministry, retired in the year 1909 at the age of fifty-eight years, and is now living in Pittsburg.

Edgar Jamison Pershing supplemented his preliminary education by preparation for the bar as a law student in the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated with the class of 1897. He had previously been employed in the years 1892 and 1893 by the H. C. Frick Coke Company, but with the exception of that brief interval, his entire life has been given to the study and practice of the law as a student and member of the Philadelphia bar. Following his graduation, he became associated with the late Arthur M. Burton, who organized and was the first president of the law and order society of Philadelphia. Their association was maintained until the death of Mr. Burton in 1899, a short time prior to which Mr. Pershing had been admitted to a partnership relation. With offices at No. 1314 Walnut street, he continues in active practice, devoting his entire attention to civil law. His investigation and research into the principles of jurisprudence are being continuously carried on and his constantly expanding powers are manifest in the nature of the legal business entrusted to him and the success which he has won in the presentation of litigation before the courts.

In his political views, Mr. Pershing is independent. He belongs to the Art Club of Philadelphia, the Undine Barge Club, to William L. Elkins Lodge, No. 580, A. F. & A. M., to Philadelphia Consistory and Montgomery Chapter. Agriculture is a source of deep interest and recreation to him and his country place at Penllyn affords him excellent opportunity to bring into practical play his scientific knowledge of agriculture. His country home is a historical old place known in pre-Revolutionary days as the Foulke mansion. It served as headquarters for General Smallwood of the Continental army prior to the battle of Germantown, and it was in that house that Sallie Wister wrote her journal which was published about five years ago. Mr. Pershing has retained all the old furniture which was in the house and has collected and added much that is antique and interesting.

EDWIN L. WOOLLEY.

Entering commercial circles in Philadelphia in the opening years of the latter half of the nineteenth century, Edwin L. Woolley wrought along lines of success, establishing and conducting one of the important wholesale enterprises of the city. He was born in Cecil county, Maryland, in 1833. His education was there acquired and in early manhood he was married in his native state. The same year, 1856, he removed to Philadelphia and, entering commercial circles, became a factor in the wholesale trade as a dealer in dry-goods and notions at Fifth and Market streets, conducting business on the present site of the Gimble store. The business was carried on under the firm style of Young, Smith, Field & Company and Mr. Woolley thereafter devoted his whole life to the business, the success of the venture being attributable in large measure to his efforts. He based his actions upon the rules which govern unfaltering industry and strict and unswerving integrity, maintaining a policy which would bear the closest scrutiny and investigation. His study of the markets, the demands of



EDWIN L. WOOLLEY

patrons, the adoption of progressive methods and close attention to all the details of the business brought him the prominence and success which were the crowning features of his commercial career.

In 1856 Mr. Woolley was united in marriage to Miss Emma M. Ellicott, a representative of a family whose name is inseparably associated with the history of Maryland and in earlier days with that of Pennsylvania. Thomas Ellicott, her grandfather, came from England with two brothers and the former settled in Bucks county, while the brothers went to Maryland. The town Ellicottsville was named in their honor. Thomas Ellicott remained in Pennsylvania, becoming one of the prominent and influential citizens of Bucks county. Eli Ellicott, the father of Mrs. Woolley, married Letitia Townsend Pusey, whose ancestors came to the new world with William Penn and were numbered among the leading residents of the colony at an early day. Eli Ellicott was born in Bucks county and in young manhood came to Philadelphia, where he engaged in business as a millwright for some time. Later he joined his father and brother in the manufacture of platform scales, a business that became well known throughout the country by reason of the excellence of its product. Eventually they sold out to Mr. Abbott.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Woolley were born two sons and a daughter, Frank L., Henry L. and Helene E. Mr. Woolley was preeminently a home man, his interests centering in his family, his efforts being actuated by a desire to provide for them the comforts, luxuries and broader opportunities of life. Although reared in the faith of the Methodist church, he attended the Presbyterian church in Philadelphia. His life, fraught with high and honorable purposes and characterized by all that is the measure of sterling manhood, won him the honor and respect of his fellowmen.

DE FOREST WILLARD.

De Forest Willard, deceased, was an eminent surgeon of Philadelphia, whose advanced work made him almost as widely known to the profession in Europe as in America. His entire life work was characterized by a progressive spirit that gave him world-wide distinction. His name will be inseparably connected for all time with the hospital service of the University of Pennsylvania, in which institution he occupied a chair for a third of a century; with the fund for providing apparatus for the relief and benefit of orthopedic cases, and with the founding of the great industrial training school financed by P. A. B. Widener.

Dr. Willard was born March 23, 1846, in Newington, Hartford county, Connecticut, a son of David H. and Sarah Maria (Deming) Willard. He was descended from distinguished ancestry, tracing the line directly back to Major Simon Willard, who was the founder of Concord, Massachusetts, in 1634. He was active in military affairs, participating in King Philip's and in the Pequot wars, while in civil life he served as deputy judge and as judge for forty years. Two of his descendants were presidents of Harvard College, and the family has

been conspicuously and honorably represented in professional circles from early colonial days down to the present. Dr. Willard was also a descendant of Governor Thomas Welles.

After completing his preliminary education in the high school of Hartford, Connecticut, with the class of 1863, he entered Yale University, but trouble with his eyes compelled him to abandon his work there, and he came to Philadelphia where he matriculated in Jefferson Medical College. In 1864 he entered the University of Pennsylvania but during the ensuing winter put aside his textbooks because of the Civil war and went to the front under the auspices of the United States Sanitary Commission, and he had broad, practical experience in surgery in connection with all the closing battles of the war, and was at Petersburg and at Richmond. Following the close of hostilities he became ill with typhoid fever, which almost terminated his life. After a severe illness of more than three months, however, he recovered but was unable to resume his studies until 1866. The following year he was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, which conferred upon him the M. D. degree in 1867. From the same institution he received the Doctor of Philosophy degree in 1871, while in 1883 Lafayette College conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. He practiced continuously from 1867 until his death, making a specialty of surgery. Thoroughly conversant with anatomy and the component parts of the human body, recognizing the onslaughts made upon it by disease or received as a legacy from progenitors, he was qualified for the highest professional service, and in his practice did much original research work. He spoke authoritatively upon many of the complex problems of surgery and as operator and educator stood prominently before the public in his professional capacity.

In 1877, after he had practiced in Philadelphia for ten years an unavoidable circumstance threatened to terminate his professional career. His brother was drowned leaving a family of five children, all under nine years of age and a large iron business. Upon Dr. Willard devolved the care of the children and the management of the estate. It seemed for a time that his professional life work must be abandoned but he grappled the task of continuing both duties for sixteen months, allowing himself only four hours sleep out of the twenty-four. He managed the business successfully and profitably for fourteen years and then turned it over to his nephew, after which he devoted himself wholly to his practice. It was in this that his interest centered, not because of the perfectly legitimate desire to win success or even because of his broad scientific interest, but rather owing to the limitless opportunity that it gave him to serve his fellowmen. The spirit of broad humanitarianism was always strong within him. He started the orthopedic work in the University of Pennsylvania in 1877 and thoroughly organized it in 1889. In 1892 this work had increased so greatly that he saw that provision must be made for a large and active ward; accordingly he raised the money for the establishment of the Agnew ward for crippled children, supplying it with every appliance and also with an unusually well equipped orthopedic gymnasium where thousands of treatments were given every year. His clinics were always crowded, patients coming from every state in the Union. He was made full professor of orthopedic surgery in 1903, and there are hundreds of children who have reason to ever hold him in grateful

remembrance for what he did for them in his professional capacity, his skill being the means that prevented them from having to go through life crippled.

For a quarter of a century Dr. Willard was surgeon of the Presbyterian Hospital. His work there in general surgery was large and heavy, including every branch of service and every major operation. When P. A. B. Widener first planned for the establishment of an industrial training school for crippled children he sought the advice of Dr. Willard who was afterward made surgeon-in-chief of the institution. In his life work Dr. Willard had four objects which were to him the source and inspiration of all his labor and efforts. Three of the plans which he so earnestly cherished were carried forward to successful completion: the establishment of the hospital for orthopedic surgery at the university; the creation of a fund wherewith apparatus might be provided for an orthopedic gymnasium; and the establishment of the great industrial training school made possible by the four million dollar gift of P. A. B. Widener. It was also his great hope that he might secure an endowment for the orthopedic department of the university. This, however, he did not live to see accomplished.

Dr. Willard was elected to many positions of honor in learned societies, and was called to many positions in the educative as well as the operative lines of his work. In the University of Pennsylvania he was professor of orthopedic surgery, 1909-1910; clinical professor of orthopedic surgery, 1889-1903; lecturer on orthopedic surgery, 1877-1889; assistant demonstrator of surgery, 1870-1877; assistant demonstrator of anatomy, 1867-1870; assistant surgeon in Professor Agnew's clinic, 1870-1877; and in the surgical dispensary at the University Hospital, 1870-1887. In the University Hospital he was attending orthopedic surgeon, 1889-1900; surgeon to orthopedic out-patient department, 1877-1889; and organizer of the orthopedic department, 1889. He was quiz master, surgery and anatomy, at the university, 1868-1877; patron of the Ashhurst Surgical Society since 1900; president of the American Surgical Association, 1901; chairman of the surgical section, American Medical Association, 1901; president of the Philadelphia Academy of Surgery, 1900 and 1901; president of the American Orthopedic Association, 1890; president of the Philadelphia County Medical Association, 1893 and 1894; president of the Alumni Association, auxiliary department, University of Pennsylvania, 1876-1877; president of the Medical Alumni Association of Philadelphia, 1907; president of the medical board of the Presbyterian Hospital, 1901-1907; recorder of the American Surgical Association, 1893-1901; chairman of the orthopedic section, Philadelphia College of Physicians, 1894; vice president of the orthopedic section, International Medical Congress, Berlin, 1890; curator of the Philadelphia Pathological Society, 1868-1871; attending surgeon of the Presbyterian Hospital, 1881-1907; pathologist of the Presbyterian Hospital, 1872-1881; out-patient surgeon of the Presbyterian Hospital, 1873-1876. He was surgeon to the Howard Hospital, 1877-1881, organizer surgeon-in-chief for the Widener Memorial Industrial School for crippled children, 1898; consulting surgeon to the Phoenixville Hospital, to the Presbyterian Hospital, Atlantic City Hospital, Seashore Children's Hospital, Atlantic City, Germantown Hospital, Jewish Hospital, Municipal Hospital, Home for Incurables, Home for Cripples, white, Home for Cripples, col-

ored; for Chronic Insane of Pennsylvania, New Jersey Training School for feeble minded, Haddock Memorial, Mission Hospital, Philadelphia, 1896-1899; Midnight Mission since 1868, and to the Germantown Hospital.

Dr. Willard was also assistant medical director at the United States Centennial Exhibition of 1876, and to the United States Sanitary Commission at City Point and Petersburg, Virginia, in the Civil war. In 1890 he was made delegate to the International Medical Congress at Berlin and its vice president. He was also a delegate to the American Congress of Physicians and Surgeons; to the Pan-American Medical Congress of 1893; to the International Medical Congress of Philadelphia in 1876; to the International Medical Congress at Washington in 1883; and was vice president at the International Congress of Tuberculosis at Washington in 1908. For three years, from 1870 until 1873 he was visiting surgeon to the Lincoln Institute, and in the latter year also to the Educational Home. He was assistant physician at the Lying-in Charity from 1872 until 1877; was resident physician of Philadelphia in 1867-1868; was professor of anatomy and physiology at the Wagner Institute of Science from 1870 until 1875, and Mutter lecturer at the Philadelphia College of Physicians in 1893. He was a fellow of the American Surgical Association, American Orthopedic Association, American Medical Association, Philadelphia College of Physicians, Academy of Surgery, County Medical Society, Pennsylvania State Medical Society, Philadelphia Pathological Society, Obstetrical Society and Lehigh Valley Medical Association. He was also a member of the council of the Philadelphia College of Physicians, twelve years; censor of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, five years; a member of the General Alumni Society, University of Pennsylvania; Medical Alumni Society, University of Pennsylvania, twenty years; one of the board of managers of University Hospital, 1892-1906; a trustee of the Pennsylvania Training School for feeble minded, 1893-1907; a manager of the Midnight Mission since 1868; of the Union Benevolent Association, 1883-1903; a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, 1876-1878; and of the New England Society since 1881; of the Founders and Patriots, Philadelphia, since 1906; a manager of the Y. M. C. A., 1875-1878.

Dr. Willard's membership relations extended to the Alpha Mu Pi Omega Medical Fraternity. He was also an honorary member of the Alpha Omega Alpha, and at different times was very actively connected with official church service. Throughout his life he was deeply interested in any work done in the name of charity or religion and his labors were as helpful in one direction as in the other. He held membership in the Walnut Street Presbyterian church in 1867-1868, and on transferring his membership to the Calvary Presbyterian church in the latter year he became one of its active workers, so continuing until 1881, when he became a member of the Second Presbyterian church. He was superintendent of the Sunday school of the Tabor Presbyterian church from 1870 until 1877, and an elder of the Second Presbyterian church from 1900 until his death in 1910.

On the 13th of September, 1881, in Philadelphia, Dr. Willard was married to Miss Porter, a daughter of the Honorable William O. Porter, a granddaughter of Governor David R. Porter and a great-granddaughter of General Andrew Porter. Their only son, De Forest Porter Willard, is a distinguished physician

and surgeon who has recently returned to Philadelphia after studying under the eminent surgeons of Rochester, Minnesota, the Mayo brothers. The only daughter of the family, Gladys, died January 1, 1887.

With all the honors and successes that came to him, Dr. Willard was an unpretentious man, plain and straightforward in manner. It was the simple weight of his character and ability that carried him to a foremost position in the ranks of the medical profession and gained him the unqualified honor and respect of all with whom he came in contact. While his ability would have enabled him to draw his patronage from among those to whom the amount of the fee would be of little or no consideration, he yet gave much time and attention to benevolent and charitable service in the line of his profession, and his contributions to the literature of his profession were of distinct value to the world. His labors pushed forward the wheels of progress and hitherto hidden scientific truths were brought to light by reason of his research and investigation.

ST. TERESA'S PARISH.

St. Teresa's parish, one of the strong Catholic parishes of Philadelphia, is under the spiritual guidance of the Rev. John Thomas Crowley as rector, with the Rev. John E. McCann and the Rev. Joseph Wolfe as assistants. The church was organized in 1853, in which year the Rev. Hugh Lane founded the parish and remained as rector of the church until the 5th of April, 1902, when he died at the venerable age of eighty-two years. Father Crowley was then appointed as rector on the 10th of June, 1902, and has so continued to the present time.

The church was built in 1853 and has a seating capacity of one thousand. During the pastorate of Father Crowley much important work has been done in improving the church property. The interior of the church was redecorated in 1905 at a cost of twenty-two thousand dollars. Both altars and the wainscoting are of marble and the altar rail of marble and brass, presented by Father Crowley, at a cost of seventeen hundred dollars. The interior of the church is very beautiful. The church property includes the school building, which contains ten rooms with the gymnasium on the fourth floor containing pool tables, shuffle board and a boxing board, which are for the use of the members of the Boys' Temperance Society. In addition there is a girls high school and in addition to the classical course the girls are fitted, if they so desire, for the business world. The course of instruction is such that practically all the girls who desire positions can have them immediately upon graduation. In fact applications for them are received in advance. The school is a fine institution with two teachers of the Sisters of the Immaculate Heart, under whose care one hundred and twenty-five pupils pursue a two years' course. They graduate about thirty girls a year. Aside from the regular high school studies, the girls are taught stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping and other branches essential to business life. No tuition is charged, the parish supporting the school absolutely free. On account of the crowded condition of the girls high school, the

late Archbishop Ryan thought it best to change the location to St. Paul's School building, where the quarters are larger and more commodious; this change took place September 1, 1910. There are also seven teachers of the Immaculate Heart having charge of four hundred and twenty-five pupils who are not taking a business course. There are five hundred and twenty-five families in the parish, numbering about twenty-five hundred people. In 1905 the rectory was also renovated and improved.

Father Crowley, who has been at the head of St. Teresa's church since 1902, was born in Philadelphia, October 3, 1859. He spent two years as a public school student, afterward attended St. Patrick's parish school and later the Roth Academy in Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in 1874. He next became a student in St. Charles Borromeo at Overbrook, Pennsylvania, where he remained for eight years and was ordained to the priesthood on the 2d of March, 1883, by Bishop O'Connor, of Omaha, at the Cathedral Chapel in Philadelphia. He celebrated his first mass at the Church of the Annunciation, March 3, 1883. He was assistant rector of St. Charles Borromeo parish for two and a half years and then the Mother of Sorrows, where he acted as rector pro tem during the absence of the regular pastor in Europe for eight months. He was assistant rector of St. Michaels under Rev. Charles O'Connor, D. D., Kensington, for three and one-half years, of St. John's for four and a half years, and acting rector of the Church of the Assumption for two years. He was then assigned to St. Teresa's parish, acting as curate for five years under the late Father Hugh Lane, after which he was made irremovable rector in June, 1902. St. Teresa's being one of the oldest parishes in the city, as attached to it is the privilege of irremovability which entitles the rector to a vote for the candidate for the archbishopric of Philadelphia.

ORMAN W. KETCHAM.

Orman W. Ketcham, a Philadelphia manufacturer, whose preliminary business experience gave him the training that has well qualified him for the conduct of a successful and growing enterprise since he started upon an active business career, is today one of the best known representatives of the terra cotta business in the country. He was born at Hempstead, on Long Island, January 29, 1865, a son of Valentine and Susanna (Ketcham) Ketcham, both of whom are now deceased. The Ketcham family, from which the father and mother were both descended, was among the first to settle on Long Island, the American progenitors coming from England in the early part of the seventeenth century. Their descendants are still very numerous there.

Orman W. Ketcham was educated in the public and private schools on Long Island and as a boy he studied art and was graduated from Pratt Institute of Brooklyn, New York, in architectural and art drawing, which led him into the terra cotta business. In 1887 he became connected with the manufacture of clay products as a representative of the Boston Terra Cotta Company, the pioneer manufacturers in that line. In 1895, when the company discontinued



O. W. KETCHAM

business, he embarked in the same line on his own account as a merchant and later established a manufacturing plant at Crum Lynne, Pennsylvania, known as the O. W. Ketcham Terra Cotta Works, of which he is the owner. This is today one of the leading concerns of the kind in the country, and in addition to the Philadelphia house there are branch offices in New York, Baltimore and Washington. He also has his own contracting force for the erection of their works, and he still continues to conduct a general mercantile business in their products.

On the 15th of October, 1895, Mr. Ketcham was married in Philadelphia to Miss Bertha Virdin Loughery, a daughter of Robert George Loughery, of this city. They have two children, Robert Loughery and Edith Virdin, aged respectively fourteen and twelve years. The family residence is on Chestnut Hill.

Something of the nature of his interests and activities aside from business and also of the principles that govern him in his relations with his fellowmen is indicated in the fact that he holds membership in Franklin Institute, the Board of Trade, the Chamber of Commerce, the Masonic fraternity, the Royal Arcanum and the First Presbyterian church. He has always been interested in art and devotes much of his leisure to private work with brush and pen. Few men are more thoroughly versed concerning clay products and the best that is manufactured in those lines, and in terra cotta work Mr. Ketcham has made continuous advancement in methods of manufacture and in the improvement of the finished product. His success has followed as the logical sequence of close application, initiative spirit and marked ability.

THE CHURCH OF ST. JOHN'S CANTIUS.

The Church of St. John's Cantius, of which the Rev. Marians Kopytkiewicz is pastor, was organized in 1892 by him who is still in charge. The first mass was celebrated on the 2d of October of that year. The following year ground was purchased, the parish becoming owner of a tract two hundred and sixty by one hundred and forty-five feet on Thompson street near Orthodox street in Bridesburg, Pennsylvania. In October, 1893, they began the building of a small frame church. There was also a school containing a small class room and a small rectory. The church was dedicated December 17, 1893, by Archbishop Ryan and there were one hundred families in the parish. In 1898 was begun the work of building the large church, the corner stone being laid on the 23d of May of that year. The present church was erected at a cost of thirty thousand dollars and with its furnishings and equipments cost sixty thousand dollars. There is a good pipe organ for which thirty-two hundred dollars was paid. In the steeple are three bells, the largest of which weighs eighteen hundred pounds. There are seven memorial windows in the church and the three altars are in oak. The rectory was erected at the same time at a cost of six thousand dollars. It was built of red brick and is now used as a Sisters' home. In 1907 ground was purchased at the rear of the church on Almond street and there a

rectory was built of Pennsylvania marble, together with a school of the same material, which contains fifteen rooms and is two stories in height. The school building is sixty-two by one hundred and fifty-four feet and the rectory and school were erected at a cost of sixty thousand dollars. There are now one thousand families in the parish, in the school are twelve teachers, who are Sisters of Franciscan Felician, who have charge of over seven hundred pupils. The property altogether is worth about one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. The work of the church is well organized in its different departments and the Rev. Marians Kopytkiewicz is assisted by the Rev. A. Kuczynski.

Father Kopytkiewicz was born in Austria Poland, May 30, 1863. He came to the United States in 1892 after having been educated in the Krakow Seminary of Poland. Having completed his preparation for the priesthood he was ordained on the 27th of December, 1886, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Albin Dunajewski. He celebrated his first mass January 1, 1887, in Zakliczyn, Austria Poland—his home parish. On crossing the Atlantic in 1892 he came direct to Philadelphia and for three months was connected with St. Stanislaus church of the south side. He then organized the present parish, of which he has been the rector for eighteen years, and among his parishioners he is a man of marked influence who is laboring earnestly for the welfare of his people.

SAMUEL P. SADTLER, PH. D., LL. D.

Dr. Samuel P. Sadtler, whose authorship includes many contributions to pharmaceutical and chemical literature and who is now professor of chemistry in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and an eminent consulting chemical expert of Philadelphia, was born at Pine Grove, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, July 18, 1847. His grandfather, the Rev. Dr. S. S. Schmucker, was the founder of the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, and for nearly forty years served as chairman of the faculty of that institution. His father, the Rev. Dr. Benjamin S. Sadtler, was a Lutheran minister and for ten years occupied the presidency of Muhlenberg College at Allentown, Pennsylvania.

Samuel Philip Sadtler's lines of life have been cast in harmony with those of a distinguished and honorable ancestry. In the acquirement of his early education he attended the public schools of eastern Pennsylvania until graduated from the Easton high school at Easton, Pennsylvania, with the class of 1862. In the fall of the same year he matriculated in Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, where he was graduated in 1867, his course having been interrupted during 1863, when all college work was suspended on account of the encroachment of the Confederate army culminating in the battle of Gettysburg. His attention was largely given to classical work until his senior year in college, when he concentrated his energies upon distinctively scientific subjects, determining that his life work should be in that field. In this he had the suggestion of and was perhaps largely influenced by Professor Alfred M. Mayer, of the Stevens Institute

of Technology at Hoboken, New Jersey, who at that time was professor of chemistry and physics in Pennsylvania College. In the fall of 1867, Dr. Sadtler entered the newly established Lehigh University to begin his professional studies in chemistry, this choice being largely determined by the fact that his friend, Dr. Mayer, had been called to that institute to become professor of physics. In the ensuing year he pursued the study of chemistry, physics and mineralogy, and in the fall of 1868 entered the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard University as an advanced student under Dr. Wolcott Gibbs, then the most distinguished chemist in America. For a year and a half he continued his studies in chemistry under Professor Gibbs and in mineralogy under Josiah P. Cooke, and after successfully passing his examinations for the degree of Bachelor of Science in January, 1870, he sailed in February for Germany to continue his education under the direction of eminent scientists of the old world.

Professor Sadtler spent a year in the University of Gottingen and won the Doctor of Philosophy degree in 1871. He added to his general knowledge by several months spent in travel, and in the summer of 1871 returned to America to enter upon his life work as a teacher of chemistry, filling the professorship of chemistry and physics in Pennsylvania College, where he remained until 1874. In the fall of that year he came to Philadelphia as professor of general and organic chemistry of the University of Pennsylvania, and while occupying that professorship in 1878 he was asked to relieve Professor Robert Bridges, professor of chemistry in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, whose advanced years made his work somewhat burdensome. Dr. Sadtler relieved him by taking upon himself some of the lecture work of the professorship and was elected the successor of Dr. Bridges when, in the spring of 1879, the latter was made emeritus professor of chemistry. From that time to the present his interest in pharmacy has had a continuous growth as indicated by his work as a teacher and his contributions to the literature of the profession. In 1891 he resigned his professorship in the University of Pennsylvania after seventeen years of service and since that time has maintained an office in Philadelphia as consulting chemical expert. He has devoted much attention to the study of the modern chemical processes of manufacture and the newer chemical products, giving especial attention to petroleum and its products and becoming widely known and consulted as an authority thereon. He is today recognized as one of the eminent chemists of America, and his reputation is causing him to be engaged as chemical expert in many of the most important patent suits. He was one of the two experts selected by the Citizens Municipal Association and the Trades League of Philadelphia to investigate the subject of asphalts for street paving.

Professor Sadtler has always been an interested and active supporter of Pennsylvania College of Gettysburg, which in 1902 honored him on the thirty-fifth anniversary of his graduation by conferring upon him the honorary degree of L.L. D. In 1879 he was made active member of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and the following year was elected a trustee, in which position he has since remained. He has served on many important committees of the college, being now chairman of the committee on announcement and of the committee on library. He has likewise been chairman of the committee on publication of the *American Journal of Pharmacy* since 1884. The board of trustees

having decided to further extend the instruction of the college into the field of technical education as applied to the arts and manufactures, and particularly in preparation for analyses demanded by the industries affected by food and drug laws, Professor Sadtler was selected as dean of this department, a position for which he is well qualified by reason of his special studies and investigations.

His writings have covered a wide range in chemical and pharmaceutical literature and have not only received the favorable attention of distinguished representatives of those fields, but are largely regarded as authority upon the subjects treated. His first literary work, published in 1877, was a Handbook of Chemical Experimentation for lecturers and teachers. He was chosen the American editor of the eighth edition of *Atfield's Chemistry*, a text-book especially prepared for students of pharmacy in the United States and England. In 1880, as the associate of Dr. H. C. Wood and Professor Joseph P. Remington, he was engaged for the revision of the United States Dispensatory, a most valuable reference book, of which he still continues as chemical editor. In 1891 he published the first edition of his *Industrial Organic Chemistry*, which has since gone through three editions, having a wide circulation in this country and England and has appeared abroad in authorized German and Russian translations. In collaboration with Professor Henry Trimble in 1895 he published the first edition of *Sadtler and Trimble's Pharmaceutical and Medical Chemistry*, which has run through four editions and since the death of Professor Trimble has been known as *Sadtler and Coblenz's Text-book*. Dr. Sadtler attended the national conventions of 1890 and 1900 for the revision of the United States Pharmacopœia as a delegate from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and was elected by the convention of 1900 a member of the standing committee on revision, in which capacity he is serving at present. His writings also include many scientific papers published in chemical and pharmaceutical journals, and he has delivered many public addresses on chemical and technical subjects.

Professor Sadtler is a prominent and active member of numerous scientific societies, belonging to the American Pharmaceutical Association and the Pennsylvania State Pharmaceutical Association; the American Philosophical Society, of which he was secretary from 1898 until 1902; the American Association for the Advancement of Science; and the American Chemical Society, of which he served as a member of the council for a number of years. He is likewise connected with the American Electro-Chemical Society, of which he was vice president, and in 1910, was elected to the next succeeding revision committee, the term being for ten years; is a member of the Chemical Societies of London and Berlin; and the Society of Chemical Industry and the Franklin Institute. Of the last named he was manager for a number of years and he is now emeritus professor of chemistry. As professor of chemistry in the latter institution, he delivered for a number of years the chemical lectures in the popular course and likewise presented to the members numerous advances in chemistry in special lectures. In New York he has been accorded membership in the Chemists Club and he was one of the original members of the University Club of Philadelphia. In 1909, upon the establishment of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, he was elected its first president and continues actively in the management

of the institute. His investigations have been carried far and wide into the realm of knowledge to which he has directed his attention and have brought to light many valuable truths which bear upon the subject of chemistry, constituting an important element in the world's progress.

JOHN FRANKLIN SHIELDS.

John Franklin Shields, residing at 121 Maplewood avenue, Germantown, is a member of the well known law firm of Peck, Shields & Clark, with offices in the Penn Square building. He was born in Chester, Pennsylvania, June 25, 1869, a son of William and Sarah E. Shields. While spending his youthful days in his parents' home he was provided with good educational privileges, pursuing a preparatory course in the Northern Indiana Normal at Valparaiso, Indiana, after which he entered the Penn State College and was graduated with the Bachelor of Science degree in 1892. He pursued a post-graduate course in philosophy in the University of Pennsylvania during the succeeding year, and in 1893 accepted the professorship of mathematics in Adelphi College at Brooklyn, New York, where he remained until 1897. In that year he became an instructor in the mathematical department of the Penn State College, where he continued for a year. Later he matriculated in the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he won his professional degree in 1902. He at once entered upon the active practice of law in Philadelphia, enjoying now a large and distinctively representative clientage as a member of the firm of Peck, Shields & Clark.

Aside from his law practice, Mr. Shields has interests in timber tracts in the south and in Canada. He is now a trustee of Penn State College. He is a republican in his political views, indorsing the principles of the party since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. He belongs to the Philadelphia Bar Association, the Sharswood Law Club and the Union League, and his salient traits of character have gained him popularity among the members of those organizations.

FRANCIS L. ABBOTT, M. D.

Dr. Francis L. Abbott, a Hahnemann alumnus of 1891, and since then a practitioner of medicine according to the most advanced methods of the homeopathic school, was born in Germantown, Pennsylvania, February 7, 1870. His grandfather, Timothy Abbott, was a native of Trenton, New Jersey, and at the time of his death and for several years prior thereto, was president of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Trenton. Through his financial and many other business interests he became widely known there and enjoyed in full measure the respect and confidence of his fellowmen. He died about 1881. His son, Francis Abbott, was born in Trenton, New Jersey, came to Philadelphia when

seventeen years of age and entered the banking firm of Drexel & Company, with which he is still actively associated, being today well known in the banking circles of the city. He married Julia Shewell, a native of Philadelphia, and a daughter of Linington Shewell, an importer of fine fabrics, who was for many years engaged in active business here. Not long after her marriage Mrs. Abbott became an invalid and died at the early age of thirty-six. The three sons of the family are all physicians, two of them being residents of Bristol, Pennsylvania.

Dr. Francis L. Abbott was educated in Germantown Academy before entering the Hahnemann Medical College in 1888. He completed the regular three years' course by graduation with the class of 1891 and spent four years in the dispensary service in Hahnemann College. He then turned his attention to general practice, in which he has since continued and the gradual growth and development of his powers and talents have enabled him to steadily progress in his profession. He is now accorded a liberal practice and has done excellent work in his chosen field of labor. At the present writing he is visiting physician to St. Luke's Hospital and was one of its organizers. For some years he did dispensary work at the Woman's Homeopathic Hospital, and he is a member of the Germantown Homeopathic Medical Society, the Carl V. Vischer Medical and Surgical Society and the Homeopathic Medical Society of Philadelphia county.

In 1892, in Bristol, Pennsylvania, Dr. Abbott was married to Miss Jennie Fine, a daughter of William H. H. and Jennie (Ferguson) Fine of Bristol, where the father conducted a hotel and also acted as postmaster for many years. Dr. and Mrs. Abbott have one son, Francis, eighteen years of age, who is now a student in Germantown Academy. The parents hold membership in the Episcopal church and Dr. Abbott gives his political support to the republican party. Like the majority of men who are successful in a chosen life work, he takes little active interest in outside affairs, but concentrates his energies on his profession and has demonstrated his wisdom and his worth through the excellent results which have attended the discharge of his professional duties.

A. HOWARD OLD.

A. Howard Old is well remembered in business and social circles by reason of his cordiality, kindness and deference for the opinions of others as well as superior business ability in his chosen field of labor. He was numbered among the native Philadelphians, his birth having here occurred in 1859. His father, Abner F. Old, was for many years connected with the House of Refuge as its business manager and agent. The son pursued his education in the Friends central school. Throughout a large portion of his connection with business Mr. Old was associated with the furniture trade, especially that department having to do with the interior furnishings of banks, offices and other public buildings. He was first with Baker, Pratt & Company of New York but after some years he returned to Philadelphia and became connected with the Hale & Kilburn Manu-



A. HOWARD OLD

facturing Company, where his fidelity and capability won him promotion to the position of assistant secretary. His association with the house was terminated only by death. For many years he had charge of the special department of interior decorations and fittings. He had exquisite taste and was master of his line. He handled some of the largest contracts in special order work in this country, in which connection he installed some of the most handsome and expensive office equipments and bank furnishings in America. With great appreciation for the beauty and color of wood and artistic design and with an almost instinctive taste for harmony between the furnishings and their settings he came to be regarded as one of the most proficient in the field in which he labored.

In Philadelphia, in 1885, Mr. Old was married to Miss Kathryn J. Hunsicker, whose father, Enos Hunsicker, was a representative of an old and honored family of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. The last years of his life were spent in honorable retirement in Philadelphia. The two sons of Mr. and Mrs. Old are Abner Hansell, who is connected with mining interests in Nevada, and Howard Norman, engaged in the brokerage business. Both are graduates of the Germantown Academy.

Mr. Old attended the Second Presbyterian church of Germantown and his influence was always on the side of righteousness, truth, justice and progress. Politically he gave unfaltering support to the principles of the republican party but was never an aspirant for office. He took no interest in club life or societies but was a man of most benevolent spirit and generous impulses, ever ready to extend a helping hand. Early realizing the truth of the old Greek adage that there is no excellence without labor, he bent his energies largely to the accomplishment of the tasks to which he set himself in the business world and this assured his progress and won his success. His personal characteristics were such that warm friendships were accorded him in both business and social circles.

CHARLES L. BROWN.

In the field of real estate the word of Charles L. Brown is largely accepted as authority, so extensive and important have been his operations. Principally handling central property, he has negotiated some of the largest deals in the city and in all of his business affairs manifests capable management, keen discrimination and indefatigable enterprise. He was born in Philadelphia, in November, 1859, a son of Charles T. Brown, who was a well known builder of this city up to the time of his death, which occurred when he was seventy-one years of age. He was recognized as a leader in his line and was well known as one of the old residents of Philadelphia. His wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Brown, also a native of this city, died about thirty years ago, while the death of Charles T. Brown occurred in January, 1906.

Charles L. Brown attended the public schools of Philadelphia and after putting aside his text-books became connected with the insurance business as a representative of the old Union Insurance Company. For twenty-three years he has been connected with the real-estate business and is now a leader in this line in

Philadelphia, having more intimate knowledge than almost any other of the property in the central district of the city in its relation to real-estate operations. With keen sagacity he sees from the circumference to the innermost point in any real-estate transaction and has numbered among his clients some of the city's most eminent and leading business men. Various important realty transactions have been negotiated by him and he stands today as a leader in the field of business which he has chosen as a life work.

On the 18th of March, 1885, in Philadelphia, Mr. Brown was married to Miss Hannah Enyard, of Philadelphia, and they have three children living: Charles W., twenty years of age, who is now associated with his father in business; Harold, nineteen years of age; and Marian E., thirteen years of age. The two younger are at home with their parents.

Mr. Brown gives his political allegiance to the republican party and, while he takes no active part in politics, he is never remiss in the duties of citizenship but casts the weight of his influence on the side of public progress, improvement, reform and advancement. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity and to the Union League. He was for two years president of the Columbia Club, retiring from the office in January, 1909. The nature of his recreation is indicated in a measure by his membership in the Philadelphia Yacht Club and the Cedar Park Driving Club. He takes deep interest in all these organizations and is an active worker therein.

OSCAR BENJAMIN TELLER.

Oscar Benjamin Teller, attorney at law, was born November 10, 1862, in Philadelphia. His father, David Teller, a native of Bavaria, Germany, came to America in 1842 and, although first settling in Philadelphia, soon afterward removed to Wilmington, North Carolina, where he engaged in general mercantile business. In 1857 he returned to this city and was connected with the tobacco trade here until the time of his retirement from active business life in 1892. He enjoyed a period of well earned rest for thirteen years ere called to his final home on the 10th of October, 1905, when eighty-one years of age. He took a keen interest in commercial affairs and the business development of the city and held offices in various organizations. He was president for many years of the Mutual Benefit Company, president of the Mount Sinai Cemetery Association, president of Congregation Rodef Shalom and one of the charter members of the Mercantile Club. He married Rebecca Hackenburg, who was born in Philadelphia and comes of German and English parentage, a daughter of Judah L. Hackenburg, an old time merchant of this city. Mrs. Teller passed away April 1, 1902.

Oscar B. Teller, the fifth in order of birth in their family of nine children, was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia until graduated from the high school with the class of 1878. He pursued his law course in the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated with the LL. B. degree in June, 1881. He was admitted to the bar on the 12th of November of that year on becoming of age and has since been continuously engaged in practice, his progress

resulting from ability, thorough understanding of the law and careful preparation of his cases. He has confined his attention to commercial and real-estate law and to practice in the orphans' court and he has also served as executor and trustee of various estates.

In politics Mr. Teller is a republican but not an active worker in party ranks. He resides at No. 903 North Eighth street, which was also his birthplace. In various social, fraternal and beneficent organizations he is well known. He is treasurer of Dropsie College for Hebrew and Cognate Learning, secretary of the Mount Sinai Cemetery Association of Pennsylvania, an honorary member of the board of the Young Men's Hebrew Association and a member of the board of Congregation Rodef Shalom. He thus holds to the religious faith of his fathers and is in deep sympathy and in active touch with much of the beneficent work of the church.

REV. JOHN J. McENROE.

Rev. John J. McEnroe, deceased, who was assistant pastor of St. Teresa's Catholic church, was born in Ireland and after coming to the United States in 1888 studied for the priesthood in St. Charles Borromeo Seminary. He was ordained on the 27th of May, 1899, by Archbishop Ryan at Overbrook, and celebrated his first mass in the Church of our Lady of Mercy in Philadelphia on the following day. He was appointed assistant pastor of St. Augustin's church at Bridgeport, where he remained for two years and seven months. He was then at St. Mary's church at Beaver Meadow, also at St. Nicholas' church at Weatherly, St. Joseph's church at Laurytown, and St. John's at Oneida. He likewise had charge of the mission at Penn Haven and extended the field of his pastoral work to the Carbon county poorhouse. At Beaver Meadows the church was old but in 1903 he began the erection of a new church, the cornerstone being laid in September, 1904, while the church was solemnly opened in 1905. It was built at a cost of fifteen thousand dollars with a stone basement and frame superstructure and had a seating capacity of four hundred. Father McEnroe was sent to that place on the 1st day of January, 1902. He was there during the coal strike and did a great good among the miners. On the 1st of January, 1907, he was transferred to St. Teresa's as assistant pastor.

EDWIN CLARK.

Edwin Clark, chief of the Bureau of Building Inspection of Philadelphia and an instructor in the Drexel Institute, has displayed in his chosen field of labor ability that has carried him beyond the ranks of the many and classes him now with the more successful few. With comprehensive understanding of the broad scientific principles underlying engineering and mechanical construction, he has made continuous progress and stands as one of the foremost representatives in this department of labor in the city.

Born in Philadelphia, February 13, 1869, he is a son of Thomas M. and Fannie L. (Wood) Clark. The father was engaged in the milling business in this city. His ancestors in the paternal line were members of the Society of Friends. The Wood family is of English lineage, although the great-grandparents of Edwin Clark were born in Philadelphia. Through the maternal line the family are eligible to membership with the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution.

Edwin Clark attended the public schools and took up the study of engineering under Joseph M. Wilson. Throughout his entire life he was connected with engineering and his experience and research are constantly promoting his knowledge and efficiency. His first position was with the firm of Wilson Brothers, with whom he was employed for seven years as structural and civil engineer. He then accepted a similar position with the Belmont Iron Works, with which he remained for about eighteen months. He then accepted a position with the city as structural engineer and worked in that capacity for nine years. On the 20th of September, 1905, he became chief of the Bureau of Building Inspection. He is instructor in the Drexel Institute in a course of building construction. He is an associate member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and of the American Society for Testing Materials. He also belongs to the Engineering Club of Philadelphia and is an associate fellow of the American Institute of Architects.

On the 1st of June, 1904, in Philadelphia, Mr. Clark was married to Miss Anna A. Pratt, a daughter of James M. Pratt, originally from Connecticut. They belong to the Methodist church, and Mr. Clark gives his political allegiance to the republican party. He is also connected with the Young Republican Club of Philadelphia, the Fidelity Club of the Twentieth Ward and of the Island Heights Yacht Club. He is a lover of outdoor sports and finds his principal pleasure in boating. He is, however, very fond of reading and possesses a studious nature, giving much time to study, especially along mechanical lines.

D. LINN COYLE.

D. Linn Coyle was for about three decades actively associated with commercial interests in Philadelphia as a member of the firm of Coyle & Coyle, wholesale dealers in cordage. His life record had its beginning at Newville, Pennsylvania, in 1837, and in the public schools of his home town he pursued his education. When a young man he came to Philadelphia and shortly afterward, aroused by a spirit of patriotism invoked by the continued attempt of the south to overthrow the Union, he enlisted for active service in the Civil war and went to the front, where he espoused the cause of the Union on various battlefields. He was a member of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, with which he served as sergeant. At the close of his military career he returned to Philadelphia and joined first his brother and later his uncle in the establishment and conduct of a wholesale cordage business under the firm style of Coyle & Coyle. They developed a large and extensive enterprise with ramifying trade connections, their output being called for throughout a wide territory. Thus the business gradually grew and ex-



D. LINN COYLE

panded until it became one of the important wholesale enterprises of the city and in active connection therewith Mr. Coyle remained until about two years prior to his death, February 17, 1897, when he retired.

It was in Philadelphia, in 1868, that Mr. Coyle was united in marriage to Miss Caroline E. Hayes, a daughter of Robert Hayes, who for more than half a century was a resident of Philadelphia, where he was engaged in the wholesale dry-goods business. Both Mr. and Mrs. Coyle became active and devoted members of the Tabernacle Presbyterian church in Philadelphia, in which he served as elder, and he was deeply interested in the various lines of church work and its kindred charities. The poor and needy found in him a generous friend and there are many who have reason to bless his memory for his timely assistance. In his political views he was ever a republican, standing staunchly in support of the party which was the defense of the Union during the dark days of the Civil war. He was actuated at all time by a public-spirited devotion to the general good and in his citizenship and support of proposed projects he ever seemed to look beyond the exigencies of the moment to the opportunities of the future and labored to achieve that which was most beneficial in the public life of the city.

ST. RITA'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.

St. Rita's Catholic church, on Broad below Ellsworth street in Philadelphia, was organized June 23, 1907, by the Rev. James Francis McGowan, O. S. A., the present rector. The church was built through the generosity of Lucas E. Burke, who died December 31, 1886, and left in his will the provision that the property should go to his sister, Sarah Burke, and at her death the church should be built and placed in the care of the Augustinian Fathers. The terms of the will were carried out and the church was built as a memorial to him. The style of architecture is the Italian renaissance, St. Rita's being the only example of the kind in the archdiocese of Philadelphia. The design was the work of George I. Lovatt of Philadelphia. The facade is composed of terra-cotta and Indiana limestone, while the body of the church is built of Chester creek limestone. The seating capacity is one thousand. The corner stone was laid October 27, 1907, and the dedicatory services were held September 27, 1908, being conducted by Archbishop Ryan. The building, however, has not been completed, interiorly, only the basement being finished at the present time. The parish also owns two residences adjoining the church, one of which is the rectory and the other a school, which was opened September 8, 1909. There are two hundred English families in the parish and sixteen hundred Italians and separate services are held for the different nationalities. Father McGowan has three assistants, the Rev. Charles McKenna, O. S. A., Rev. Florence Baldacini and the Rev. Mortimer Sullivan, O. S. A.

Father McGowan was born in Cleveland, New York, March 31, 1860, and acquired his early education in the public schools of Carthage, New York, passing through consecutive grades until he became a high-school pupil. He then

entered Villanova Seminary at Villanova Station, just outside of Philadelphia, where he remained from September, 1881, until February, 1882, when he was received into the Order of St. Augustine. In September, 1884, he went to Rome and for three years was a student in St. Monica's College. He was ordained April 9, 1887, by Cardinal Parocchi, vicar general at St. John's Lateran church at Rome. He celebrated his first mass at St. Augustine's church, Rome, April 10, 1887. In September of that year he returned to America and was appointed assistant rector at St. Mary's church in Lawrence, Massachusetts, where he remained for two years. He afterward spent a similar period as assistant rector of the Church of the Immaculate Conception at Hoosick Falls, New York, and for nine months was assistant rector at St. James church at Carthage, New York. He spent two years as assistant rector of St. Mary's church in Waterford, New York, after which he was appointed manager and editor of the Good Counsel Magazine, published at Villanova, Pennsylvania, by the Augustinian Fathers. He acted as editor of the paper for seven years or until December, 1904, when he was appointed pastor of St. Augustine's church at Andover, Massachusetts, where he continued his labors for two years. During that period he built a rectory costing twenty thousand dollars.

Father McGowan was next appointed to organize the parish of St. Rita's, of Philadelphia, being well qualified for the work in that he speaks Italian and French fluently. His first mass in the parish was celebrated June 23, 1907, in a stable on the property now occupied by the church. Later the Catholics held services for a year in the Episcopal church of the Messiah just across Broad street, during which time their own house of worship was being built at a cost of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. The parish property is today worth about one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. The work of the church is well organized, Father McGowan carefully controlling all interests of the church and stimulating the efforts of his parishioners so that St. Rita's parish is becoming a strong factor in Catholicism in Philadelphia.

JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH.

Josiah Granville Leach, lawyer, historian and author, was born at Cape May Court House, New Jersey, July 27, 1842, a son of Joseph S. and Sophia (Ball) Leach, the former for many years editor and proprietor of the Cape May Ocean Wave. He has back of him an ancestry honorable and distinguished and exemplifies in his life many of the traits which were characteristic of his forebears. The American branch of the family was founded in Massachusetts in 1629 by Lawrence Leach, a descendant of John Leach, surgeon to King Edward III. Lawrence Leach became a planter and held a number of important offices in the colony. William Manning, one of the ancestors of J. Granville Leach, was appointed by the colonial government in 1676 to secure funds for, and supervise the erection of the first hall of Harvard College. Another ancestor was a descendant of Francis Cooke, one of the Mayflower passengers and a signer of the historic "compact." Ensign Lemuel Leach, Captain Israel Manning and Rev. Joseph

Smallidge, three of the great-grandfathers of Colonel Leach, were soldiers of the Revolutionary war.

In private schools and under private tutors, J. Granville Leach pursued his early and more specifically literary education, and in 1866 was graduated from the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, receiving the degree of LL. B. In the interval between his literary and law course he engaged in newspaper work until 1862, when he entered the Union army as sergeant in the Twenty-fifth New Jersey Volunteers. For a number of months prior thereto he devoted much time to organizing soldiers' aid societies for the purpose of providing clothing and hospital stores for the relief of the sick and wounded. Following his enlistment he was promoted from the rank of sergeant to that of sergeant major and second lieutenant, receiving his first promotion for gallant conduct at the battle of Fredericksburg. His deep interest in military affairs has always maintained. In 1887 he was commissioned commissary general of the National Guard of Pennsylvania with the rank of colonel and served through Governor Beaver's administration. At the time of the disastrous flood at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, he was summoned to that city, where he organized the department for the feeding and clothing of the sufferers.

Following his admission to the bar Colonel Leach entered upon the practice of law in Philadelphia, in which he has since successfully engaged, having attained an honorable position at the bar. In early manhood he began an active participation in political affairs, delivering campaign speeches in support of Lincoln and Hamlin when only nineteen years of age. Since then he has taken an active part in every national campaign and was the first to formally present the name of James G. Blaine for the presidency. At times he has been prominent in reform movements. He was an influential member of the Pennsylvania legislature in 1876, and at the close of his term declined renomination. Subsequently the greenback-labor party nominated him for the same position but he declined to become its candidate. In 1889 he was appointed appraiser at the port of Philadelphia, this being President Harrison's first appointment in the city. He continued to occupy the position until after the inauguration of President Cleveland, when he resigned. His excellent management of the affairs of the office elicited expression of high praise from the public as well as from the treasury department at Washington.

On the 5th of October, 1866, in Philadelphia, Colonel Leach was married to Miss Elizabeth T. Whilldin, a daughter of the late Captain Wilmon Whilldin, a wealthy and prominent steamboat owner of this city. Their children are: J. Granville Leach, who married Ida Townsend Wilson; Dr. Wilmon Whilldin Leach; Meredith Biddle Leach; and Annie Adele Leach.

Colonel Leach is a pewholder in old St. Peter's church (Episcopal) of Philadelphia. Aside from his profession he is most widely known for his historical and genealogical investigations. He was the first to suggest that the 14th of June be recognized in American annals as Flag Day and took the first steps in the movement to accomplish that end. By invitation he presided at the organization of the Society of Colonial Dames and later suggested that this body should start a movement to have June 14th known as Flag Day and observed by every household throughout the United States by displaying the American Flag. This con-

stituted the inception of the movement which has now spread throughout the country. He was also a leading spirit in the formation of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania and has been its vice president since its organization. He has been historiographer of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania for the past twenty years; a founder and the historian of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution; a deputy governor-general of the Society of Mayflower Descendants; a councilor of the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania; a member of the Society of Colonial Wars; founder and councilor of the Old Planters' Society of Massachusetts; and of numerous other hereditary and historic organizations. He was a large contributor to Appleton's Encyclopedia of American Biography, the editor of which said he was more indebted to Colonel Leach than to any other person outside the editorial staff. His historical and genealogical writings include Memoranda Relating to the Ancestry and Family of Hon. Levi P. Morton; Memorials of the Reading, Howell, Yerkes, Watts, Latham and Elkins Families; Genealogy of Harry Alden Richardson; History of the Bringham Family, with Notes on the Clarkson, DePeyster and Boude Families; Chronicles of the Yerkes Family, with Notes on the Leech and Rutter Families; History of the Penrose Family of Philadelphia; History of the Girard National Bank of Philadelphia; and was editor of The Journal of the Rev. Silas Constant; Annals of the Sinnott, Rogers, Coffin, Corlies, Reeves, Bodine and Allied Families; Some Account of the Tree Family; and John Redington, of Topsfield, Massachusetts, and Some of his Descendants, with Notes on the Wales Family. His last work is entitled Some Account of Captain John Frazier and his Descendants with Notes on the West and Checkley Families. These are printed solely for private circulation. He is today regarded as one of the chief genealogists of the country and has attained equal distinction as historian and author of historical articles. Of him it has been written: "The career of J. Granville Leach has been one exceptional in its character and usefulness to society. Few men possess the peculiar order of ability which has enabled him, in addition to the superior management of his individual interests, to so largely promote affairs of vital importance to the public."

JACOB E. BARR.

In the field of merchandising Jacob E. Barr has had long experience and success has come to him as the result of close application and intelligently directed purpose. There is in his business something more than the mere desire for success, laudable as this may be. He has a keen personal interest in the line which he handles and his establishment is of deep interest to lovers of art and old and rare books. He was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, October 4, 1846, and his father, Elias Barr, was also a native of that place, where for many years he engaged in the book business. The store which he owned has always been conducted under the family name of Barr and is now being carried on by his son Charles H. Barr. The father died in 1899 at the advanced age of eighty years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Annie Eby, was also a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and a daughter of the late Christian Eby, a prominent

farmer and most excellent man, who had many friends in Lancaster county. His father likewise bore the name of Christian Eby and was one of the heroes of the Revolutionary war.

Jacob E. Barr acquired his education in the public schools of his native city and received his early business training in his father's store, where he remained until 1862, when, at the youthful age of sixteen years, he entered the army and served in defense of the Union until the close of the war. He held three commissioned offices in the Federal army, the last of which was captain, and with that rank he served until after the close of hostilities, when he was accorded an honorable discharge.

The war over, Captain Barr returned to Lancaster and reentered his father's employ, being connected with the conduct of the store until 1873, when he sought the broader opportunities of a larger city and came to Philadelphia. Here he secured employment with the firm of Porter & Coates, which later became the firm of Henry T. Coates & Company. Incontrovertible proof of his ability and fidelity is found in the fact that he remained with that house continuously for thirty-two years, or until they closed their business in 1905. He then formed a partnership with J. W. Shellenberger and they established a store at 1124 Walnut street, where they are engaged in dealing in rare old books and old and rare prints. Their establishment is standard for anything required in this line and Mr. Barr has most intimate knowledge of what can be secured in fine old editions or in rare prints, whose value is not only in beauty but also in the indication which they afford of the progress that has been made in art up to the time they were purchased.

Mr. Barr married Miss Susan Kline, a daughter of Michael O. Kline, a well known merchant of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Barr was a graduate of the Lancaster high school and possessed superior musical talent, especially as a vocalist. Mr. Barr is a republican in his political views, but without aspiration for office. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, the Union League, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and is also eligible to membership in the Sons of the American Revolution. He is rich in those qualities which win friendship and regard and possesses, moreover, business ability that has been constantly developed through almost a half century's connection with commercial interests. He is today recognized as an authority upon the line in which he deals and his place of business is one of the most interesting in Philadelphia to book connoisseurs and lovers of old volumes.

FRANK P. PRICHARD.

Frank P. Prichard, a member of the bar, was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, May 30, 1853. He was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia and graduated from the Central high school in 1870. He studied law with the late Arthur M. Burton and entered the law school of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1874. He was admitted to the bar in 1874. He was president of the Law Academy in 1878, was on the staff of the Weekly

Notes of Cases and was for several years one of the editors of the American Law Register. He is the author of a number of published addresses on political and legal subjects. In November, 1904, in pursuance of a resolution of a meeting of citizens, he was appointed chairman of a committee of seven citizens to recommend some plan for the betterment of existing municipal conditions and as a result of the report of this committee the present Committee of Seventy was formed. In 1910 he was appointed by the governor of the state, chairman of a commission to codify and revise the election laws of the state, which commission has not yet finished its labors. He is a director of The Land Title & Trust Company and of The Philadelphia Company for Guaranteeing Mortgages and one of the trustees of the Thomas W. Evans Museum and Institute Society.

CHARLES E. G. SHANNON, M. D.

Dr. Charles E. G. Shannon, who is specializing in the treatment of diseases of the eye, was born in Saco, Maine, September 16, 1875. His father, Charles W. Shannon, who has largely devoted his life to the profession of music, is still living in Saco but is now retired. The mother, Mrs. Mary L. (Lapham) Shannon, died in 1883.

After acquiring his preliminary education in public and private schools Dr. Shannon attended the academy at Saco and later entered Colby College, at Waterville, Maine, from which he was graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1899. In his college days he was much interested in athletics and was very active in athletic work. He won the Colby College championship in singles for three years, the intercollegiate championship one year in doubles and was champion at Old Orchard Beach for two years. He also played football on the Colby team for two years.

His more specifically literary education completed, Charles E. G. Shannon entered upon preparation for a professional career in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, from which he was graduated M. D. in 1902. He received broad practical experience in a year's service as interne in the Pottsville Hospital and also spent a year taking a special course in ophthalmology in the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary of Boston.

Dr. Shannon then came to Philadelphia and was assistant to Dr. Howard F. Hansell from 1904 until 1907. On the expiration of that period he entered into practice alone as a specialist on diseases of the eye, in which department his work has won recognition, while his efficiency is further demonstrated in the fact that he was appointed instructor in ophthalmology at the Jefferson Medical College, as assistant ophthalmologist to Jefferson Hospital and as ophthalmologist to the Children's Bureau. He is a member of the College of Physicians, of the County and State Medical Societies and the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Oto-Laryngology. He is likewise a member of the Section in Ophthalmology of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia and of the American Medical Association. He holds membership in the Sons of the American Revolution and belongs



DR. CHARLES E. G. SHANNON

to two Greek letter fraternities, the Delta Kappa Epsilon and the Phi Alpha Sigma.

On the 5th of October, 1910, at North Belgrade, Maine, Dr. Shannon was married to Miss A. Gertrude Webber, a daughter of F. B. Webber, of Waterville, Maine, and they reside at No. 4925 Walnut street. In politics Dr. Shannon is a republican where national issues are involved but casts an independent local ballot, being identified with that progressive movement which is manifest in both parties inasmuch as men of patriotic spirit and loyal citizenship are seeking reform and progress in municipal affairs. He has comparatively little time for active cooperation in public movements, however, as his professional services are making constant demand upon his attention, his practice continually increasing in volume and importance.

WILLIAM ZENTMAYER, M. D.

In extensive private and hospital practice and in his frequent contributions to current medical literature Dr. William Zentmayer has given proof of eminent ability in the field of ophthalmology. He occupies a place in the ranks of those who are foremost in the profession. It has been said that Philadelphia has always been distinguished for the high rank of her bench and bar but the legal profession deserves no higher nor more honorable recognition than do the practitioners of medicine and surgery who have made this city a center of scientific knowledge in their particular field.

Dr. Zentmayer was born in Philadelphia, October 28, 1864, a son of Joseph and Katharine (Bluim) Zentmayer. The father, who was born at Mannheim, Germany, was forced to leave his native land because of his participation in the revolution of 1848, and after a short period spent in Washington, D. C., he removed to Philadelphia, where he became a manufacturer of optical instruments, perfected the microscope and invented the revolving sub-stage and the mechanical finger. He also invented a photographic lens of world-wide renown, constructed on entirely novel optical principles and having properties not before possessed by photographic lenses. His wife was born near Mannheim, was brought to America in infancy and was reared in Cleveland, Ohio. Her death occurred in Philadelphia in 1903.

Dr. Zentmayer was the seventh in a family of eleven children, five of whom survive. He was educated in the Friends and public schools of Philadelphia and in preparation for a professional career entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania from which he was graduated in 1886. He at once became a general practitioner and at the same time he did post-graduate work on the eye at the University of Pennsylvania. He soon took ophthalmology as a specialty and has since continued therein. The passing years have chronicled for him notable success in the field in which he specializes for his investigations and researches have discovered to him many valuable truths and scientific facts the worth of which has been demonstrated in his constantly growing practice. He was surgeon to the eye department of the Children's Hospital from 1887 until

1893, and has done much other important hospital work. He was ophthalmologist to St. Mary's Hospital from 1893 until 1909; assistant surgeon to Wills' Hospital from 1890 until 1901; surgeon to Wills' Hospital from 1901 to the present time; ophthalmologist to St. Agnes' Hospital from 1909 to the present day; and also ophthalmologist to the House of Refuge. Since 1900 he has been extra mural teacher at the Philadelphia Polyclinic. He has contributed frequently to current medical literature and is associate editor of the Ophthalmic Year Book and of the Annals of Ophthalmology. He is likewise the author of a chapter on Anomalies of the Muscular Apparatus in Ball's Modern Ophthalmology published in 1907, and is a member of the Trachoma commission of the bureau of municipal research. He holds membership with the American Medical Association; the Pennsylvania State Medical Association; the Philadelphia Medical Society; the American Ophthalmological Society; and the College of Physicians, and of the last named was chairman of the section on ophthalmology for two terms.

Dr. Zentmayer is independent politically. He belongs to the A. M. P. O., a medical fraternity of the University of Pennsylvania, and to the University Club and the Medical Club. Professional service has constantly made greater and greater demands upon his time and energies and he finds his recreation in literary work.

WILLIAM S. FORBES, M. D.

Dr. William Smith Forbes was a native of Virginia, having been born in Falmouth, Stafford county, near Fredericksburg, on the 10th of February, 1831. His ancestors had become residents of America when this country was still numbered among the colonial possessions of Great Britain.

Dr. Forbes' parents were Murray and Sally Innes (Thornton) Forbes, through whom he traced back his lineage on his father's side to the famous Forbes family of Scotland and the Dukes of Ormond in England and on his mother's side to the Washington family through Mildred Washington, his great-great-grandmother who was the aunt and godmother to General George Washington. Francis Thornton I, on Dr. Forbes' maternal side, built the first mill upon the Rappahannock river, owned the water power, bridge and ferry rights on that stream and owned largely of the land on each side of the river, including a portion of that upon which the town of Fredericksburg now stands.

Dr. Forbes first attended Coleman's School in Caroline county, Virginia, and afterward the University of Virginia, taking the course of arts and letters. Coming to Philadelphia, he attended the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, being numbered among its alumni and was also graduated from the Jefferson Medical College with the class of 1852. He was in the clinic of the Jefferson College under Drs. Pancoast and Mutter. From 1853 until 1854 Dr. Forbes was resident surgeon in the Pennsylvania Hospital at Philadelphia, being the first non-native to be so honored. On leaving the Pennsylvania Hospital Dr. Forbes went abroad for the purpose of finishing his medical education

in the great English and continental hospitals and clinics. While abroad he served with the English in the Crimean war, and, owing to the fact that public sentiment in America at that time was strongly in favor of Russia, his services were more appreciated in England, and as a mark of gratitude and appreciation he was offered a medical directorship with high rank in the British army. He declined this honor, however, for the reason that to accept it he would have to renounce his citizenship in the United States.

In 1855 Dr. Forbes returned to Philadelphia, the city of his adoption, and opened a private school of anatomy on College avenue, on part of the site now occupied by Dooner's Hotel. For several years prior to the Civil war the school enjoyed an extensive southern patronage. At the outbreak of hostilities between the north and south he closed the school, for by far the larger portion of the students were from the south and nearly to a man they left to enter the Confederate army. Though Dr. Forbes was a southerner, all his male relations including five brothers being in the Confederate army, he stood by the city and state of his adoption and joined, as a volunteer surgeon, the United States army. First acting as medical examiner, he was soon after placed in charge of the Summit Military Hospital in Philadelphia with the rank of major, where the benefit of his military surgical experience, gained in the Crimean war, was of great benefit. Dr. Forbes' military field experience was needed for greater things, however, and he was promoted to medical director of the Thirteenth Army Corps and served under General Grant during the siege of Vicksburg. At the close of the war Dr. Forbes returned to Philadelphia and reopened his school of anatomy, where he continued teaching until 1872. During this period he was Professor of anatomy through several terms in the Pennsylvania Dental College. In 1879 Dr. Forbes was elected demonstrator of anatomy in Jefferson Medical College and in 1886 he was made professor of anatomy and clinical surgery in that institution, this continuing up to the time of his death. For twenty-six years, from 1862 until 1887, Dr. Forbes was surgeon to the Episcopal Hospital, and for the larger portion of this time he was the senior surgeon in that institution.

In addition to his teaching and practice Dr. Forbes was a frequent contributor to medical literature. Notable among these papers was his scholarly essay on Harvey and the transit of the blood from the arteries to the veins "Per Porositates," in which it was shown that Harvey, contrary to the generally accepted opinion of modern times, thoroughly understood the modus of human blood circulation. This essay attracted great interest and was largely and most favorably commented on by scientific journals in the country and abroad, wherein great credit was reflected upon Dr. Forbes' masterly scholarship in making plain Harvey's meaning from his original Latin writings. As an anatomist Dr. Forbes, beyond his teaching, did much in original research and was the first to point out the diaphragm as a protector of the heart, and its influence in changing the current of the blood at birth from the ductus arteriosus to the lungs by compressing the ductus arteriosus until the lumen of the duct is obliterated; his discovery entirely changed the teaching of anatomy in this important feature. Many minor anatomical discoveries and observations are also due to Dr. Forbes. To surgery Dr. Forbes contributed largely, his thorough knowledge of anatomy serving him

well to this end. Besides being a wonderfully skilled operator and possessing that rarest of gifts, supreme good judgment, without which success in surgery, before the days of anesthesia and asepsis, was impossible, he devised many delicate operations. Of these operations, perhaps the best known, and which on account of its popular character brought him large renown, was that by which piano players have benefited. This operation, nearly painless and performed in a moment, consisted in liberating the unruly ring finger by dividing the accessory tendons of the common extensor of the digits. This operation alone gained for him an extraordinary fame in the world of musicians, for it accomplished in a moment what formerly had required years of plodding practice—the freedom and full control of the ring finger.

In surgery Dr. Forbes likewise devised a number of efficient instruments, greatest among which probably is a lithlrite, and he also invented the manner of measuring the strength of these instruments and the crushing resistance of vesical calculi, which up to that time was a matter without any scientific basis whatever. Of extremely rare, delicate and difficult operations Dr. Forbes performed many with marked success, probably reaching his zenith in a series of three laminectomies within a few months of each other, all of which were perfectly successful, though this operation had been attempted a number of times before in this city, but invariably resulted in failure and death so that it had been pronounced impossible.

It is probable, however, that Dr. Forbes was most proud of the fact that he was instrumental in securing the passage through the legislature of the original anatomy act of Pennsylvania in 1867 and its amendment in 1883, for he felt that in this he had done more to advance medical learning than by any other one act of his life. It is apropos to state here that Dr. Forbes was a great sufferer through arrest and trial through the abuse of provisions of the original act by certain venal city officials so that the amendment of 1883 was also drawn by him preventing such and further abuses. The act, as originally passed in 1867, applied only to Philadelphia and Allegheny counties but was soon made to embrace the entire state. This act placed upon a legal basis the procuring of subjects for dissection through the distribution of the bodies of unclaimed dead to the various medical schools of this state, and since its enactment similar bills have been passed by the legislatures of all the states.

In June, 1905, in commemoration of his fifty years of medical teaching and his contributions to science, Dr. Forbes was honored by the alumni and student body of Jefferson Medical College in the presentation to the college of a full length oil portrait of himself. The Medical Alumni of the University of Pennsylvania also joined in honoring Dr. Forbes on that occasion, which took place at the Academy of Music, by the presentation of a silver loving cup and a testimonial. During the ceremony, Dr. Forbes, for the second time in medical history of Philadelphia, was crowned with a laurel wreath.

In 1859 Dr. Forbes married Miss Celanire Bernoudi Sims, daughter of the late John Clark Sims, of Philadelphia, and unto them were born four sons and three daughters, of whom there survive Murray, John S., William Innes, Sally Innes, James F. and Elizabeth Fitz Gerald Forbes.

Dr. Forbes belonged to the Academy of National Science, the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, the Philadelphia County Medical Society, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society and the American Surgical Association. He was also a member of the Loyal Legion, Penn Club and the Masonic fraternity. Dr. Forbes died December 17, 1905, after an illness of less than one week. He reached the age of seventy-five years, his usefulness and activity continuing to the very last, his record being a notable proof of the fact that old age is not necessarily a synonym for weakness nor need it suggest lack of energy. On the contrary there is an old age which grows stronger and broader, mentally and morally, as the years pass on and gives out of its rich store of wisdom and experience. Such was the life of Dr. Forbes, whose work gave to the medical profession an impetus that will be felt through all times. The profession throughout the entire world recognized him as one of the most eminent anatomists that the century produced.

EMANUEL FURTH.

Emanuel Furth, a prominent jury lawyer, whose name is connected with the trial of many notable cases at the Philadelphia bar, was born in Reading, Pennsylvania, September 26, 1857, a son of Leopold and Babette Furth. Entering the public schools of Philadelphia, he passed through consecutive grades to his graduation from the Central high school in June, 1874, with the Bachelor of Arts degree. Having determined to make the practice of law his life work, he at once began preparation for the profession as a student in the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in June, 1878, with the degree of Bachelor of Law. In September of the same year he was admitted to the bar and for thirty-two years has now been practicing in Philadelphia, where his ability has brought him to a foremost rank in the field of criminal and bankruptcy law. In 1881 he became senior partner of the firm of Furth & Singer, which is still in existence. He enjoys a wide reputation as a prominent jury lawyer and also has a large practice in the bankruptcy courts. During the incumbency of his partner, Jacob Singer, in the office of register of wills, from 1888 until 1901, he was attorney for the commonwealth in all collateral inheritance tax cases and was uniformly successful in every contested case, materially aiding in settling many mooted questions. Perhaps his greatest professional achievement was in saving the armory furniture and equipment of the Infantry Battalion, State Fencibles when attacked by a bill in equity by the Sixth Regiment, Pennsylvania National Guard. He won the case in every stage up to the final decree in favor of the defendants by the supreme court of Pennsylvania. While he is preeminently a lawyer and one whose extensive practice makes heavy demands upon his time and energies, he has also been president for twenty years of the Franklin Square Building & Loan Association and for ten years of the Second Phoenix Building & Loan Association.

On the 14th of December, 1882, Mr. Furth was married to Miss Lizzie Rosenbaum, a daughter of Isaac Rosenbaum. Their only child, Blanche E. Furth,

was married in 1907 to Lee B. Wolf, a stock broker and a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange.

There are other chapters in the life record of Mr. Furth of equal interest with his career at the bar. In 1877 he enlisted as a private of Company C, Infantry Battalion, State Fencibles, and in 1879 was transferred as a noncommissioned officer on the staff of Brigadier-General Snowden, and so remained until 1882, when he resigned from the National Guard. He assisted in the formation of the Old Guard State Fencibles, has been its senior vice commander for five years and in 1909 was elected and is now serving as major commanding the Old Guard State Fencibles. In political circles he has also gained distinction and is a champion of the old time democracy. In 1881 he was elected a member of the house of representatives from the sixteenth district of Pennsylvania, and was reelected in 1883, and in the latter session was chairman of the committee on municipal corporations, and was also democratic floor leader. In 1887 he was again nominated for representative but declined to accept the candidacy. In 1904 he was nominated by the democratic convention for judge of the court of common pleas No. 3, but was defeated by Judge Van Moschiska. He has been at times a member of the democratic city committee, chairman of several democratic county conventions and was a national delegate to the Indianapolis convention of gold democrats in 1896 which named Palmer and Buckner. In 1904 he was national delegate to St. Louis convention, nominating Parker and Davis. He is a Cleveland democrat, being unalterably opposed to Bryan and his views.

Mr. Furth holds to the religious faith of his fathers and belongs to Rodef Shalom synagogue. He is a past master of Shekniah Lodge, No. 246, A. Y. M., belongs to Philadelphia Lodge, B. P. O. E., and to the Mercantile Club, the Democratic Association and the Lawyers Club of Philadelphia. Of the last named he became the first secretary and so remained for ten years or until he resigned in 1904. His authorship of a book on travels, entitled "Tourist—Outward and Homeward Bound," which is now being prepared for a second edition, has won for him considerable recognition in literary circles.

DEWITT CLINTON ELLIS.

In the death of Dewitt Clinton Ellis Philadelphia lost one of the prominent representatives of its manufacturing interests. Honored and respected by all, no man occupied a more enviable position in commercial and financial circles, not alone by reason of the success which he achieved but also owing to the straightforward and commendable business policy which he ever followed.

He was born in Virginia in 1831 and was a representative of one of the old colonial families of that state. His grandfather was Colonel Joseph Ellis of Virginia and his father was Vespasian Ellis, a well known judge of the court of claims of Washington, D. C., and a distinguished lawyer. He gained fame as a public speaker and also as a writer of his day, his writings not only displaying considerable literary merit but also an able, clear and thorough understanding of the subject which he presented. The ancestral home of the family was at Ellisland, a town named in their honor. Cheselton Ellis, an uncle of



DEWITT C. ELLIS

Dewitt C. Ellis, was at one time a member of congress and was recognized as a very able and prominent man. His mother was in her maidenhood a Miss Holland and was a descendant of John Sherman. The family were all members of the Episcopal church.

Mr. Ellis of this review was educated in an academy at Newark, Delaware, recognized as an institution of excellence at that day. In his young manhood he came to Philadelphia and throughout the period of his residence here was engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods. The mill and general offices are situated in Manayunk. The product of the mill has always been a very marketable commodity, known for the standard of excellence maintained in manufacture as well as the reliable business methods of the house. Some years ago the father admitted his son to a partnership under the firm style of D. C. Ellis & Company and, following the father's demise, the business was continued by the junior partner.

About twenty-five years before his death Mr. Ellis was united in marriage to Miss Nadine Berens, a daughter of Augustus Berens and a sister of Dr. Joseph and Dr. Bernard Berens, who came from Westphalia, Prussia. They were both prominent physicians here in an early day. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Ellis were born a son and a daughter, William H. C. and Nadine.

Mr. Ellis was a man of domestic tastes and habits, finding his greatest pleasure as his own fireside and his greatest happiness in ministering to the welfare of his wife and children. He was a man of sterling character, upright and honorable in all that he did, neglecting no duty, never failing to meet an obligation nor to discharge the responsibility that was rightfully his. In manner he was quiet and retiring, but his genuine worth of character left its impress upon those with whom he was long associated and also upon those with whom he daily came in contact. His business record was unassailable, and he left to his family the priceless heritage of an untarnished name.

JACOB SINGER.

From an early period in American history New York was regarded as the center of commerce, Boston the center of literature and Philadelphia the center of legal learning and ability on this side of the Atlantic. The reputation of her bar has never diminished. From the earliest times there have been found practitioners in her courts who have embodied the highest legal wisdom and have proven capable of coping with the most involved problems of the law. In the years of his connection with the courts Jacob Singer has firmly established himself in a position among the leading attorneys of Philadelphia.

He was born in Staunton, Virginia, October 22, 1860. His father, Abraham Singer, a native of Wurtemberg, was a shoe merchant and became a resident of Philadelphia when his son Jacob was but four years of age. His sympathies were with the north and in that section of the country he sought refuge when the Civil war was in progress, continuing a resident of this city until his death, which oc-

curred in 1903 when he was in his eightieth year. He married Regina Gutman, a native of Baden, Germany, who now makes her home with her son Jacob, their only child.

In the public and private schools of Philadelphia Jacob Singer pursued his education until graduated from the Central high school with the Bachelor of Arts degree in February, 1877. He prepared for the bar as a student in the law department of the University of Pennsylvania and was graduated LL. B. in June, 1880. He also read law in the offices of Hon. Wayne McVeagh and George Tucker Bispham while attending law school and was admitted to the bar on his twenty-first birthday. Subsequently he was admitted to practice before the supreme court of Pennsylvania and the United States courts. He immediately formed a partnership with Emanuel Furth, with whom he has ever since been associated in practice. He has confined his attention to general civil practice in connection with an extensive practice in the orphan's and probate courts. Aside from his profession he has attained considerable prominence in commercial and financial circles, being now vice president and one of the directors of the Beiber Trunk & Bag Company, a director of the Atco Metal Manufacturing Company, and president of the Real Estate Building & Loan Association.

Moreover, Mr. Singer has long been recognized as a leader in the independent republican circles of the city, becoming an active factor therein soon after attaining his majority. He was elected secretary of the Young Independent Republicans in the campaign of 1882 and the success of that movement instituted the reforms in the republican party that brought the representatives of the club into harmony with the regular republican party in Pennsylvania. Since that time Mr. Singer has been more or less identified with the republican campaigns, principally state and national, and has frequently been elected a delegate to the judicial conventions, while serving also as a candidate to the nominating conventions for quasi judicial offices. In 1900 he was a delegate to the republican state convention and he has acquired a reputation of much more than local note as a campaign orator, having discussed clearly, fluently and oratorically the issues before the people upon numerous platforms. In the fall of 1900 the nomination for register of wills for Philadelphia county was tendered him without solicitation on his part of that or any other office. He accepted the nomination, however, and was elected in November to the quasi judicial office, the term extending from 1901 to 1904. During his incumbency a number of reforms were instituted and he presided over the register's court in such a manner as to receive from the members of the bar a formal expression of their esteem and appreciation just prior to his retirement. In his administration of his judicial duties as register he wrote a number of important opinions which are largely cited in the digests and reference books of Pennsylvania. His opinions were published in a volume known as Probate Cases.

Mr. Singer has also been an active factor in the religious, communal and charitable work among the Jews. He is the vice president of the order of B'nai B'rith, the only international Jewish representative organization working under the lodge system with high philanthropic and educational purposes as its motive force. He was president of the branch for the order covering a district including Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and West Virginia. He has been a

delegate to five quinquennial conventions of its constitutional grand lodge and he has for twenty-five years been a director of the Jewish Congregational Adath Jeshuren. He has also occupied several positions in the Young Men's Hebrew Association and has delivered addresses and lectures before many Jewish organizations. He is a member of the Jewish Publication Society of America, the Federation of Jewish Charities of Philadelphia, being a member of the Public Educational Association, the American Academy of Social and Political Science, and president of the Associated Alumni of the Central High School of Philadelphia, an educational corporation composed of several thousand representative citizens of Philadelphia. He holds membership with the Lincoln, Mercantile, Hamilton, Young Republican and Philmont Country Clubs.

On the 19th of December, 1888, Mr. Singer was married to Miss Lea Marguerite Frank of Memphis, Tennessee, a daughter of Henry Frank, of the well known cotton firm of Fader, Frank & Company of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Singer are the parents of four children. Henry Frank, a graduate of the Central high school, is now a student in the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania. Enid Frank and Mildred Frank are now students in Miss Gordon's School for Girls, and Godfrey Frank, five years of age, completes the family. Their home is at No. 3809 Locust street, West Philadelphia. Mr. Singer has traveled abroad and has found interest in the art and historic centers of the old world as well as in its scenic attractions, yet his interest centers in the city of his residence and the vital questions which are engaging the attention of the thinking men of the age.

H. C. DEAVER, M. D.

Dr. H. C. Deaver, a physician and surgeon who has done much important hospital work aside from the general practice of medicine, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, July 23, 1861, a son of Dr. Joshua Montgomery and Elizabeth (Moore) Deaver, both natives of Maryland, the former born in Hartford county and the latter in Cecil county. They were married in Cecil county but immediately came to Lancaster county, where Dr. J. M. Deaver had previously located in early manhood. He resided there for over fifty years and was one of the most prominent physicians in that portion of the state. He died there, August 22, 1892, at the age of seventy years. After his demise, Mrs. Deaver came to Philadelphia to make her home with her son, H. C. Deaver, with whom she is now living, being remarkably well preserved and active, although now in her eighty-second year. Both were for many years devoted members of the Presbyterian church of Chestnut Level, Lancaster county, and took an active part in its various lines of work. Their family numbered four sons: Gardner C., now a teacher in Dayton, Ohio; Richard, a practicing physician of Germantown, Pennsylvania; John B., a physician and surgeon of Philadelphia; and H. C., of this review.

The last named pursued his education in the public schools of his native county between the ages of six and fourteen years, after which he entered the

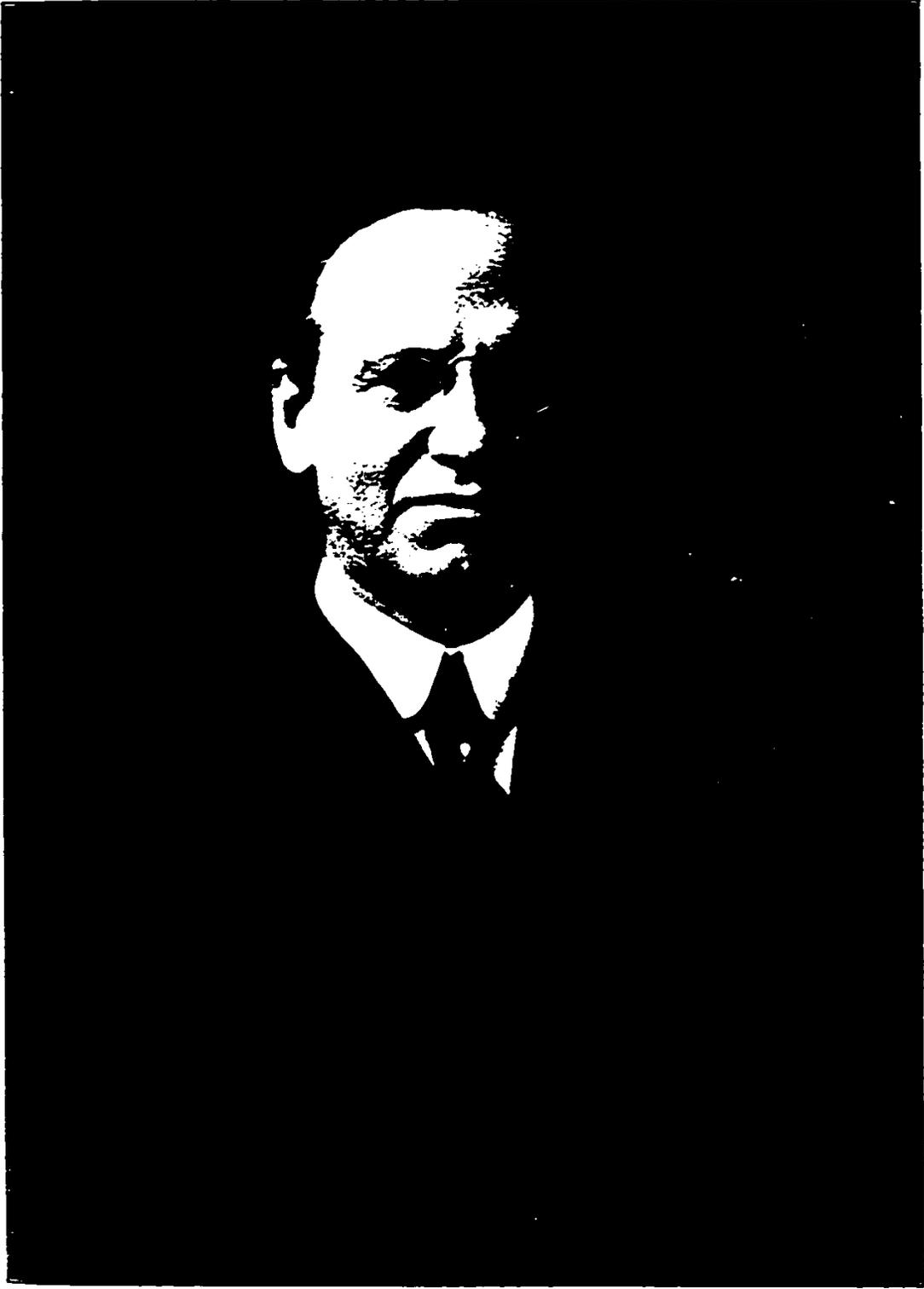
West Nottingham College of Cecil county, Maryland, from which he was graduated about 1880. Whether natural predilection, environment or inherited tendency had most to do with his choice of a profession it is impossible to determine, but it is evident that the choice was wisely made as indicated by the successful work he has done therein. For two years he read medicine with his father and in 1883 matriculated in the University of Pennsylvania, being graduated from the medical department with the class of 1885. He afterward spent two years as interne in the Episcopal Hospital of Philadelphia and is now associate surgeon of that hospital and also of Kensington Hospital for Women, the Children's Hospital of Philadelphia and the Mary Drexel Home. He is likewise professor of surgery at the Woman's Medical College and is consulting surgeon for St. Mary's Hospital, where he was visiting surgeon for many years.

Interested in the profession from both the scientific and humanitarian standpoints, he does all in his power to advance his knowledge and thus promote his efficiency and to this end holds membership in the American Medical Association, the American Gynecological and Obstetrical Society, the Philadelphia Academy of Surgery, the College of Physicians, the Philadelphia County Medical Society, the Obstetrical Society and the Pathological Society of Philadelphia. He also enjoys the social life which good comradeship brings and belongs to the Phi Delta Theta, the Union League, the Racquet Club and the Columbia Club. His intellectual development enables him to find his friends among the scholarly men of the city, and he has long been recognized as the peer of many of the able practitioners of Philadelphia.

FINLEY ACKER.

It is seldom that a man as active and successful in business takes such a keen and helpful interest in civic affairs as Mr. Acker, whose name is associated with various projects of the utmost municipal concern. Citizenship is to him a term indicating individual responsibility as well as privilege, and the biographer who would treat of him merely as an enterprising and prosperous business man would present but one phase of his life history.

Born in Pennsylvania in 1857 of the marriage of James D. and Emeline Acker, and spending his boyhood days in the acquirement of a public school education, supplemented by night-school and business college training, Finley Acker made his initial step in the commercial world as cash boy in the employ of Curwen Stoddard & Brother. He rose through successful promotion to become errand boy, clerk, salesman and assistant buyer in dry-goods and department stores, and the age of twenty-one years found him well equipped by experience and capital, which he had saved from his own earnings, to engage in business on his own account. Accordingly he established a retail grocery store, which with the cooperation of his brothers, Durbin S. and A. Lincoln Acker, he developed in a manner so different from conventional grocery methods as to attract the attention of the trade throughout the country. Continuous progressiveness, maintenance of the highest standards and strict adherence to "square deal" principles led to constant enlarge-



FINLEY ACKER

ment and development into exclusive manufacturers of confectionery, fine pastry and preserved fruits which acquired a national reputation, and which culminated in designing and organizing the well known Acker Quality Shop at Chestnut and Twelfth Streets, which is generally regarded as the most artistic store in the world for the sale of confections and food products.

Perhaps Mr. Acker's connection with the trade constituted his initial step in his close and helpful identification with public questions and movements. But from that point he has steadily progressed until his investigation and labors have covered a broad and varied field. He took keen interest in the movements for insuring pure food and was treasurer of the first National Pure Food Convention held in Washington in 1887. Matters relative to the commercial prosperity of the city and country have always awakened in him active interest. He was chairman of the young men's business committee to secure the passage of an ordinance by the councils providing for the Belt Line Railway, which for all time would be open upon equal terms and conditions to all railroads desiring to utilize its facilities. He was actively concerned in the citizens' movement to require the street passenger railway companies to pay a fair price for the privilege of installing the trolley system, in consequence of which effort the railway companies were required to repave many streets with improved paving. When the question of protecting the interests of the public regarding the gas lease and the traction system, upon the basis of insuring the maximum benefits to the public after the payment of reasonable returns upon money actually invested, was brought forth, he stood for the interest of the people as a whole as distinguished from any favored interest. His thorough analyses of these two problems were made in a pamphlet entitled "Eminent Respectability," and in an address entitled "The Rights of the People and the Rights of Investors in Philadelphia Street Railways," which address was delivered before the City Club in a joint debate with the eminent lawyer and financier, George H. Earle.

Along other lines Mr. Acker has done effective work in the interest of the community at large. He was chairman of the postal committee of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce and of the National Board of Trade, in which capacity arguments in favor of the improvement of the postal service, the adoption of one cent letter postage and the introduction of a cheap parcels post system upon a self-sustaining basis were made before the house and senate committees of post-offices and post roads and before the joint congressional commission to investigate railway mail pay, which latter argument was subsequently quoted in its entirety by a senator in an address before the senate. As chairman of the banking and currency committee of the Chamber of Commerce he took an active interest in endeavoring to secure wise legislation for the improvement of the currency system and in this capacity presented the views of the commercial interests before the committee on banking and currency of the house of representatives.

In politics Mr. Acker has been a life-long republican in national affairs, always favoring a protective tariff high enough to counteract the difference in the wage and other conditions between this and foreign countries, but opposed to a prohibitory tariff which would eliminate the stimulus of legitimate and wholesome competition. In municipal affairs he has always disregarded national politics and favored the election of such candidates as would best serve the interests of

the city. He was an active member of the "committee of fifty" and one of the organizers of the Municipal League. He took an active interest in the movement which secured the adoption of the Australian ballot system and has always favored those public movements which have worked for wholesome and purifying reforms in municipal government. He was chairman of the executive committee of independent republicans when Robert E. Pattison was elected governor over George W. Delemater. His public addresses and writings upon varied commercial, social and national topics have imparted an unusually broad, liberal and comprehensive character to all his work, and his intuitive power of analysis, his unswerving adherence to absolutely square principles, and his method of considering questions from every possible view point, have caused many to attach value to his logical deductions and conclusions regarding important and complex problems.

The versatile characteristics of Mr. Acker are well illustrated in his work as one of the organizers of the Midland Pennsylvania Railroad Company through Lykens valley. His practical knowledge of the social and industrial development which inevitably follows the introduction of railroad facilities into favorable districts enabled him to instinctively grasp the possibilities of residential, agricultural, mineral and industrial development upon the occasion of his first visit to the beautiful Lykens valley, which for many years had been appealing for railroad transportation. As a vice president of the railroad company and subsequently as an active official of the Lykens Valley Development Company and numerous subsidiary companies, he contributes very largely to the development of the industries which were made possible by reason of railroad facilities and championed the adoption of progressive and square deal principles for governing all the enterprises connected with that project, and demonstrated that the maximum permanent prosperity is insured by strict adherence to those principles.

Mr. Acker was married in Philadelphia in 1883 to Miss Elizabeth Boyle Cadmus. His social nature not only finds expression in his home but also through his membership in the Union League, the City Club, the Poor Richard Club, the Historical Society, the Pennsylvania Society in the city of New York, and the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution. While he has never been in one sense a man in public life, he nevertheless possesses a statesman's grasp of affairs and is deeply interested in all those questions which are to the thinking man of the age of the gravest and deepest import.

M. HOWARD FUSSELL, M. D.

Dr. M. Howard Fussell, an able and distinguished member of the medical fraternity, has been engaged in practice at Manayunk and Roxborough, Philadelphia, for the past twenty-seven years. His birth occurred in Belvidere, Pennsylvania, on the 24th of November, 1855, his parents being Milton and Tamar (Haldeman) Fussell. He was educated in the Friends Central school of Philadelphia and later followed the profession of teaching for several years. Subse-

quently he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he was graduated in 1884, winning the degree of M. D.

In the intervening years Dr. Fussell has resided continuously at Manayunk and Roxborough, his practice steadily growing in volume and importance as he has demonstrated his professional skill. In 1884 he was made assistant in the medical dispensary of the University of Pennsylvania, from which position he was advanced to instructor in clinical medicine and physician-in-chief to the medical dispensary, while at the present time he acts as assistant physician to the University Hospital and consultant to the medical dispensary. Since 1901 he has served as assistant professor of medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, and since 1904 has been a member of the council of the university. He is physician and pathologist to St. Timothy's Hospital and physician to St. Mary's Hospital. A constant student of his profession, his reading and investigation have been comprehensive. He has thus continually added to his knowledge, and he keeps in touch with the progress of the medical fraternity through the enlarged ideas and the discussion of experiments in the Association of American Physicians, the American Medical Association, the College of Physicians of Philadelphia and the Pathological and Pediatric Societies, with all of which he holds membership. He is the author of many articles on internal medicine published in journals and magazines.

On the 3d of May, 1884, at Manayunk, Philadelphia, Dr. Fussell was united in marriage to Miss Sally E. Entwisle. His political allegiance is given to the republican party, while his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Society of Friends. He maintains the strictest conformity to the highest professional ethics and enjoys in full measure the confidence and respect of his professional brethren as well as of the general public.

FRANK L. WEGER.

Frank L. Weger is a member of the firm of Weger Brothers, owners of the Charles Theis Brewery, of Philadelphia, his native city. He was born December 19, 1869, a son of Frank and Catharine (Theis) Weger. The latter was a daughter of Charles Theis, who was born in Ottweiler, Germany, February 28, 1811, and came to Philadelphia in 1836. Here he became connected with the Bauman Whiskey Company and later engaged in the saloon business. In 1846 he established the Charles Theis Brewery, which he conducted continuously and successfully until his death.

He believed, as do his grandsons, that the making and distribution of a high grade of lager beer is an actual aid to the temperance movement. In countries where beer is the beverage of the people and where spirituous liquors are not common drunkenness is almost unknown. The beer drinking nations are the nations where drunkenness is a very rare exception. Mr. Theis was unalterably opposed to the manufacturing and sale of adulterous substitutes for the real lager beer, and the reputation he established as a brewer of the highest grade of the beverage has been well maintained by the Weger Brothers with good suc-

cess. Charles Theis died while staying at Sea Isle City, New Jersey, August 20, 1888. Frank L. Weger's father was born in Bavaria, March 17, 1831, and before becoming a partner with his father-in-law was a foreman in Mr. Theis' brewery. His death occurred August 20, 1880, and his interest in the business reverted to his two sons.

Frank L. Weger was a pupil in the public schools of Philadelphia to the age of seventeen years and afterward attended Pierce's Business College for a year. He then accepted a position in the employ of his grandfather, Charles Theis, and learned the brewing business in every detail. In 1889, following the grandfather's death, he and his brother, Charles Theis Weger, became sole owners of the brewery and have since been very successful in its conduct. They employ forty men and have a well equipped plant at Thirty-second and Master streets, while the excellence of their product insures them a continuous and growing trade. They manufacture according to the most improved processes of brewing and are accorded a liberal patronage.

On the 28th of November, 1898, Frank L. Weger was married to Miss Marie B. Wein, who died January 2, 1909, leaving two children: Frank L., eight years of age, now attending the public schools; and Audrey B., in her second year. The family residence is at No. 6725 Ridge avenue.

Mr. Weger spends pleasant hours in yachting and driving and belongs to the Philadelphia Yacht Club, the Philadelphia Turf Club and the Belmont Driving Club. He is also a member of the Trade League, Commercial Exchange, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and all the leading German societies of Philadelphia, in which city his entire life has been passed and where he has given proof of his business ability in the conduct of an important productive industry.

HERBERT MASKELL GODDARD, M. D.

While one of the younger representatives of the medical profession of Philadelphia, Dr. Goddard has won recognition that has given him rank with many who have for a much longer period been connected with the profession. He was born at East Boston, Massachusetts, in July, 1881. His father, J. W. Goddard, a native of Manchester, England, came to this country about 1870, going direct to East Boston, where he resided, being engaged in the clothing business in Boston and remaining active in that line until three years ago, when he retired to enjoy a well earned rest and the fruits of his former toil. Since that time he has resided in Brookline, Massachusetts. For a long period he was warden in St. Luke's Episcopal church in Chelsea, Massachusetts. He married Kathrine Maskell, who was a native of Ireland, but was married in Manchester, England, and with her husband came to the United States. Her death occurred in 1908, when she was fifty-five years of age.

Dr. Goddard pursued his early education in the public schools of Chelsea, Massachusetts, and was graduated from the Shurtliffe grammar school. Later he attended Stone's preparatory school of Boston and afterward became a student in the Episcopal Theological Seminary in Nashotah, Wisconsin, there

to prepare for the ministry. He afterward spent two years as a student in St. Stephen's College of New York but, giving up the plan of entering the ministry, came to Philadelphia and matriculated as a student in the Medico-Chirurgical College, from which he was graduated in 1905, on the completion of a four years' course. His preliminary experience came as interne in the Jewish Hospital and this brought him wide knowledge and ability. After leaving the hospital he journeyed westward and afterward took a trip abroad as ship physician. Upon his return he entered upon general practice in Philadelphia and is now chief of the nose and throat department of the Jewish Hospital, chief of the clinic on ear diseases under Dr. Coates at the Polyclinic Hospital and formerly assistant to Dr. Doland, professor of medicine, and Dr. William Rodney, professor of surgery. His professional duties make constant demand upon his time and he has already won a position which many an older practitioner might well envy. He belongs to the American Medical Association and the Philadelphia County Medical Society. He is also a third degree Mason and he gives his political support to the republican party.

JOHN M. McCURDY.

John M. McCurdy, one of the most prominent and successful representatives of the conveyance business in Philadelphia, his native city, was born August 2, 1851. He is a son of John K. and Caroline A. McCurdy, and the grandson of John McCurdy, who was born in Ireland and came to Philadelphia in 1774. Here he engaged in the shoe manufacturing business and not only became a leading factor in commercial circles but also a recognized political leader. He served as city tax assessor for many years and was ever most loyal to the duties that devolved upon him and the trust that was imposed in him in a public capacity. He retired in 1885, his death occurring in 1870. John K. McCurdy was born in Philadelphia in March, 1815, and was educated in private schools and later assisted his father in making collections. In 1840 he organized the McCurdy & Bruist Brick Manufacturing Company and was engaged in the manufacture of brick until 1855, when he sold out and retired from active life, his income being derived through his remaining years from excellent investments and real-estate holdings. He died at a venerable age on the 13th of October, 1895.

John M. McCurdy was a pupil in the Spring Garden Friends school to the age of fourteen years, when he made his initial step in business life by becoming an employe of C. M. S. Leslie, conveyancer, with whom he remained until 1870. He was then registered at the bar and opened offices of his own at No. 717 Sansom street, where he continued until 1875. He then removed to the Union Benevolent building, where he continued until 1880, when he established his office at No. 629 Walnut street, sharing a suite with Judge Dimmer Beeber, now president of the Commonwealth Trust Company, until 1885. In that year Mr. McCurdy removed to No. 721 Walnut street. In 1886 he succeeded Frederick Vogel as director of the Commonwealth Title & Trust Company, which

position he continuously filled until 1908, when he resigned. In 1895 he removed his conveyance office to the Franklin building, where he has since been located and in his business he has been very successful. He was chairman of the building committee of the Commonwealth Title & Trust Company building. He manifests keen sagacity in relation to all financial problems, possesses excellent executive force and administrative ability and his business career has at all times been characterized by an unflinching progress which has brought him substantial success.

On the 15th of October, 1873, Mr. McCurdy was married in Philadelphia to Miss Ella G. Winner, who died on the 15th of August, 1884, and on the 19th of December, 1908, in this city, Mr. McCurdy wedded Mrs. H. M. Underwood. By his first marriage Mr. McCurdy had two sons: F. Allen, associated with his father; and J. Kirk, who is now practicing law. At the time of the Spanish-American war both sons enlisted for active service and went to Cuba with the Roosevelt Rough Riders. The letters which they wrote to their father gave a most interesting account of their experience and of the movements of the army at that time.

The two sons made an excellent record in their military service, of which the father has every reason to be proud. Mr. McCurdy is a stalwart republican in his political views and a Presbyterian in his religious faith. Since September, 1886, he has been a member of the Union League, and he also holds membership in the Philadelphia Country Club and the New York Yacht Club. Appreciative of and always quickly recognizing the good qualities in others, Mr. McCurdy has won the highest regard by his own sterling traits of character, his splendid business ability and his devotion to all that is highest and best in business life and in citizenship.

SETH MACCUEN SMITH, M. D.

Dr. Seth MacCuen Smith, professor of otology in Jefferson Medical College and for fifteen years a specialist in diseases of the ear, nose and throat, was born in Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Pennsylvania, March 6, 1863. His father, Dr. George Washington Smith, was a prominent practitioner of Hollidaysburg and widely known throughout the central and western part of the state. He married Elizabeth MacCuen, a daughter of Judge Seth MacCuen, of Hollidaysburg, whose early ancestors came to America from Scotland and were first located in Blair county, Pennsylvania.

Dr. S. MacCuen Smith acquired his preliminary education in Hollidaysburg Academy and after completing his literary and classical course of study, entered Jefferson Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1884. He at first engaged in the practice of general medicine, in later years confining his attention to his specialty. Immediately following his graduation in 1884, he was elected resident physician in the Germantown Hospital, where he served for eighteen months, and on the expiration of his internship he entered upon the active practice of general medicine in Germantown, Philadelphia, and so continued for



S. MACCUEN SMITH

five years, although during that period he devoted considerable time to special study of diseases of the ear, nose and throat. In 1886 a department for the ear, nose and throat was established at the Germantown Hospital and Dr. Smith was elected surgeon in charge. In 1886 he was also elected clinical chief of the department of otology at the Jefferson Medical College, which position he held until 1893, when he was elected clinical lecturer of otology in the same institution. He continued to perform his duties as clinical lecturer until 1894, when he was chosen clinical professor of otology and given a place in the faculty of the Jefferson Medical College. In 1904 Dr. Smith was elected professor of otology, which position he holds at the present time, and in the same year he was elected aurist to the Jewish Hospital of Philadelphia. In the intervening years he has spent much time in study in foreign countries, perfecting himself in his special work, which he has followed exclusively for the past fifteen years, constantly forging to the front in this connection until he stands today as a distinguished representative of the profession in his chosen field of service.

On the 24th of October, 1889, in Germantown, Philadelphia, Dr. Smith was married to Miss Virginia Allen, a daughter of John Allen, a well known manufacturer and the founder of the extensive Sherwood Knitting Mills, one of the largest and most modern manufactories devoted to the production of hosiery and fancy goods in the country. Unto Dr. and Mrs. Smith have been born two sons and a daughter: George Allen, twenty years of age; Elizabeth MacCuen, seventeen years of age; and Lewis Happer, a lad of nine summers.

Dr. Smith is an exemplary representative of the Masonic fraternity. He belongs to the Union League of Philadelphia and to nearly all of the leading clubs and organizations, including the University, Philadelphia Cricket, Germantown Cricket and the White Marsh Valley Country Clubs. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church. While varied interests claim his attention and keep him in touch with the activities and interests of life, he is chiefly interested in his profession and holds membership with the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, American Otological Society, American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society, American Medical Association, American Academy of Ophthalmology and Oto-Laryngology and the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania.

JUSTICE COX, JR.

Justice Cox, Jr., senior partner of the firm of Justice Cox, Jr. & Company, representing the iron and steel trade, was born at the family home in Cox's Lane, King Lessing, Pascalville, now a part of Philadelphia, October 31, 1844. His father, Justice Cox, was also born there in 1804 and died in December, 1891. He was a capitalist and gentleman farmer and exerted considerable influence in community affairs. He was active in democratic politics until 1850 and served for some time as justice of the peace. He was also an active and helpful member of St. James Episcopal church. The grandfather, Justice Cox, was a son of Zachariah Cox and the latter a son of Peter Coch, for so the name

was then spelled. Peter Coch was the first ancestor of the family to come to the United States from Sweden, traveling with the party under Governor Prince. He settled in Philadelphia on Cobs creek at the place mentioned as the birth-place of our subject. The mother of Justice Cox, Jr., bore the maiden name of Mary Maloney. She was born in 1812 and died in 1854. Her father, James Maloney, was a native of Limerick, Ireland, and died in the year 1853. He was a very prominent and influential man of his day, was the second largest real-estate owner in Philadelphia, was a tanner on Dock creek, now Dock street, and was very active in business affairs. He became wealthy and at his death left over a million dollars, which was considered a princely fortune in those days. His father, James Maloney, was a landowner of Ireland.

In the public and private schools of Philadelphia, Justice Cox, Jr., acquired his early education. He afterward attended Williston Seminary at East Hampden, Massachusetts, and prepared for Yale but did not enter that institution. Instead he turned his attention to the dry-goods business and for six years was connected with Robert Pollock & Company at No. 311 Market street. In 1873 he turned his attention to the iron business with which he has since been connected, carrying on a commission business much of the time, dealing in pig iron. He was selling agent and director of the Catasaque Manufacturing Company and was one of its chief stockholders. He also became a stockholder and agent for the Chickies Iron Company, manufacturers of pig iron, in 1873, also a stockholder in the Montgomery Iron Company, handling pig iron, in the same year, a director in the Mahoney Rolling Mill and a director in the Bryden Horse-shoe Company. He was identified with all those enterprises in 1873 and was quite successful in business. These companies were driven out of business or absorbed by the great corporations. Mr. Cox also became a charter member of the Fourth Street National Bank, was one of the charter members and original directors of the West Philadelphia Title & Trust Company, was organizer and director of The Solicitors Loan & Trust Company, which was discontinued in 1893. He is now engaged in the sale of equipment rails, locomotive and pig iron, for the general trade and is represented upon the road by several salesmen. He is conducting an extensive business and has long been a well known manufacturer in iron and steel circles in Philadelphia.

On the 30th of October, 1873, Mr. Cox was married to Miss Anna W. Oakford of Scranton, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Colonel Richard C. Oakford, commander of the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, who was killed at the battle of Antietam. Her mother bore the maiden name of Frances Slocum. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Cox have been born three children: Brita A., who was born on the 16th of June, 1877, and died in 1891, and a son and daughter who died in infancy. Mr. Cox has placed a fine memorial window to his two daughters in St. James church at Twenty-second and Walnut streets, in which he has long held membership. He takes an active part in the work of the church and has been vestryman. He belongs also to the Union League and the Republican club and always gives his political support to the republican party where national issues are involved. He is a business man whose interests have been far-reaching and whose success has come as the direct result of capable management, wise investment and the careful direction of his labors, but while

he has won success in the field of trade he does not consider it the purpose of life to make a living but rather that the earning of a living is merely one phase of life and outside of business affairs uses his opportunities to come into contact with the world's work, its progress and its achievements.

GEORGE W. LORD.

George W. Lord is president of the George W. Lord Company, manufacturers of chemical preparations for water purifying purposes. With excellent collegiate training and experience in laboratory work to qualify him for the field into which he has turned his labors, he is now meeting with splendid success. His life record began on the 7th of May, 1882. He was born at Camden, New Jersey, a son of George W. and Amanda Josephine Lord. The father's birth occurred in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, in 1834, and after he had completed his education he engaged with the Reading Railroad Company as an engineer. Subsequently he went to Cuba and the West Indies on an expedition, spending about two years in that way. In 1861 his military spirit and patriotism found expression in his enlistment in Company F, Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, in defense of the Union. He served with that company until 1865 and then returned to Philadelphia, where he occupied the position of stationary engineer for two years. He then organized the George W. Lord Company for the manufacture of boiler compounds. He originated and held the patents on the chemical formulas used in the manufacture of the boiler compound. The business was incorporated in 1902, at which time he was elected president, continuing as the chief executive officer up to the time of his death in 1906. His wife died November 9, 1901.

Reared in Philadelphia, George W. Lord, Jr., attended the public schools to the age of eighteen years, when he left the high school in his senior year to become a student in the Drexel Institute and subsequently entered the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, from which he was graduated in 1906. He then entered the laboratory of the George W. Lord Company and at his father's death was elected to the presidency of the company, with Roy C. Downs as vice president, E. V. Lord secretary, and Adam Pfromm as treasurer. This business has had continuous expansion since 1865 and has been developed along substantial lines. The factory is splendidly equipped for carrying on the enterprise and employment is furnished to fifty people. They are manufacturers of chemical preparations for water purifying purposes and are specialists in the analyzation of water and incrustations from boilers. Their business extends throughout the United States and Canada and they also enjoy a large export trade of their manufactured products, which serve to do away with the incrustations of boilers and act as antidote to those qualities in water which cause corrosion. They now maintain offices in all the leading cities of the country, and their business is steadily increasing, having long since reached extensive and profitable proportions.

In September, 1907, Mr. Lord was married to Miss Lorene Kuhn, and they reside at 2343 Tioga street, where they have an attractive and hospitable home. They are members of the Methodist church. Mr. Lord's political indorsement is given to the republican party, but while he keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day, he does not seek office, preferring to concentrate his energies upon the promotion of his business interests. The company stands among the foremost in this line of manufacture and its success is attributable in no small degree to the efforts and ability of Mr. Lord, whose knowledge of chemicals and their properties and whose experience in laboratory work gave him an understanding of that which is done in the factory and enables him to quickly adopt any improvements that are suggested and to determine correctly concerning their value.

EDWARD EVANS DENNISTON.

Edward Evans Denniston, whom death claimed September 13, 1893, thus terminating a useful and active career, was born in Philadelphia, January 28, 1860, his parents being Evans Edward and Helen Orne (Clark) Denniston. The father, a native of Ireland, came to America with his parents, Dr. and Mrs. E. E. Denniston, the former for many years a prominent physician of Northampton, Massachusetts. In the '50s Evans E. Denniston came to Philadelphia. His wife was a representative of an old New England family and a daughter of E. W. Clark, the founder of the well known firm of E. W. Clark & Company, bankers of this city.

Liberal educational advantages were offered Edward E. Denniston of this review and he improved them in such a way as to become well qualified for life's practical and responsible duties. He attended the military school at Sing Sing, New York, and at the age of twenty years entered the banking firm of E. W. Clark & Company, being admitted to a partnership on attaining his majority. He continued with that company until his death and was long recognized as one of its most prominent members in that his executive force and business ability enabled him to successfully plan, manage and control many of its important interests. An unerring judgment enabled him to readily solve intricate financial problems and recognition of his ability in business circles of Philadelphia caused his cooperation to be sought in the conduct of other important business concerns. Indeed he was identified with various financial interests both of Philadelphia and New York.

On the 24th of April, 1883, Mr. Denniston was united in marriage to Miss Eleanor H. Parrish, a daughter of Samuel Parrish, a prominent member of the Society of Friends, a distinguished antiquarian and a well known Shakespearian scholar. Her mother, Anna (Hunt) Parrish, was also connected with the Society of Friends and both were representatives of very old Quaker families of Pennsylvania. Five children were born unto Mr. and Mrs. Denniston: Edward Evans, Jr., who is in the employ of the Roebling Wire Mill Company; Margaret; Anna Hunt; Leanora; and Kathleen. All the children are at home with their mother.

Mr. Denniston was a member of the Unitarian church and held membership in the Manheim, now the Philadelphia Cricket Club. He was also a lover of tennis and enjoyed the athletic sports which called him out of doors. He was not a club man, however, preferring to spend his leisure outside of business with his family.

In 1890 he erected a palatial residence upon a tract of land of seven acres, which he purchased on School Lane above Gypsy Lane in Germantown, and there the family have since resided. It was there that Mr. Denniston passed away September 13, 1893, his death being occasioned by typhoid fever. The resolutions passed by the boards of the various companies of which he was an officer or director indicate the high regard entertained for him by his business colleagues and associates. His splendid business ability and executive force excited the admiration of all, while his sterling traits of character commanded confidence, respect and honor. He was a gentleman of liberal culture and one who readily recognized and met the obligations and responsibilities of wealth. The circle of his friends included Philadelphia's best citizens, among whom his death was the occasion of deep regret.

ST. VINCENT'S SEMINARY.

This institution, situated on East Cheltenham avenue, Germantown, Philadelphia, is devoted to the education of young men aspiring to become priests of the Catholic church. The course of study embraces two years in logic, mental and moral philosophy as a preparation for dogmatic and moral theology, Holy Scripture, canon law, church history and cognate branches. Four years are required for what is termed the theological course.

The young men are members of the "Congregation of the Mission" or Vincentian Fathers, founded by St. Vincent de Paul in 1625. They devote their whole lives to such work as may be assigned to them by their superiors without any personal financial recompense.

St. Vincent's Seminary was established January 17, 1868, by the Very Rev. S. V. Ryan, V. C. M., who after a short but successful term of office, became the second bishop of Buffalo, New York, in November, 1869. His successor, Very Rev. J. Hayden, V. C. M., was remarkable for his gentleness and earnestness and governed the community of which the seminary was the central house until his death in November, 1872. During the administration of Father Hayden, the west wing of the present building was erected. In March, 1873, Very Rev. J. Rolando, V. C. M., was appointed superior, serving until January, 1879. It was during his term of office that the present beautiful Church of the Immaculate Conception was undertaken. He died in October, 1883, much esteemed for his gentle and conservative nature.

The Very Rev. T. J. Smith, V. C. M., assumed charge in January, 1879, and continued in office until September, 1888. Very earnest and devoted to his work, he labored to infuse a similar spirit into those under his charge. He died in

September, 1905, as visitor of the western province of the community, this province having been established in 1888.

Father Smith was succeeded by the Very Rev. J. McGill, V. C. M., in September, 1888. He held this position until November, 1909, when owing to ill health he passed the burden to younger shoulders. Venerable and venerated, Father McGill is still among us (1911) in his patriarchal age of four-score-and-four. During his administration were erected the building known as the Apostolic School—the east wing of the seminary—and the commodious Community Chapel.

The present visitor or provincial of the eastern province of the community is Very Rev. P. McHale. He is well known in Germantown, having been pastor of St. Vincent's church on East Price street in 1891. He occupied the office of president of Niagara University, New York, from 1894 to 1901 and a similar position later on at St. John's College and Seminary, Brooklyn, New York. Before succeeding Father McGill as visitor, Father McHale was the superior of St. Vincent's Seminary, in which position he was succeeded in 1910 by Very Rev. M. A. Drennan, C. M., the present incumbent.

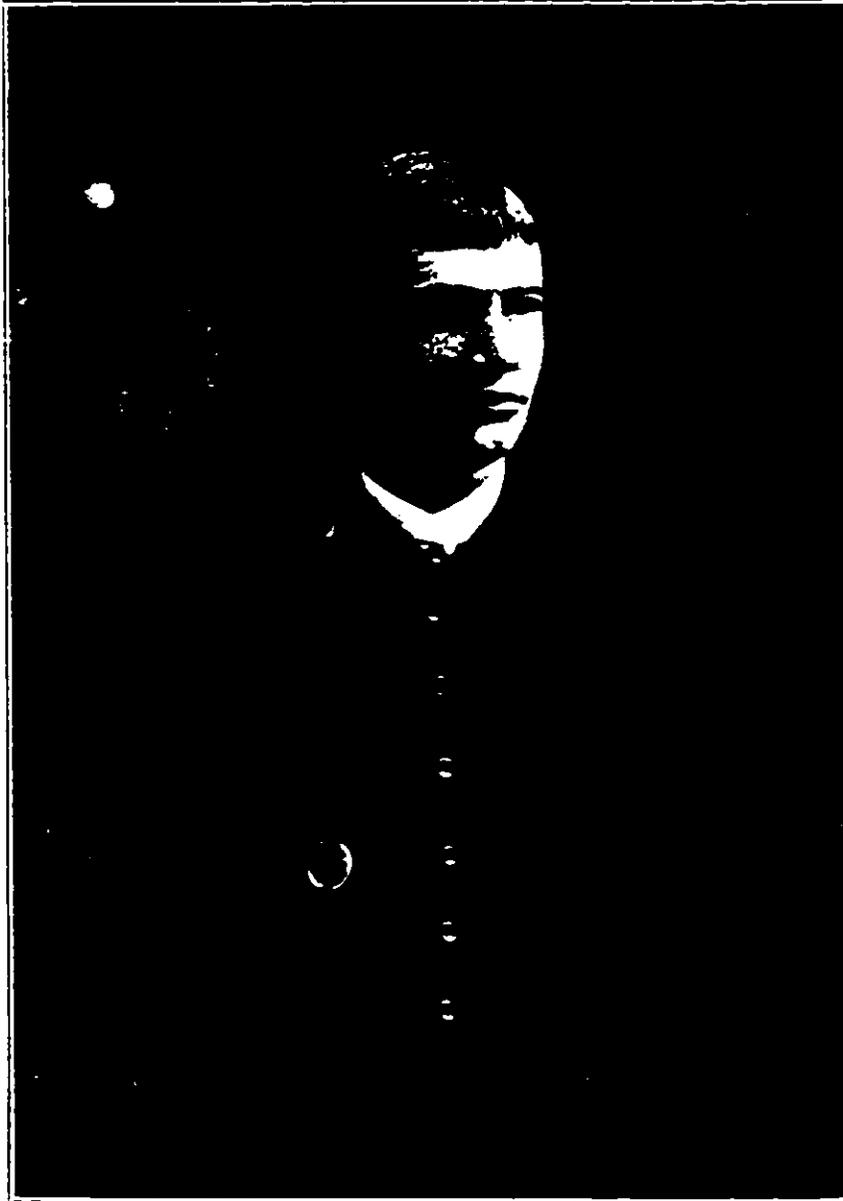
In 1882 a preparatory department known as the Apostolic School was established. The course of studies extending over five years embraces English, Latin, mathematics, Greek, French and German. At the end of five years the successful student enters the seminary, and after a novitiate of two years begins his philosophical and theological course, which comprises another six years.

ARTHUR MONTGOMERY WILSON, M. D., PH. D.

Dr. Arthur Montgomery Wilson arose to a position of distinction as a representative of the medical profession in Philadelphia. It has been said, and with much truth, that it is more difficult for the son of a distinguished father to make for himself a name than it is if he comes of parentage comparatively unknown to the public. In the former case there is ever a reputation by which he must be judged and he must prove that his worth is an individual factor and not the result of favorable influence or environment. While Dr. Arthur M. Wilson was inspired by the example of his father, Dr. Benjamin B. Wilson, one of the distinguished physicians of Philadelphia, he won recognition of his own ability even in the brief period of his practice here.

Through the paternal line he was descended from English Quaker ancestry, who settled in New Jersey in 1660 and removed to Pennsylvania prior to the arrival of William Penn. His mother, whose maiden name was Mara Louisa Rebola, was the daughter of a colonel in the Italian contingent of the French army under command of Prince Eugene, stepson of Napoleon, who came to America after the disastrous expedition to Moscow. In this country he became connected through marriage with the Francis family of New England.

Dr. Wilson pursued his education in the public schools and the Central high school of Philadelphia and the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he received his professional degree in March, 1882. In



DR. ARTHUR M. WILSON

June of the same year the university conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, he attaining both before he was twenty years of age. Immediately he entered upon the practice of his profession near the place of his birth and met with the most pronounced success. Endowed by nature with keen intellect, he showed marked discernment in solving the intricate problems that continually confront the physician and was daily proving his ability, when, overtaxed by his professional duties and his previous close application to his studies, he was stricken with typhoid fever from the effects of which he never entirely recovered, and he passed away on the 31st of March, 1884. The profession lost a member of great promise, while his personal popularity was such that his death was deeply regretted by all who knew him.

T. VAUGHN CRANDALL, M. D.

Dr. T. Vaughn Crandall, who for over thirty years has conducted a private hospital for nervous diseases and diseases of women, in Philadelphia, and is now confining his attention to hospital and office practice, was born in New Brunswick, January 29, 1839. He is a representative of one of the old New England families. The Crandalls were shipbuilders, who came from England and settled originally at Westerly, Rhode Island. His father, the Rev. David Crandall, a native of Rhode Island, became a minister of the Baptist church and was a prominent representative of his denomination in his day. He died in Springfield, New Brunswick, about 1863, at the remarkable old age of one hundred and one years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Hopper, was a native of Westerly, Rhode Island.

Dr. Crandall was educated in the Baptist Seminary at Frederickton, New Brunswick, and pursued a medical course at Columbia University of New York city, where he was graduated in 1865 with the M. D. degree. He served on the staff of De Milt Dispensary of New York for two years, and the Northern Dispensary of Philadelphia for three years, or from 1875 until 1878. He had practiced continuously in New York from the time of his graduation until his removal to Philadelphia in 1875, since which time he has been a member of the profession in this city, devoting his time in the earlier years to the practice of surgery and gynecology. More than thirty years ago he established a private hospital for the treatment of nervous diseases and diseases of women and is now confining his attention entirely to hospital and office practice. He has also been very successful in surgical work and his labors in these different branches of the profession have gained him distinction and prominence. He has long occupied a place of leadership, for his research work and investigation have given him knowledge and ability far beyond the average. His association with the leading societies of the profession includes membership with the American Medical Association, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, the Philadelphia County Medical Society, the Philadelphia Obstetrical Society and the Northwestern Medical Society. He has been an occasional contributor to the current literature of the profession and his writings have been the epitomized account of work

that he has done and of knowledge resulting directly from his experience. In 1862 he entered the army as acting assistant surgeon of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers and the Fourth Division of the Fifth Army Corps Hospitals and continued in the service until almost the close of the year 1865.

It was in the following year at Freehold, New Jersey, that Dr. Crandall was married to Miss Mary A. Parmelee, a daughter of the Rev. Dr. Parmelee of that place. Mrs. Crandall passed away November 25, 1908. Only one of the three children of that marriage is living—Adelaide, the wife of W. W. Chambers, of Philadelphia. On the 31st of December, 1910, in Boston, Massachusetts, Dr. Crandall wedded Miss Clara L. Dorr of that city. Dr. Crandall holds membership in the Fifth Baptist church, in the work of which he took a very active and helpful part for many years. In politics he is independent, casting his ballot according to the dictates of his judgment rather than by reason of party affiliation. He belongs to the various Masonic bodies and is a member of Meade Post, G. A. R., in which his service as army surgeon entitled him to membership. He comes of a family of strong individual force and his native powers and talents have been developed through study and research and through constantly increasing experience until he has long since occupied a creditable and enviable position in the ranks of Philadelphia's physicians and surgeons.

JOHN H. GIRVIN, M. D.

The name of Girvin has been associated with the work of the medical profession in Philadelphia since 1864, for through the intervening years down to the present time, Dr. Robert M. and Dr. John H. Girvin, father and son, had practiced here successfully, doing excellent individual work. The father followed the profession uninterruptedly until his death, which occurred in 1900. His birth occurred in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where the ancestral line can be traced directly back to 1756, representatives of the name coming to America from the north of Ireland. The mingled strains of Scotch and Irish blood flowed in their veins.

Reared in his native county, Dr. Robert M. Girvin determined upon the practice of medicine as a life work and studied in Jefferson College of Philadelphia. He was graduated about 1862 and located for practice in West Philadelphia, continuing a valued and successful member of the profession until his life's labors were ended in death when he was sixty-four years of age. He enjoyed a large general practice and also did a great deal of obstetrical work. He was much interested in the founding of the Presbyterian Hospital and was president of its medical staff as long as he lived. His fraternal relations were with the Masons.

In early manhood Dr. Robert M. Girvin wedded Susan Bell Harper, a native of Philadelphia. Her ancestors came to Pennsylvania before William Penn. They were John Harper, of Noke, in Oxfordshire, England, and Ann Harper, a daughter of Charles Butcher, of Kings Sutton in Northamptonshire, England. They arrived in Pennsylvania on the 2d of August, 1682, and their remains now

lie in the cemetery at Trinity church in Oxford township, near Fox Chase, in the upper part of the city of Philadelphia, John Harper having passed away April 29, 1716, and his wife March 4, 1723. Mrs. Susan Bell Girvin is still living and makes her home with her son, Dr. Girvin. By her marriage she became the mother of five children: John H.; Charles, superintendent of the Edgemore Iron Works at Edgemore, Delaware; Robert M., who is engaged in the insurance business and resides at Rosemont, a suburb of Philadelphia; and Mary and Helen, both at home.

Dr. John H. Girvin was educated in the Hastings Academy of West Philadelphia, the Lawrenceville School at Lawrenceville, New Jersey, and the University of Pennsylvania, in which he pursued the course in biology, his graduation occurring with the class of 1889. In the fall of that year he matriculated in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1892. His professional career has been in harmony with the excellent record of his father. Following his graduation he became resident physician at the Presbyterian Hospital and the University Hospital, and afterward went abroad for a six months' tour. On his return he took up general practice where he is now located and has given much of his time to gynecology. He was instructor of that branch in the University of Pennsylvania from 1895 until 1900, and has been instructor of obstetrics from 1895 to the present time. In 1900 he was made gynecologist at the Presbyterian Hospital and still holds that position.

Dr. Girvin is a member of the College of Physicians, the Academy of Surgery, the Philadelphia County Medical Society and the American Medical Association, nor is he unknown in social circles for he holds membership in the University and Racquet Clubs. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church. Sterling personal worth as well as high professional skill have gained him the respect, confidence and esteem of his fellowmen. He is constantly forging to the front in his profession, for at the outset of his career he recognized that advancement must depend upon individual effort, and by study, research and close application he has developed his native powers until he is recognized as a most capable and forceful factor in the ranks of the medical profession in his native city.

STEPHEN E. TRACY, M. D.

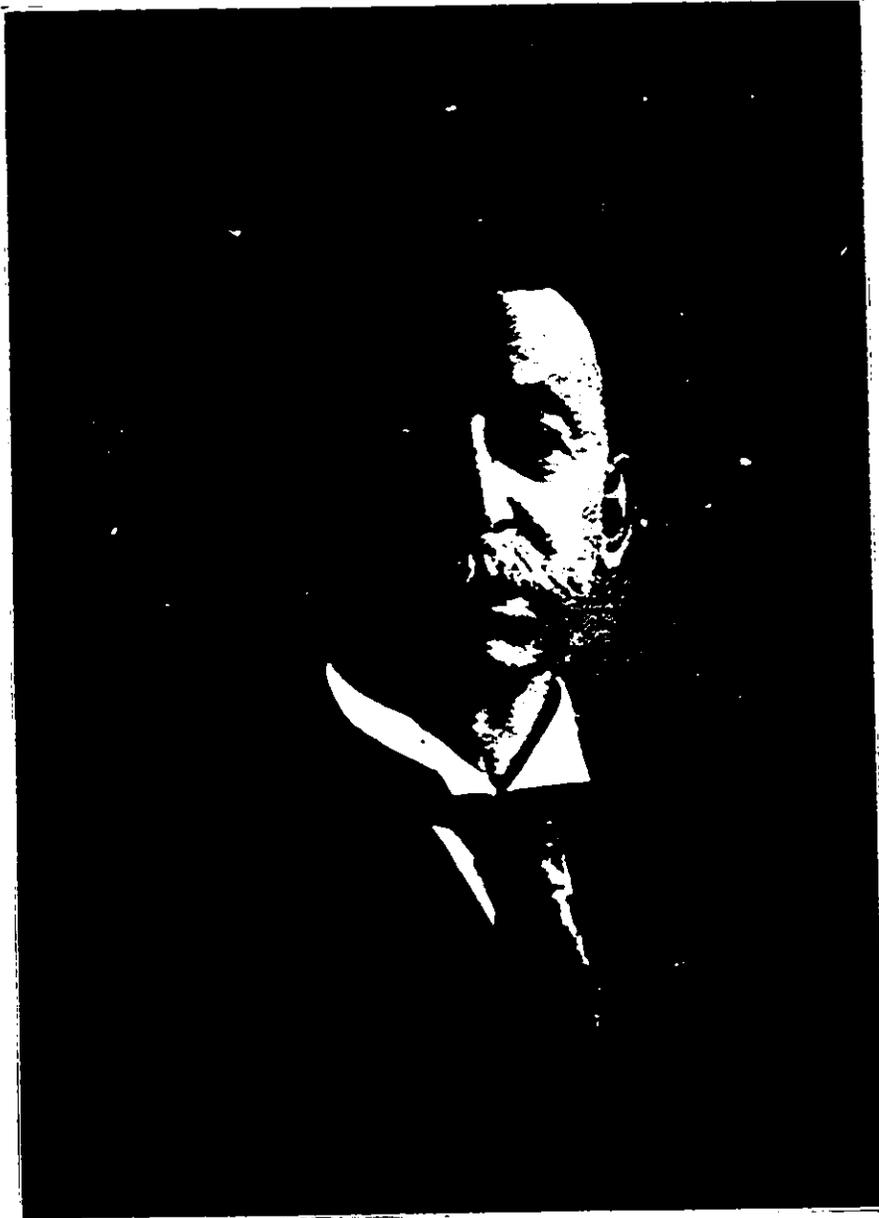
Dr. Stephen E. Tracy, a medical practitioner of Philadelphia since 1898 and largely associated in his practice with hospital work, has gained recognition as one whose ability is rapidly winning for him a place in the foremost ranks of the medical fraternity in this city. A native of Canada, he was born in Woodstock, New Brunswick, August 27, 1875, a son of George E. and Mary J. Tracy. The schools of New Brunswick afforded him his educational privileges in the more specifically literary lines and then, having determined upon the practice of medicine as a life work, he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in the class of 1898.

Dr. Tracy has given undivided time and attention to his professional duties and to the attainment of that progress which indicates constantly broadening knowledge and efficiency. Following his graduation he was a resident physician at St. Luke's Hospital in South Bethlehem until 1899. In that year he became resident physician at the Kensington Hospital for Women in Philadelphia and so continued until 1901, when he was appointed a member of the staff of that hospital, remaining in that position for the next five years. He was assistant gynecologist to the Stetson Hospital from 1902 until 1906 and has been gynecologist to that hospital since 1907. In addition he has a large private practice, making a specialty of gynecology, for which his experience and broad reading have well qualified him. His labors have been attended with such excellent results and he is so careful in his conformity to professional ethics that the members of the medical fraternity everywhere speak of him in terms of admiration and regard.

Dr. Tracy belongs to the Philadelphia County Medical Society, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the Philadelphia Obstetrical Society, the Philadelphia Pathological Society, the Northwestern Medical Society of Philadelphia, the Philadelphia Medical Club, and is a fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia. That his interests are by no means confined to professional lines is indicated in the fact that he is a member of the Union League and the Philadelphia Art Club, while his conversation indicates wide reading and broad general information.

EDGAR FAHS SMITH.

Edgar Fahs Smith, after many years devoted to educational work, in which his professional career has been characterized by continuous progress that has won him recognition and honors, has recently been called to the position of provost of the University of Pennsylvania. He was born on the 23d of May, 1856, at York, Pennsylvania, a son of Gibson Smith, a merchant who wished his son to follow a business career, but the latter's ambition tended toward professional lines and led him to take up the study of medicine. He prepared for college at the York County Academy, where he subsequently engaged in teaching, and in 1872 he became a junior in Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, being there graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1874. In pursuance of the advice of Dr. S. P. Sadtler of Gettysburg, he went abroad for further study, matriculating in the University of Goettingen, in Germany, where he devoted two years to the study of chemistry under Woehler and Huebner and of mineralogy under Von Walters. He received his doctor's degree from Goettingen in 1876 and at once returned to the United States. In the fall of the same year he was made assistant in analytical chemistry to Professor F. A. Genth, of the Towne Scientific School of the University of Pennsylvania, which position he held until 1881, when he was called to Muhlenberg College at Allentown, Pennsylvania, as the Asa Packer professor of chemistry.



PROF. EDGAR F. SMITH

The position of professor of chemistry in Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio, was offered him in 1883, and, accepting the proffered position, he was connected with that institution until 1888, when he returned to the University of Pennsylvania, accepting the chair of analytical chemistry vacated by Dr. Gentz. In 1892 upon the resignation of Dr. S. P. Sadtler, who was then professor of organic and industrial chemistry at the university, the department was reorganized with Dr. Smith at its head. He became the vice provost of the university upon the resignation of Dr. George S. Fullerton in 1898, and in the following year the University of Pennsylvania conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Science, while in 1906 at the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin was conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. During that year the same degree was conferred upon him by the Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, and he also received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Wisconsin in 1904. Dr. Smith continued to serve as vice provost until November, 1910, when he was elected provost to succeed Dr. Charles C. Harrison at a special meeting of the board of trustees of the university held on the 15th of November. His selection for the office did not come as a surprise, for it had been generally known for several weeks that he was the choice of the majority of the faculty, students and alumni, and that his appointment was favored by Dr. Harrison, the retiring provost.

One of the local papers said of him: "Few men combine such varied activities in their lives as does Dr. Smith. As an investigator in the field of electrochemistry he has few equals. He is always at the service of the students and there is scarcely an evening in the year when he is not addressing some organization or other at the university." At the same time Dr. Smith finds opportunity for cooperation in many movements and measures which are directly beneficial to the university, to the individual and to the community at large. In 1899 he was elected a member of the National Academy of Science, and he is a member of several foreign scientific societies and of the American Chemical Society, of which he was president in 1898. He likewise belonged to the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of which he was vice president in 1898; the Chemical Jury of Awards at the Columbian Exposition in 1893; the United States Assay Commission in 1895 and again from 1901 until 1905. He likewise holds membership with the American Philosophical Society, of which he was president from 1902 until 1907.

The chemical department of the University of Pennsylvania under the leadership of Dr. Smith has become one of the most prominent schools of chemistry in the country and its post-graduate department has turned out scores of men, many of whom are teaching chemistry in important institutions throughout the United States. In recognition of his work as a scientist, as the vice provost of the university and of his popularity, the dormitory erected in 1904 was named for him. At his recent election to the office of provost Edward Bobins, secretary of the board of trustees, said: "Only those who have been brought constantly into close personal touch with Dr. Smith can realize to the utmost what an admirable selection the trustees have made. He is an ideal man for the office for the reason that he combines in himself so many qualities that should

go to make up a well equipped provost. He is a scholar, is a scientist and at the same time possessed of great executive ability in university administration; he is beloved by the students, very popular with the alumni and faculties and a firm friend to all who work with him for the success of the university. It is pleasant to know that no one is a greater admirer of Dr. Smith than the retiring provost, who feels that he is relinquishing the cares of administration into safe hands."

Dr. Smith has ever manifested the keenest interest in young men, whom he frequently designates as "his boys." It is said that he has frequently left his bed at midnight to get some unfortunate youth out of trouble, and many university boys have had their lives straightened out, just when they were on the point of going wrong, by the aid of his fatherly and sympathetic advice. As chairman of the faculty committee on athletics he has done much for the elevation of college sports not only at the University of Pennsylvania, but also all over the country. He is as much sought after by alumni as by students, being an exceedingly pleasing after-dinner speaker. The themes of his addresses to his students are usually courage, strength of conviction and esprit de corps. Dr. Smith is, moreover, a thirty-third degree Mason and his work in that order has made considerable demand upon his time. Science and law are to him ever an interesting field of research and not only has he followed in the paths that others have marked out but has also progressed along original lines and has himself made valuable contributions toward educational progress.

WILLIAM CLARENCE HOLLOPETER, M. D.

Dr. William Clarence Hollopeter, a prominent and successful representative of the medical fraternity in Philadelphia, who while engaging in general practice has yet specialized in diseases of children both in practice and as an instructor, in which department of professional service his skill has gained him much more than local recognition, is a native of Muncy, Pennsylvania, born May 5, 1856. He acquired his early education in public and private schools of that place and subsequently entered Bucknell University, of Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, from which institution he was graduated in 1874.

Completing a course in medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, that institution conferred upon him the degree of M. D. in 1877, and in the usual competitions for the various hospital positions he won that of interne at the Presbyterian Hospital, where he remained for a year and a half. During the succeeding three years he was associated as a student and assistant with Dr. George Strawbridge, making a special study of diseases of the throat, ear and eye. In 1888, upon the organization of the Methodist Episcopal Hospital of Philadelphia, he was selected as one of the attending physicians, while in 1890 he was elected lecturer of diseases of children in the Medico-Chirurgical College, subsequently being advanced to professorship of pediatrics with a full seat in the faculty. In 1895 he was elected pediatrician to St. Joseph's Hospital and the following year was appointed attending physician to the same institution.

In 1900 he was chosen by the board of charities and corrections as attending physician in children's diseases at the Philadelphia General Hospital. In the practice of his profession he has shown that mature judgment and rare discrimination as to correct methods which constitute the basis of all success for the physician and has continually promoted his skill and efficiency by research and investigation. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Pennsylvania and Philadelphia County Medical Societies, the Philadelphia Pediatric and the Philadelphia Medical Clubs. He takes an active part in the transactions of various professional bodies and is a valued contributor to medical journals. "A Text-book on Hay Fever," which passed through two large editions, is the work of his pen, and he is likewise the author of a text-book on The Diseases of Children.

He holds membership in the local and leading organizations of the profession for the dissemination of knowledge, and was formerly chairman of the section on diseases of children of the American Medical Association, and at the present writing is president of the Association of American Teachers of Diseases of Children. His wide study, large practice and comprehensive research have especially qualified him for the duties of the profession in which he specializes. He has been instructor of diseases of children in various institutions for many years and few men are more thoroughly qualified along this line. Dr. Hollopeter is today the respected and loved family physician in many households, being held in particularly high regard by the first families of Philadelphia. His prominence is indeed well merited, for it has come through the development of native powers and ability and the acquirement of skill that is only obtained from genuine, self-denying effort. His sterling manhood as well as his professional attainments command for him the respect and honor of those with whom he has been associated.

JESSE BROWNBAC KIMES.

Jesse Brownback Kimes, president of the firm of J. B. Kimes & Company and of the Ontalaunee Slate Manufacturing Company, the former extensive jobbers of structural slate, has won for himself a position of leadership in the field of business which he occupies. He was born September 26, 1834, at West Pikeland, Chester county, Pennsylvania, and is a representative in the fifth generation of the descendants of Johanas Keim, a man of German parentage, who was born in the Palatinate between France and Germany, and in 1705 crossed the Atlantic, making his way to Reading, Pennsylvania. He afterward located in Lee township, near Oley, Berks county, where many of his descendants still reside. There his death occurred when he had reached an advanced age. John Kimes, the grandfather of Jesse B. Kimes, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, where he spent his entire life, the years devoted to business being occupied by the duties of the farm. A fall while working in his barn occasioned his death in 1843.

His son, Samuel Kimes, father of Jesse B. Kimes, was born January 4, 1902, and devoted his entire life to agricultural pursuits in Chester county on a farm which his father had for many years owned and tilled. It was a tract of one hundred and forty acres of excellent land, situated in West Pikeland township and adjoining the Oberholtzer homestead. He was a member of the German Reformed church of West Pikeland township and an earnest worker in its different activities. In early days his political allegiance was given to the whig party, but on its dissolution he joined the ranks of the new republican party, to which he afterward adhered, taking a keen interest in political affairs but never holding office save those which were forced upon him by his fellow townsmen. He died in Chester county in his eighty-seventh year. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Katherine Brownback, was a daughter of Henry Brownback, a well known farmer of Vincent township, Chester county. Mrs. Kimes was also an active member of the church to which her husband belonged. In her youth, before carriages were largely used, she was an expert horsewoman. Her death occurred in Chester county in 1886.

On the old homestead farm during the usual experiences of life in a rural community Jesse Brownback Kimes spent the days of his boyhood and youth. His earliest recollection goes back to the year 1839-1840. He remembers events of the political campaign of 1840, when General William Henry Harrison was whig candidate for the presidency, although he was then but six years of age. About the time that he had reached the school age, free schools were being established in Chester county and he pursued his studies at Anselma, his first teacher being Thomas Jacobs, while his second teacher was Warwick Martin. He was about eight years of age before he could spell and read out of Comly's spelling book. Later, however, he turned to his studies with alacrity and out-distanced all of his classmates. He bore the reputation of being a mischievous boy in school, but the abundant vitality and energy of youth which found its vent in mischievous performances were later carefully directed into fields of usefulness. His early moral training came to him through instruction in the Sunday school of St. John's Methodist church and later in St. Matthew's Reformed church. At intervals in his youth he worked upon the home farm and later he had the benefit of a term's study in Fremont Academy. He afterward engaged in teaching school for three terms, and in the spring of 1856 he sought the broader commercial opportunities of the city and secured a clerkship in a forwarding and commission house on Broad street above Race in Philadelphia. In the same year he cast his first presidential vote, supporting Fremont, and in 1860 he voted for Lincoln, since which time he has cast a ballot for every presidential nominee of the republican party.

In 1858 Mr. Kimes embarked in business on his own account on North Water street near Vine, in Philadelphia, as a member of the firm of Ginna, Kimes & Company. He was engaged in business at Charlottesville, Virginia, in 1860 and 1861, becoming manager of the Old Dominion Slate Company of that place early in the former year. For refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederate states of America he was imprisoned in McDaniel's negro jail at Richmond, Virginia, in February, 1862, and in May following was transferred to Salisbury, North Carolina, but in October was sent back to Richmond and for six weeks

was in Libby prison. He spent altogether about nine months in southern prisons and on the 30th of November, 1862, was paroled and sent to Washington, D. C., to be exchanged for a Confederate prisoner in the jail there, but the latter had made his escape before Mr. Kimes reached the capital. The military government at Washington refused to allow him to return to Richmond to fulfill the obligation of his parole and President Lincoln gave him a captain's commission in the United States Volunteer Army and he was assigned to the One Hundred and Ninth United States Colored Infantry, then recruiting in Kentucky. In September, 1864, the regiment was transferred to the Army of the James before Petersburg and attached to the Tenth Corps, and Captain Kimes was detailed as adjutant general of the Second Division. He participated in the campaign that led up to the surrender of the Confederate forces at Appomattox, April 9, 1865, and was then transferred to the Army of Observation in Texas in June of that year, serving there as inspector general of the central district of Texas until appointed assistant quartermaster at Matagorda Bay. He was mustered out at Port Lavaca, Texas, February 6, 1866.

Mr. Kimes at once returned to Philadelphia and in the spring of the same year organized the firm of J. B. Kimes & Company for the manufacture of marbleized slate, which was and is now used in many ways, especially for mantels, grates and table tops and wall facings, having the finish and appearance of the finest quality of marble. In this business he remained until 1878, his first location being at Twenty-second and Chestnut streets, where he continued for four years, when he purchased the property at 1215 Race street, where the establishment was located until they sold out and engaged in the quarrying business at Lynnport, Pennsylvania, in which Mr. Kimes continued for ten years. He then went to Slatington, Pennsylvania, where he erected a mill and opened a quarry, confining his attention to the conduct of the business there for two years. He then began exclusively handling the output of the Lynnport mill, and was thus engaged until 1895, when the company controlling the business was dissolved and Mr. Kimes, having purchased an interest in the same, formed a new company known as the Ontalaunee Slate Manufacturing Company, of which he has been president from the beginning. Their output at Lynnport is entirely structural slate, although Mr. Kimes is also interested in other quarries that produce roofing slate. The present firm of J. B. Kimes & Company, which was incorporated and capitalized for forty thousand dollars, does not manufacture but conducts a jobbing business, disposing of a large part of the output of the Ontalaunee Slate Manufacturing Company and handling all kinds of structural and roofing slate, slag, coal-tar products and general roofing materials of this character. Mr. Kimes is said by pioneers of the industry to be the oldest living slate manufacturer in the state in years of continuous connection with this line of business, and it would be difficult indeed to find one better versed on every phase of the slate business in relation to both the manufacture and the sales departments.

On the 26th of September, 1866, in Chester county, Pennsylvania, Mr. Kimes was married to Miss Evelyn Graham, a daughter of Hamilton and Mary (Curts) Graham, of Coatesville, Pennsylvania, a well known family there. Mr. and Mrs. Kimes have two children: Horace Graham, secretary of J. B. Kimes

& Company; and Jessie Evelyn, wife of Dr. Emery Marvel, who is conducting a sanitarium at Atlantic City, New Jersey. There is one grandchild, Evelyn Graham Marvel, six years of age.

Mr. Kimes has for fifty-three years been a member of the Masonic fraternity and for the past thirty-seven years has held the office of past master of his lodge by virtue of which he has been a member of the grand lodge throughout this period. He has always been affiliated with Lodge No. 2, A. F. & A. M., the oldest American lodge under Masonic jurisdiction, having been organized in 1758. He is also a member of the Loyal Legion and Post No. 2, G. A. R., of Philadelphia. Both Mr. and Mrs. Kimes are members of the West Hope Presbyterian church of Philadelphia, to which he has belonged for the past thirty years. He is one of the trustees and takes an active part in all the business affairs of the church. His wife, too, was one of its active workers until about seventeen years ago, since which time her invalid condition has precluded her activity in the departments of church work. They are a most highly esteemed couple of Philadelphia, aged respectively seventy-seven and seventy-one years. Few men of his age display the activity in business that Mr. Kimes does. He possesses the vigor of a man of much younger years and manifests in the questions of the day the interest of a man in his prime. His is a notable career of well earned and well merited success, the logical sequence of earnest effort, intelligently directed, and an appreciation for and utilization of the opportunities that have been presented in his chosen line of business.

THOMAS G. ASHTON, M. D.

Dr. Thomas G. Ashton is descended from Jonathan Assheton, who came to Philadelphia about 1682 from Ashton-under-Lyne, England, occupying the position of "clerk of the Church of England in America." He is a grandson of William Easterly Ashton, an eminent clergyman; a son of Samuel Keen Ashton, A. M., M. D.; a prominent member of the medical fraternity; and a brother of William Easterly Ashton, M. D., LL. D., professor of gynecology in the Medico-Chirurgical College.

Dr. Thomas G. Ashton was born April 6, 1866. He received his early education at the Germantown Academy and the Episcopal Academy, of Philadelphia, and prepared for the practice of medicine in Jefferson Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1888. He served as interne in the Philadelphia General Hospital, was appointed demonstrator of clinical medicine of Jefferson Medical College, while later he was assistant physician to the hospital, and in 1902 was elected assistant professor of clinical medicine of Jefferson Medical College. He has also occupied the positions of professor of clinical medicine at the Woman's Medical College, of Philadelphia, and the Philadelphia Polyclinic Hospital. He was formerly on the staff of visiting physicians to St. Mary's Hospital and in 1896 was appointed visiting physician to the Philadelphia General Hospital. In 1904 he was elected adjunct professor of medicine in the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Ashton has written numerous articles on subjects pertaining to in-



THOMAS G. ASHTON

ternal medicine, to which branch of medicine his attention has been especially directed. He is a member of the board of managers of the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania.

He is a fellow of the College of Physicians, of Philadelphia, a member of the American Therapeutic Society and many other medical societies. He is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, of the Markham and Racquet Clubs, of the Union League, the Academy of Natural Sciences, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Swedish Society and the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania.

BENJAMIN F. LARE.

Among the citizens whom Philadelphia is proud to claim among her native sons is Benjamin F. Lare, the president of the Hub Machine & Tool Company, conducting business at Nos. 621 and 623 Cherry street. He was born on the 27th of February, 1864, a son of Joseph and Elizabeth Lare. His paternal grandfather, Joel Lare, was a native of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, and a blacksmith by trade. For a half century he was a speaker in the Friends church. His demise occurred when he had attained the venerable age of eighty-seven years. Joseph Lare, the father of our subject, was likewise a native of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, and worked at the blacksmith's trade throughout his active business career. He was called to his final rest in 1899.

Benjamin F. Lare attended the Friends school until sixteen years of age and then came to Philadelphia to learn the machinist's trade, being first employed by the Keystone Manufacturing Company for five years. On the expiration of that period he entered the service of the Cutler Electric Company as a machinist, while subsequently he accepted the position of foreman with the Ajax Metal Company, remaining with that concern until 1889. In that year he became manager of the Solomon Machine Company, acting in that capacity until 1903, when he embarked in business on his own account at No. 116 South Sixth street. In 1904 he removed to his present location at Nos. 621 and 623 Cherry street and formed a corporation known as The Hub Machine Welding & Contracting Company, of which he was elected president, Robert Morris becoming secretary and treasurer. They are manufacturers of the Acme metal saw table, the Acme hand tapping machine and the Acme testing set, and their work includes engine room repairs, the boring of cylinders without removal, valve seats faced, commutators turned, transmission machinery, special machinery, gas engine work, experimental work, punch and die work and machine blacksmithing. They make a specialty of ice machine work and furnish employment to sixty or more men. The business has steadily grown in volume and importance and now extends all over the United States and Europe. The firm have recently entered the field of electric welding and so successful have they been that it bids fair to overshadow their original business.

They have established a plant in New York city, at 117 West Fifty-first street, which is devoted entirely to electric welding. By this process they weld cast iron, steel castings, rolled steel, tool steel and copper; in fact all kinds of

metals, thereby making it not necessary to throw broken or worn castings away, as they can weld any machine and make it like new. Such well known firms as R. W. Hartnett Company, F. E. Meehan, Penn Worsted Mills, Joseph H. Bromley, Curtis Publishing Company, William Sellers Company, F. A. Poth Sons Company, B. & E. Brewing Company, Ledgerwood Manufacturing Company, are glad to be referred to by any one wishing to substantiate the representations made by The Hub Machine, Welding & Contracting Company. The life of Mr. Lare has been one of continuous activity, in which has been accorded due recognition of labor, and as one of the successful and enterprising business men of Philadelphia he is widely known.

In politics Mr. Lare is a staunch republican, being a member of the Thirty-sixth Ward Republican Club and the West End Republican Club. He belongs to the Stationary Engineers Club and is also identified with the Eastern Star Lodge and St. Albins Commandery, the Masonic fraternity finding in him a worthy exemplar. He enjoys both hunting and fishing, and in these sports finds needed recreation. Throughout his career in the industrial world he has never incurred obligations that he has not met nor made engagements that he has not filled, so that his name has come to be known in business circles of Philadelphia as a synonym for business integrity.

HILIARY M. CHRISTIAN, M. D.

Following interne service in the Germantown Hospital, Dr. Hiliary M. Christian entered upon the general practice of medicine in Philadelphia in 1883 and has since been a prominent representative of the profession, although in recent years he has discontinued general practice, confining his attention to special lines. He was born July 8, 1858, in Philadelphia, a son of Joseph M. and Martha (Martin) Christian, who were also natives of this city.

The father throughout his business career confined his attention to the iron industry, but regarded business only as a means to an end. He gave much of his time to church work, and in 1870 he organized the Church of the Good Shepherd in Cumberland street in Kensington. The early services of the parish were held in a hall over a market house in Frankford Road, near Adams street, but his well directed plans secured the cooperation of others and he succeeded in having erected a good house of worship. He continued very active in church and kindred work until his death, which occurred in 1878, at the age of sixty years. No good work done in the name of charity or religion sought his aid in vain and his work was a valuable contribution to the effort to Christianize the race. His wife, too, shared with him in all that he undertook for the up-building and development of the church. She died in 1898 at the age of seventy years. Both were descended from families of Scotch-Irish ancestry. The Rev. George M. Christian, a brother of Dr. Christian, is now a retired clergyman. For many years he was rector of the Church of Mary the Virgin, of New York city.

Dr. Christian pursued his education in the public schools and in the Episcopal Academy of Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in 1876. He then entered the academic department of the University of Pennsylvania, but, owing to the death of his father, he left college in 1879 at the beginning of his senior year. The necessity of at once preparing for a life work devolved upon him and he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in the class of 1882. The following year was spent as interne at the Germantown Hospital, and in the fall of 1883 he engaged in general practice, establishing his home and office at Broad and Reed streets, where he still maintains his residence but now has his office at No. 1321 Spruce street. Ten years ago he retired from the field of general practice and since then has given his entire attention to genito-urinary diseases and his ability in that field and his wide knowledge were recognized in the fact that he was appointed professor of that department in the Medico-Chirurgical College, which position he still fills. He was from 1900 until 1910 professor of genito-urinary diseases at the Philadelphia Polyclinic Hospital, from which he resigned in September of the latter year. He is now visiting genito-urinary surgeon at the Philadelphia Hospital. He belongs to the Philadelphia College of Physicians, the American Medical Association and the American Association of Genito-urinary Surgeons.

In Philadelphia, in 1892, Dr. Christian was married to Mrs. Emma J. (Douty) Ditmars, of Philadelphia, and they have one son, Arthur Henry, fifteen years of age, who is now attending the Episcopal Academy. In politics Dr. Christian is independent, voting as his judgment dictates without regard to party affiliations. He belongs to the Art Club and is interested in all those forces which are uplifting elements in the life of mankind. His time and energies have been closely devoted to his professional duties and his success represents the gradual unfolding and development of his native powers, his knowledge being constantly augmented by wide reading and research as well as broad experience that has come to him through his practice.

ROLAND GIDEON CURTIN, M. D.

Dr. Roland Gideon Curtin, a prominent representative of the medical profession in Philadelphia, where he has practiced for forty-five years, has gained a position of distinction in his chosen calling that is well merited. His birth occurred at Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, on the 29th of October, 1839, his parents being Dr. Constans and Mary Anne (Kinne) Curtin. On the maternal side he is a lineal descendant of Thomas Welles, the third governor of Connecticut, and also of John Humphries, the first lieutenant governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, with Governor Winthrop. Colonial Governor Pyncheon of Springfield, Massachusetts, was likewise one of his ancestors in the maternal line.

Roland Gideon Curtin supplemented his preliminary education, obtained in the public and private schools of his native town, by a course of study in the Bellefonte Academy. Subsequently he entered Williston Seminary at Easthampton, Massachusetts, from which institution he was graduated in 1859, while

in 1866 he received the degree of M. D. from the University of Pennsylvania. Five years later that institution conferred upon him the degree of Ph. D., while in 1883 he received the honorary degree of A. M. from Lafayette College. During the years 1859 and 1860 he was engaged in the iron business at Philadelphia and subsequently served as United States naval storekeeper for more than three years during the period of the Civil war. After completing his medical course he acted as resident physician at the Philadelphia Hospital in 1866 and 1867, and in 1868 visited the hospitals in Great Britain and on the continent of Europe. Later in the same year he became connected, as assistant United States geologist and surgeon, with the famous exploring expedition and geological survey of the Rocky Mountain region known as the Hayden Survey. He was professor of geology at the Wagner Free Institute of Philadelphia from 1871 until 1873 and later became professor of mineralogy in George's Institute of Philadelphia. He acted as assistant physician to the Philadelphia Lying-in-Charity from 1871 until 1882, was chief of the medical dispensary of the hospital of the University of Pennsylvania for ten years and for twenty years was lecturer on physical diagnosis at that institution. From 1879 until 1887 he served as assistant to the professor of clinical medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, and he also held the positions of president and historian of the alumni society of the medical department of that institution. From 1876 until 1882 he acted as physician to the throat and chest department of Howard Hospital. He was also founder and visiting physician to the Maternity Hospital of Philadelphia for seven years, and has been visiting physician to the Presbyterian Hospital since 1887. He was a member of the medical staff of the Philadelphia General Hospital (Blockley) for twenty-five years, served as president of its medical board from 1890 until 1906, and is now emeritus visiting physician to the same. He is also consulting physician to the Presbyterian Hospital, the Rush Hospital for Consumptives, St. Timothy's Hospital, Douglas Hospital and the Jewish Hospital. He is now a member and was formerly president of the American Climatological Society and also the American Society of Tropical Medicine, while in 1905 and 1906 he acted as president of the Philadelphia Medical Club. During those two years he likewise served as president of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, of which he is a member. He acts as physician to the University of Pennsylvania Hospital and belongs to the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, the American Folk-lore Society, the American Anthropological Society and the American Social Service Association. He is grand president of the Alpha Mu Pi Omega, a medical fraternity, and president of the Phi Gamma Delta Graduate Club of Philadelphia. Dr. Curtin is a member of the American Medical Association, and was its delegate to the British Medical Association at London in 1895. The Medical Society of Pennsylvania also numbers him among its valued members. He was assistant medical director of the Centennial Exhibition in 1876 and a member of the committee of arrangements of the International Medical Congress at Philadelphia in 1876. He was likewise a member of the First, Second, Third and Fourth Pan-American Medical Congresses, as follows: at Washington in 1893; Mexico in 1896; Cuba in 1902; and Panama in 1906. He is still an active practitioner and one who has wielded a wide influence

over public thought and action in support of all that is progressive, healthful and elevating.

On the 21st of March, 1882, at Hartford, Connecticut, Dr. Curtin was united in marriage to Miss Julia Taylor Robinson, who passed away on the 18th of March, 1905. Unto them were born two children: Roland G., Jr., who died when one year old; and Mary Constance, whose birth occurred in 1886.

In politics Dr. Curtin is a republican, while his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Episcopal church. He is likewise a manager of the Midnight Mission of Philadelphia. He is connected through membership relations with the Pennsylvania Genealogical Society, the Pennsylvania Historical Society, the Fairmount Park Association and the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons, having attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite and a past master of his lodge. He belongs to the Sons of the American Revolution, is a member of Post 2 of the Grand Army of the Republic and past commander of the Philadelphia Association of Naval Veterans (from 1861 to 1865). Dr. Curtin is a man of intense and well directed activity, his efforts touching many interests bearing upon the welfare of the community, while his personal characteristics have gained for him the warm regard and friendship of many, and in professional lines he has attained that eminence which only comes in recognition of merit and ability.

WILLIAM RIGHTER FISHER.

William Righter Fisher, who has attained to a position in the front rank of men of strong intellect, who are devoting their time and talents to the profession of law and yet find opportunity for cooperation in and support of projects and movements which stimulate intellectual activity and promote the substantial progress of the city, was born at Bryn Mawr, in Lower Merion township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, June 24, 1849. He is the only survivor of the family of William A. Fisher and Sarah Pennypacker Anderson, the latter a daughter of Dr. James Anderson, of Lower Merion township, where William A. Fisher was also born and lived, becoming a well known citizen there. The ancestry of our subject in all lines comes from early colonial settlers of Pennsylvania and a number of his forebears participated in the Revolutionary war, a great-great-grandfather being a major in the Continental army. All were good, respectable, honest people who were active in the growth and development of Pennsylvania.

In private schools William R. Fisher began his education and afterward attended Mantua Academy, conducted by Professor F. W. Hastings in West Philadelphia. He next entered Dickinson College at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1870 with the Bachelor of Arts degree. Taking up the profession of teaching, he was professor of natural sciences at Dickinson Seminary in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, for a year and then went abroad, continuing his education in the perusal of a general scientific course in Heidelberg University

and in Munich University. He was afterward for two years professor of modern languages and also taught some of the ancient languages in Dickinson College.

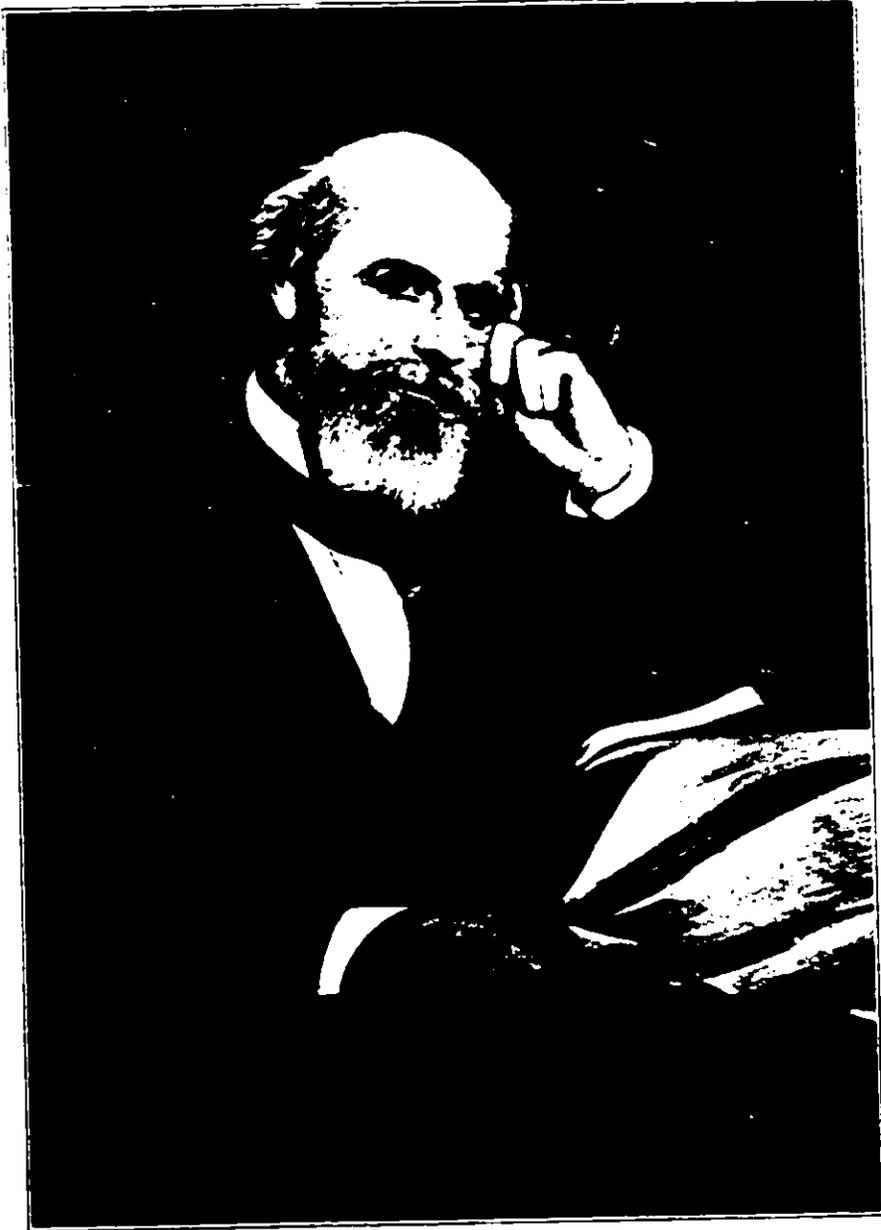
In 1877 Mr. Fisher was admitted to the Philadelphia bar, after having thoroughly prepared for the profession, and entered upon general practice in civil law, in which he has since continued, always remaining alone. Industry and close application are as essential in the learned professions as in industrial or commercial pursuits and those qualities have constituted the basis elements in the success which has come to Mr. Fisher, who has long been recognized as an able attorney of the Philadelphia bar, connected with important litigation tried in the courts of this district. He has also demonstrated his ability in other lines, having been treasurer and trust officer of the West End Trust Company, was also president of the Bryn Mawr Hotel Company and was president of the Main Line Citizens Association for several years but recently resigned.

Something of the extent of his interests is indicated in the fact that he is a member of the National Geographical Society, of the American Forestry Association and of the Union League, while in more strictly professional lines he is connected with the Pennsylvania Bar Association, the American Bar Association and the Law Association of Philadelphia. In the last named he has served as chairman of the board of governors and is now a member of the committee of censors. He is likewise a member of the State Board of Law Examiners, the position indicating his standing in the profession which he has chosen as his life work. In his wide general information is found one of the strong elements of his power and ability as a lawyer. The broad knowledge acquired through university training and through comprehensive private investigation and research enables him to understand life in its various phases, the motive springs of human conduct and the complexity of business interests, and this knowledge combined with a comprehensive familiarity with statutory law and with precedent makes him one of the ablest attorneys practicing at the Philadelphia bar.

CASPER SOUDER, JR.

While more than four decades have come and gone since Casper Souder, Jr., was called from this life, his life work nevertheless forms a chapter in the city's history. He was a prominent representative of journalism and as such became widely and influentially known. During much of his life he was a representative of the newspaper interests of the city, being connected with the *Evening Bulletin* and other Philadelphia publications. At one time he was part owner of the *Bulletin* and he left the impress of his individuality upon the policy of that paper, which was an influential factor in molding public thought and opinion.

On the 23d of December, 1851, Casper Souder was united in marriage to Miss Rachel A. Hirst, a daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Spencer) Hirst, and a granddaughter of Nathan and Rachel Spencer, the latter a daughter of Thomas and Frances Pine. Nathan Spencer was a son of Joseph Spencer, who was the owner of one of the old historic places of Philadelphia, standing near Branchtown, in the twenty-second ward and just on the outskirts of Germantown. It



CASPER SOUDER, JR.

is an old-fashioned farm house with stone walls which are substantial enough to stand for another century or two. In this house Godfrey, the inventor of the quadrant, was born and reared and it was here the idea of the instrument suggested itself to the young inventor. His father sold the house to Joseph Spencer, who was occupying it during the Revolutionary war when the British had possession of Philadelphia and a British officer of high standing, with his family, was quartered there with Joseph Spencer, whose only surviving child, Nathan Spencer, inherited this together with other property constituting a large estate. When the terrible fever plague broke out in Philadelphia, then the seat of federal government, many of the officers sought places in the country near the city that they regarded as safe and Edmund Randolph, then attorney-general, induced Mr. Spencer to rent a portion of his house to him and there he and his family resided during the terrible summer and fall of 1793 and also in subsequent years after he had become secretary of state of the United States. During that time President Washington and his wife frequently visited the Randolphs. During the fever of 1798 Oliver Wolcott, then secretary of the treasury under President Adams, boarded with his family at the house of Mr. Spencer. Following their marriage Nathan Spencer and his wife, who bore the maiden name of Rachel Pine, lived in this historic old dwelling, but in 1840 he sold the farm and soon afterward purchased a large property at Frankford and Bristol turnpike, known as Prospect Hill, for which he paid forty thousand dollars. There he displayed a generous hospitality and lived handsomely from that date. His wife died some time later and he married Rebecca Nichols, but there were no children of that marriage.

Sarah Spencer, a daughter of Nathan and Rachel Spencer, was born March 30, 1788, and died on the 22d of January, 1874. She was married first to Hugh Roberts, who was born February 16, 1782, and died March 28, 1821. He was a son of Amos and Margaret (Thomas) Roberts, of Richland, Bucks county, Pennsylvania. Amos Roberts was a son of David Roberts and a grandson of Edward Roberts, a member of the Society of Friends, who came from Wales in 1699. In 1791 Amos Roberts removed from Richland to Stenton, which was the Logan estate in Philadelphia county. Later he purchased Mount Pleasant, a farming property at Branchtown. His son, Hugh Roberts, was a miller by trade and followed that pursuit at Moreland after his marriage. In 1811 he purchased the historic Townsend mill east of Germantown, and conducted it until his death, which occurred on the 28th of March, 1821. His wife, Mrs. Sarah Roberts, was one of the earliest pupils in the Friends school at Wesston, her name being recorded as No. 7 on the girls' list. She was an energetic and capable woman, assisting her husband in the mill during busy times and learning the Dutch language in order to deal with the up-country families. In her later life in the extended period of her widowhood her animation of manner, active mind and pleasant conversation made her a welcome visitor, while her skill in needle work, in which she made her own designs, was notable. After losing her first husband she was married on the 12th of September, 1822, to Joseph Hirst, who was originally from Huddersfield, England, and was by occupation a manufacturer of cloth. He died in 1833. By the marriage of Hugh Roberts and Sarah Spencer there were born the following named: Lydia, deceased; Caroline, the deceased wife of Charles Rorer; Spencer, who has also passed away; Margaret, the wife

of Gideon Lloyd; Edmund; Alfred; Maria; and Hugh. By her second marriage the mother had four children—Joseph Josiah, deceased; Sarah A., who became Mrs. Henry Van Horn; Rachel Abigail, who became Mrs. Souder; and Nathan Ellwood, deceased.

The daughter Rachel spent her girlhood days in this section of the state and as stated, gave her hand in marriage to Casper Souder, Jr. They lived most happily together for seventeen years and Mr. Souder was then called to his final rest on the 31st of October, 1868. Mrs. Souder has remained true to his memory through a widowhood of more than forty-two years. He was a man of strong mind and marked capability and his attainments in his special line of work were of the very highest order.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Souder were born three children: Kate M., the eldest, was married July 24, 1873, to Theodore A. Langstroth, of Germantown. Leah Bickerson was married February 3, 1881, to William Smith Parker, who died in 1890, while she passed away in 1891. Rachel H., the youngest of the family, was married June 18, 1883, to Rev. Thomas A. Gill, D. D., who was the first chaplain in the history of the American navy to be retired with the rank and pay of a rear admiral. He was born in Philadelphia February 8, 1840, and is a son of John S. and Sarah B. Gill. He was graduated from the high school, also from Bucknell University in 1865, and from the theological seminary in 1867, but in the meantime interrupted his course to serve his country in the Civil war, doing duty with both cavalry and infantry regiments. In 1893 his alma mater conferred upon him the Doctor of Divinity degree. He was ordained as a Baptist clergyman soon after his graduation and from 1868 until 1871 was pastor of one of the Philadelphia churches. He then joined the navy as a chaplain, in which position he continued until his retirement, his last cruise having been made on the Essex. He has been married twice. On the 8th of April, 1875, in Philadelphia, he wedded Miss M. A. Moin, who died in 1878, and on the 19th of June, 1883, he married Miss Rachel Souder. Unto this marriage were born two children: Madeleine K., at home; and Thomas Sidney, who died in infancy.

Dr. Gill served two enlistments in the Civil war with the volunteer army. He was appointed chaplain of the United States navy from Pennsylvania by President Grant and was commissioned December 22, 1874. He served on various vessels and at various stations and retired with the rank of rear admiral on the 8th of February, 1902, having for almost three decades been connected with the navy in addition to his active service in the Civil war.

JAMES H. MCKEE, M. D.

Dr. James H. McKee, whose practice has been of an important character, both in hospital work and in the general practice of medicine, was born in Philadelphia February 18, 1871. His father, James McKee, a native of Columbus, Georgia, came to this city when a young man and after residing here for some time entered the Philadelphia Saving Fund and was later appointed to the position of receiving teller. Promotion later brought him to the position of comp-

troller and he remained with the bank for approximately forty years, or until about three years ago, when he retired on account of ill health. Aside from the Philadelphia Saving Fund, he was interested in other financial enterprises until his demise. His political views were in a degree formed during the Civil war, when he had two brothers in the Confederate army. He always remained a staunch democrat but was never an office seeker, preferring that the honors and responsibilities of office should go to others. He was for years a trustee of the Green Hill Presbyterian church, of which his wife's great-grandfather was one of the founders, and in church work he took a helpful interest. He belonged to the Bank Clerks' Beneficial Association, and through his activity in this direction was well known by all local and many outside bankers, many of whom were his close friends. The Southern Club of Philadelphia also numbered him in its membership for several years. His death occurred January 29, 1911, when he had reached the age of sixty-seven years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Martha A. McCurdy, is a native of Philadelphia and a daughter of John K. and Caroline (Arrison) McCurdy, who were likewise natives of this city, where her father was one of the most prominent real-estate dealers of his day. The father of Mrs. McCurdy was one of the early settlers of the village of Green Hill, which, however, for a number of years has been a part of Philadelphia. Mrs. Martha McKee is still living and resides on Lancaster avenue in Overbrook. She has always taken an active part in the work of the Presbyterian church and also in benevolent work, and her good deeds have been many. By her marriage she became the mother of six children, of whom three are living: Caroline A., now the wife of C. T. Bartlett, of Lamasa, New Mexico; James H.; and Helen, the wife of Arthur Hobson Quinn, a professor in the department of English in the University of Pennsylvania.

Dr. McKee resides upon a part of the old estate of his maternal ancestors. His education was acquired in the public schools and his professional training was received in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, which he entered in 1889, being graduated therefrom with the class of 1892. After the completion of his course he was immediately appointed resident physician at Blockley Hospital, now known as Philadelphia Hospital, there remaining for fifteen months, and the broad and varied experiences of hospital practice made him well qualified for the onerous duties that have devolved upon him in the private practice of medicine. After leaving Philadelphia Hospital he became connected with St. Joseph's Hospital and has since been a member of its staff. From 1893 until 1900 he was associated with the Philadelphia Polyclinic, where he subsequently became professor of children's diseases, filling that position from 1900 until 1909. He was likewise associated with St. Christopher's Hospital for Children from 1898 until 1900, and in the Women's Medical College was clinical professor of children's diseases from 1905 until 1908. He is now professor of children's diseases in the medical department of Temple University. He confines his practice now entirely to children's diseases, and is recognized as authority in this field. The subject of mental deficiency in early life has greatly interested him, and he is visiting physician to the Banerofa School at Haddonfield, New Jersey.

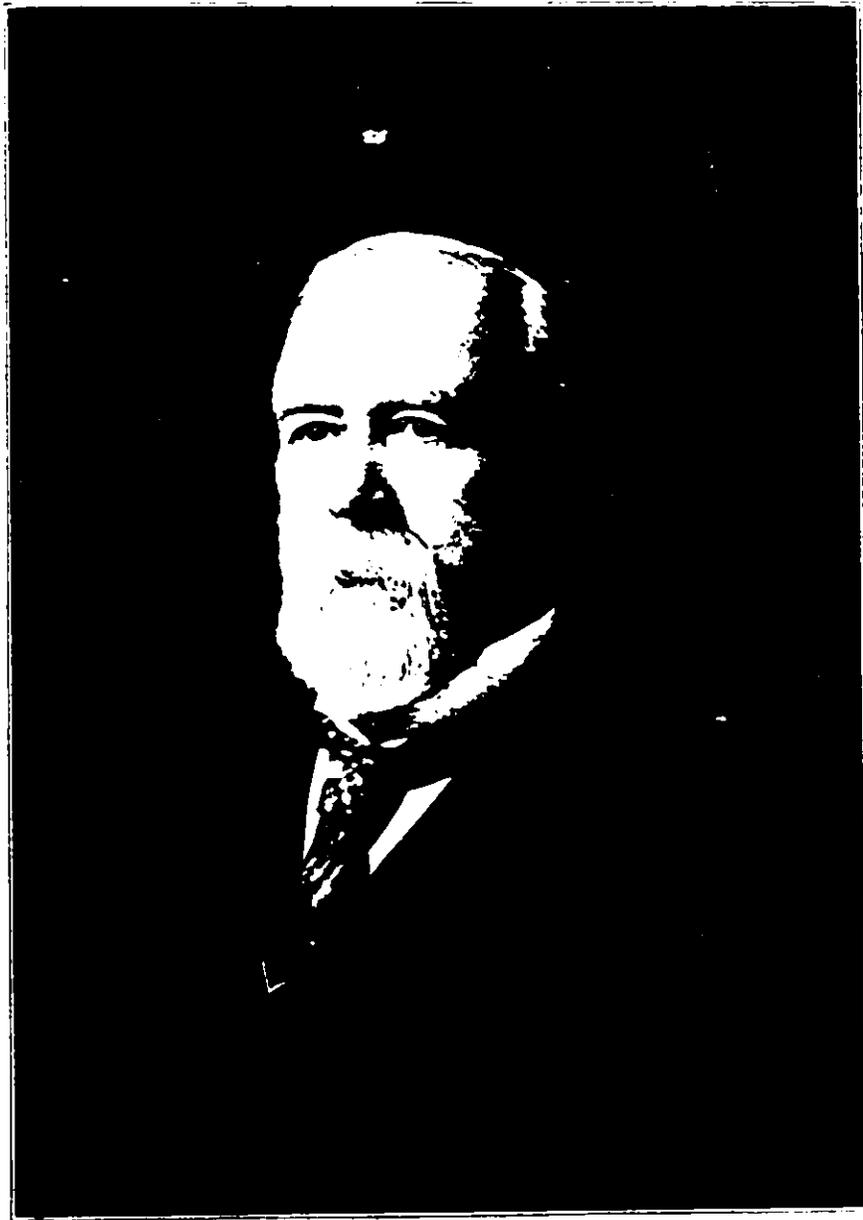
In Philadelphia, in June, 1897, Dr. McKee was married to Miss M. Emily Mitchell, a daughter of J. Howard and Beulah L. (Lippincott) Mitchell, the former a native of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, and the latter of Philadelphia. Their three children are: Donald M., twelve years of age; Margaret Cloyd, eleven years of age; and Anne Iredell, in her sixth year.

Dr. McKee is independent in politics nor does he seek nor desire political preferment. He is a member of the Southern Club of Philadelphia, and of a college fraternity, the Beta Theta Pi and of two medical fraternities, Phi Alpha Sigma and Alpha Phi Alpha. His attention and energies, however, are chiefly concentrated upon his chosen life work and in professional lines his membership is with the American Medical Association; the State Medical Society, in which he served as chairman of the medical section in 1909; the Philadelphia County Medical Society; the Philadelphia Pathological Society; the Philadelphia Pediatric Society; the Northwestern Medical Society; the Northern Medical Society, etc. He is today regarded as an eminent representative of the profession in the field in which he specializes, his position being due to the wise use of the talents with which nature endowed him and to the improvement of every opportunity which has come to further his knowledge.

THOMAS A. GUMMEY.

Thomas A. Gummey, attorney at law, who for many years has enjoyed a large practice in both the state and federal courts, was born in Philadelphia, November 8, 1832, and completed his preliminary course of study by graduation from the Central high school with the class of 1850 while spending his boyhood days in the home of his parents, John Michael and Elizabeth Gould (Anners) Gummey. In the paternal line he comes of English and German ancestry, the family having settled in the United States in the early part of the eighteenth century. They were identified with events of importance in colonial days, some of them holding commissions in the Continental army, experiencing the hardships of the memorable winter at Valley Forge and participating in the battles of Trenton and Monmouth under Washington. In the maternal line Mr. Gummey comes of English ancestry.

When his high school course of study was completed he turned his attention to the business world and for three years was employed in a publishing house in Philadelphia, but a mental review of the field of business as represented in agriculture, commerce and the professions led him to the conclusion that he would find the practice of the law a congenial pursuit. He therefore registered as a student at law and, attending the lectures at the law department of the University of Pennsylvania and graduating with the class of 1857, was admitted to the bar February 4, 1858. Immediately afterward he entered upon active practice and an increasing clientage brought him into prominence in both the state and federal courts. His name is associated with many important corporation cases, in which he won verdicts satisfactory to his clients. He has largely come to be recognized as an authority upon corporation law and his



THOMAS A. GUMMY

wide experience and constant research has placed him prominently in the ranks of the representatives of the legal profession in Philadelphia. He has always enjoyed a reputation for his sound opinions, especially upon matters of title on real estate.

Mr. Gummey was married March 21, 1861, to Miss Frances Rebecca Bird, of East Walpole, Massachusetts, a descendant of an old and notable Puritan family. Mrs. Gummey died leaving three children surviving her, two sons and a daughter, all of whom are married. The eldest son holds an important position in a large steel manufacturing company, the second son is a prominent physician in Germantown, and the daughter is the wife of a business man in New York city. Several years after the death of his wife Mr. Gummey married Miss Emma S. C. Maurer, of Wurtemberg, Germany. His home is in Germantown.

While the practice of the law has been his life work, he has never neglected those duties which devolve upon every American citizen, and his thorough understanding of the vital questions and well known devotion to the public good have made his opinions an influencing factor in support of progressive public measures. Mr. Gummey is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. He is an accomplished musician and organist and in the leisure hours of his profession can frequently be found devoting himself to the works of the great musical composers, which is his greatest pleasure and the pleasure of his family and friends when visiting him.

THOMAS COX ELY, M. D.

Dr. Thomas C. Ely, a physician and surgeon whose contributions to medical literature are of distinct value, was born in Holmdel, Monmouth county, New Jersey, July 29, 1863, a son of Henry Douglas and Mary (Taylor) Ely. The name of Ely is one of the oldest in England. The Cathedral town of Ely and the Isle of Ely, in which the town is situated, antedates the Norman Conquest of England. In the ancestry, among prominent English bishops was Nicholas De Fly, bishop of Worcester and Winchester in 1268. He was also chancellor of England. The warmest attachment based on a near degree of consanguinity existed for four generations between the Plantagenets and the Elys. Henry I granted to Helias, count of Maine, extensive estates in Cambridgeshire, including the Isle of Ely; under Henry II Sir Richard de Ely was appointed lord high treasurer of England and William De Ely occupied the same position under Richard I. Dr. Ely is descended from the Elys of Utterby through Joshua Ely, who settled in Trenton, New Jersey, in 1683. Joshua Ely was commissioned a justice of Burlington county in 1699 and 1700; this office was one of the highest importance in colonial days and generally carried with it that of justice of the several courts of common pleas, quarter sessions and orphans' court.

Dr. Ely's father died about 1871 when the son was eight years of age and the latter was reared by his uncle, Dr. James M. Taylor, professor of mathematics in Colgate University, New York. Dr. Ely pursued his studies in Colgate Academy at Hamilton, New York, and won early honors in scholarship in

the inter-academic state contest, securing the first prize in Latin one year and the first prize in algebra another year. He was afterward a student in Colgate University but abandoned the classical course in the latter part of his senior year to enter upon the study of medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated with the M. D. degree in 1887. Four years later Colgate University conferred upon him the honorary degree of A. M.

In the year of his graduation from the medical college, Dr. Ely wedded Miss Anna Perry Cromwell, a daughter of William and Mary (Wylie) Cromwell. Her father was among the last to be released from Libby prison and exchanged during the Civil war. It is an interesting coincidence that his ancestor, the famous Oliver Cromwell, placed his mother in the Ely manor house in the town of Ely. Dr. and Mrs. Ely have one son, William Cromwell Ely.

From the date of his graduation to the present time Dr. Ely has continuously engaged in practice in Philadelphia, where his name is now honored as that of one of the eminent members of the profession in this city. He was early connected with the Northern Dispensary & Charity Hospital, also with the Sydenham Medical Coterie and conducted a private quiz class in the practice of medicine in the Women's College of Philadelphia. He has been a constant and valued contributor to medical literature and prominent among his papers that have attracted widespread and favorable comment are those upon "Importance of Training Special Senses in Education of Youth," "Neurasthenia as Modified by Modern Conditions," "Cyclic Vomiting," and "Hodgkin's Disease." Dr. Ely's college fraternity is the Delta Upsilon and his medical fraternity the Alpha Mu Pi Omega. He is a member of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia and the American Academy of Medicine, together with other state and county medical societies and societies for scientific research, including the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. In more strictly social lines he is connected with the Union League, the University Club, the Merion Cricket Club, the Medical Club, and other organizations.

PARISH OF THE SACRED HEART OF JESUS.

The Rev. John J. Ward is now rector of the parish of the Sacred Heart of Jesus and has as his assistants the Rev. Anthony J. Zeller and Rev. Francis J. Brady. Father Ward was born in Philadelphia, January 1, 1847, and pursued his early education in St. Anne's and in St. Michael's schools. He afterward spent three years in the preparatory school of Glen Riddle and later attended the St. Charles Borromeo Seminary. He was ordained to the priesthood on the 3d of April, 1871, and celebrated his first mass at St. Anne's on Easter Sunday. He was then assigned to duty in the Mission of St. Peter's at Reading, Pennsylvania, where he remained for nine months, after which he labored in connection with the Church of the Annunciation for two years. Subsequently he spent a year at the Church of St. Thomas the Apostle at Ivy Mills, followed by a brief period in the parish of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. He was afterward for two years at the Church of the Annunciation, then acted as assistant at the Cathedral for three

years and as pastor of St. Mark's church at Bristol for eight years. He twice remodeled and renovated that church, which was once destroyed by fire. He also built the first parish school at Bristol.

In August, 1887, he was appointed rector of the parish of the Sacred Heart of Jesus and here he has erected a fine school building, remodeled the old rectory for a convent and built a new rectory. In 1909 there were nine hundred families in the parish. The school is presided over by twelve teachers, who are Sisters of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, having charge of six hundred and six pupils. The new schoolhouse was built in 1892 and will accommodate eight hundred pupils. In 1903 a new bell was placed in the tower of the church and in November, 1904, the church was reopened after extensive repairs and decorations had been made. On the 3d of April, 1896, Father Ward celebrated his twenty-fifth jubilee, which was a memorable occasion to all in the parish.

J. FREDERICK HERBERT, M. D.

Dr. J. Frederick Herbert, physician and oculist, with offices in the Flanders building, Fifteenth and Walnut streets, and residence at Ogontz, Pennsylvania, has throughout the entire period of his professional career been engaged in practice along special lines and the concentration of his energies upon a particular field has given him skill and ability that he could not have hoped to attain had he endeavored to cover in his professional work the entire scope of general practice.

Born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 8, 1860, Dr. Herbert is a son of J. Jacob and Charlotte B. Herbert, nee Müller, both of whom were natives of Germany, the former having been born in Darmstadt and the latter in Stuttgart. Arriving in New York in 1850, the father came directly to Philadelphia. The early education of Dr. Herbert was acquired in private and public schools of Philadelphia between the ages of seven and twelve years. In 1872 he sought and secured employment in a printing office, where he remained until 1874, when in his fourteenth year he secured a position in an optical establishment with which he was connected throughout his collegiate term, working and thus paying his own expenses through college. Advancement in that connection brought him to the position of manager of the optical department, in which capacity he served from July, 1877, until July, 1883. In the meantime he took up the study of medicine in the Jefferson Medical College, which he entered in 1879, completing the regular four years course by graduation with the class of 1883. The same year he went abroad and pursued post-graduate courses in ophthalmology in London, Berlin, Vienna and Paris. His early business experience naturally turned his attention to this branch of the medical profession in which he has since specialized, and in addition to an extensive and important private practice as an oculist he is ophthalmologist to the William L. Elkins Masonic Orphanage for Girls, the German Evangelical Home for the Aged and Christ Church Hospital, all of Philadelphia. To a recent date he was lecturer of ophthalmology in the Cheltenham Military Academy at Ogontz, Pennsylvania, and the profession and public ac-

cord him wide recognition as a capable and successful representative of his special field.

In Baltimore, Maryland, on the 3d of August, 1884, Dr. Herbert was married to Miss Katherine E. Schaefer, of that city, and their children are: Charlotte Katherine, who married Charles F. Shaw, Jr.; Grace Emma, who married William Likens Brown, 3d; J. Frederick, Jr.; and Cora Ethel.

Dr. Herbert belongs to the Evangelical Lutheran church and is a very prominent representative of the Masonic fraternity. He was made a Master Mason in University Lodge, No. 610, F. & A. M., in 1896. He resigned therefrom in December, 1908, in order to affiliate with Friendship Lodge, No. 400, F. & A. M., at Jenkintown, Pennsylvania, which he joined in February, 1909. He was made a Royal Arch Mason in Harmony Chapter, No. 52, in 1897 and resigned therefrom in 1904, after which he affiliated with Abington Chapter, No. 245, R. A. M., at Jenkintown, serving as high priest during the year 1910. He became a Knight Templar in Corinthian Commandery, No. 53, in 1897. He was made a Royal and Select Master in Philadelphia Council, No. 11, in 1898. He received the fourteenth degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite in March, 1898, the sixteenth degree in April, 1898, the eighteenth degree in May, 1898, and attained the thirty-second degree in June of that year. In September, 1908, he had the honor to be nominated and elected as an honorary member to the supreme council, thirty-third and last degree, A. A. S. R., for the Northern Masonic jurisdiction, U. S. A., which degree was conferred upon him at Boston, Massachusetts, in September, 1909. In the various Masonic organizations he has filled high offices and is one of the prominent representatives of the order in Philadelphia. No outside interests, however, are allowed to interfere with the prompt and faithful performance of his professional duties and in strictly professional lines he is a member of the American Medical Association, the Philadelphia County Medical Society, the Medico-Legal Society of Philadelphia and the Medical Club of Philadelphia. He is also a member of the Old York Road Country Club.

JAMES CHESTON MORRIS, M. D.

While recognized as an able and successful physician of Philadelphia, Dr. James Cheston Morris has extended his activities into various fields outside the strict path of his profession. He has proven capable in the management of business affairs, is well known in agricultural and horticultural circles and has left his impress upon the scientific world. The efforts and interests of few men have entered a broader or more varied field and yet in each Dr. Morris has attained more than local distinction.

Philadelphia numbers him among her native sons. He was born May 28, 1831, of the marriage of Dr. Caspar and Anne (Cheston) Morris. His preparatory education was acquired in the Philadelphia Academy and his more specifically literary course in the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated from the arts and science department, winning the degree of A. B. in 1851, while that of A. M. was conferred upon him in 1854. His scientific studies included

careful and thorough preparation for the practice of medicine, which he undertook in Philadelphia in 1854, following his graduation from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, since which time he has continuously represented the profession wherein native talent and acquired ability have gained him distinction. In addition to the duties of a large private practice, he served as attending physician to the Foster Home, to the Moyamensing House Industry and to the Episcopal Hospital between 1857 and 1872, and during the period of the Civil war was contract surgeon in the United States army from 1862 until 1864.

His professional services alone would entitle Dr. Morris to recognition as one of the representative citizens of Philadelphia, yet in various other fields he has given proof of his ability for the successful management of business interests and also by his broad investigation and research into scientific fields, enabling him to speak with authority upon many questions that have brought enlightenment to the public mind. He was president of the Virginia Mining & Improvement Company from 1874 until 1902, and since then has been vice president and forester. He has long been interested in agricultural and horticultural pursuits and in stock-raising. He owns valuable farming property, his country seat, Fernbank, being located near West Chester. There the breeding of Devon cattle is extensively carried on and in this connection and also by reason of his identification with the medical profession he is greatly interested in the question of the milk supply of large cities. That he has thoroughly informed himself concerning the production and propagation of fruits is indicated by the fact that he has been chosen to the office of vice president of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, of which he has long been a member. His interest in any question or activity is never of a superficial nature. He delves to the very depths of things and his judgment is based upon a scientific understanding as well as practical experience. Since 1884 he has been a member of the American Devon Cattle Club, and since 1898 has been its president. He holds membership with the American Philosophical Society, of which he was curator from 1887 until 1898, and he is a member and director of the biological and microscopical departments of the Academy of Natural Sciences, while in more strictly professional lines he is connected with the Philadelphia Medical Society and the American Academy of Medicine, while since 1857 he has been a fellow of the College of Physicians.

Dr. Morris has been married twice. In Baltimore, on the 8th of March, 1854, he wedded Hannah Ann Tyson, and unto them were born four children: Isaac Tyson, in 1854; Caspar, in 1857; James Cheston, in 1861; and Henry Johns, in 1864. Dr. Morris was again married on the 11th of January, 1870, when, in Philadelphia, he wedded Mary Ella (Johnson) Stuart. They have become parents of eight children: Lawrence Johnson, born in 1870; William Stuart, in 1872; Mary Winder, in 1873; Israel Wistar, in 1875; Hannah, in 1877; Caroline Johnson, in 1879; Galloway Cheston, Jr., in 1881; and Anne Cheston, in 1883.

Dr. Morris is today one of the oldest physicians of Philadelphia, but although he has nearly reached the eightieth milestone on life's journey, he still continues to some extent in practice and at the same time manages his other business

and invested interests. One is too apt to regard advanced age as a synonym for idleness or want of occupation, but there is an old age which grows stronger and broader mentally and morally as the years advance and gives out of its rich stores of wisdom and experience for the benefit of others. Such is the record of Dr. Morris who, still strong and alert, keeps in touch with the onward trend of progressive thought and thus adds to the wisdom that he has already acquired the knowledge each succeeding year brings.

WILLIAM SEYMOUR CARRIGAN.

William Seymour Carrigan, deceased, devoted his entire life to the brokerage business, and, thus concentrating his energies upon a single line, won success which he could not have hoped to attain had his time and attention been divided among various interests. His success was due largely to the thorough mastery of whatever he undertook, to keen insight into business situations and to thorough reliability under every condition.

He was born in Frankford, Pennsylvania, May 28, 1859, his parents being Charles W. and Elizabeth Corbin Kerr (Seymour) Carrigan. The father became a resident of Germantown about fifty years ago and for many years held a prominent position in the councils of the democratic party. He was a delegate to four national conventions and was once a candidate for congress, and notwithstanding the great republican majority he lost the election by only sixty-two votes, running far ahead of his ticket—a fact which indicated his personal popularity and the confidence reposed in him. He filled the office of register of wills at Philadelphia from 1855 until 1858. He died in 1883. In the family were three sons and one daughter: William Seymour, Gordon S., S. Boyd and Mrs. Isaac S. Smith, Jr. The three sons are all prominent brokers of Philadelphia.

William Seymour Carrigan accompanied his parents to Germantown when but a young lad and attended the Germantown Academy and the Philadelphia high school. When quite young he became identified with the brokerage business, in the employ of William H. Bacon & Company and later was with De Haven & Townsend for several years. In April, 1885, he went into business for himself, becoming a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange and was continually on the floor until a few weeks prior to his demise, which occurred December 6, 1909. He was considered one of the best stock brokers on the Exchange and represented several leading firms until a few years ago, when he became associated with Chandler Brothers, after which he confined himself entirely to the transaction of their business on the floor. He became recognized as one of the prominent representatives of financial interests in Philadelphia and aside from the extensive brokerage business which he carried on he was a director of the Girard Avenue Title & Trust Company and the Fox Chase National Bank.

On the 5th of November, 1885, Mr. Carrigan was married to Miss Clara McClellan, a daughter of Robert McClellan, of Philadelphia, and they had three children, W. Seymour, Robert McClellan and Charles Wesley, now aged respec-



W. S. CARRIGAN

tively twenty-one, eighteen and fourteen years. The family residence is at No. 310 West Johnson street in Germantown.

Where national issues were involved, Mr. Carrigan gave his political support to the democratic party but cast an independent local ballot. He was a member of the Second Presbyterian church of Germantown. He belonged to Corinthian Lodge, F. & A. M. and in his life exemplified the beneficent spirit of the craft. He became one of the organizers of the Cedar Park Driving Club, of which he was an officer and director for many years, and belonged also to the Philadelphia Yacht Club, the Germantown Cricket Club and the White Marsh Valley Country Club. Appreciative of the social amenities of life, he found pleasure in these different organizations, which regarded him as a valued as well as popular member. He was ever mindful of the responsibilities and obligations of wealth and as he prospered reached out a helping hand to many and gave substantial cooperation to projects and measures for the public good. In business life he was known for his helpfulness, ready discernment and quick appreciation of opportunities. He did not look to the future, which often holds out chimerical and illusive hopes, but utilizing each day to the best advantage and performing the duties nearest at hand, was prepared for those which came later. He stood as a man of unquestioned honor and integrity in business and the wise use of his native powers and talents brought him to a prominent position in financial circles.

JOSEPH ZENTMAYER.

In the field of science as an investigator, inventor and manufacturer, Joseph Zentmayer led the way—the pioneer in paths hitherto untrod but which have since become the thoroughfare of many followers. To him principles and truths as old as creation were made plain as he carried forward his investigation and experimentations, acquainting himself with all that the world can furnish in knowledge of that character and then passing beyond the limits that others had reached to unfold and develop truths new in scientific circles. A native of Mannheim, Baden, Joseph Zentmayer was born March 27, 1826. His early education was acquired in the gymnasium of that city after which he entered upon an apprenticeship to an optician of Baden where he obtained “the foundation of the knowledge and skill which has marked him as a correct analyzer and a wonderfully ingenious contriver of mathematical and optical instrumentation.” He was afterward associated with some of the principal optical establishments in Karlsruhe, Frankfort, Munich and Hamburg, where thorough training further qualified him for the attainment of the eminent position which he later occupied in the scientific world. In Hamburg he was associated with Repsold Brothers, where his training was of a character that counted as a valuable asset in his later construction of astronomical apparatus.

In young manhood, fired with the spirit of liberty and seeking his country's independence, he took part in the revolution of 1848. The military operations of the revolution, however, terminated unsuccessfully and therefore at the age of twenty-two years Mr. Zentmayer sought a home in America. During the

succeeding five years he was employed in the best optical establishments in Baltimore, Washington and Philadelphia, his marked ability winning him positions of responsibility. But a laudable ambition and desire for something better and broader that characterized his entire life led him to start out independently in 1853 although practically without capital. With comprehensive knowledge of the scientific principles upon which practical mathematical instruments are manufactured he turned his attention to that business in Philadelphia in a little room at the corner of Eighth and Chestnut streets, equipped with scarcely more than a single foot-lathe. One of his earliest orders came from Dr. Paul B. Goddard for the construction of a large compound microscope. The excellence of the instrument formed one of the foundation stones upon which was builded his local reputation. He became known among scientific men as an expert in his field and the leading histologists, microscopists and mineralogists gave him their patronage. One of his biographers said: "These business connections soon brought with them the pleasant and ever-extending social and scientific associations so common and so universal among those whose life aims are for intellectual good and philosophical research. Although reticent to a degree and unassuming among large bodies of men, yet his uncompromising honesty of opinion when sought for, his constant willingness to help solve the most difficult problems in theoretical and applied optics, and the clear, forcible and logical manner with which he grasped and handled any subject in question, made men seekers of him rather than he of them. Ever thus he was surrounded by distinguished men of all professions and occupations who were interested in microscopical and optical science; men who, as friends and brothers, sought his workshop to take his counsel in the solution of vexed problems in the laws of light; men, who as students came to him to gain his advice as to the best form of construction of instruments of precision; and aye, even overwise tyros willingly found in this patient and unassuming man the calm and dignified correction that they had not supposed themselves able to receive. Most approachable, always cordial, unbiased in his feelings toward the erudities of individual belief and unlimited in his liberality in regard to personal and national opinion, he embraced those qualities that make a man lovable, craved for and sought after."

In his business career, Mr. Zentmayer made continuous advancement. Skill, experimentation and broad scientific knowledge enabled him to reach a high degree of proficiency in the construction of some of the most important mechanical details of the microscope whereby necessary apparatus was simplified and perfected, leading to the attainment of superior results in technique to the practical microscopist and also affording an incentive and inducement for better and increased action. His advancement beyond many others in the profession was indicated by the prizes, medals, honorable mentions and scientific distinctions that were conferred upon him. In 1865 he was given a diploma as an award for merit from the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanical Association and nine years later a similar diploma came from Franklin Institute of Philadelphia. The receipt of the Elliott Cresson gold medal on the 18th of January, 1875, which was intrusted to the recommendation of the Franklin Institute by the provision of the founder's will, was an indication of the marked superiority of general

workmanship and finish; the improved plan of setting the binocular prism; the introduction of a circular rotating and concentric stage; the plan by which exact amplification of the image in the binocular instrument is obtained; the invention of a direct vision-erecting prism; the improved and perfect (mark the word "perfect") mechanical finger; the optical superiority of the lenses ("the lenses have no superiors"); and lastly, "for the erection and conduct of an optical establishment in our own city wherein work equalling the best done abroad is done on principles of honesty and thorough mechanical skill; and all this as the result of one unaided individual." In recognition of the same points the Franklin Institute conferred upon him a silver medal. When a bronze medal for microscopic stands was bestowed upon Mr. Zentmayer by the United States Centennial Commission for Awards at the international exhibition held in Philadelphia in 1876, it was given for "superiority of workmanship, rigidity and freedom from tremor and the convenient arrangement of their moving parts as unsurpassed by any in use," to which was added: "Besides the forms already familiar to microscopists he has presented one which is substantially new and which embodies a number of important improvements. This exceedingly ingenious stand is in every important respect original with the exhibitor and is presented as a characteristically American stand. The objectives of three-inch focus, one and one-half-inch, eight-tenths-inch, one-half-inch, one-fourth-inch and one-fifth-inch are not surpassed in defining power by those of any other maker." "The resolving power of the one-fourth and one-fifth-inch is also remarkable." * * * "For a pocket microscope which folds up without separation of parts into a case, which when in use forms its stand and is small enough to be carried without inconvenience in the coat pocket." "For an admirable dissecting microscope, furnished at a low price." "Further, of the numerous forms of apparatus accessory to microscopic observations, exhibited by Mr. Zentmayer, may be mentioned as especially worthy of commendation, a very ingenious erecting prism, a mechanical finger for picking up and arranging diatoms and other minute objects," etc.

In a memorial written by Charles A. Oliver further mention of Mr. Zentmayer's high scientific attainment was made as follows: "To this stand he added a most important arrangement, without which no microscope can be considered complete. This consisted in a swinging substage which, while carrying an achromatic condenser or illuminating apparatus, held a mirror which swung around a pivot placed behind the stage, of which the axis passed through the object observed, so that the object is in the focus of the illumination in every position. This remarkably ingenious plan of swinging the substage and the mirror so as to have the object as its center, induced numerous foreign and domestic makers to employ this important principle in optical construction. Two years later a third and most important honor was added to the list by the committee of awards on microscopes at the Paris Exposition, who found fit to give a silver medal and a diploma to Mr. Zentmayer for the superiority, manifold value and simplicity of his workmanship.

"Recognizing the value and convenience of the Abbe system of condensing lenses or illuminator in stands that are provided with substages, he modified the

ordinary form by so placing the carrier that the diaphragms can be readily changed and arranging the contrivance so that the diaphragm cannot only be moved over the field by rack and pinion but that it can be revolved. How much we must praise his exquisitely simple, single-prism, total-reflecting camera lucida which is so contrived as to be used either in the upright, angular or horizontal positions of the draw-tube of the microscope. How exasperatingly easy of comprehension and yet how excellently adapted for their purpose are his contrivances of the life-current and siphon-slides so arranged in accordance with Mr. S. D. Holman's ideas that varying degrees of circulation in animalculae can be made visible, not only to the individual student at work with his highest powers, but actually made recognizable to large audiences during class-work instruction and lecture-room demonstration. Again, the wonderful mechanical construction of Professor John A. Ryder's automatic microtome where, with an ordinary razor, tissue-sections of .0025 millimeters thickness can be cut by the merest novice, and objects to the length of fifteen centimeters and two centimeters wide can be completely cut serially into almost any desired thickness. Further, the botanical dissecting microscope designed and constructed to meet the requirements of Professor J. T. Rothrock, of the University of Pennsylvania, (a member of this society), in his botanical class; his clinical stand for accurate examination of any object by a large class, by being passed from hand to hand, that the memoirist has so often used in his student days; the cheapening and simplification of the microscope so as to bring a properly constructed and adequately working piece of apparatus into the hands of the student of limited means, thus allowing him to become an essential factor in scientific progress; these few contrivances are but a limited number of the mechanical triumphs that resulted from the employment of the never-ceaseless mind of Joseph Zentmayer (the optician) as he proudly styled himself, for more than a half century. Is it any wonder that we exclaim with Von Humboldt, 'In the moral world there is nothing impossible if we bring a thorough will to it. Man can do everything with himself.'

"An interesting incident in his life is the history of the patent of his doublet photographic lens, which is composed of two deep meniscus lenses with their convex sides placed outwardly. He made the outer meniscus one-half larger than the back lens, thus allowing six different combinations with seven single lenses. Such a lens having an angle of nearly ninety degrees and great depth of focus, and giving extreme sharpness over the whole field and being free from all distortion, necessarily became a most excellent instrument for architectural work and copying. The story of the invention is this: One year before the patent of the lens was obtained Mr. Coleman Sellers, who was at that time greatly interested in photography, requested Mr. Zentmayer to explain the theory of the then favorably known 'Globe lens.' Whilst examining a sample of the lens Mr. Zentmayer remarked, 'Why did the inventor adopt an achromatic combination when the same or even better results could have been obtained by the combination of two simple meniscus lenses?' Recognizing the force of the query Mr. Sellers requested Mr. Zentmayer to experiment with a double lens. This having been successfully accomplished he urged him to apply for a patent which was reluctantly agreed to and done after the most earnest solicitation. The introduction of this lens engendered a most spirited controversy as to question of

the theory in optics involved in its construction. Professor Henry Morton, Dallmeyer and other well known authoritative scientists and experts, both here and abroad, took part in this discussion. Mr. Zentmayer's personal appearance in the matter, which showed itself in a short article entitled 'Refraction without Dispersion and some Reflection,' in the August, 1867, number of the Philadelphia Photographer, proved at once in a most forcible and logical manner that the writer was a consummate master in the field of theoretical and applied optics—a paper that immediately established him as America's foremost optician.

"One monograph, as further illustrating the remarkable clearness, ease of expression and fullness of comprehension with which he surrounded one of the most abstruse and most readily misunderstood of the theoretical and applied sciences—optics—is his illustrated brochure of twenty-three pages entitled 'A Lecture on Lenses.' This, which appeared in the May and June, 1876, numbers of the Journal of the Franklin Institute, is even now authoritatively recognized as one of the best, the most concise and the clearest exposition of the subject that has ever been presented to the public.

"Engaged as the official maker of the microscopes used in the hospitals of the United States Army; appointed a member of the Iowa Total Eclipse Exhibition in 1869, to the success of which he contributed largely by the device of some of the most delicate of the photographic machinery; a member of the judge of awards in the 1874 fair of the Franklin Institute, the International Centennial Exhibition in 1876 and the Electrical Exhibition in 1885; a life-member of the German Hospital, and a member of the American Philosophical Society, the Academy of the Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, both the American and British Associations for the Advancement of Science, the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, both the American Society and the New York Society of Microscopists, the Biological and Microscopical Society of Philadelphia, the Philadelphia Kunstlerverein.—we can well see that not only was his public work of the most varied character, the most useful to both his city and his country, and of the most value to science, but that his associations were the widest, the most congenial and the most elevating in character.

"It is seldom that one expects to find the scientific nature supplemented by and combined with a love of literature and the arts. Mr. Zentmayer, however, had as his constant companions in his leisure hours the works of the eminent writers of Germany, of England and of America, notwithstanding the fact that he mastered the English language after he had attained manhood. He had the German love and appreciation of music and equal enjoyment in painting and sculpture. He belonged to many societies that cultivate an appreciation for all the ennobling influences of life and it is said that in his own home there were evidences not only of his exceptional taste in these, the pleasures of higher mental life, but that these evidences also exhibited his acumen and practical judgment in their enjoyment.

"Above and beyond all that made Mr. Zentmayer an eminent scientist, the critic and patron of the arts, he was a man of those high moral qualities which find their manifestation in justice, truth, loyalty and honor. To his friends—and he gathered about him a select circle of eminent men—he was ever most faithful. Good nature and modesty were strongly marked characteristics and

though he attained to eminence he had the highest appreciation for what others were doing and had done to contribute to the world's progress. Death came to him on the 28th of March, 1888, but his contribution to the world's work will make his name honored for years to come, while his memory is sacredly cherished by those who knew him in the intimate ties of friendship."

DE WITT C. SUPLEE.

Among the men of marked business discernment and capability whose well defined plans are reaching fruition in the commercial development of Philadelphia, is numbered De Witt C. Suplee, the president of the Suplee Elevator Company, one of the more recently organized industrial enterprises of the city but one which, in the brief span of its existence, has won for itself a creditable place in business circles.

De Witt C. Suplee, was born in Philadelphia, September 28, 1873, and is a son of George W. and M. A. Suplee. Thomas Suplee, the grandfather of De Witt C. Suplee, was born in Sunbury, Pennsylvania, in 1805. He was a farmer but retired thirty or more years before his death, which occurred in Overbrook, Pennsylvania, in 1903. He married Henrietta Filmore, who died suddenly December 25, 1885. Three sons and one daughter were born of this union. George W. Suplee, the father of De Witt C., was born in Philadelphia in May, 1851, and was engaged in the plumbing business until 1887. He married Mary A. Brodhead, of Delaware Water Gap, Pennsylvania, in 1872. Her parents were Thomas and Henrietta (Guilick) Brodhead and were one of the oldest families in Monroe county, Pennsylvania. Four sons were born of this union, two of whom died in infancy. The father died in July, 1910.

De Witt C. Suplee attended public school to the age of sixteen years, when he began providing for his own support as a draftsman in the employ of The Stokes & Parrish Elevator Company. Gradually he worked his way upward, winning promotion through successive positions until he was elected to the presidency in 1898. In 1900 the Otis Elevator Company purchased the business and Mr. Suplee was appointed general manager of the repair department and also sales agent. He continued in those positions until July 1, 1908, when he resigned and organized the Suplee Elevator Company, of which he was elected president. The business has shown a steady growth and increase each month since its inception, and although it has been in existence for only about two years it has come to be recognized as one of the substantial productive industries of this city. They have installed elevators in the Public Ledger building, the Curtis Publishing building, in the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company building, for the William Hoskins Company, Fels & Company, J. Caldwell & Company, the Buick Motor Car Company, and in the Delmar apartments at Germantown. They have also been accorded an extensive patronage outside of Philadelphia, installing many elevators in various buildings in the district east of Chicago. They are also a Canadian company having an extensive factory in the city of Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

Mr. Suplee was married in Philadelphia to Miss Eva L. Shaw, on the 29th of November, 1898, and they have two children; Harold S., eight years of age, now attending the Quaker public school; and De Witt C., four years of age. The family residence is at No. 427, North Twenty-third street.

In his political views Mr. Suplee is a stalwart republican and his religious faith is evidenced in his membership in the Presbyterian church, in the work of which he takes an active and helpful part. His progress in the business world has resulted from the purpose which he formed at the outset of his business life to follow well defined plans and to allow no outside interests to interfere with the prompt and efficient performance of the duties that devolve upon him. Energy and perseverance have been resultant factors in his life record, bringing him to the enviable position which he occupies.

GENERAL CHARLES P. HERRING.

Those who knew Charles P. Herring as a resident of Philadelphia found him a public-spirited man, interested in local progress, charitable and kindly in disposition. But he was also cast in a heroic mold, fearlessly facing the dangers of war and battling for the right as he saw it. The military spirit was strong within him and when the dark clouds of Civil war had been dispelled, he bent his energies toward the perfection of the organization of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, thus proving his right to the title which was conferred upon him.

George Herring, a native of the city of Philadelphia, was born in 1829, a son of the late Robert G. Herring, of English ancestry, and Mrs. Louise (Caney) Herring, of French descent. The father, coming to Philadelphia at an early age, here engaged in merchandising. General Herring was reared in his native city and educated in her public schools. He became identified with mercantile pursuits after the completion of his education and continued in active connection with the field of commerce until after the outbreak of the Civil war. In June, 1861, however, he became a second lieutenant of Company C of the Gray Reserves and in May, 1862, was on active duty in quelling the Schuylkill county riots. In August of that year, as major of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment, he commanded the camp for recruits in Indian Queen Lane. He was twice wounded, the first occasion being at Fredericksburg, Virginia, December 13, 1862. After recovering from wounds which terminated in the loss of a leg at Davney's Mills, on the 6th of February, 1865, he sat upon a general court martial convened in Philadelphia. He was promoted to major, November 1, 1863; was appointed brevet colonel, December 2, 1864; and on the 13th of March, 1865, was made brigadier general by brevet. Soon after being mustered out, following the close of the war, he was appointed brigadier inspector of the National Guard, in which capacity he was instrumental in maintaining a high standard of excellence. He had the confidence of all who knew him and General Griffin characterized him as "gallant and ever reliable" as an officer. On the field and in camp his manner and bearing won respect. His study of military conditions, opportunities and possibilities led him to advocate practical improve-

ments and to institute many ideas which were of marked value in perfecting the organization of the National Guard.

General Herring was married on the 21st of April, 1870, to Miss Sallie N. Thomas, a daughter of John and Ann (Harvey) Thomas, the former the first president of the Bank of Germantown. Unto General and Mrs. Herring have been born two daughters, Louise C. and Elsie T., who are at home, and a son, C. Mallet Prevost Herring, who married Miss E. Virginia Maule and has one daughter, Mary Maule Herring. The death of General Herring occurred in 1889.

Devoted to his family, General Herring was, moreover, a man loved by all. He was at times a strict disciplinarian but when not held by the demands of military discipline he was most kindly in spirit. He possessed a broad charity for all mankind that prompted his ready aid to the needy and his timely word of advice and counsel to friends. He was greatly interested in the subject of municipal progress and his public spirit was manifest in many tangible ways.

EDWARD THOMAS DAVIS.

The success which Edward T. Davis has achieved in any single line to which he has directed his energies would alone entitle him to distinction, and yet many business enterprises and activities have benefited by his cooperation. Any man of generous impulses and broad views can give money away to worthy objects. So while Mr. Davis' contributions to charity and diplomacy are real and creditable, his signal service is in the vigor he has lent to the commercial development of Philadelphia and the aid he has given to districts of the west in bringing their resources to light and in stamping his intensely practical ideas upon the progress of the sections. Such careers are too new to us now for their significance to be appraised at its true value, but the future will be able to trace the tremendous effect of their labors upon the society and institutions of their time. The possibilities of high position afforded in the United States to industry and fidelity were never better illustrated than in Mr. Davis' case. While he is a representative in both the paternal and maternal lines of old and prominent families of Pennsylvania, he had not the advantages of wealth to aid him and depended upon his own abilities and resources for his advancement. Today he has almost everything that men covet as of value and has won it all by his own unaided exertions. His life history from the beginning to the present is as follows: He was born November 19, 1849, in that section of Philadelphia which was formerly known as Northern Liberties, a son of Joseph and Catherine Neal (Carlisle) Davis. The father was a native of Maryland and his mother was a Miss Gadwalader, of Germantown, who was a representative of a family identified with the American Revolution. The mother, Catherine N. Davis, was a native of Delaware. The ancestors of the Carlises came from Scotland in the seventeenth century and the Miflins, of whom Mrs. Davis is also a direct descendant, were likewise an old colonial family. Mrs. Davis still survives at the remarkably old age of ninety-one years.

Edward Thomas Davis pursued his early education in the public schools of Philadelphia, leaving the Northeast grammar school to enter the Central high school, while subsequently he pursued a course in bookkeeping and finance in the Philadelphia Business College, from which he was graduated in 1868. For several years thereafter he engaged in clerking and bookkeeping, being employed by the firm of Young, Moore & Company, and when the house was divided remained with Henry C. Moore & Company as head bookkeeper until the business was discontinued near the close of the Civil war. At that time he enlisted and was appointed sergeant of ordnances under Colonel Woodward in Washington. Subsequently he had charge of the record and pension division of the surgeon general's office until 1873, when he was honorably discharged and returned to Philadelphia. Here he engaged in the wholesale tobacco business but ill health forced his retirement in 1876. In 1878 he accepted a position with Powers & Weightman, manufacturing chemists, and soon thereafter became private secretary to William Weightman, assuming charge of his financial investments, with which he was thus connected for twenty-six years, or until the time of Mr. Weightman's death, in August, 1904. He remained as private secretary to the executrix of the estate until January 1, 1905, when he retired from active business, since which time he has been an investor in real estate and has also been engaged in mining and ranching in Arizona. For many years his varied interests had been accumulating and sorely needed his attention, and his management thereof has resulted in the attainment of marked success. He is now a director of the Broadway Trust Company of New York but has resigned official positions with many other financial and industrial enterprises, owing to his continued absence from home during the past five years.

On the 28th of February, 1872, Mr. Davis married Kate Irvin, a daughter of Thomas and Sophia (Witherston) Irvin, the latter a direct descendant of Martin Luther. Mr. and Mrs. Davis became the parents of five sons and a daughter: Howard Langworthy, who married Clara Jenkins and has three sons; Thomas Stelwagen; Edward Thomas, who married Ethel Pond and has two sons; Malcolm Irvin, who wedded Marguerite Bartine Rue and has a daughter; Edna Cadwalader; and Irvin Carlisle, fourteen years of age. The sons Edward and Malcolm are graduates of the University of Pennsylvania. Business and pleasure have largely kept Mr. Davis away from Philadelphia in the last few years. He gives much of his attention to the Twin Buttes Mining & Smelting Company, of Twin Buttes, Arizona, of which he is the president, but finds time for rest and recreation on his ranch of seventeen thousand five hundred acres thirty miles south of Tucson and about twelve miles from the mining camp. Mr. Davis, however, still maintains his home in Philadelphia and is very prominent in the fraternal and club circles of the city.

His political allegiance is given to the republican party. He belongs to Corinthian Lodge, No. 268, A. F. & A. M., of which he is a past master; to Corinthian Chapter, No. 250, R. A. M.; Corinthian Chasseur Commandery, No. 53, K. T., of which he is a past eminent commander; and to Lu Lu Temple of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a past noble grand of the New Temple Lodge, No. 100, I. O. O. F., and also of the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Quaker City Lodge, No. 116, A. O. U. W. He was

formerly very active in club life. He served as chairman of the building committee of the Athletic Club of the Schuylkill navy and materially assisted in putting it on a sound financial basis. He still retains his interests and membership in the Art Club, Columbia Club, Philadelphia Turf Club, Belmont Driving Club, Philadelphia Athletic Club, Philadelphia Automobile Club, Philadelphia Yacht Club, Pen and Pencil Club of Philadelphia, Automobile Club of America, National Arts Clubs and Lambs Club of New York, Milwaukee Club of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and O.J. Pueblo Club of Tucson, Arizona. He likewise belongs to St. Andrews Episcopal church of Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, and is a pewholder in Holy Trinity church.

ISIDOR P. STRITTMATTER, M. D.

Dr. Isidor P. Strittmatter, whose study and abilities have brought him to a prominent position in the ranks of the medical fraternity in Philadelphia, has for almost a quarter of a century conducted one of the leading private hospitals of the city and has done splendid work as well in general practice and as a member of hospital staffs.

A native of Carrolton, Pennsylvania, Dr. Strittmatter was born August 16, 1860, of the marriage of Francis X. and Elizabeth (Huber) Strittmatter. The former was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, but his father was a native of southwestern Germany. Coming to America, he settled in Philadelphia, where he married Frances Myer, who was born near Strassburg and crossed the Atlantic on the same ship with her future husband. After a short residence in Lycoming county, during which period Francis X. Strittmatter was born, the family removed to Cambria county, Pennsylvania, and were among the pioneer settlers of that mountainous region. There Francis X. Strittmatter was reared and through the period of his manhood engaged in building operations, while agricultural pursuits were to him a pastime. His wife, Elizabeth Huber, was a native of Bavaria, Germany.

After attending the public schools Dr. Strittmatter became a pupil in St. Vincent's College of Pennsylvania, and received his professional training in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in March, 1881. He taught school for two terms prior to his graduation in medicine and after completing his course he acted as resident physician in the German Hospital of this city and later as resident physician in St. Mary's Hospital. On the 21st of October, 1882, however, he entered upon private practice at No. 1232 North Fifth street. For ten years he served on the surgical staff of St. Mary's Hospital but resigned in 1897 to devote his entire attention to the private hospital which he established and which was opened at No. 999 North Sixth street on the 27th of March, 1887. The liberal patronage accorded this institution is unmistakable evidence of the confidence reposed in Dr. Strittmatter professionally. Splendidly qualified for both medical and surgical work, he has surrounded himself with a corps of able assistants and in its equipment his hospital is thoroughly modern and progressive in every particular. Dr. Strittmatter



DR. I. P. STRITTMATTER

is also the owner of real estate in Philadelphia and farm property not far distant in both Pennsylvania and New Jersey. He is likewise a director of the Integrity Title Insurance Trust & Safety Deposit Company.

On the 27th of September, 1897, in Philadelphia, Dr. Strittmatter wedded Clara A. Ross, a daughter of Herman H. Ross, a carpet manufacturer, and they have one son, Isidor T. Dr. Strittmatter belongs to St. Peter's Roman Catholic church and is identified with various societies for the promotion of professional knowledge and efficiency, including the Philadelphia Medical Club, the County Medical Society, the Pathological Society, the Obstetrical Society, the North Medical Association, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, the American Medical Association and the James Aitken Meigs Medical Society.

Apart from the deep interest in scientific knowledge allied to medicine and surgery and all that goes for the mental and physical betterment of the human family his greatest pleasure is found in country life—occasional hunts in the wilds of the west and the woods of Maine and in journeys through Europe and Africa, lending inferential variety to his interests. He believes that closer contact with nature, study of the many unsolved problems which are to be seen on all sides and at all times, coupled with the reading and digestion of the concrete study of one's predecessors and contemporaries as found in their writings, fits the individual better for the solution of the problems of the present and inflicts less mental pain and heartache than high finance and the diversions of so called society. In other words Dr. Strittmatter likes to contemplate and support those projects and movements which broaden the vision of the individual and increase his efficiency without trampling on the rights or narrowing the opportunities of one's fellowmen. His life work is an exponent of the spirit of broad humanitarianism that dominates him and in the practice of his profession he utilizes the many opportunities which are presented to aid those in need of assistance.

STEPHEN P. DEVER, D. D., PH. D.

Rev. Stephen P. Dever, assistant rector of the Annunciation church, was born in Philadelphia, July 10, 1878. He pursued his education in the Annunciation parish school and in the Catholic high school of Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in 1895. He also attended St. Charles Borromeo Seminary of Philadelphia and was ordained by Bishop Prendergast on the 6th of June, 1903. He celebrated his first mass on the 7th of June, 1903, at Epiphany church in Philadelphia and was stationed temporarily at St. Anne's in Richmond for three months as assistant. He then went to Rome, where he studied philosophy and theology, winning the degree of D. D. in 1904 from the Roman Seminary and also the degree of Ph. D. on the 20th of May, 1905. He studied for a year at Freiburg, Switzerland, and remained abroad for three years in study, after which he returned to the United States. He was then stationed at the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul as assistant for six months, later spent one year as assistant rector of the parish of Our Lady of Lourdes at Overbrook and then became assistant rector of the parish of the Annunciation. He is a spiritual director of the parish

societies and is intensely interested in the Holy Name Society. The principal work of this society is to repress cursing, swearing and all kinds of blasphemy and to promote reverence for the holy name of Jesus. His work in this society is not confined to the parish for he is on the executive committee of the Archdiocesan Union of the Holy Name Society and has delivered public addresses before that body.

EDWARD SHIMER SHARPLESS, M. D.

Dr. Edward Shimer Sharpless, physician and surgeon, engaged in active practice in Philadelphia for thirty years, was born September 30, 1853, in East Goshen township, Chester county, Pennsylvania. He is descended from Adam de Sharpless, of Sharpless Manor, near the old walled city of Chester, England, living there until 1320, A. D. The first of the family to come to America was John Sharpless, who was baptized at Wyburnbury, Cheshire, England, August 5, 1624. His father was Jeffrey Sharpless, who married Margaret Ashley. John Sharpless was married April 27, 1662, to Jane Moor, of England. They came to America in August, 1682, and settled near Chester, Pennsylvania, where John Sharpless died April 11, 1685. His son Joseph Sharpless was born at Hatherton, Cheshire, England, September 28, 1678, and was married March 31, 1704, at Haverford Meeting to Lydia Lewis, who was born in Glamorganshire, Wales. Joseph Sharpless died at Middletown, Chester county, now Delaware county, Pennsylvania, in the spring of 1757. Joseph Sharpless, son of Joseph, was born in Middletown, October 14, 1722, and died in Concord, July 19, 1775. He had married September 23, 1748, Ann Blakey, a daughter of Charles and Susanna Blakey, from England. She died October 18, 1811. John Sharpless, son of Joseph, was born September 28, 1749, and died October 29, 1834. His first wife was Lydia Yearsley and his second wife, whom he wedded September 27, 1798, was Hannah Smith. He was a stout farmer, who drove his business with energy and his domestic affairs with economy, which resulted in the acquisition of considerable real estate. He was read out of meeting for marrying Lydia Yearsley before a magistrate but later was reinstated in meeting. He was a member of the Seventh Battalion, Chester County Militia, December 11, 1780. (Vol. 5, Page 778, Archives Pa.) Smith Sharpless, son of John Sharpless, was born September 28, 1802, and died on the 19th of February, 1875. He was married December 26, 1822, to Sarah Thatcher, who was born October 2, 1803. They lived in East Goshen and later in West Chester, Pennsylvania. Their son William T. Sharpless was born in East Goshen, March 16, 1827, and is a country gentleman still residing in East Goshen township. The mother, Alice (Shimer) Sharpless, was a daughter of Edward and Hannar (Jones) Shimer, of Westtown, Chester county, Pennsylvania. They were married in Philadelphia, December 26, 1851. The mother is now deceased.

Dr. Sharpless acquired his more specifically literary education in West Chester Academy, while his professional training was received in Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, from which he was graduated with the M. D. degree

in 1880. The same year he located for practice in this city and is now in the thirtieth year of his connection with the medical fraternity of Philadelphia. He has the reputation of being a hard-working and painstaking practitioner, whose knowledge and efficiency have been continually increased by his research and investigation along original lines and also in the paths that others have marked out.

On the 20th of January, 1888, in Philadelphia, Dr. Sharpless wedded Mary C. Keichline, a daughter of Colonel William H. and Mary (Culp) Keichline, of No. 425 Franklin street, Philadelphia. The mother died September 14, 1901. Colonel Keichline was a descendant of the Keichlines of Northampton county, Pennsylvania. Among his ancestors three are mentioned as being in the Continental army of the war of the Revolution: Colonel Andrew Keichline (Colonial Records, Vol. XI), who rendered distinguished service at the battle of Long Island; Peter Keichline (mentioned in the Pennsylvania Archives, Vol. I); and Lieutenant Abram Keichline, of the Fourth Company, which he joined May 6, 1777, while later he became captain of the Second Company on the 10th of May, 1780 (Archives of Pa.). Mary C. Culp was a daughter of Jacob Culp, a wholesale grocer of the Northern Liberties.

Dr. and Mrs. Sharpless attend the Arch Street Presbyterian church. He has been for years a republican in national politics but casts an independent local ballot. He has had no aspiration for public office nor has he sought to figure in any other relation toward the public than that of a physician, who conscientious, zealous and earnest in his profession has won deserved and well merited success.

HERMAN C. GEISSE.

The name of Herman C. Geisse figured conspicuously in connection with commercial interests in Philadelphia through the middle portion of the nineteenth century. He was born in this city, September 7, 1826, and was of German and Huguenot ancestry. While spending his youthful days in the home of his father, William F. Geisse, he acquired a common-school education and at the age of sixteen years entered the mercantile field, having, at the wish of his father, relinquished his desire for a collegiate course and the subsequent study of medicine, although he continued to feel the deepest interest in the science during his entire life. His father, though averse to the son's studying medicine, took a very great interest in homeopathy, "was a zealous advocate and personal friend of Hahnemann" and was instrumental in introducing homeopathy in Philadelphia.

Herman C. Geisse received his business training under the guidance of his father and was early admitted to partnership in the firm. Their store was situated at No. 60 South Front street and was one of the oldest fur houses in the United States and the only house dealing in specialties for the Indian trade. It was founded in the year 1808 by the firm of Geisse & Korkhouse, later was continued under the firm style of Geisse & Denckla, and subsequently on the retirement of Mr. Denckla was carried on under the style of William Geisse & Sons. The firm had a branch office at No. 11 Gold street, in New York city, which was afterward placed in charge of Herman C. Geisse, who also superintended the

shipping of furs for the London sales. He soon proved his worth in commercial circles and the years brought him increasing responsibilities and wider opportunities which he wisely and fully utilized.

In 1856 Mr. Geisse married his cousin, Miss Antoinette Sevilla Geisse, and unto them were born three daughters: Eliza W., now deceased; Pauline Denckla and Mary Albertine, who reside in Philadelphia with their mother.

Mr. Geisse was a democrat but not active in politics. He appreciated, however, the privilege and duty of voting, which he never neglected. While he was not a regular attendant on church services, he believed in the divinity of an overruling Providence. He belonged to no clubs but was very domestic in his tastes and when not with his family or his select circle of friends spent much of his time in reading. He died April 9, 1882, at which time he was the sole representative of the firm which had been in existence for over seventy-five years and was then carrying on business at No. 12, North Fifth street.

JOHN L. GILL.

John L. Gill, a man of marked inventive ability and closely connected for many years with the manufacturing and commercial interests of Philadelphia, was born July 24, 1835, in Columbus, Ohio, a son of John L. and Mary (Waters) Gill. The father was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and at an early age removed westward, settling in Columbus, Ohio, where he became a prominent and well known business man, engaged in the manufacture of cars and car wheels. His wife was a direct descendant of William Bradford, who came from England on the historic voyage of the Mayflower when the first New England settlement was made at Plymouth, Massachusetts.

John L. Gill, whose name introduces this record, was a pupil in the public schools of Springfield, Ohio, and afterward pursued an academic course in the college at Marietta, Ohio. He then returned to Columbus and became connected with his father in the building of cars and the manufacture of car wheels. He remained in Ohio's capital city until 1869, when he removed to Pittsburg, where he continued in the same line of business on his own account, establishing the John L. Gill Car Works, conducting a successful enterprise until 1885, when the railroads began constructing their own wheels and cars.

Mr. Gill then disposed of the business and in that year came to Philadelphia, where he entered industrial circles as the proprietor of a business conducted under the name of the Gill Water Tubes Company. In that field of labor he continued to operate with substantial results up to the time of his death. His natural trend was decidedly in mechanical lines and he was an inventor of considerable note. It was Mr. Gill who in Pittsburg invented the dump car that is now used throughout the country for excavating and filling-in purposes. He also brought out a number of other valuable devices which are of general use in mechanical circles. He held membership with the Mining Engineers and the Mechanical Engineers Society and was a member of the Engineers Society of Philadelphia.

At the time of the Civil war Mr. Gill enlisted but never saw active service. He always gave his political allegiance to the republican party and he was an active and interested member of the Tabernacle church, located at Thirty-seventh and Chestnut streets, in which he served as deacon.

On the 24th of July, 1867, Mr. Gill was married to Miss Phoebe M. Ely, a daughter of Selden M. and Esther (Griffin) Ely, of Ripley, New York. The father was a large landowner and stockraiser in Chatauqua county, New York, and both parents were descendants of old New England families. The great-great-grandfather, William Selden, was active and prominent in the Revolutionary war. He equipped a company, became commander of his regiment, later was captured by the British and died in a British prison in New York. Many years later his powder horn was found in a London curio shop and returned to the family here. Through a diary kept by a fellow prisoner it was discovered where he died and was buried—facts of intense interest to his descendants.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Gill were born five children: Mary Esther, at home; John Lariman, who married Katherine Dodge, of New York city, where he is now engaged in the commission business; Selden Ely, who is traffic manager for the Bell Phone Company and is located in Reading, Pennsylvania; Ann W. and Alice B., at home. There were also two children who died in infancy. The death of the husband and father occurred November 6, 1905. He was a home man, fond of music and delighting in that sociability which furthers the commingling of friends and the promotion of good fellowship. In business circles he was widely known and was regarded as a forceful character. In every relation of life he measured up to the full standard of honorable, upright manhood, and thus he left to his family not only the fruits of earnest toil but also that good name which is rather to be chosen than great riches.

SAMUEL DICKSON.

Samuel Dickson was born in Newburg, New York, February 2, 1837, a son of Samuel and Maria (Gillespie) Dickson. His preliminary education over, he became a sophomore in the University of Pennsylvania in 1852, and, pursuing a classical course, was graduated A. B. with valedictorian honors in 1855 and took his LL. B. degree in 1859. In recognition of successful work since entering the field of practical affairs his alma mater has conferred upon him the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Law.

Mr. Dickson has engaged continuously in practice in Philadelphia for more than a half century, or since the completion of his university course in 1859. He was associated for many years with John C. Bullitt and Richard C. Dale and is now senior member of the firm of Dickson, Berthen & McCouch. He has been chancellor of the law association of Philadelphia and chairman of the state board of law examiners and since 1882 has been a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania. Aside from his connection with the legal profession he is a member of the Reading, Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company and other corporations. He is also a member of the board of directors of the City Trust and a member of

the board of managers of Wistar Institute. He is a member of the American Philosophical Society, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Phi Beta Kappa society, the Phi Kappa Sigma, and the Rittenhouse, University, Lawyers and Penn Clubs of Philadelphia.

HERMAN L. HOHLFELD.

One of the extensive manufacturing enterprises of Philadelphia is that conducted under the name of the Hohlfeld Manufacturing Company, of which Herman L. Hohlfeld is the president. His position as head of this important industry is in marked contrast to that which he occupied when as a youth of twelve years he served as creel boy. Along lines of logical development he has progressed, his life record constituting a splendid example of the opportunities furnished in the new world.

He was born in Saxony, Germany, January 12, 1866, and is a son of Henry and Caroline Hohlfeld, who were likewise natives of Saxony. The father was a salesman of textile fabrics and remained in his native country until 1870, when he crossed the Atlantic to New York, where he was employed as a weaver for three years. He then went to Adams, Massachusetts, where he engaged in weaving for four years and on the expiration of that period moved to Philadelphia, where he obtained a position as weaver with the firm of John & James Dobson, with whom he continued up to the time of his death in 1886.

Herman L. Hohlfeld, a little lad of six summers at the time of the emigration to the new world, attended the public schools of Adams, Massachusetts, until he reached the age of twelve, when he came to Philadelphia with his parents and engaged with John & James Dobson as a creel boy. He worked diligently, returning to his home at night many times tired out with the day's labor, but he never faltered in the performance of any task assigned him and as his capability increased was promoted until he became assistant yarn boss. Later he took up weaving and remained with his first employer altogether seven years. He then engaged with McCallum & McCallum as weaver for a year and a half and later spent a similar period with Ivins, Dietz & Magee. He was afterward yarn boss with the latter firm for two and a half years, on the expiration of which period he accepted a position as overseer with John & James Dobson, with whom he continued for five years. He was afterward general manager for The Van Deventer Carpet Company, owning two plants, one at Plainfield, New Jersey, and the other in Greensboro, North Carolina.

After three years spent in that way he returned to Philadelphia and became a partner of Mr. Patterson of the Patterson Manufacturing Company. The name was then changed to Patterson & Hohlfeld, under which style they continued in the manufacture of hammocks until 1904, when Mr. Hohlfeld purchased Mr. Patterson's interest and is now sole proprietor of the Hohlfeld Manufacturing Company. They manufacture a general line of hammocks and their output includes as fine a line as can be found in the market. They manufacture the couch as well as the regular style hammock and have introduced



HERMAN L. HOHLFELD

many new devices, including adjustable head rests and patent methods of hanging hammocks. The business is constantly growing and requires the services of a well organized selling force in addition to the large number of satisfied employes. A well appointed sample room is maintained at 45 East Seventeenth street, New York city, for the convenience of the metropolitan trade. They also enjoy a large export trade. The house has been among the leaders in producing new and improved methods in manufacture and have ever regarded satisfied patrons as their best advertisement. The steady growth of the business having made a removal to new and larger quarters imperative, Mr. Hohlfeld purchased a large plot of ground on Sedgely avenue at Tenth street on the north side of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company east of Germantown avenue, on which has been erected one of the most modern and complete fireproof factory structures in the textile city of Philadelphia. It is commodious and well lighted, with its own electric power and light plant, built entirely of concrete in the most approved manner, and the health and safety of the employe has been fully considered.

In January, 1893, Mr. Hohlfeld was married in Philadelphia to Miss Phoebe Hobson, daughter of David and Elizabeth Hobson, and they have one son, Milton, who is now studying at the William Penn Charter School preparing for college. In his political views, Mr. Hohlfeld is a stalwart republican, but the honors and emoluments of office have no attraction for him. He has attained high rank in Masonry, belonging to Lodge No. 9, F. & A. M., of Philadelphia; Corinthian Chapter, R. A. M., the Scottish Rite; Corinthian Commandery; and a member of Lu Lu Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Manufacturers Club, the Trades League, the Merchants & Manufacturers Association, American Civic Alliance, and is actively interested in all movements looking to the betterment of his home city.

He stands as a splendid example of a self-made man, who has been both the architect and builder of his own fortunes, enjoying a high reputation for unimpeachable commercial integrity as well as for the success which has crowned his efforts.

EDWARD C. SHMIDHEISER.

Edward C. Shmidheiser, secretary of the Louis Bergdoll Brewing Company, was born in Philadelphia, February 26, 1875, a son of Gottlob and Anna M. Shmidheiser. The father was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, October 18, 1834, and was a public-school student in that country to the age of fourteen years when, crossing the Atlantic, he became a resident of Philadelphia. Here he engaged in the manufacture of pitchforks until 1860, after which he began manufacturing swords for the army and continued in the business until 1865. He was afterward engaged in the meat business at the corner of Twenty-third street and Fairmount avenue until 1884, when, with a comfortable competency acquired through years of earnest and persistent labor, he retired to enjoy his remaining days in well earned rest. His death occurred April 5, 1909.

Edward C. Shmidheiser pursued his education in the public and high schools until 1891, and further qualified for life's practical and responsible duties by at-

tending Pierce's Business College for a year. He then entered the employ of his brother in the capacity of bookkeeper and so continued until 1897, when he became bookkeeper for the E. B. & S. Brewing Company, which he thus represented for five years. He next engaged in the saloon business at the corner of Nineteenth street and Columbia avenue and carried on a successful enterprise there until 1904, when he sold out to his brother. In that year he was elected secretary and one of the directors of the Louis Bergdoll Brewing Company and has so continued to the present time. This company has had a continuous existence of more than fifty years. It still bears the name of its founder, who established the enterprise on a small scale but took as his standard cleanliness and high quality. That standard has since been maintained and at the same time all the improvements in the process of manufacture and in plant equipment have been introduced. The excellence of the product insures its ready sale and the business is steadily growing. Mr. Shmidheiser in his position of secretary is recognized as one of the able business men of Philadelphia. He is also a director of the Philadelphia Lager Beer Association and of the Northwestern National Bank and the New Jersey Gas Company.

In this city, on the 14th of April, 1903, Mr. Shmidheiser was married to Miss Louise Schoening, a daughter of Charles F. Schoening and a niece of Mrs. Louise Alter, the only living child of the late Louis Bergdoll, of the Louis Bergdoll Brewing Company. Mr. and Mrs. Shmidheiser have two children: Louise Bergdoll Alter, six years of age; and Elizabeth Anna, three years old. The family residence is at No. 1438 North Broad street.

Mr. Shmidheiser greatly enjoys motoring, fishing and hunting. He belongs to the Quaker City Motor Club, the Pennsylvania Motor Federation, the Philadelphia Auto Club and the Auto Owners Association. His political views are indicated by his membership in the Fifteenth Ward Union Republic Club and the Forty-seventh Ward Republic Club. He also belongs to the Alexis Club, the Broilers Club, the Elks lodge, the Philadelphia Zoological Society and all the leading German societies of Philadelphia. He is one of the managers of Northwestern Soup Society, a charitable organization. He possesses many of the sterling characteristics of the Teutonic race and is popular and prominent among the German-American residents of Philadelphia.

GEORGE EDWARD KIRKPATRICK.

That George Edward Kirkpatrick ranks with the leading business men of Philadelphia, men capable of controlling important financial and invested interests, is indicated in the fact that since the 1st of January, 1886, he has been superintendent of the Girard estate and since the 1st of April, 1887, also superintendent of other city trusts. A man of unimpeachable business integrity, he has displayed in his present position a watchfulness over the interests entrusted to his care that has largely increased the value of property under his supervision. Philadelphia has reason to be proud of his record as that of one of her native sons.

He was born on Juniper street, south of Vine, December 23, 1857, a son of James A. and Sarah (Ford) Kirkpatrick, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of Baltimore, Maryland. In 1832, when a youth of eight years, James A. Kirkpatrick was brought to America and in the schools of Philadelphia continued his education, being graduated in 1842 from the Central high school, in which he later served as a professor for twenty-five years. He was a member of the first class and took the first A. M. degree given by the high school. He was also a degree man of Princeton University. He left the high school in 1868 to enter manufacturing circles and died in 1886, his widow surviving until 1892.

At the usual age George Edward Kirkpatrick began his education as a pupil in the primary department of the Friends Central school. His secondary course was pursued in Cherry Street school, west of Fifteenth street, and his grammar grades were made in the Northwest school. In June, 1871, he entered the Central high school and was graduated A. B. in June, 1875, as a member of the sixty-sixth class, while later the Central high school conferred upon him the Master of Arts degree. His school days over, he secured a position in the pay department of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company at Port Richmond, where he remained from July, 1875, until September, 1876. During the two succeeding years he was with Harrison Havemeyer & Company, sugar refiners, and with John H. Catherwood & Company, tea merchants. Since the 1st of October, 1878, he has been connected with the Girard estate, which he served in a clerical capacity until December 31, 1885, successive promotions winning him larger responsibilities as more onerous duties were given into his charge. On the latter date he was made superintendent of the Girard estate and has so continued to the present time. This estate was left in charge of the city by Stephen Girard, the millionaire philanthropist. From time to time other estates of less magnitude have been entrusted to the keeping of the city and on the 1st of April, 1887, Mr. Kirkpatrick was made superintendent of all these estates as well as that devised by Mr. Girard. These charitable trusts devised to the city of Philadelphia are under the care of a board—the Board of Directors of City Trusts—and their successful administration is indicated by the fact that the value of the Girard estate on the 1st of January, 1886, was twenty-two million and on the 1st of January, 1911, thirty-five million dollars; its gross income on the previous date was nine hundred thousand and on the latter date one million, eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars; the net income on January 1, 1886, was seven hundred thousand and on the 1st of January of the present year was one million, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The value of the Minor City Trusts when he assumed the superintendency on the 1st of April, 1887, was eight hundred thousand and on the 1st of January, 1911, was one million, nine hundred thousand, having been more than doubled in less than a quarter of a century. Aside from his association with the city trusts Mr. Kirkpatrick has been a director of the Commonwealth Title Insurance & Trust Company since 1909.

On the 23d of October, 1883, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Kirkpatrick and Miss Mary E. Atkinson, a daughter of William P. Atkinson, of Philadelphia. Since 1885 they have resided at their present residence at No. 4802 Chester avenue. Mr. Kirkpatrick is a member of the Union League Club and of the Corinthian Yacht Club, of which he served as treasurer from 1899 until 1907.

He is also a member of the Associated Alumni of the Central high school and was made treasurer in 1900. Something of the breadth of his interests is indicated in the fact that he holds membership in the Franklin Institute, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Academy of Natural Sciences, the St. Andrew's Society and his religious faith is indicated in his membership in the Protestant Episcopal church. For some years he was a warden of St. Philip's but now holds membership in the Church of the Atonement. In politics he is an independent republican but, while never remiss in the duties of citizenship, has little time for active participation in political affairs. The superintendency of the Girard estate would tax the energies and ability of many a prominent and capable business man. Mr. Kirkpatrick, however, has carefully systematized his work in this connection and his aptitude for successful management is evidenced in the increased value of the property and investments of which he has control.

HON. DAVID A. BELL.

The political, business and social interests of his life brought the Hon. David A. Bell a wide acquaintance and his admirable qualities won him the kindly affection and lasting regard of those with whom he came in contact. He was born in Matawan, New Jersey, March 16, 1841, and the greater part of his life was there passed. His parents were George W. and Laura M. (Bray) Bell, the former of English and the latter of Holland descent. In early life they were residents of New Brunswick, New Jersey, but after their marriage removed to Matawan, occupying one house for a half century. The father was a prominent man of affairs in Matawan, conducting a drug business there, also engaging in the monument business, acting as notary public and taking a keen interest in all matters relative to the public welfare. He was a scholarly man and a keen intellect enabled him to correctly judge of the value of any public project and made him an influential factor in the public life.

David A. Bell was educated in the public schools of Matawan and of Pennington, New Jersey, and in the Glenwood Institute of the former place, at that time one of the leading schools in the state. He also continued his education in New York city, where he was a classmate of George W. Hobart, at one time candidate for vice president of the United States. He chose medicine as a profession and studied for two years, as was the custom at that time, under the direction of Alfred B. Dayton, a prominent physician of Matawan, after which he matriculated in the College of Physicians & Surgeons of New York. He was preparing to become interne in a hospital but by too close application to his work he undermined his health, was taken dangerously ill and was forced to give up all study for a year or two at least. After his recovery he turned his attention to journalism. His father, George W. Bell, had become possessed of the type and presses of the New York Times, a paper whose publication had ceased, and David A. Bell in order to while away the time began to do a little printing for his own amusement. He then took little jobs of work for the townspeople until finally he had enough printing coming in to keep him busy most of the time. Having

enough type and presses to conduct a newspaper he conceived the idea of publishing one and the Matawan Journal was established July 25, 1869. At first it was independent in politics but in 1878 became democratic. He conducted it successfully for a number of years and at length sold it to B. F. Brown and purchased the Red Bank Standard at Red Bank, New Jersey, which he published for about three years when, his health becoming impaired, he went south for a short time. In Atlanta, Georgia, he took charge of all printing matter and programs for the Cotton States Exposition, in 1895.

About 1891 before going south he had removed with his family to Philadelphia. After a brief period spent in Georgia he returned to his home and because of continued ill health he gave up all strenuous business cares. He continued to write occasionally, however, for the Philadelphia North American and accepted the editorship of the International Ticket Association, a monthly magazine issued for railroad men. He was also the corresponding advertiser for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company but gave up all work about a year prior to his demise. Mr. Bell married Isabella Shepard and it was one of the chief delights of his life to entertain his friends in his own home with an open-hearted and open-handed hospitality. In the various communities in which he lived he was not only a successful business man but a prominent and influential citizen whose words carried weight because of the well known honesty and wisdom of his opinions. No one spoke of him except in terms of good will and of praise.

His early political allegiance was given to the democracy but after 1892 he voted independently. In 1877 he was private secretary to the Hon. Leon Abbott, president of the New Jersey senate, and in the following year acted in the same capacity for Hon. George C. Ludlow, both of whom afterward became governors of the state. Mr. Bell was nominated and elected to the assembly from Monmouth county for the legislative session of 1882, after a very strong effort had been made to defeat him by some of the leaders of his own party because of his pronounced views and standing upon the temperance question and by his political opponents on his war record. As a member of the house he took a leading part in all debates, was a very effective speaker and an active legislator, being on several important committees and carefully watching all bills introduced to prevent laws being made that would be detrimental to the interests of the people. He was spoken of as the "people's watch dog." He served for three terms in the legislature. It was the time of the Kelsey-Little-Ross rule in the state and the machine was accustomed to get what it wanted. Mr. Bell perhaps represented in the democratic party at that time about the same idea that ex-Senator Colby and his helpers represented in the republican of New Jersey today—freedom from boss rule. He was reelected without opposition to the assembly for 1883 and during the closing hours of that winter's session a bill that Mr. Bell believed to be inimical to the interests of the state was introduced. The machine had so fixed matters that its passage was certain but Mr. Bell blocked it by speaking against it for nearly six hours until the time for final adjournment had arrived. Notwithstanding the three times he accepted the office of legislator he shunned notoriety, rejecting many opportunities for political advancement, and was recognized as a man of innate modesty.

While Mr. Bell was busy with his business affairs and political interests he was never unmindful of his duties as a private citizen and was among the foremost in doing what he could to advance the interests of the community in which he lived. He gained and held the respect of even those who might honestly differ from him in their views. Many of his townspeople were wont to go to him for advice and help which he was always willing to give freely and cheerfully. He was very pronounced in his views on the temperance question, believing in the principle of local option and that the saloon should be wiped out wherever it was possible to do so. Still he had sympathy for the man who was a slave to the drink habit and was known frequently to put himself to much inconvenience to assist such an unfortunate one. He was fond of travel and a lover of music and of home. He held membership in the Methodist Episcopal church at Matawan and for many years served in local positions such as local preacher, superintendent of the Sunday school and secretary of the board of stewards, while at one time he was president of the Monmouth County Sunday School Association. In all of these positions he zealously guarded both the interests of morality and religion. As a local preacher he was often called upon to fill the pulpits in churches where the minister was absent in Matawan and the surrounding towns and villages. As an employer he had the highest respect of those who served him. He had no use for one who would shirk duty and expected and demanded honest work from all. To those who tried to do their best he not only accorded a good living wage but by his advice and kindness proved his friendship and gave to such an incentive for always doing their best, thereby developing in them habits of life-long value. He died September 29, 1896, and his passing was the occasion of deep and wide-spread regret to all who knew him, for he was a man who drew to himself many warm friends and retained their regard by reason of the many sterling traits of his character.

CASPER S. GARRETT.

Casper S. Garrett, who was born near West Chester, Pennsylvania, November 15, 1830, was a son of William and Elizabeth (Sharpless) Garrett. In the early part of the nineteenth century the father founded and established the Garrett Paper Mills, one of the early industrial enterprises of importance in this city. He was a member of the Quaker church, stanch and firm in his belief.

Casper S. Garrett attended the public schools of Chester county, Pennsylvania, and afterward the Unionville boarding school, but put aside his textbooks at the age of eighteen to learn the more difficult lessons in the school of experience. He began work in his father's paper mill and gradually learned the business, advancing step by step until at his father's death he was fully competent to take charge of the enterprise and continued at its head until his own demise, when his son William became his successor and remained as the chief executive in the management of the business until he was called from this life in 1904. Casper S. Garrett was a man of commanding stature, conservative in



CASPER S. GARRETT

all business transactions, somewhat stern in demeanor but inflexibly just in all transactions. His business affairs were methodically and systematically conducted and he sought to provide against the useless expenditure of time, labor and material. His watchful care over the details of the business, combined with a progressive spirit, made the Garrett Paper Mills one of the chief productive industries of the city.

Mr. Garrett was married March 3, 1853, to Miss Elizabeth Williamson, a daughter of Adam B. and Sarah (Phillips) Williamson, of Newton, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, where her father was a prominent farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Garrett had two children, William and Laura Elizabeth, but both are now deceased. As previously stated, the son conducted the business after the death of his father. He was married October 15, 1889, to Miss Menetta Hall.

One of Casper S. Garrett's most salient characteristics was his devotion to his home and family. He was fond of hunting and fishing and often thus found relief from strenuous cares of an important business. In politics he was a staunch republican and in religious faith was connected with the Society of Friends. His force of character, high purpose and manly qualities won him the regard of all who knew him whether in business or social relations.

JACOB LEWIS LEEDS HAUPT.

In Jacob Lewis Leeds Haupt we find one who has never regarded life from a narrow or contracted standpoint nor felt that all things were wrong which were at variance with his ideas and purposes. He has recognized the duties of citizenship and the obligations to his fellowmen, and in both connections his ideas have taken a practical turn which has found expression in helpful aid to many movements for individual and for public good. Mr. Haupt was born in Philadelphia, April 20, 1826, his parents being Jacob and Anna Margareta (Wiall) Haupt, who were also natives of this city. The ancestry of the family is traced back to Sebastian Haupt, the father of John Henry Sebastian Haupt, (1744-1809) and grandfather of Jacob Haupt, (1776-1828) who emigrated to America from Germany and settled in Philadelphia. The latter was the father of Jacob L. L. Haupt. Abraham Petsch, great-great-grandfather of Jacob L. L. Haupt, was an extremely wealthy man of Philadelphia and the owner of extensive wharfs at Race street on the Delaware, his dock property adjoining that of Stephen Girard, with whom he had joint business relations. At one time he lost thirteen of his vessels during the French war. He should have received a large compensation from the French government for this loss but nothing was ever paid him.

In the public schools of his native city Jacob L. L. Haupt acquired his education, passing through consecutive grades to his graduation from the high school. He started in life for himself as teacher of a small school at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, and afterward became assistant to Professor Dallas Bosche, as instructor in mathematics at the Boys High School of Philadelphia and in Girard College. He was also at one time a teacher in a preparatory school at Oak Ridge, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania and was connected with the public schools of Houston-

ville, Pennsylvania. Severing his connection with the teacher's profession he became general passenger and ticket agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, a most responsible position, which he held during the Civil war. He was in charge of the ticket system of the Sanitary fair of Philadelphia which was held during the period of hostilities between the north and the south, and later became a coal merchant in this city, continuing in that business for several years. Subsequently he was eastern traveling agent for the Northern Pacific Railway and further progress in his business career brought him to the presidency of the North American Life & Accident Insurance Company. Throughout his business career he was actuated by laudable ambition that prompted him to take advantage of each opportunity presented, and step by step he worked his way upward until he occupied a prominent position in business circles. He also acted as visiting agent and ad interim manager of the House of Refuge, now the Glen Mills School of Philadelphia.

His labors and cooperation were frequently sought in behalf of movements relative to the general good or to the amelioration of certain hard conditions of life among the unfortunate. He acted as a director of the Orphans Home of Rochester, Pennsylvania, also of the Lutheran Theological Seminary of Mount Airy, Pennsylvania, and was one of the founders of the Lutheran general council of North America. His membership was in St. Mark's Evangelical church for many years and he was untiring in his efforts to promote the different activities of the church. He organized the Young Men's Society of St. Mark's church of one hundred and fifty members, and for many years was its president and treasurer. He long served as elder of his church and for a quarter of a century was superintendent of the Sunday school of St. Marks of which he was the organizer. For a short time he was editor of the Lutheran, a church paper, and for a period also had charge of the church book store. He acted as a trustee of the Lutheran Orphanage and Asylum at Germantown, and his generous, helpful nature and kindly spirit sought practical and immediate ways of relief when dire necessity demanded assistance. At all times he was actuated in his relations with his fellowmen by Biblical teachings and ever took advantage of the opportunities to do good. In his political views Mr. Haupt was a republican but was neither active in the party nor strongly partisan.

On the 7th of March, 1850, in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, Mr. Haupt was united in marriage to Miss Louise Caroline Keller, a daughter of the Rev. Benjamin Keller, formerly of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, but for about a quarter of a century was pastor of St. Michael's, one of the oldest churches of Germantown. Her father, two of her brothers and one of her sons have been enrolled in the Lutheran ministry. Her children are: Rev. E. Elvin Haupt, pastor of Grace Church of Lancaster, Pennsylvania; Henry E., who is engaged in the metal business in Philadelphia; William K., to whom we are indebted for the history of his father; Fannie G., of Philadelphia; and Mary C., the deceased wife of Richard R. Conarroe, of Philadelphia. Mr. Haupt was devoted to his family and found his greatest happiness in ministering to those of his own household. He passed away on the 17th of September, 1898, at the age of seventy-two years, having been a lifelong resident of this city. All who knew him entertained for him the

warm regard which is instinctively given to men of genuine personal worth. Success came to him but it was a source of gratification to him merely because of the opportunity which it afforded for providing liberally for his family and aiding those movements which have their roots in benevolence and Christianity.

CHARLES H. MILLER.

Charles H. Miller, deceased, for more than a quarter of a century consulting landscape engineer at Fairmount Park, while his fame in his chosen field of labor extended also to many other sections of the country, was born in Winchester, England, in 1829, and was a grandson of Charles Hayes, mayor of Winchester. He studied landscape gardening under famous tutors, among them Rodgers, Felix and others, who were associated with Sir Joseph Paxton at Crystal Palace, Sydenham. He was graduated from the Royal Gardens at Kew and also spent some time at Chiswick, and thus came to America well equipped for the attainment of success in his chosen field.

Mr. Miller came to America in 1858 and took charge of a large estate in South Carolina, whence he afterward removed to Philadelphia. He was the first man in this country to appreciate the advantages of natural character in landscape art and created many famous places at Chestnut and Bryn Mawr, among the most notable being the "Sugar Loaf," on the Trotter estate. His skill became so widely recognized that in 1876 he was made chief of the bureau of horticulture at the centennial exhibition. When he took charge he found a great waste of land in hopeless confusion. In front of Horticultural Hall was an unsightly hole, which he transformed into the "sunken terrace," which became famous throughout the world. The large collection of plants seen in the hall at the present time was obtained mainly through his efforts. About twenty-six years prior to his death he was appointed consulting landscape engineer at Fairmount Park and through his efforts the present beautiful tracts around Lemon Hill were developed. Following the close of the centennial exhibition Mr. Miller established a nursery business at Mount Airy in connection with Charles P. Hayes and after the dissolution of that partnership became associated with David G. Yates. They conducted a growing and prosperous business until 1887, when Mr. Miller disposed of his interest to his partner and afterward devoted much of his time to work at Newport, Rhode Island, and Lake Champlain, where he made the plans and laid out the grounds for many of the palatial homes. He was engaged on the hotel site at Lake Champlain at the time of his death. His skill as a landscape gardener placed him among the most eminent representatives of the profession in the country. With almost intuitive perception he seemed to realize the possibilities for landscape development, in imagination clothing an unsightly or common place scene with all the beauty that the combined forces of nature and art can produce and then putting into form his well defined ideas and plans until the results achieved have been unsurpassed and scarcely equalled in the country.

Mr. Miller was also vice president of the Horticultural Society and a member of the Sons of St. George. His life was ever in harmony with his professions as

a member of Grace Episcopal church at Mount Airy, in which he served as vestryman for over thirty years. He was in all things actuated by high and honorable principles and chose always the better opportunity, knowing that therein is the path of honor and of progress.

Mr. Miller was married in London in 1858 to Miss Anna Fagg Cokette and unto them were born five children, of which number two daughters survive, Emily J. and Lizzie A. His death occurred November 2, 1902, at his home at No. 7330 Germantown avenue. The residence was beautifully situated among fine old trees and the grounds were handsomely adorned with shrubs and flowers which were set out most artistically by Mr. Miller, giving splendid evidence of his skill and ability in that direction. He was always interested in all that worked for the betterment of the city and for his fellowmen and his many good qualities made him loved by those who knew him. Of domestic taste, he found his greatest happiness at his own fireside, ministering to the welfare of wife and daughters. He found, too, genuine pleasure in his work, without which the most desirable success could never be achieved. Throughout his life he was actuated by the spirit of progress, which caused him to study and labor to make work effective, representing all that is highest and best to be attained in the profession of landscape engineering.

ARTHUR DARE, A. M., M. D.

Dr. Arthur Dare, whose name is familiar to the readers of scientific publications and also as the inventor of several instruments which have proven of the utmost value in the advancement of the study of the blood, as a clinical routine, was born in Plattsburg, New York, December 24, 1869. Upon his graduation from Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, in 1890, he began practice at No. 1419 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and at once became a clinical assistant in the out-patient departments of Jefferson Hospital, changing from one department to another and gaining experience in the various branches of medicine and surgery. He eventually adopted internal medicine and diagnosis as his specialty. After long experience in the medical department he was appointed demonstrator of physical diagnosis to the sophomore classes and later demonstrator of medicine to the junior and senior classes of Jefferson Medical College and held similar clinics at the Philadelphia General Hospital (Blockley).

In 1900 Dr. Dare devised and perfected an instrument known later as the Dare hemoglobinometer; this instrument was introduced to the medical profession by an article published in the Philadelphia Medical Journal, September 22, 1900, and the Johns Hopkins Bulletin, describing "A New Hemoglobinometer for the Examination of Undiluted Blood;" subsequently by demonstrations and papers read before the Philadelphia County Medical Society, the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore and by a monograph widely distributed to physicians, comparing the relative merits of non-dilution methods and those employing the dilution of the blood with artificial serums. The advantages of the instrument were at once recognized by naval surgeons as being the most satisfactory method available on board ship, as the examination is not influenced



DR. ARTHUR DARE

by sea motion. It is the standard hemoglobinometer of the army and is very widely employed in the hospitals and laboratories and by reason of the simple technique and the extremely short time required to make an examination, which need not exceed two minutes, has advanced enormously the routine study of the blood in the private practice of physicians.

Dr. Dare then turned his attention to the study of the chemistry of the blood and in 1903 demonstrated a new instrument for the determination of the alkalinity of the blood at the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore and later before the Pathological Society of Philadelphia and the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. The new method of hemo-alkalimetry substituted the spectroscope for the uncertain method of determining the reaction by color indicators, as litmus, etc. "The spectroscope is an indicator of such delicacy that it can show the presence of sodium in the sun ninety-five million miles from this planet." By means of this extremely accurate instrument he was able to demonstrate that a marked relation existed between the alkalinity of normal blood and the color index; in health that they run altogether parallel, that in disease this relation is altered. His paper (read at the Johns Hopkins University, April 6, 1903), *A New Method of Hemo-Alkalimetry and a New Hemo-Alkalimeter*, gave a chart showing the characteristic changes in certain pathological conditions studied. Dr. Dare occupied the position as physician to the hospital and teacher of medicine to Jefferson College until taken ill with typhoid fever. This illness necessitated entire suspension of the practice of medicine for two years. During this period, while rebuilding his constitution in the Adirondacks, he began the study of acoustics and in 1908 was granted United States letters patent for sound transmitting devices. This was preliminary to a device for silencing or rendering inaudible the speaker's voice when conversing over the electric telephone: the coherence of speech is destroyed to the outside of the instrument into which the operator converses, while the conversation is heard naturally over the line at the distal end. This device is practically perfected and promises a marked advance in telephony. Dr. Dare has been engaged in active practice and scientific medical research since his return to Philadelphia in the fall of 1907. His profession constitutes the paramount interest in his life. He recognizes the fact that herein is his opportunity for doing good to his fellowmen and while he is not without that laudable ambition for success which is the stimulus for all business endeavor, he has at the same time given freely of his professional service and talent for the benefit of mankind.

HON. REUBEN O. MOON.

"In all this world," said Theodore Roosevelt, "the thing supremely worth having is the opportunity coupled with a capacity to do well and worthily a piece of work, the doing of which shall be of vital significance to mankind." To the Hon. Reuben O. Moon came this opportunity and in the accomplishment of the task which lay before him he placed himself with those whose labors have been "of vital significance to mankind." He was the author of the judiciary act, of

which President Taft said: "This bill is the most important passed by congress in years and I am proud to have it consummated during my administration."

Aside from his congressional record, which has drawn him the attention of the whole country and especially of the members of the legal profession, Mr. Moon is well known in Philadelphia as one of the most progressive and influential residents of the city and state and also as an erudite, brilliant lawyer and an orator of note. He is a descendant of one of the first settlers of Pennsylvania, who came to America with William Penn. He was born in Burlington county, New Jersey, July 22, 1847, a son of Aaron L. and Maria B. Moon. The first American ancestors of the family came to the new world with William Penn and settled at Penn Manor, Pennsylvania, which makes this one of the oldest families in the state. In one of the early councils called by Penn to consider affairs of moment relative to the colony the Moon family was represented.

Reuben O. Moon was educated in New Jersey under the direction of his father, who was an educator of marked ability. The son received careful and excellent training and was afterward sent to one of Philadelphia's noted colleges, from which he was graduated in 1874. His initial step, after leaving school, was to engage in teaching but eventually he turned his attention to merchandising, which he followed for some time. Subsequently he became a professor in the National School of Elocution and Oratory at Philadelphia. He became widely recognized as an eloquent and persuasive public lecturer, and his reputation as such extended from one end of the country to the other. In 1884 he was admitted to the bar and it was not long before he gained a most enviable position among the representatives of the legal profession in Philadelphia. He has a most comprehensive, technical understanding of the law, combined with a pleasing personality and natural gifts of oratory, and these qualities have combined to bring him not only a large clientele but also to win him fame as a strong representative member of the local bar. He also ranks high as a lecturer and as an after-dinner speaker he is most pleasing to his auditors. He is attorney for several large corporations and has appeared as counsel in numerous criminal trials of importance, figuring conspicuously in cases of homicide, in which he has won many notable forensic victories.

In 1876 Mr. Moon was married to Miss Mary Predmore, of Barnegat, New Jersey. They have a son and daughter: Harold P., who is a graduate of the law department of the University of Pennsylvania and a well known member of the junior bar of Philadelphia; and Mabel M., who is the wife of Clarence A. Muselman, a prominent business man of this city.

Mr. Moon is a leading member of the Union League and of the Lawyers Club, has been president of the popular Columbia Club and also holds membership in the Pennsylvania Club and the Historical Society. A man of wide reading and broad general information, seldom in error in his estimate of character, and with keen, analytical mind, he has gained distinction as a close reasoner, his deductions following in logical sequence, while his gift of oratory enables him to present the points of a case with telling force.

It is the congressional service of Mr. Moon that has brought him most prominently before the public. In 1903 he was elected from the fourth district of Pennsylvania to the fifty-eighth congress, of which he has since been a mem-

ber, by reason of reelection which is the expression of popular belief in his ability and his loyalty to the best interests of the country. He has served on various important committees and is the author of more constructive legal legislation in congress than any other man for the past half century. When the sixty-first congress was ended on the 14th of March, 1909, it had to its credit the passage of the judiciary bill which many lawyers regard as one of the most important pieces of judiciary legislation enacted in this country in fifty years or more. It makes many important changes in the present system and corrects many weaknesses that have developed in the old judicial act of 1789. It eliminates the circuit court as a court of original jurisdiction and confers all jurisdiction of courts of first instance upon the district court. By this act the duties of the circuit judges are confined to appellate work in the circuit court of appeals; cumbersome expenses and useless machinery of the existing circuit court are abolished and a symmetrical and harmonious judicial system, consisting of one court of original jurisdiction, an intermediate court of appeals and a court of supreme appellate jurisdiction has been established. The bill also provided for the increase of salary for the justices of the United States supreme court from thirteen to fifteen thousand dollars a year; provides for the payment of expenses of district and circuit judges when holding court or performing duties outside of their circuit or district, relieves the supreme court of the United States of a large amount of its present appellate jurisdiction, confers it upon the circuit court of appeals and effects many other needed reforms that have been found necessary in the practical operation of the old judicial system.

To the work of preparing and perfecting this bill, Mr. Moon gave exhaustive attention for nearly two years. His own comprehensive knowledge of the law, supplemented by tireless labor and great patience and skill resulted in the development of the bill to its present form, eliminating all useless, redundant and unnecessary statutes, supplying omissions and bringing the whole system into simple, compact and concrete form. In the house Mr. Moon occupied the floor for ten consecutive days in the consideration of the bill. During its progress through the house it was subjected to many drastic amendments. Strenuous effort was made to introduce labor injunction provisions; provisions denying the right of courts to punish for contempt; provisions to legalize the secondary boycott; provisions to prevent the removal of cases from state to federal courts by corporations on the ground of diversity of citizenship, and provisions to prevent the federal court from enjoining the officers of a state from enforcing state laws. The discussion of these amendments occupied many days. All were finally defeated.

With the passage of the bill there was a feeling of general rejoicing in the house and heartiest congratulations were extended to Mr. Moon. President Taft in a letter addressed him in the following manner: "I have just signed the bill making law the new judicial code. This is a most important measure. It is the result of the hardest work on the part of yourself and your colleagues of the joint committee for the revision of the laws. Every lawyer, every judge and every citizen ought to feel deeply grateful to you and to them for this reform. But for your patience, persistence, and parliamentary experience and knowledge of the law and the federal procedure this great accomplishment would have been impossible. Accept my gratitude and congratulations."

The Philadelphia bar "In recognition of the very valuable services to the profession and administration of the law, of Hon. Reuben O. Moon, as chairman of the house committee on revision of the laws of the sixtieth congress in compilation and enactment of the revised penal code" tendered him a reception at the Lawyers Club, May 18, 1909, on which occasion were present not only the most prominent members of the Philadelphia bar but also some of the most distinguished representatives of the profession in the entire country.

It is characteristic of all truly great men that with the accomplishment of any specific task they can turn quietly to the next duty that lies nearest at hand, and this Mr. Moon has done, continuing an active worker in the session of congress that has but recently closed (1911) and in the work has proved a representative of some of the most important legal interests of Philadelphia.

JAMES A. FLAHERTY.

James A. Flaherty, attorney at law, was born in Philadelphia, July 3, 1853, a son of Michael and Catherine Flaherty. The father was born in the province of Connaught, County of Galway, Ireland, and when a young man came to America. His wife, also a native of the same place, arrived in the new world in early womanhood. Although they were acquainted before leaving their native country they were married after coming to the United States. The death of Mr. Flaherty occurred in Philadelphia on the 27th of December, 1898, while the mother passed away on the 28th of January, 1908. In their family were nine children, of whom the following are living and are residents of Philadelphia: James A., of this review; Joseph, a wholesale flour merchant; Catherine, Mother Superior in the Mother of Sorrows School of Philadelphia; Cecelia, the wife of John O'Donnell, a hardware salesman and Annie, Mother De Chantel at the House of Good Shepard.

In the Catholic parochial and public schools of the city Joseph A. Flaherty pursued his education and was graduated with the first senior class of the North East grammar school in 1870. He read law in the office of Edmond Randall and subsequently with the late Colonel William B. Mann. He also attended law lectures at the University of Pennsylvania and after careful and thorough preparation was admitted to the bar in 1874. In the same year he entered upon active practice and has since continued a representative of the profession, doing excellent work before the bar in the thirty-seven years which have since elapsed. He gives his attention entirely to civil law practice, largely devoting his time to cases in the orphans' court, state cases, etc. He is a director of the Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia but his attention is largely given to his professional duties and his devotion to his clients' interests is proverbial.

Mr. Flaherty was married in Philadelphia to Miss Martha C. Tracy, of Genesee county, New York, who died in 1896. He holds membership in the Church of Gesu, located at Eighteenth and Stiles streets. He is vice president of the American Society for visiting Catholic prisoners and numerous other Catholic organizations which have for their object the strengthening and extension of the cause of the church. He is a supreme knight of the Knights of Columbus and a

staunch democrat in politics, always adhering closely to the principles of the party and giving to it stalwart support at the polls. He is well known as a strong advocate of whatever cause he espouses and his loyalty and devotion to duty none questions.

ALFRED PERCIVAL SMITH.

Alfred Percival Smith, attorney at law, was born in Philadelphia July 11, 1863, a son of Alfred and Cornelia Stanley (Allen) Smith. His father, now deceased, was a leather merchant and later in life a stockbroker and banker, and was prominently identified with the development and consolidation of many of the traction companies in the city of Philadelphia. The earliest representative of the Smith family to remain permanently in America was Balthazar Schmidt, who was born in 1693 at Geroldshausen near Würzburg in Bavaria. His mother was a daughter of the late Samuel Percival Allen, of Geneseo and Rochester, New York. Through her paternal great-great-grandfather, John Percival, of Sandwich, Massachusetts, she established her descent from the Mayflower Pilgrims.

After having attended the Germantown Academy, Alfred Percival Smith entered Haverford College and was graduated from that institution in 1884 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In September of that year he entered Harvard College and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts as a member of the class of 1885. The following year was occupied with post-graduate work at Harvard in course for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. In the autumn of 1886 he entered the law office of Hon. Wayne MacVeagh and George Tucker Bispham, Esq., of Philadelphia as a student at law. At the same time he matriculated in the law department of the University of Pennsylvania and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in June, 1888. Upon motion of his preceptor, Mr. Bispham, he was thereafter admitted as a practicing member of the bar in the courts of common pleas and the orphans' court of Philadelphia and in the supreme court of Pennsylvania. He was also admitted as a practicing attorney in the United States courts.

Since 1888 Mr. Smith has been continuously engaged in the practice of his profession, largely connected with real estate, the settlement of estates and corporate matters. From choice he restricts his practice to civil interests and has never had an associate or partner. He has always been an active member of the Law Academy of Philadelphia and of the Law Association of Philadelphia, in which association he has served for many years as a member of its committee on legal biography. He is a charter member of the Pennsylvania Bar Association and was for a long time secretary of its committee on legal biography. It was a part of the work of that committee to establish the first law museum in the United States, which was opened in the Law School building of the University of Pennsylvania, on "John Marshall day," February 4, 1901, and is still maintained. Mr. Smith is also a member of the American Bar Association and attended the universal congress of lawyers and jurists held in St. Louis, Missouri, in September, 1904, as a delegate at large.

The vital themes which constitute the basic elements of the great political and economic questions of the country have been of real concern to Mr. Smith, and occasionally he has taken an active interest in the politics of his city. He has served as treasurer of the Rudolph Blankenburg Club almost from its inception and is a member of the City Club of Philadelphia.

He has shown a great devotion to Haverford College, his first alma mater, by presenting to that institution the Haverford Union building, which is devoted to the religious and social life of the students and alumni of Haverford College. He also founded a combination scholarship for graduate study of Haverford men at Harvard. Mr. Smith is an active member, with the office of ruling elder, of the Arch Street Presbyterian church. He is also a member of the provisional session of the First Italian Presbyterian church of Philadelphia.

The collection of books, plans, pictures, portraits and other material of a historical character has been a constant pursuit, and Mr. Smith is possessed of a keen interest in genealogy, history and numismatics. He has made a wide study of the history relating to the Lutheran, Reformed and Presbyterian churches. For a time he was the solicitor for the Presbyterian Historical Society and he is now a member of its executive council and curator in charge of its museum. He is a life member of the Pennsylvania-German Society, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the German Society of Pennsylvania, the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, the New England Historic Genealogical Society and the Société de l'Histoire du Protestantisme Français.

To show an active and helpful interest along many lines which tend to promote intellectual and moral activity, Mr. Smith holds membership in the following associations and societies—the Public Education Association of Philadelphia, the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, the Roycrofters, the City History Society of Philadelphia, the Harvard Union, the Haverford Union, the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania, the Presbyterian Social Union of Philadelphia, the National Geographic Society, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the Site and Relic Society of Germantown, the Photographic Society of Philadelphia, the Deutches Pioneer-Verein von Philadelphia, and the Netherlands Society of Philadelphia, he having served as one of the vice presidents of the last named society.

On February 4, 1890, Mr. Smith was married to Elizabeth Wandell David, the youngest daughter of the late William M. David of Philadelphia and his wife Elizabeth Wandell David.

ROBERT CRAIG CROWELL.

Robert Craig Crowell was born in Pulaski county, Virginia, August 22, 1848, a son of Joseph and Mary Crowell, who occupied a farm in the Old Dominion before the Civil war, the father devoting much of his time to teaming, hauling merchandise from Philadelphia to Tennessee merchants.

Robert Craig Crowell accompanied his parents on their removal from Virginia to Maryville, Tennessee. He had previously attended the country school

at Shiloh, continuing his studies there to the age of fourteen years. He started in business life as a fireman on the Kansas Pacific Railroad and his capability and fidelity were such that he had worked only a few months when he received promotion to the position of engineer, in which capacity he remained for a quarter of a century, being one of the most trusted employes of the road. Afterward he resigned his position on account of his health and was made master mechanic in New Orleans. Later he resigned that position also and for three years was engineer on the Southerland Railroad. Subsequently he retired and gave his attention to general agricultural pursuits. In the Civil war he enlisted as a private and participated in the battles of Hamilton's Crossing and Guinea Station.

On the 28th of March, 1870, Mr. Crowell was married in Washington county, Tennessee, at the home of his bride, to Miss Sarah Ann O'Dell, a daughter of Stephen and Mary Ann O'Dell, who at the close of the war became residents of Tennessee. Her father was a soldier in the army during the period of hostilities between the north and the south and after the war devoted his attention to farming. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Crowell were born eight children: Corinthia Ann, the wife of Dr. G. C. Taggart, of Philadelphia, and Sarah A., who are the youngest and oldest, being the only ones now living. The others were Walter Robert, Samuel G., Callie E., Ida V., Ethel and one who died unnamed.

Mr. Crowell was a democrat and was an influential member of the party who through the force of his argument induced many to accept his political belief. In 1871 he became a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and held membership in the Baptist church at Shiloh, Virginia. Seven years ago Mrs. Crowell came to Philadelphia to live with her daughter, Mrs. Taggart, whose husband, Dr. Taggart, is a practicing physician of this city.

HENRY J. WALTER.

Henry J. Walter, for more than a half century a resident of Philadelphia, was born in this city, July 28, 1857. His parents, Jacob and Phoebe Walter, are both deceased. The father was an early resident here and conducted a general store at Port Richmond. He died in May, 1858, and his wife, long surviving him, passed away in 1904 at the advanced age of eighty-seven years.

In the public schools, including the Central high school, Henry J. Walter pursued his education and then made his start in life in a humble capacity, his first position bringing him a salary of only three dollars per week. Energetic and ambitious, as a bookkeeper for several well known firms, then as a merchant, he utilized every opportunity for advancement and as the years passed on made steady progress. Twenty-one years ago he was induced by a number of his friends to accept the secretaryship of the Franklin Square Building & Loan Association then about organizing. Little did he dream at that time that the incident referred to pointed to a most successful future. In the course of time he was elected secretary of nine additional prosperous building and loan associations and today it is readily admitted by those who are in position to

judge that he is one of the ablest building association men in the state of Pennsylvania and the associations with which he is connected are among the most prosperous and important in the commonwealth.

Mr. Walter was married in Philadelphia in September, 1884, to Miss Hettie Guggenheimer of this city, and they have two living children: Gilbert and Ada H., aged twenty-one and fourteen years. Mr. Walter is prominent in the Elks organization, being past exalted ruler of Philadelphia Lodge No. 2, and has served as district deputy grand exalted ruler. He is also a Mason and his membership relations extend to the Mercantile and Progress Clubs and to the American Academy of Political and Social Science. His membership in the last named indicates his interest in the great social, economical and political questions which engage the attention of the best thinking men of the age. While his business affairs have entirely claimed the major portion of his time he has yet found opportunity for the consideration of themes which are of vital interest to the country at large. He is a man of strong convictions; frank and energetic in asserting them, and none question his integrity or capability.

T. HEWSON BRADFORD, M. D.

The ancestry of Dr. T. Hewson Bradford has been distinctively American in lineal and collateral branches through many generations, for William Bradford, the progenitor of the family in the new world, came to this country with and at the solicitation of William Penn and introduced printing into the middle colonies. In 1725 he began the publication of the New York Gazette, the first newspaper published in the middle colonies. Another ancestor was Colonel William Bradford, patriot printer of 1776, who lost a leg at the battle of Princeton. Dr. Bradford is likewise a lineal descendant of William Hewson, F. R. S., of London, England, a distinguished anatomist and physiologist, who was colleague of the famous John and William Hunter. On the record of his family also appears the name of John Inskeep, mayor of Philadelphia in 1809, while his grandfather in the maternal line was David Caldwell, for many years clerk of the United States district court. He was named in honor of his great-uncle, Thomas T. Hewson, an eminent surgeon who for many years was an attending surgeon to the Pennsylvania Hospital. His father, Dr. James H. Bradford, was for many years at the head of an extensive practice in China and founded the large hospital at Canton. He married Mary Hewson and their son, Dr. T. Hewson Bradford, was born at 1123 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

In his youthful days Dr. Bradford was a pupil in the Wyers Military Academy of West Chester, Pennsylvania, and in the classical institute of Philadelphia conducted by Dr. John W. Faires. Subsequently his education was directed by a private tutor and then in preparation for the practice of medicine he became an office student of the late Dr. Addinnell Hewson, a well known surgeon. He afterward matriculated in the Jefferson Medical College, which conferred upon him his professional degree in March, 1874. Following his graduation he put his theoretical knowledge to a practical test as interne in the Pennsylvania



DR. T. HEWSON BRADFORD

Hospital and insane department of the same, 1874-75-76. He then located for private practice at Nineteenth and Pine streets in 1876 and subsequently removed to No. 125 South Eighteenth street, where he resided until 1911 and is now living at 1802 Delancey Place. Dr. Bradford has done much important hospital practice and is equally well known through his contributions to medical literature. He was district physician of the Philadelphia Dispensary from November, 1876, until October, 1879; physician to Charity Hospital from 1880 to 1884; physician to Howard Hospital from 1882 until 1893; district physician at St. Christopher's Hospital 1884-86; physician to dispensary Children's Hospital from 1886 to 1896; gynecologist to the out-patient department Pennsylvania Hospital from 1887 until his resignation in 1897; attending physician to St. Martin's College for Destitute Boys from 1895 until 1911. He was appointed first lieutenant and assistant surgeon Third Regiment Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania, February 26, 1880, and promoted major and surgeon March 17, 1882, resigning October 5, 1883. Among his published articles are those on Notes of Gynecological Cases Treated by Electricity, Subsequent Report of Eleven Cases Treated by Electricity, Mucous Colitis, Bromoform in Pertussis, Retroversion of Gravid Uterus Causing Retention of Urine, Experiences of a Medical Examiner, Women as Insurance Risks. Are Women as Insurable as Men, and other papers.

Dr. Bradford holds membership with the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, the Philadelphia County Medical Society, the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Social Diseases and is a fellow of the College of Physicians. He also belongs to the Association of ex-Resident Physicians of Pennsylvania Hospital, the Medical Club of Philadelphia and the Society of Insurance Medical Officers.

Although for many years extensively engaged in general practice, Dr. Bradford was always much interested in medical examination for life insurance and served as examiner for many of the largest companies of the country from 1888 until he was made medical director of the Philadelphia Life Insurance Company. In 1893 he became medical director of the United Security Life Insurance & Trust Company of Pennsylvania and has so continued. He has also taken the greatest interest in the Philadelphia Life Insurance Company, which he aided in incorporating in 1905, and upon its organization he was chosen one of the board of directors and was also made medical director. In February, 1908, he retired altogether from the practice of medicine and devoted his entire attention to the specialty of medico-insurance.

On the 30th of September, 1885, Dr. Bradford was married to Miss Katharine A. Nevins, a daughter of the late J. Willis and Adaline T. Nevins, of Philadelphia. Their three children are: Mary Hewson, the wife of John Laning, Jr., of Wilkes-Barre; Katharine Nevins; and William Bradford, who is of the eighth generation in the direct line of descent from William Bradford, the progenitor of the family in America. The family is one of social prominence and Dr. Bradford has long been a leading member in societies and organizations having for their object the promotion of culture and knowledge. He holds membership in the Academy of Natural Science, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the board of managers of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the

Revolution and is an honorary member and ex-coroner State of Schuylkill, charter member and registrar Society of Colonial Wars in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania. He also belongs to the Delta Phi Society, to the Philadelphia Skating Club and Humane Society, Philobiblon Club and Raim Tuppiani. He is a vestryman of Christ Church. His interests are wide and of varied character, showing that he is reaching out along lines which mark the world's progress and its advancing civilization.

EMIL P. ALBRECHT.

Since the idea of the Philadelphia Bourse took definite shape and the movement for the materialization of this idea was instituted, Emil P. Albrecht has been associated with the undertaking, and this splendid organization for the promotion of trade interests in Philadelphia is due in large measure to his insight, to his understanding of the situation, and to his active cooperation with its president, George E. Bartol, Mr. Albrecht now filling the position of secretary and treasurer. He was born in Philadelphia, November 24, 1863, a son of Herman and M. J. Georgiana (Broadwater) Albrecht. The father was born in the duchy of Brunswick, Germany, and when twenty years of age came to the new world, settling in Philadelphia, where he entered manufacturing circles. Later he was associated with the American Machine Company of this city and the firm engaged in the manufacture of household hardware. He continued with the house until 1891, when they sold out to the North Brothers Manufacturing Company, which firm is still in existence. Since that time Herman Albrecht has been at the head of the chemical department of the Johnston-Jennings Company of Cleveland, Ohio. His wife, a native of Broadwater county, Virginia, belonged to the Broadwater family who were among the earliest settlers in that portion of the Old Dominion. As both her parents died when she was very young, she came to Philadelphia and lived with a family of Virginians, who removed from Broadwater county to this city and who had been close friends of her parents in the former state. In 1856 she became the wife of Herman Albrecht and now resides in Cleveland, at the age of seventy-six years, enjoying excellent health. While residents of Philadelphia both Mr. and Mrs. Albrecht were prominent members of the Lutheran church and during the period of the Civil war, Mrs. Albrecht was very active as one of the volunteer nurses.

In the public schools of his native city, Emil P. Albrecht pursued his education and when a youth of twelve entered the high school, being the youngest member of the class. Upon completing his third year studies he left school to enter the employ of the American Machine Company, in which his father was interested, his first position being that of worker in the shop. He took this method to acquaint himself with the business in all of its branches. He afterward spent some time in the office and at the age of nineteen years went upon the road as a traveling representative of the firm, continuing thus as a salesman for three years. He remained with the firm until 1891 and spent the entire year

of 1888 in Japan in negotiations with the postoffice officials of that government in the interests of the American Machine Company.

During several visits to Europe in the interests of the American Machine Company, Mr. Albrecht saw and appreciated the benefits of the Hamburg Bourse to the merchants of that city and when the first inquiries were sent out relative to the advisability of establishing a similar institution in Philadelphia, he was among the first to favor and encourage the undertaking and was one of the first of the one hundred and ten charter members. His thorough knowledge of the details concerning such enterprises and the earnest interest evinced in furthering the movement, engendered a close friendship between him and George E. Bartol, and the confidence which the latter had in the ability of Mr. Albrecht led to his being requested to devote his entire time to the promotion of the undertaking. He was made secretary of the building committee and the erection of the building was begun in 1893. The 1st of January, 1896, witnessed the opening of the Bourse and with every step taken in the completion of the work, Mr. Albrecht was closely associated. He was the youngest member of the board, from which he resigned in 1896 to accept the position of secretary and was soon made assistant treasurer, and later treasurer. On becoming secretary he at once undertook the task of organizing and putting into active operation the entire news service, which makes the Bourse so valuable to its members. Arrangements were made for receiving the market reports of the principal cities of Europe on a large number of commodities not hitherto reported by cable. He also organized the service in New York city where the news was collected by a corps of special reporters at noontime, immediately collated and sent to the Bourse by long distance telephone. In addition to his duties as secretary, he organized the exhibition department. He keeps a general oversight over the entire working of the institution, so that in the absence of the president he is able to take charge of such matters as ordinarily receive the latter's personal attention.

Mr. Albrecht is also financially and officially interested in other business enterprises. At the present writing he is vice president of the C. Howard Hunt Pen Company of Camden, New Jersey, and a director of the Mercantile Library, while formerly he was president of the National File & Tool Company. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Board of Trade of Philadelphia. He also belongs to the Camden Astronomical Society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the National Geographical Society—associations which indicate something of the nature and breadth of his interests. His political allegiance is usually given to the republican party, yet he is independent in thought and action and does not take active part in political work.

In Philadelphia, on the 10th of June, 1885, Mr. Albrecht was married to Miss Florence Josephine Craig, a daughter of Joseph B. and Emma (Leibert) Craig. Her father was of Scotch-Irish descent, the family having come from the North of Ireland. The Leiberts, however, were among the earliest Dutch settlers of Pennsylvania, having been here since the time of William Penn. Mr. Albrecht is a member of the Lutheran church and Mrs. Albrecht is a member of the Episcopal church. She is an accomplished pianist and now gives much of her time to literary work, contributing interesting articles and short stories to many high class magazines and various popular publications, and writing to a consid-

erable extent descriptions of foreign travel. Both Mr. and Mrs. Albrecht are intensely interested in photography and recreation and enjoyment comes chiefly to them through travel, which gives them excellent opportunity for the use of the camera. For the past six years they have spent their vacations abroad, crossing the Atlantic each year if only for a few weeks' stay. They have visited all the provinces of Holland, including towns and villages of any size and always prefer to spend their time in inland places, or if on the coast, in the small fishing villages rather than in the busy cities. They have about two thousand photographs taken in Holland beside many others in foreign lands, including nearly every country in Europe. The artistic sense in both Mr. and Mrs. Albrecht is highly developed and they are masters of the mechanical processes of photography, so that their work is of the highest order. Readily appreciative of the effects produced by light and shade, recognizing with almost unerring judgment the attractiveness of a photographic "subject," their pictures constitute a most attractive art collection as well as serve as an exposition of their interest in foreign lands. Their enjoyment of photography has led them to secure splendid equipment for the making of pictures and their collections furnish interesting entertainment to their many friends, especially when supplemented by the ready description and explanation which Mr. and Mrs. Albrecht add.

HENRY WIEDERHOLD.

Henry Wiederhold, manager of the Vulcanite Paving Company and also interested in other business enterprises of importance which contribute to the commercial activity and stability of Philadelphia, was born in Marburg, Germany, August 2, 1854. His father, Oswald Wiederhold, was sheriff of the county of Marburg in Hesse-Nassau, Germany, where he died in 1889, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. His wife, who in her maidenhood was Sophia Eubel, survived until 1892. Their family numbered five children, of whom two sisters are yet living in Marburg. A brother, the late Dr. Moritz Wiederhold, was a prominent physician there and conducted one of the largest private sanitariums for nervous diseases in Germany at Wilhelmshoehe, near the castle of Wilhelmshoehe, not far from Cassel, Hessen. A few years ago he and his wife made a trip to America, during which he visited all of the large medical institutions in Philadelphia.

Henry Wiederhold, now the only surviving son of the family, was educated in the gymnasium of Marburg and came to America in 1874, settling in the coal region of Shenandoah, where he engaged in merchandising, there passing through the terrors of the Molly Maguires troubles. In 1889 he formed a company and went to Mexico, where he laid the first asphalt pavement in the capital city of that country. In 1890 he sold out there and returned to the United States. Later he spent a year with his wife in Germany and in 1892 they returned to the new world, settling in Philadelphia, where Mr. Wiederhold became connected with the Vulcanite Paving Company as manager. He has made a study of asphaltic mastic and has delivered numerous lectures upon the subject before various engi-

neering societies in the United States and Canada. His study, experiment and experience along this line have made him an authority upon the subject and the Vulcanite Paving Company under his direction is conducting an extensive and growing business. In 1909 Mr. Wiederhold erected one of the most modern apartment houses in the city at No. 2118 Spring Garden, where he now resides. He also erected the only absolutely fireproof apartment house in Atlantic City, at No. 22 South Illinois avenue, naming both of these after the city of his birth, Marburg, both being known as the Marburg apartments. He is likewise interested in several cement manufacturing companies and in real-estate trust companies and has long since given tangible proof of his business capacity and ability.

On the 22d of August, 1885, Mr. Wiederhold was married at Berwick, Pennsylvania, to Miss Anna M. Evans, a daughter of Francis Evans, of that place. By a former marriage he has one son, Moritz Wiederhold, owner of a large sheep ranch in Montana. Mr. Wiederhold is well known in Masonic circles, with which he has been identified for thirty years, and has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. He has been a member of the West Green Street Presbyterian church since coming to Philadelphia and for the past twelve years has served as one of its trustees. In Masonic and church relations Mr. Wiederhold finds the principles which have constituted the basic element of his life in all of his relations with his fellowmen.

JOSEPH BALDWIN HUTCHINSON.

A distinguished American statesman has said: "In all this world the thing supremely worth having is the opportunity coupled with the capacity to do well and worthily a piece of work the doing of which shall be of vital significance to mankind." This opportunity came to Joseph Baldwin Hutchinson, and the utilization of it has brought him to a position of leadership in connection with the development and management of the great railway and water systems of Pennsylvania and the east.

Joseph Baldwin Hutchinson was born at Bristol, Pennsylvania, March 20, 1844, a son of Joseph B. and Selina (Knapp) Hutchinson, natives of Bristol and of Arlington, Vermont, respectively. Under the instruction of a private tutor he qualified for entrance to the Polytechnic College of Pennsylvania, in which he pursued the regular course to his graduation with the class of 1861. He then put his theoretical knowledge to the practical test by entering the Delamater Iron Works of New York in the spring of 1862, that he might perfect himself in the knowledge of machinery and applied mechanics. Several months were there spent, after which he passed an examination in the fall of 1862 before the board of inspection of New York city and received a certificate as third assistant engineer. Immediately afterward he was appointed third assistant engineer on one of the steamers owned by Hargous & Company, plying between New York and Havana. He continued to act in that capacity until the ship was sold to the United States government in the early part of 1863.

Mr. Hutchinson's active connections with the railway interests began in June, 1863, when he became rodman with the construction corps of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, engaged in the building of the Mifflin & Centre County Railroad, but the country was engaged in civil war and his spirit of patriotism became the dominant force in his life, so that after two weeks in that position, he secured a leave of absence from the president to enter the army. He participated actively in the Gettysburg campaign and was honorably discharged in September, 1863, when he resumed his duties in the service of the railroad as rodman in the construction corps on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad. Promotion followed in recognition of his ability. In August, 1864, he was advanced to the position of assistant engineer of that road, and in May, 1865, to the position of assistant engineer of maintenance of way and construction. In 1868 he became assistant engineer in the building of the Columbia & Port Deposit Railroad, with which he was connected until January, 1869, when he took charge as assistant engineer on the Butler extension. In March following, however, he returned to the Columbia & Port Deposit Railroad as assistant engineer in charge of that road and the Columbia bridge. In July, 1870, he was appointed principal assistant engineer of the road, and on the 1st of July, 1877, was made assistant superintendent. The 1st of January, 1879, brought him promotion to the position of superintendent of the Lewistown division, and later he served consecutively as superintendent of the Frederick division, Altoona division, West Pennsylvania division, and Maryland division of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad, the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad, and the Washington Southern Railroad. He became the second incumbent in the office of general superintendent of transportation following his appointment on the 1st of March, 1893, and in that position he had general supervision of all train movements of the entire system east of Pittsburg and Erie, which included looking after all the freight cars belonging to the company as well as those of foreign roads used in its service, and such other duties as might be assigned to him by the general manager. He also acted as the general manager in the latter's absence. Following the death of President Roberts and the reorganization of the company, on the 12th of February, 1879, Mr. Hutchinson was chosen general manager of all the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad east of Pittsburg and Erie; and on the 1st of January, 1903, was appointed assistant to the second vice president of the same line, followed by appointment on the 24th of March, 1909, as assistant to the first vice president.

While Mr. Hutchinson is perhaps most widely known because of his prominence and activity in railroad circles, he is nevertheless one of the leading factors in the business circles of Philadelphia—so wide and so varied are his interests. He is not only financially connected with but also has voice in the management of many of the leading corporations of Philadelphia and the east. He is not only director but also president of the Mutual Fire, Marine & Inland Insurance Company, vice president and director of the Girard Point Storage Company and a director of the Baltimore, Chesapeake & Atlantic Railway Company and the Maryland, Delaware & Virginia Railway Company. He acts as assistant to the first vice president of the Northern Central Railway Company, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington Railroad Com-

pany and the West Jersey & Seashore Railroad Company. He is also chairman of the board of managers of the Washington Terminal Company. For years he has given proof of his ability to solve intricate and complex problems that arise in connection with the conduct and management of important and extensive corporation interests.

Mr. Hutchinson has been married twice. He first wedded Elizabeth Warner Cabeen. His present wife is Serena, daughter of Hugh McAllister North. His only son, born of his first marriage, bears the name of Joseph B. Hutchinson, Jr. Mr. Hutchinson has extensive membership relations, including connections with the Historical Society, the Political and Social Science Association, the Academy of Fine Arts, the Franklin Institute, the National Geographical Association, the National Forestry Association, the Pennsylvania Forestry Association, the Union League, the Engineers Club of Philadelphia, the Philadelphia Country Club and the Metropolitan Club of Washington, D. C.

No especial advantages aided Mr. Hutchinson at the outset of his career. However, he has made each hour count for its full value, has utilized every opportunity and has brought into full play his native and acquired talents. Possessing broad, enlightened and liberal-minded views, faith in himself and in the vast potentialities for development inherent in his country's wide domain and specific needs along the distinctive lines chosen for his life work, his has been an active career, in which he has accomplished important and large results.

LOUIS DUVAL SENAT.

In mercantile circles the name of Senat was for a number of years an important one, figuring conspicuously in connection with commercial interests in the first half of the nineteenth century. Louis D. Senat was born in Philadelphia, April 3, 1824, a son of Prosper Louis Senat, a native of Tours, France. When a young man the father crossed the Atlantic to continue his education in Yale and was there graduated in due course of time. He was the only member of his family who came to the new world. Pleased with America, its form of government, its business conditions and its opportunities, he decided to remain and following his graduation took up his abode in Philadelphia, where he engaged in the wholesale dry-goods business. Here he was united in marriage to Miss Anna Barnes, a native of Philadelphia, and unto them were born four children, three sons and a daughter, of whom Louis Duval was the youngest. Our subject's uncle, George L. Senat, is mentioned in the naval history of the United States as commanding the ship Porcupine in the battle of Lake Erie during the war of 1812.

Louis Duval Senat was educated in the private schools of Philadelphia and entered business circles in connection with a prominent dry-goods firm of this city, which he represented on the road for several years. He looked after the foreign business of the house, going abroad several times each year. Subsequently he connected himself with the firm of Senat Brothers & Company, in which he remained an active factor until his demise. Throughout his business

life he made continuous progress, holding at all times to a definite aim and unflinching purpose.

Mr. Senat was united in marriage to Miss Cecelia A. Wright, a daughter of Peter Wright, a very prominent Philadelphian and the promoter and organizer of the American Steamship Company. The Wrights were members of the Society of Friends and prominent representatives of that sect. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Senat were born five children: Norwood Penrose, now a resident of Pittsburg; Miss Mary W. Senat, who resides at Hotel Delmar in Germantown, Philadelphia; Prosper L., an artist of fame, whose permanent address is The Delmar; Anna B., the wife of Walter M. Gorham, of Germantown; and Louis D., also an artist, living at Ridley Park. The family has long been a prominent one in this city and its representatives in the present generation have added new laurels to an untarnished family name.

J. WALLACE HALLOWELL.

In the development of the extensive business enterprise which he now controls, J. Wallace Hollowell has shown remarkable foresight. It is true that he entered upon a business already established and placed it upon a substantial basis but in expanding and enlarging this many a man of less resolute spirit would have failed. His record proves that success is not a matter of genius as held by some but is rather the outcome of industry, clear judgment and wide experience.

He was born in Philadelphia, July 31, 1860, a son of Henry Richardson Hollowell, whose birth occurred in this city in 1837 and who was a son of Jesse T. Hollowell. The family history here dates back to the time of William Penn. The Hollowell family have lived in Abington township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, since 1682, on land conveyed from William Penn, in which locality many representatives of the name are still found. Jesse T. Hollowell was united in marriage to Mary Richardson, a daughter of William Richardson, a member of one of the oldest and most aristocratic families of this state. He had retired from active business in 1777 and was a very wealthy man but, being a close friend of Robert Morris and in full sympathy with our country in her effort to free herself from English tyranny, he was persuaded by Mr. Morris to loan his entire fortune to the continental government. All he ever received was about ten per cent of the amount which he loaned and this made it necessary for him to again engage in business, so that in 1788 he began the manufacture of marine and mathematical instruments and achieved success and a wide reputation in that field. The business which he established was afterward purchased by McAllister & Company, who still conduct the business.

Henry R. Hollowell, the father of J. Wallace Hollowell, was the founder of the present fruit importing business which he started under his own name in 1861. In 1865 he organized a company who secured a number of fast sailing clippers to be used for the importation of fruits from West India ports to Philadelphia. In 1870 he became the pioneer in the importation of oranges from the

state of Florida. In 1876, during the Centennial Exposition, a meeting was held to devise means to bring high grade fruits from California to the eastern cities and have them reach here in good condition. The railroads refused to undertake the transportation unless they were guaranteed the freight charges on the same. This Mr. Hallowell personally guaranteed, the amount being twelve hundred dollars, and thus he brought the first carload of perishable fruit shipped across the country. It required sixteen days for the express to reach its destination. There were no refrigerator cars at the time and to make the shipment ice was placed in each end of the car and several times during the trip more ice was added. This was the beginning of the shipment of fruit from California which at present amounts to seventy thousand carloads per year. In 1881 the business at the corner of Broad and Chestnut streets was opened and the firm of Henry R. Hallowell & Son was organized, J. Wallace Hallowell being at that time admitted to a partnership.

In the meantime J. Wallace Hallowell had been educated in the public schools of this city and when his course was completed he joined his father whom he more and more relieved of the management of the business up to the time when the firm was dissolved in 1891, the father at that time retiring from active life. His remaining days, covering a period of twelve years, were spent in the enjoyment of well earned rest and in 1903 he passed away.

After the dissolution of the firm Mr. Hallowell continued the business under the same name and in the intervening years has brought his energies to bear upon the development of the trade. Realizing that the location at Broad and Chestnut streets would be a factor in success, and realizing also that land in that location should be secured before prices were raised, he purchased in 1891 and 1895 two lots on Broad street about one hundred feet south of Chestnut and in order to meet the demands for improved methods of handling high grade perishable fruits he had erected an eighteen story office building on the land. The first floor, basement and sub-basement, are devoted entirely to his business and here he maintains the foremost place of the kind in the world. He receives fruit from every part of the world and supplies trade all over the United States and Europe. In answer to cablegrams fruit is at once shipped to every section of the old world as well as to all points of America. Mr. Hallowell certainly deserves much credit and praise for what he has accomplished in the building up of a mammoth enterprise which contributes to the commercial prosperity of Philadelphia as well as to his individual success. He has constantly sought out new methods and formulated new plans for increasing the business and making his establishment the leading one of the kind not only in Philadelphia but in America. He has initiated many improved methods and is everywhere recognized as a man of pronounced business ability.

On the 30th of April, 1884, Mr. Hallowell was married to Miss Bertinia Essen, a daughter of William and Caroline Essen, of Cape May, New Jersey. They have five children, all living, who are with them in a pleasant home at No. 2311 North Broad street.

Mr. Hallowell belongs to the Union League and the Philadelphia Cricket Club, two of the leading social organizations of the city, and is also a member of the Oxford Presbyterian church. His popularity is that of a man who is at

all times approachable, genial and courteous and yet whose dignity never permits familiarity. His resourcefulness in business has been again and again manifest in his well formulated and carefully executed plans. He has made a study of the subject of horticulture in connection with every land and knows what every country produces, how the product may best be handled and thus brings to the Philadelphia market the fruits of all the world. His experience has led to the gradual unfolding and development of his own activities and powers until he stands today as one of the foremost representatives of trade in his native state.

JOHN KENT KANE.

John Kent Kane, attorney at law of Philadelphia, was born in Wilmington, Delaware, September 3, 1873, a son of John K. and Mabel (Bayard) Kane, natives of Pennsylvania and Wilmington, Delaware, respectively. The Kanes are among the oldest of Philadelphia's most prominent families. For more than a century the name has figured in connection with the social life and with the professional and commercial interests of the city. The ancestry is distinctly Irish, the name being originally O'Cahane, or O'Cahan, there having been no letter K in the Celtic language. The anglicization of the name following the abolition of the Irish language by the English government produced O'Kane and the prefix was dropped by certain members of the family who removed to England in the seventeenth century and later by the founder of the American branch of the family, John O'Kane, who arrived in New York in 1752. He was a son of Bernard and Martha (O'Hara) O'Kane, the latter a daughter of Captain O'Hara, and on her mother's side a descendant of the O'Neills, of Shane's Castle, County Antrim. Bernard O'Kane was a son of Evanne O'Kane. The ancestral history of the family traced back through many centuries in Ireland presents innumerable incidents suggesting the valor and eminence of those who bore the name in the wars and domestic struggles which characterized the life of the island. John O'Kane was born in County Antrim, December 12, 1734, and when a youth of eighteen came to America, arriving in New York in November, 1752. Gradually establishing himself in mercantile pursuits, he eventually became one of the leading traders and merchants in the colony of New York. He conducted business in partnership with his brother, Bernard Kane, and all of his sons subsequently entered the business, forming the famous firm of Kane Brothers, while their trade extended to all parts of the then explored northern continent. John Kane acquired immense wealth, which he invested extensively in real estate, much of which was in Dutchess county, New York, where he had a country seat, Sharyvogne. After the outbreak of the Revolution he was named in the act of attainder of October 22, 1779, and his property was confiscated to the state. Sending his family to Halifax, Nova Scotia, he sailed for England. Some years after the restoration of peace the entire family returned to New York and the father again entered mercantile fields. His home where his children were born was at Fredericksburg, or Kingston, Dutchess county, New York. In a

petition which he presented to parliament while in England he describes the building as "a large and commodious dwelling house, containing ten rooms, a large store house, sixty-five feet distant from the dwelling house, with a stone building of one story between which joined each." In this remarkable structure he spent the greater part of his life and the Kane abode was the scene of a lavish hospitality, thoroughly characteristic of the period. In 1756 he had married Sybil Kent, daughter of the Rev. Elisha and Abigail (Moss) Kent. Her father, a Yale graduate of 1729, was a distinguished clergyman of Connecticut and New York, who died in 1776. His wife was a daughter of the Rev. Joseph Moss, of Derby, Connecticut, 1679-1732, who was graduated from Harvard in 1699 and was one of the first five to receive an honorary degree from Yale, of which university he was one of the organizers. He was descended from John Moss, one of the founders of New Haven and a member of the Connecticut legislature at an early period. The wife of Rev. John Moss was Abigail, daughter of the Rev. Samuel Russell, of Hadley, Massachusetts; and was a descendant of John Russell, who settled in Massachusetts in 1636, and for sixteen years sheltered the regicides, Goffe and Whalley, in his house at Hadley. Mrs. Sybil (Kent) Kane was born at Newtown, Connecticut, July 19, 1739, and died in Albany, New York, July 18, 1806. The death of her husband, John Kane, occurred March 15, 1808, at Red Hook, New York. They were parents of thirteen children: Martha, John, Charles, Abigail, Oliver de Lancey, Elisha, James, Elias, Maria, Sybil Adeline, Archibald, Sarah and Susan. Ten children married but only one, Elisha Kane, became a resident of Philadelphia and the founder of the family in this city.

Elisha Kane was the sixth child of the family and was born at the Kane mansion, Fredericksburg, Dutchess county, New York, December 2, 1770. With the others of the family he spent the period of the Revolutionary war in Nova Scotia. After the cessation of hostilities he returned to New York, and upon attaining his majority entered into business with his three elder brothers, who had become extensive merchants and importers, with branch houses in the chief sections of the country. Establishing one of these branches in Philadelphia in 1801, he became a factor in commercial and financial circles in this city. On the 6th of August, 1803, he aided in organizing the Philadelphia Bank, now the Philadelphia National Bank. In 1793, prior to his removal to Pennsylvania, he married Alida Van Renssalaer, a daughter of General Robert and Cornelia (Rut- sen) Van Renssalaer, of Claverack, on the Hudson. She was born about 1766 and died in March, 1799. In Philadelphia, in February, 1807, Elisha Kane wedded Elizabeth Kintzing, a daughter of Abraham Kintzing, a very prominent merchant of the Quaker city. Elisha Kane died December 4, 1834, at his home on Walnut street, above Ninth. His children, all born of his first marriage, are John Kintzing, Robert Van Renssalaer and Alida Van Renssalaer, who became the second wife of John Constable, of the well known New York family of that name. The second son, born August 20, 1797, died at the age of fifteen while a student in Dickinson College.

The eldest son, John Kintzing Kane, was born in Albany, New York, May 16, 1795. He was baptized simply as John Kane, being named for his grandfather, but later assumed his middle name in honor of his stepmother. It was

this member of the family who by reason of his great abilities and his distinguished career most indelibly impressed the name upon the annals of Philadelphia. For more than a third of a century no resident of the city more emphatically stamped his personality upon its civic and professional life. Having been graduated from Yale in 1814, he studied law under Judge Joseph Hopkinson and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar April 8, 1817. His success as a practitioner was instant and emphatic and so continued until his elevation to the bench. He was honored with many public offices. In 1824 he was nominated and elected to the assembly on the federalist ticket. Not long afterward he became affiliated with the democratic party and was appointed city solicitor of Philadelphia in 1829 and again in 1831. In 1832 President Jackson appointed him one of the three commissioners provided for under the convention of indemnity with France, of July 4, 1831. To him fell the task of preparing the report of that commission, and in 1836 he published "Notes" on questions determined by the board. His devoted friendship for Andrew Jackson led him to take a conspicuous part in a crusade against the Bank of the United States and the first printed attack upon that historic institution is said to have emanated from his pen, while it is probable that certain dispatches in the President's state papers were inspired if not written by John Kintzing Kane. In the presidential campaign of 1844 he wrote and published a celebrated letter, the authorship of which was imputed to James K. Polk. This document was thought to be largely responsible for Polk's success in Pennsylvania and his consequent election to the presidency. Six years before, during the famous political imbroglio known as the Buckshot war, John K. Kane had been the "effective maneuver of the democratic party." Great bitterness was manifest in political contests at that time, and Mr. Kane was continually a central figure in the encounters. Eventually, however, he withdrew entirely from active participation in politics and was called to the bench. In the meantime, however, in 1845, he was appointed attorney general of Pennsylvania but resigned at the end of a year, and in 1846 was commissioned judge of the United States court for the district of Pennsylvania, remaining upon the bench until his demise. "He was distinguished for his attainments in the Roman and Continental law and his judicial decisions, especially in admiralty and in patent law, were much cited." He was a man of the broadest general culture and took active interest in projects involving the welfare of the city, the development of the arts and sciences and the broadening of the social amenities of his time. In 1825 he became a member of the American Philosophical Society and was its secretary from 1828 until 1848, its vice president from 1849 until 1857, and its president from January 2, 1857, until his death. In 1828 he was elected to membership in the Hibernian Society and became a member of St. Andrew's Society in 1836. He was also on the first board of trustees of Girard College and was vice president of the Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, vice provost of the Law Academy, past master of Franklin Lodge, No. 139, A. Y. M., and a member of the Academy of Fine Arts and of the Musical Fund Society.

In addition to his association with all those organizations and his activity in professional and political circles, he became active in the establishment and promotion of various business enterprises of importance, for he was the founder of

the Girard Bank and an organizer of the Franklin Fire Insurance Company, a promoter of the Sunbury & Erie Railroad and a director of the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal and of the Mutual Assurance Company. His prominence, his thorough understanding of vital municipal, state and national questions and his gift of oratory led to his selection as the orator on many public occasions. He delivered an address before the Law Academy, October 26, 1831, on Constitutional Law of the United States; an address at the laying of the corner-stone of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, February 22, 1832; and upon the passage through Philadelphia March 7, 1848, of the remains of ex-President John Quincy Adams, Judge Kane officiated as one of the honorary pallbearers. He was one of the speakers at the complimentary banquets tendered to Louis Kossuth, governor of Hungary, December 24th and 26th, 1851. In many other ways he participated in the events which have constituted leading features in the history of Philadelphia.

On the 20th of April, 1819, Judge John Kintzing Kane was married to Jean Du Vai Leiper, a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Coultas (Gray) Leiper. Her father, a distinguished Philadelphia citizen, belonged to a noted family numbering many men of prominence in the community. His wife was a member of the celebrated Gray family of Gray's Ferry. Mrs. Kane was born at the Leiper mansion, Lapidea, on Darby road in Philadelphia county, November 10, 1796, and is said to have been one of the most beautiful women of her day. Because of this fact she was chosen to open with him the ball tendered the Marquis de La Fayette by the city of Philadelphia in September, 1824. She was accomplished as well as beautiful, singing French songs with the vivacity of her French ancestors, and Scotch ballads with the pathos of the Highland lassies. Shortly after her marriage her portrait as Mary Queen of Scots was painted by Thomas Sully, the famous artist. Fern Rock, the country seat of Judge Kane, was located on Jenkintown road. The mansion was built according to his own design and was furnished with rare paintings and beautiful furniture. The two great drawing rooms were in French style, their contents, inherited from Judge Kane's father, having been originally imported by the first French minister to the United States. The mahogany serving and dining tables were made in England from the Judge's own special designs and no fewer than five presidents of the United States sat around Judge Kane's hospitable board during his lifetime. He passed away in Philadelphia, February 21, 1858, and his widow's death occurred February 11, 1866. Their children were Elisha Kent, Thomas Leiper, John Kent, Robert Patterson, Elizabeth, John Kintzing and William Leiper. Two of these, John Kent and William Leiper, died in childhood and the others reached maturity and with the exception of the eldest, were married.

Elisha Kent Kane, born in Philadelphia, February 20, 1820, is in some respects the most eminent bearer of the Kane name in America. His remarkable individuality and the notable character of his achievements gained him fame throughout the world. After attending the University of Virginia he was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1843, and on the 21st of July of that year was commissioned an assistant surgeon of the United States Navy and past assistant surgeon September 14, 1848. It was by reason of his connection with the navy that he attained his chief dis-

tion. While serving as surgeon to the first American embassy in China he obtained a leave of absence and traveled in that country, the Philippines, Ceylon, and India. One of his most notable exploits occurred on the island of Luzon, where he descended into the crater of the volcano of Tael. With a bamboo rope around his waist he was lowered two hundred feet and then climbed down seven hundred feet farther. While in the crater he made drawings and collected some specimens. He nearly succumbed to the sulphurous fumes and narrowly escaped with his life, his companions hurriedly drawing him up over jagged fragments of rock and hardened lava, being almost senseless when he reached the pure air again. The Philippine natives about Tael had been accustomed to worship the presiding genius of the mountain, whom they regarded with the utmost degree of awe. Incensed at Dr. Kane's invasion of the sacred precincts of the volcano, he and his associate, Baron Loe, of Prussia, were violently attacked and escaped only with great difficulty. Subsequently in the Ladrone islands, under similar conditions, Baron Loe was killed by the natives.

A contemporary writer in a history of Dr. Elisha Kent Kane in speaking of the period following his experiences in the Philippines said: "Later Dr. Kane went to Egypt and ascended the Nile with the learned Lipsius, as far as the borders of Nubia. Here he encountered a hostile attack similar to that met with in the Philippines. He was severely wounded and nearly lost his life. Arriving home in 1846, he sailed on the frigate *United States* on an expedition for the suppression of the slave trade. Securing a pass from De Sourza, the notorious agent of the African chiefs and of the Brazilian slavers, he visited the baracoons of Dahomey and the various 'slave factories' from Capemont to the river Bonny. Contracting coast fever, he was sent home. Thereafter his health was always more or less delicate, his constitution having been impaired by reason of his tour of the jungle. Reaching America he found the country at war with Mexico. Being entrusted by President Polk with several dispatches for General Scott, he speedily left for the scene of hostilities, but found it difficult to communicate with the American commander. At Pueblo he joined a band of Mexicans who had rebelled against the home government and were cooperating with the United States forces. Encountering a large number of the enemy's troops, Dr. Kane had his horse shot under him but succeeded in disabling with his sword, in direct combat, young Gaona, son of the noted general of that name, who was also present. Subsequently Dr. Kane saved his life by tying up a severed artery. The Mexicans were defeated, their officers being made prisoners. The lives of the latter being threatened by their captors, Kane drew his sword, stepped between them and the latter and prevented the inhuman massacre of the captives, though receiving himself a deep lance wound in the thigh. Finally recovering, he proceeded on his journey, delivering his dispatches to General Scott in the City of Mexico and returned north. Upon reaching home he was presented with a magnificent sword by the citizens of Philadelphia. The most notable event in Dr. Kane's career was yet to come. In 1850 he joined the first Grinnell expedition to the Arctic regions under Lieutenant Edwin J. De Haven, who commanded the ships *Advance* and *Rescue*. Of his connection therewith a writer has said: 'Kane's exertions and medical skill did much to mitigate the ills of the scurvy stricken squadron and bring back the party with undiminished

numbers.' Returning to the United States in 1851, Kane organized an expedition of his own, aided financially by Henry Grinnell and George Peabody, and May 30, 1853, sailed on the *Advance* in search of Sir John Franklin and his companions. Without entering into the details of this historic voyage, with which all students of Arctic exploration are familiar, it may be said that he was out of touch with the civilized world for nearly two years, returning to the United States late in 1855. He had as the result of his labors, according to a writer, 'greatly enlarged the world's knowledge of the Etah Esquimaux and added to geography the most northern lands of that day, while the scientific observations were more accurate and valuable than those of any previous polar expedition.' The explorers and their companions were received with enthusiasm on their return. Arctic medals were authorized by congress and the queen's medal was presented to officers and men. Kane was awarded the founder's medal of 1856 from the Royal Geographical Society of England, and the gold medal from the Societe de Geographie of France. His constitution having been impaired by his repeated hardships, he died February 16, 1857, at Havana, Cuba, whither he had gone for his health, aged only thirty-seven years. His body arrived in Philadelphia, March 11, 1857, and after lying in state at Independence Hall was buried at Laurel Hill."

Thomas Leiper Kane, the second son of John K. Kane, was born in Philadelphia, January 27, 1822, and also attained distinction. He was educated in Paris, where he associated with Auguste Comte and other French republicans and while there was a contributor to *Le National*, an organ of the democracy. After his return to Philadelphia he studied law and was admitted to the bar March 4, 1846. On the 9th of March, 1847, he was commissioned clerk of the United States district court and thus served for seven years. While spending some time in Utah he was largely instrumental in preventing a conflict between the Mormons and the United States troops. Subsequently he founded the town of Kane in McKean county, Pennsylvania. Early in the Civil war he organized the famous regiment made up largely of hunters and lumbermen known as the Bucktails. His military record was a brilliant one. At Dranesville he was severely wounded. At Harrisonburg he was dispatched with one hundred picked riflemen to the rescue of a regiment that had fallen into an ambush. Encountering three regiments of the enemy he was captured with his command. Having been exchanged in August, 1862, he was shortly afterward, September 7, 1862, given the brevet of brigadier general for gallant services in the field. At the beginning of the battle of Gettysburg he was absent on sick leave, but hastened to Washington for orders and joined his command on the morning of the second day of the great struggle, carrying with him to General Meade the important information that the enemy possessed the telegraphic cipher of the Union commander. Being disabled by exposure and wounds, General Kane resigned November 7, 1863. He had fought in thirty-five battles and had been wounded in five of them. By one of his orderlies, Jim Landrigan, he was described as "a little coal of hell-fire—that's what he wuz!" A well known Philadelphian still surviving, himself a gallant soldier during the Civil war, thus refers to his first meeting with Mr. Kane: "A desperate battle was in progress. A small, slender figure with enormous flashing black eyes, was running along a low earthwork, in

a perfect rain of bullets, waving his sword and shouting in self-forgetful fury, 'Lie down, lie down, you—damned fools, lie down. Do you want your damned heads shot off? Lie down.' His men were raising their heads a little to take better aim. Just at this juncture one of them thrust out an arm and catching his commander by the leg, hauled him down, to his infinite disgust and anger. His wrath, however, was appeased by a recognition of the fact of which he seemed to have been oblivious, that he was himself not immune from the rifle balls of the enemy." General Kane, whose death occurred December 25, 1883, married, April 21, 1853, his second cousin, Elizabeth Dennistoun Wood, daughter of William and Harriet Amelia (Kane) Wood, and granddaughter of John Kane, eldest son of the first John Kane, the emigrant ancestor. Mrs. Kane still survives, her home being at Kane, McKean county, Pennsylvania. Four children were born to them: Harriet Amelia, Elisha Kent, Evan O'Neill and Thomas Leiper, of whom the eldest, the only daughter, is deceased. The three sons are all married. The two youngest reside at Kane. The eldest, Elisha Kent Kane, resides in Kushequa in the same county. He has for a number of years been a leader in the councils of the democratic party, having been its candidate for congress at large, for auditor general and for the state senate.

Robert Patterson Kane, the third son of John K. Kane, was born in Philadelphia, June 9, 1827. He was graduated from the Philadelphia high school, at the head of his class, with the Latin salutatory. On the 8th of September, 1849, he was admitted to the bar and soon became recognized as a finished and accurate lawyer. His practice was largely in the federal courts in cases affecting the validity of patents, thus involving admiralty jurisdiction, etc. He enlisted April 9, 1861, in the First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, and continued with that command during its period of service. Many years before his death he retired from the practice of law, but always maintained an active participation in public events relative to the city's welfare. He also took an especial interest in charitable work, which he continually manifested in direct personal effort for the relief of the poor, sick and unfortunate. He was married October 31, 1861, to Elizabeth Francis Fisher, a daughter of Joshua Francis and Elizabeth (Middleton) Fisher, and a descendant of John Fisher, a fellow passenger with William Penn on the *Welcome* in 1682. The children of Robert Patterson Kane are Eliza Middleton, the widow of Walter Cope, of Germantown, and Francis Fisher Kane, a Philadelphia lawyer.

The only daughter of Judge John K. Kane was Elizabeth Kane, who was born August 2, 1830, and died October 14, 1869. She was married April 20, 1861, to Charles Woodruff Shields, D. D., LL. D., who was born April 4, 1820, was graduated from Princeton College in 1844, and Princeton Theological Seminary in 1848. He became one of the distinguished divines of the Presbyterian church and was recognized as a brilliant scholar and an extensive and trenchant writer upon philosophic and theological questions in line with the subjects involved in his Princeton professorship, which was that of science and revealed religion, while in 1871 he was appointed to the added professorship of modern history. The death of Mr. Shields occurred August 26, 1904. Of their children, Jane Leiper, the eldest and John Kane, the fourth, died in infancy. Of the others,

Helen Hamilton Shields became the wife of Bayam Stockton, of "Morven," Princeton, New Jersey.

John Kintzing Kane, the youngest of the children of Judge John K. Kane who reached maturity, was born December 18, 1833, and after graduating from Jefferson Medical College in 1855, accompanied a relief expedition sent out that year under the auspices of the United States government in search of his eldest brother, then in the Arctic regions. He published an account in Putnam's Monthly for May, 1856, detailing his experiences during his voyage. On his return to Philadelphia he entered upon the active practice of medicine and was appointed April 4, 1856, physician to the Blockley Hospital. In 1857 he went abroad, spending a year in Paris in study in French schools and hospitals. He was again in active practice in Philadelphia until 1861, which year he spent in hospital and private practice in Cairo, Illinois. In 1862 he became a resident of Wilmington, Delaware, where he practiced until his death, keeping in touch with the scientific side of his profession and making some contributions to medical literature. He was loved by all classes and is still remembered by the poor of Delaware with affection and gratitude. For two terms he was president of the Medical Society of Delaware and for a number of years was surgeon for the Pennsylvania Railroad from Wilmington to Havre de Grace. In 1876 he was appointed commissioner from Delaware to the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. He was visiting physician to the almshouse of Delaware and was a member of a number of medical societies and clubs. He was also a Master Mason. One who knew him well said of him: "Dr. Kane had a rare social and literary gift. No man surpassed and few, if any, in Delaware equalled him in these subjects. In conversation as well as in grace of manner he was really charming and he had a wonderful memory and knowledge of general literature. He was very sympathetic, impulsive and spirited, quick to respond to kindness and prompt to resent an affront." Dr. J. K. Kane was married October 1, 1863, to Mabel Bayard, a daughter of James Asheton and Anne (Francis) Bayard, the former United States senator from Delaware. Mrs. Kane was born May 16, 1838, and died November 28, 1898, having survived her husband, whose death occurred March 20, 1886. Their children were: Anne Francis, John Kintzing, Jean du Val Leiper, Florence Bayard, Elizabeth, James Asheton Bayard, John Kent and Robert Van Renssalaer.

Of this family John Kent Kane was educated in Wilmington, Delaware, until twelve years of age, after which he continued his studies in New Haven, Connecticut, and later attended Adams Academy in Quincy, Massachusetts, and Harvard University, of which he is a graduate of the class of 1893. His collegiate course completed, he spent nine months in the west and on his return to Philadelphia entered the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, where he was a student under Victor Guillon. He was graduated in 1897 as one of the honor men of his class and was a member of the Sharswood Law Club. Admitted to the bar the same year, he associated himself with the firm of Jones, Carson & Beeber, and upon its dissolution became a partner of Hampton L. Carson, with whom he is still associated.

In 1898 John Kent Kane was married to Miss Margaret O. Paul, daughter of Frank W. Paul and a niece of J. W. Paul, Jr., deceased. They have four

children: Florence Paul; John Kent, who is the eighth of the name in direct line; Frank Paul and Braden Bayard Kane.

Mr. Kane has never sought political honors but has taken an active part in republican politics. He is a member of the Union League Club, the Racquet Club, the Merion Cricket Club, Corinthian Yacht Club, the Harvard Club, the Five O'Clock Club, the Lincoln Club, the New York Republican Club, the Rhode Island Yacht Club, and the Phi Kappa Sigma fraternity. He has built up a large practice in law but gives much credit for his success to his partner, ex-Attorney General Hampton L. Carson. Mr. Kane, however, is a worthy scion of his race, who is wisely and conscientiously using his native talents and powers, his recognized ability accounting for the prominent place which he has attained at the Philadelphia bar.

ROBERT DUNNING DRIPPS.

Robert Dunning Dripps was born in Germantown, Philadelphia, February 11, 1877, being the only child of the Rev. J. Frederick and Emily Dunning Dripps. On his father's side he is of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Dr. Dripps' father, Matthew Dripps, became a resident of Philadelphia in early manhood and was engaged in the making and publishing of maps, both in Philadelphia and in New York. He was among the first to set a high standard for thorough accuracy in city maps. One of his maps of New York city below Fiftieth street, for example, has always been accepted as valid legal evidence for the location and exact shape of every house and lot in that part of the city which it covers. Through his mother, whose maiden name was Amelia Millar, Dr. Dripps was descended from men of note in the Church of England and in its university life, one of whom was Jeremy Taylor.

Dr. Dripps himself was born in Philadelphia, March 19, 1844, but removed to New York city and graduated from the New York University in 1863. Subsequently he pursued a course at the Princeton Theological Seminary, graduating in 1868. He was pastor of the First Presbyterian church in Germantown from that time until 1880, during which period the present church edifice was erected on West Cheltenham avenue. After that time Dr. Dripps was pastor, successively of the Clinton Street Emanuel church of Philadelphia, of the Independent Presbyterian church in Savannah, Georgia, and of the Church of the Redeemer in Germantown. In 1896, Dr. Dripps and his wife became proprietors of the Stevens School for Girls which position Dr. Dripps still holds. This was the first school in Germantown to prepare girls for college and is one of the largest and best known institutions of its kind in the city.

Dr. Dripps was married January 27, 1875, to Emily Dunning, daughter of Robert Dunlop and Frances Dorrance Dunning. Mr. Robert Dunlop Dunning was a direct descendant of the well known English statesman, John Dunning, the first Lord Ashburton. On her mother's side Mrs. Dripps was descended from Captain Jeremiah O'Brien of Machias, Maine, who was in command of the American forces in the first naval battle of the Revolutionary war.

Robert Dunning Dripps was prepared for college at Lawrenceville, New Jersey. In the Lawrenceville school he received several prizes for oratory and served as editor of the school paper and also president of the Young Men's Christian Association. He graduated from Lawrenceville in 1894 and from Princeton University in 1898 with the degree of A. B. At Princeton, he was managing editor in his junior year of the *Bric-a-brac*, and in his senior year of the *Nassau Literary Magazine*. He was also on a debating team which represented Princeton in the annual debate with Harvard. He belonged to the Colonial Club and to the Monday Night Club of Princeton, and in his senior year was elected secretary of his class, which office he held for ten years. On his return to this city he was elected secretary of the Princeton Club of Philadelphia. Following his graduation from Princeton, Mr. Dripps read law in the office of Biddle & Ward, of Philadelphia, and was admitted to the bar in 1901.

Mr. Dripps belongs to the republican party in national politics and is independent politically in local municipal matters. He is a member of the Young Republican Club of Germantown, and of the City Club. He became active in reform politics in 1905 and for five consecutive years was elected chairman of the campaign committee of the city party for the twenty-second ward. On the death of Andrew R. Wight he was elected to fill the place of that eminent citizen as chairman of the ward committee of the Keystone party in the Twenty-second ward. At the "Town Meeting" of Philadelphians held in the Academy of Music on May 10, 1909, probably the largest town meeting ever held in this city, a committee of fifteen was appointed to represent their fellow citizens with reference to rapid transit conditions in Philadelphia. Of this committee of fifteen, Mr. Dripps was a member and he was also its secretary. He has done much work of this general character in other directions toward the reform and improvement of civic conditions in his city.

Mr. Dripps is an active member of the First Presbyterian church in Germantown. He is a director of the Penn Boys' Club of Germantown, of the Bedford Street Mission and of the Philadelphia Bible Society; and was for some time superintendent of the Italian Mission School in Germantown.

Mr. Dripps was married in Germantown on the twenty-seventh of January, 1909, to Madge Heron, daughter of the late Frederick and Carrie J. Heron. Mr. Heron was a well known mechanical engineer, at one time chief engineer of the Phoenix Iron Company. The Germantown home of Mr. and Mrs. Dripps is the center of many activities, social, moral and civic.

THOMAS MCGOWAN.

The history of Thomas McGowan is that of a self-made man and the measure of success accorded him has been won through his own persistent and earnest efforts. For many generations America has been the haven of the liberty-loving people of Ireland and the McGowan family were among those who sought the opportunities of the new world. Thomas McGowan was born in County Donegal, Ireland, in 1850, a son of Daniel and Hannah McGowan, both of whom are

now deceased. The father was a landscape gardener whose services were retained by a member of parliament for the county of Donegal.

The education of Thomas McGowan was quite limited for he had the opportunity of attending school for only a few years, during which period he was a student of the Carrickboy national school. He came to America in his youthful days. He did not make the mistake that so many foreign-born citizens do of thinking that success was to be had for the asking, but realized that in this land labor is unhampered by caste or class and therefore labored intelligently to work his way upward. He learned the boilermaker's trade, which he followed for twenty years, and on the expiration of that period he and his wife engaged in the business of habit and gown making. The success which has come to him enables him to maintain a fine home at No. 252 South Seventeenth street.

AUSTIN S. HECKSCHER.

Nature guided the business development of Pennsylvania in establishing within the borders of the state the great coal and iron fields which have made Pennsylvania the center of the American iron industry as well as the center of coal supply, providing in close proximity to the iron fields the fuel needed for the reduction of the metal to make it a marketable commodity. Many fortunes have been made in connection with this great department of business, and in control of important interests of this character have been found men of strong purpose, of initiative spirit and of laudable ambition, whose well formulated plans have resulted in promoting the wealth of the state as well as advancing individual prosperity. Such a man was Austin S. Heckscher, who was born in New York on the 20th of September, 1858, and died at Westerly, Rhode Island, August 27, 1910.

The name of Heckscher has been closely associated with the development of the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania, for his father, Richard Heckscher, was a pioneer who became prominent in the work. His growing business was eventually conducted under the firm style of Richard Heckscher & Sons Company, of which corporation he became president. They owned large blast furnaces at Swedeland and the extent of their operations gave the members of the firm a place in the foremost rank of the business men of Philadelphia. Richard Heckscher was married to Lucretia L. Stevens, of New York, a daughter of John A. Stevens, at one time president of the Chamber of Commerce and also of the National Bank of Commerce.

Educated in Philadelphia, Austin S. Heckscher supplemented a course of study at Rugby Academy by a course in the University of Pennsylvania and following his graduation joined his father and others in the development of the Kohinoor coal mines and subsequently in establishing the blast furnaces at Swedeland, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. The simpler processes are those which win results and not the intricate, involved plans, and this fact Austin S. Heckscher recognized in his efforts to thoroughly systematize and reduce to a simple plan of management the multiplicity of details and interests that came



AUSTIN HECKSCHER

under his supervision when, upon the death of his father in 1901, he was elected to the presidency of the Richard Heckscher & Sons Company. Under his administration the corporation constantly enlarged its operations, and in 1909 became affiliated with the Alan Wood Iron & Steel Company. This did not indicate the scope of Mr. Heckscher's business activity, however, for he was not only a director of the Alan Wood Iron & Steel Company but also of the Pottstown Iron Company and of the Central National Bank.

In 1883 Mr. Heckscher was united in marriage to Miss Céleste D. Massey, a daughter of the late Robert V. Massey, of Philadelphia, and is survived by his widow and four children. He was a great lover and patron of music and his philanthropic spirit found expression in his generous but unostentatious aid of many charitable and benevolent interests. Honored and respected by all, no man occupied a more notable position in the industrial and financial circles of Philadelphia than Austin S. Heckscher, not alone by reason of the splendid success which he achieved and the magnitude of his business operations but also owing to the straightforward business policy which he ever followed.

DIMNER BEEBER.

Dimner Beeber, who is entitled to threefold prominence as a legist, jurist and financier, was born at Muncey, Pennsylvania, March 8, 1854. He is descended in both the paternal and maternal lines from German ancestry and the name was originally spelled Bieber. His great-grandfather who settled in Berks county in 1768, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and in recognition of his services was granted a military tract of land on the west branch of the Susquehanna river in Lycoming county, where members of the family are still to be found.

Judge Beeber was a pupil in the public schools of his native city and later a student in Selins Grove Academy prior to entering the Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, from which he was graduated at the age of twenty years. In 1874 he entered the law office of his brother, J. A. Beeber, in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and diligently applied himself to his text-books, also making use of every practical advantage that came in his way during the two years of his student life there.

In 1876 he was admitted to the bar and the same year entered upon practice in Philadelphia, where he was soon recognized as a strong factor in professional circles. In 1884 he became a partner in the law firm of Jones, Carson & Beeber, since recognized as one of the strongest at the Philadelphia bar, and the association was only terminated on the appointment of Mr. Carson to the position of attorney general of Pennsylvania. In 1889 Judge Beeber was appointed to fill a vacancy on the bench of the supreme court and his attitude on the bench and the decisions which he set forth won him note as a jurist. He could have filled the position through the following term covering a tenure of a decade, but preferring private practice again took up the interests of an extensive and important clientele. He is not only a lawyer of brilliant ability, but as is indicated by the

nature of the professional interests entrusted to him, he also occupies a place in the foremost ranks as a business man and financier. He is the president of the great banking concern operating under the name of the Commonwealth Title, Insurance & Trust Company, where he occupies an office during the hours devoted to banking, while in other parts of the day he is to be found in an office in the Land Title building.

Princeton College has conferred on Judge Beeber the degree of Master of Arts, and he also takes pride in his connection with the Phi Gamma Delta and the Phi Beta Kappa. A member of the Union League, he filled the office of vice president and succeeded Governor Stuart in the presidency in 1906. He belongs to the Philadelphia Club and the American and State Bar Associations. In politics he is a republican, but while actively interested in the party's welfare does not consider himself irrevocably attached to its tenets but acts upon his own judgment, pursuing an independent course if he deems it advisable. He is a member and prominently identified with the German Lutheran church, and thus his activities are of a varied character, touching general interests of society and contributing to the material, intellectual, social, political and moral progress of the city.

THOMAS RANKEN PATTON.

Thomas Ranken Patton, a capitalist of Philadelphia, was born in this city on the 19th of May, 1867, a son of William Marcus and Martha (McCorkell) Patton. The father, a native of Philadelphia, died in early manhood more than forty years ago. The son pursued his education in the public schools and at the age of seventeen years entered the service of the banking house of Dick Brothers & Company. This gave him his initial experience in financial affairs and on leaving that service he became connected, in 1903, with the bond house of Dick & Robinson. Upon the dissolution of that firm he joined Mr. Robinson for the continuance of the business under the firm style of R. E. Robinson & Company. He severed his connection with that gentleman in 1908 so as to give his entire time to his personal investments. He is a director of the General Investment Company, the Girard Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, the Manufacturers Purifying & Reclaiming Company of Philadelphia, and the Railways Company General of New York. In recent years he has devoted much of his time to various financial organizations. In February, 1909, he organized the Interstate Finance Corporation, of which he is now a vice president and treasurer.

On the 18th of October, 1900, at Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, Mr. Patton was united in marriage to Miss Florence Andrews Humphreys, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Humphreys. They now have two children, Florence and Thomas R., aged respectively five and two years. The family residence is at No. 6023 Drexel Road, Overbrook. Mrs. Patton is a representative of one of the old families of Bryn Mawr, original part owners of the Lower Merion tract, which more than two hundred years ago came into possession of her ancestors

and was known as Humphreysville, now Bryn Mawr. The family is of Welsh origin and one of the name built the first war vessel for the American navy.

In politics Mr. Patton is an independent republican and since 1905 has been more or less active in reform movements which have sprung up in opposition to the methods of certain political leaders who seek to make political activity conserve their own interests rather than promote the general good. In October, 1896, he was initiated into Union Lodge, No. 121, F. & A. M., and immediately took an active interest in the work of the craft and became a master of the lodge in 1901. He was subsequently elected representative to the Grand Lodge and has since served in that position. He was master of Excelsior Mark Lodge, No. 216, in 1901-2; high priest of Oriental Chapter, No. 183, R. A. M., in 1904, and at present he is also treasurer and one of the trustees of the Charity Fund. He was thrice illustrious master of Philadelphia Council, R. & S. M. M., in 1907, and eminent commander of Kadosh Commandery, No. 29, K. T., in 1910. He has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, being a member of Philadelphia Consistory, A. A. S. R. He is also a Knight of the Red Cross of Constantine, and since June, 1903, has been a trustee of the Thomas R. Patton Memorial Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, founded by his grand-uncle, for whom he was named. Since December, 1907, he has been a trustee of the Thomas Ranken Patton Masonic Institution for Boys, his uncle having bequeathed to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania over a million dollars to establish a home for orphan boys whose fathers had been members of the Masonic fraternity.

Mr. Patton belongs to the Philadelphia Country Club and the City Club and is serving on the membership committee of the latter. He is an elder in the Tenth Presbyterian church at Seventeenth and Spruce streets and is superintendent of its Sunday school. In earlier years he was active in city and state work of the Christian Endeavor Society and he is now a member of the board of management of the Central branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. The high ideals which he cherishes find embodiment in practical effort for their adoption, and whenever he becomes allied with an organized movement, he is sure to become an active worker therein. His interest is never of a negative character, but asserts itself in helpful support of whatever cause he champions.

FREDERICK C. MICHAELSEN.

Frederick C. Michaelsen, a contractor and builder, with offices in the Land Title building, was born in Philadelphia, August 27, 1873. His father, Frederick L. Michaelsen, was a native of Copenhagen, Denmark, and came to America in 1867, when twenty-two years of age, his birth having occurred on the 2d of May, 1845. He was married in this country to Sidney Ann Greenback, who was born in Philadelphia, July 2, 1854, a daughter of Christian Greenback, of this city. Their family numbered three sons and a daughter: Frederick C., Alfred M. and G. Ferdinand, all of this city; and Ella M., the wife of Walter M. Widdefield, of San Diego, California.

In the public schools of Philadelphia, Frederick C. Michaelsen pursued his education and afterward studied architecture under Angus S. Wade and Willis G. Hale. He was with the firm of Weeks & Michaelsen from 1892 until 1897, and then entered the building business with his father in the spring of the latter year, continuing in partnership under the firm name of F. L. Michaelsen & Sons until 1904, when he started out independently and has since made a specialty of small factories and dwellings. From the beginning he has prospered and is now accorded a very extensive patronage. In one year he erected seven hundred and forty-three dwellings, and his total for seven years is over nineteen hundred dwellings. He builds these of substantial character and of modern style of architecture and has done much to improve and beautify the districts of the city in which he has operated.

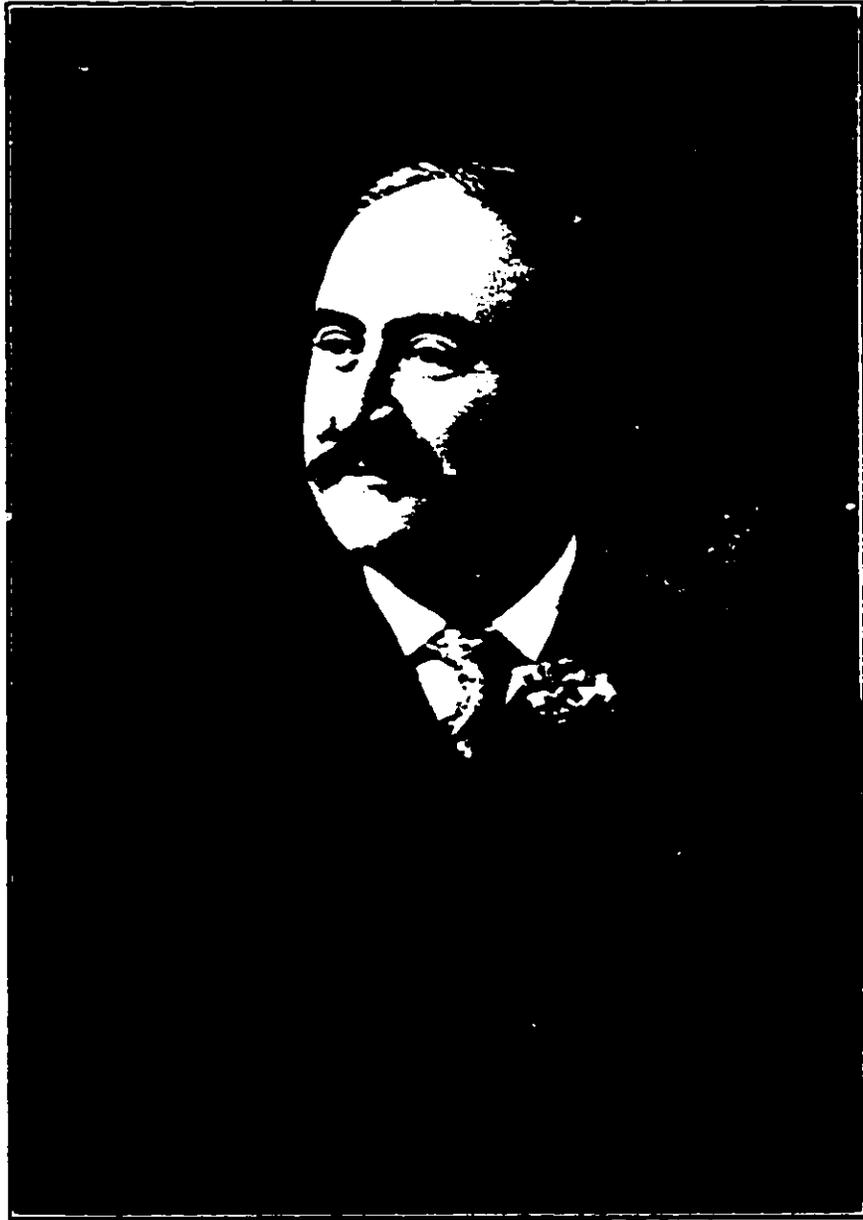
On the 5th of October, 1898, Mr. Michaelsen was married to Miss Eva Caroline Nagel, a daughter of Gottlieb and Marguerita Nagel, both of Philadelphia. They now have one child, Anita Marguerita Michaelsen. The parents hold membership in the Presbyterian church and reside at Fifty-second street and Westminster avenue, where Mr. Michaelsen erected a pleasant residence in 1898.

Fraternally he is connected with the Masons and the Elks, and he is prominent in various club and social organizations, including the Philadelphia Auto Club, the White Marsh Country Club, the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, the Manufacturers Club, the Trades League, and Board of Trade. Actuated by laudable ambition in all he undertakes, he has worked his way upward, and in industrial circles has made a creditable name as one who has not only promoted individual success, but has also through his labors contributed to general progress.

JOHN MARIE CAMPBELL.

John Marie Campbell, prominent in the profession of law and connected with many business concerns and public projects having important effect upon the welfare and progress of the city, was born at No. 911 Pine street, Philadelphia, on the 30th of May, 1851. His father, the Hon. James Campbell, was judge of the common pleas court of Philadelphia county and also of the orphans court; at one time attorney general of Pennsylvania; and postmaster general of the United States. The mother, Mrs. Emilie S. Campbell, was a daughter of John M. Chapron and a granddaughter of Stephen Nidelet, of the old silk importing firm of Chapron & Nidelet.

Educated in Samuel Allen's private school and in the private school conducted by John W. Faires, John Marie Campbell afterward entered the University of Pennsylvania, which in due time conferred upon him the degrees of B. A., M. A. and LL. D. From the outset of his professional career he has occupied a position of distinction as a member of the Philadelphia bar, not by reason of the influence of an honored name but because of his wise use of his native talents, his thorough preparation for the profession and the care with which he has conducted his clients' interests in matters of trial or of counsel.



JOHN M. CAMPBELL

He also has important financial interests represented by his association with the Board of City Trusts, the Continental Trust Company and the Mechanics Insurance Company. He is vice president and solicitor of the Mechanics Insurance Company, also of the Continental Trust Company, and solicitor and director of the French Benevolent Society.

Mr. Campbell has taken an active interest in democratic politics, attending as a delegate each democratic national convention since 1874, while in 1892, 1896 and 1904 he was a presidential elector. He has rendered signal service to the city in various official positions, not the least of which has been in connection with the system of public education. He served as a member of the board of education from 1878 until 1905 and presided over its councils as president in 1890. In 1898 he became a member of the Board of City Trusts and so continues to the present time, while from 1885 until 1891 he was surveyor of the port of Philadelphia. He declined the office of assistant secretary of the treasury in President Cleveland's second administration. His comprehensive understanding of great political problems and the practical methods which he evidences in securing their adoption has made him a recognized leader in democratic circles.

On the 20th of February, 1888, Mr. Campbell was married to Miss Frances D. Dohan, a daughter of Joseph M. Dohan. He is a patron of the arts and sciences and of various benevolent movements. For twenty-five years he has been secretary of the board of managers of St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, the oldest Catholic Orphan Asylum in the United States. He is also connected with the Philopatian Library Institute, is a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, and finds social enjoyment in the Lawyers, Clover, Penn. Philadelphia Yacht, Athletic and Art Clubs, his membership therein at once indicating his standing in those circles where the most intelligent men of the city are wont to gather.

WILLIAM S. WACKER.

The life record of William S. Wacker, now a member of the Philadelphia bar, largely specializing in civil law, is another illustration of the fact that it is under the pressure of adversity and the stimulus of opposition that the best and strongest in man is brought out and developed, for with persistent purpose, William S. Wacker has overcome the difficulties and obstacles in his path, provided for his own education and finally qualified for the bar. Here his native intelligence and well developed powers have wrought for progress and he is today regarded as an able attorney and counselor.

A native of Philadelphia, Mr. Wacker was born January 12, 1874, and pursued his education in the public schools of this city until fourteen years of age, in the meantime having spent four years as a student in Germany. He entered business life in the humble capacity of office boy. Realizing the need of further training as a preparation for the attainment of success in business, he entered Pierce's Business College, from which in due course of time he was graduated.

He then took up the study of stenography in one of the classes of the Young Men's Christian Association, won first prize and was made assistant teacher there, occupying the position for three years. He was also a teacher at the John Wanamaker Commercial Institute for seven years and subsequently pursued a private course of study in preparation for the bar. He studied law alone for a year and then entered the Temple College night school in the fall of 1903, passing the first year's examination and then entering the second year class. He passed all of the branches taught in that institution and continued his studies during the summer months. In the fall he prepared to take the state board examination in December and was admitted to the bar in 1905. Since that time he has continued actively in the practice of law, concentrating his time and energies upon civil law, in which branch of the profession he has made steady and substantial progress. His offices are in the Baxter building, 1414 South Penn Square.

In 1896 Mr. Wacker was married to Miss Eva Frances Smith. He takes great interest in political affairs and gives unfaltering allegiance to the republican party. He also belongs to the Forty-sixth Ward Republican Club and to the Carnation Republican Club, and he does all in his power to promote the growth and insure the success of the party, although he never seeks nor desires office as a reward for party fealty. He is also a member of the West Philadelphia Business Men's Association and the Cedar Avenue Improvement Association. Fraternally he is connected with Philo Lodge, No. 444, F. & A. M.; the Order of Independent Americans, and the Patriotic Sons of America, while religiously he belongs to the Lutheran church. These interests, however, are all subsidiary to his life work—the practice of law—in which he has made rapid advancement, as he has given proof of his power to handle the involved and important problems of jurisprudence.

GEORGE WASHINGTON KUCKER.

George Washington Kucker, who since 1871 has been continuously engaged in the conveyancing business in Philadelphia, his native city, was born February 22, 1850. His father, John L. Kucker, was also a native of Philadelphia and represented an old family. He became a brass founder and engaged in that line of business in Philadelphia for many years. His early political support was given to the whig party and when Fremont became a candidate for the presidency he cast his ballot for the new republican party, which he continued to stanchly support to the time of his death, which occurred in 1877, when he was seventy-four years of age. He wedded Sarah Statzell, who also belonged to one of the old families represented in the Revolutionary war. She, too, was born in Philadelphia. Her interests were always confined to her home and she was well known as a devoted wife and mother. Her death occurred in March, 1907, when she was ninety-one years of age, and until within a month prior to her demise she retained all of her faculties and was an extremely active woman. Her maternal ancestors came to the new world from Amsterdam, Holland, in

1732. They were French Huguenots and settled in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania.

George W. Kucker pursued his education in the public and high schools of Philadelphia, but put aside his text-books in 1866, when sixteen years of age, to learn the conveyancing business, spending five years with his first employer. During this period he became thoroughly acquainted with every phase of the business and embarked in the same line in 1871, since which time he has been well known in Philadelphia as a conveyancer. On the 21st of October, 1907, he was appointed by Mayor Reyburn to the position of state oil inspector of Pennsylvania, which office he still holds.

On the 30th of March, 1875, in Philadelphia, Mr. Kucker was united in marriage to Miss Kate V. Morris, a daughter of Edward P. and Mary (Hoy) Morris, both of whom were natives of this city, where for many years her father was engaged in the drug business, owning a number of stores. Mrs. Kucker is a lineal descendant of Anthony Morris and thus a representative of one of the oldest and most prominent families of the city. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Kucker have been born two children: Elizabeth Morris, at home; and Horace P., who died at the age of six years.

In his political views Mr. Kucker has always been a stalwart republican since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. For fifteen years he has represented the twentieth ward as a councilman. For the first three years he was a member of the common council and for the past twelve years has been continuously a member of the select council. In this connection he has done much active work for the public welfare, giving his aid and cooperation to many movements for the general good. He belongs to the blue lodge of Masons and is in thorough sympathy with the beneficent principles upon which the order rests. His lifelong residence in Philadelphia has brought him a wide acquaintance and the fact that many of his staunchest friends are those who have known him from his boyhood to the present time is an indication of his upright and well spent life.

J. WALTER MAXWELL.

Since the establishment, in 1854, of the granite paving and building stone contracting business which is now conducted under the name of John Maxwell Sons, the same straightforward, reliable business policy has been followed and

J. Walter Maxwell was born June 15, 1863, in Saugerties, New York, according to the high standard which has ever been a characteristic of the firm. The founder of the business was his father, John Maxwell, who was of Scotch-Irish descent and came to this country about 1827, settling in Saugerties, New York. He was for many years identified with its industrial interests, or until his death, in 1885.

J. Walter Maxwell was born June 15, 1863, in Saugerties, New York, acquired his early education there and afterward attended a technical school in New York city and also the high school of the metropolis. He then entered business with his father and has been active in the expansion of the trade in-

terests of an enterprise that has had a continuous expanse of fifty-six years. The company furnished three-fourths of the granite and bluestone for the Philadelphia street railways for street paving and curbing and until other paving material came into use they were the most extensive producers of bluestone in the United States, their business having reached a large volume in all of the important cities east of the Mississippi river. With the advent of other paving material the sale of bluestone decreased, but their granite business on the contrary has greatly increased and more than makes up for the deficiency in the other output. The company own their own granite quarries in Maine and bluestone quarries in New York. Their granite quarries are practically inexhaustible, and the output is of such superior quality that it is largely sought by the architects and builders throughout the country in the construction of large buildings. The company maintain a New York office at No. 51 Chambers street in addition to the Philadelphia office. They have a most modern and thoroughly equipped plant and use the most improved tools for cutting and polishing granite. Their trade has remained undiminished through the passing years and in fact their success has continually increased for their enterprise, energy and reliability insure them a liberal patronage.

In 1886 Mr. Maxwell was married to Miss Kate Saylor, of Philadelphia, and they have become parents of five children: James T., who was born in 1888 and is engaged in the general contracting business; Helen; Alice; Katherine; and John.

Mr. Maxwell is a member of Franklin Lodge, No. 134, F. & A. M., holds membership in the Episcopal church and gives his support to the republican party, of which he is a stalwart advocate, feeling that the best interests of the country are advanced through the adoption of republican principles.

CHARLES EDMUND PUGH.

The drama has given us the useful word "understudy," in a general sense signifying one who stands immediately ready to fill the place of a superior. Every well balanced business or enterprise has an understudy for every position on its payroll. The locomotive engineer has such, in emergencies, in his fireman; the president of a railroad is "understudied" by a vice president. In the absence, voluntary or involuntary, of the head of a great corporation there must be one or more men to step into his place without perceptibly disturbing the conduct of the business. Often such men work at a greater, more nervous tension than do the heads themselves, for the former have full responsibilities and naturally a keener sense of them, and with it as a rule a handicap of restriction in the exercise of their authority. Such men usually are trained insistently and carefully in all details of the business should they occupy the positions of logical successors to the men in command. The time inevitably comes when the commander of his forces must close his desk, perhaps temporarily, perhaps permanently, and the great interests under him must progress without disturbance. He must have immediately available a man who can as-

sume the executive office and who must have been prepared for its duties well in advance of being called upon to discharge them. The successor must have at his immediate command, within his personal dependence only, an incisive, comprehensive knowledge of all phases of the business; in intelligent anticipation of possibilities perhaps imminent, he must be president in effect if not in fact. In the instance of Charles Edmund Pugh he was always alert to all phases and possibilities of the business of the Pennsylvania Railway Company, of which he was the vice president until March 1, 1911. Character, diligence, harmony and sound judgment are his native traits. Anyone meeting him would know at once that he is a dependable man in any relation and any emergency. His quietude of deportment, his easy dignity, his frankness and cordiality of address, with a total absence of anything sinister or anything to conceal, bespeak a man ready to meet any obligation of life with the confidence and courage that come of conscious personal ability, right conception of things and a habitual regard for the rights and privileges of others.

Starting out in life without any vaulting ambition to accomplish something especially great or famous, Charles E. Pugh has followed the lead of his opportunities, and at the time of his retirement occupied the second executive position of one of the most important railway corporations of the country. A native of Unionville, Chester county, Pennsylvania, he was born February 25, 1841, a son of the late Elijah Pugh, a merchant and transporter who was widely recognized as a man of probity and as a faithful member of the Society of Friends. The early education of the son was acquired in the district school of his birthplace and later he entered the State Normal School at Millersville, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, from which in due course of time he was graduated.

His initial business training was received in his father's office and afterward he entered the services of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as agent at Newport, Perry county, Pennsylvania, on the 1st of October, 1859. To familiarize himself with all the details in the practice and theory attending the running of trains, he entered the train service and for a period of six months was a passenger conductor. His promotions followed in recognition of ability and merit. He was appointed train dispatcher on the Philadelphia division in 1864 and on the 1st of August, 1870, he was made general agent for Philadelphia. Among his associates and railroad men generally, Mr. Pugh is remembered as the man who successfully handled the Centennial Exposition traffic. No such crowds as the exposition attracted had ever been known before, and his achievements as general agent at Philadelphia at that time marked the beginning of rapid promotion. On the 1st of April, 1879, he became general superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad division and on the 1st of October, 1882, was made general manager. He was called to a position of greater executive importance when, on the 1st of March, 1893, he was made third vice president, while on the 10th of February, 1897, he was chosen second vice president, in which position his duties were principally concerned with the operating department of the railroad, including motive power. His advancement to the position of first vice president occurred on the 24th of March, 1909, in which connection he had charge of the purchasing, insurance, real estate and pension departments.

At the time of Mr. Pugh's retirement he was also first vice president of the Northern Central Railway and Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington Railway Companies; of the West Jersey & Seashore Railway Company; Manor Real Estate & Trust Company; and a director of the Long Island Railway Company; the Baltimore, Chesapeake & Atlantic Railway Company; the Belvidere Delaware Railroad Company; Columbia & Port Deposit Railway Company; the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company; the Delaware, Maryland & Virginia Railroad Company; the Erie & Western Transportation Company; Girard Point Storage Company; the Lewisburg & Tyrone Railroad Company; Manor Real Estate & Trust Company; Maryland, Delaware & Virginia Railway Company; the Mutual Fire, Marine & Inland Insurance Company; the New York & Rockaway Beach Railway Company; the Northern Central Railway Company; the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; Pennsylvania Tunnel & Terminal Railroad Company; the Philadelphia & Baltimore Central Railroad Company; Philadelphia & Camden Ferry Company; Philadelphia & Long Branch Railroad Company; Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington Railroad Company; the Stuyvesant Real Estate Company; Susquehanna Coal Company; the Washington Terminal Company; Western New York & Pennsylvania Railway Company; West Jersey & Seashore Railroad Company, and many of the Pennsylvania subsidiary lines; also the Centennial National Bank and Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company; and president of the Baltimore, Chesapeake & Atlantic Railway Company; Maryland, Delaware & Virginia Railway Company; and Philadelphia, Baltimore & Bryn Mawr Turnpike Company. Fortunate in possessing ability and character that inspire confidence in others, the simple weight of his character and ability has carried Charles Edmund Pugh into important relations with large interests and few men are more widely known in railway and financial circles.

WILLIAM HARRISON LAMBERT.

William Harrison Lambert was born in Reading, Pennsylvania, May 9, 1842, his parents being James and Susanna (Keen) Lambert. He completed his education in the Central high school of Philadelphia with the class of 1859 and was but twenty years of age when, on the 18th of August, 1862, he responded to the country's call for troops and enlisted as a private in the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry. On the 24th of November following he was discharged that he might accept the commission of first lieutenant in the Twenty-seventh New Jersey Volunteer Regiment, with which he was connected until the expiration of its term on the 2d of July, 1863, but he reentered the service during the month and was appointed first lieutenant and adjutant of the Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers and was commissioned captain January 13, 1864. On the 13th of March, 1865, he was brevetted major and was mustered out on the 17th of July, 1865. He was awarded a medal of honor in recognition of his valorous and efficient service. He participated in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chattanooga and in the campaign to Atlanta and was with General Sherman on the memorable march to the sea which proved the weakness of



WILLIAM H. LAMBERT

the southern Confederacy, showing that the troops had been drawn from the interior to protect the border.

The war over, Mr. Lambert became connected with the Philadelphia general agency of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York in 1866 and became a partner in the management of that agency in 1872. He was appointed general agent for Pennsylvania in 1887, the title being changed to that of manager in 1901, in which position he continued until December 31, 1904, when he retired from active business. He was elected a trustee of the company in 1907. As a director he has voice in the management of the Philadelphia Trust, Safe Deposit & Insurance Company and the Western National Bank, and is also one of the managers of the Savings Fund Society of Germantown and its vicinity, and was elected its vice president in 1910.

In 1874 Mr. Lambert was married to Miss Herminia Van Haagen, and they have four children. He has taken an active part in the church activities of Philadelphia. For many years he was treasurer of the Central Congregational church and is now trustee of the Second Presbyterian church of Germantown. He was president of the Department of Charities and Correction of Philadelphia from 1892 until 1899 and his administration of the affairs of the office was characterized by able management of its business interests and by a deep sympathy that was manifest in a prompt and tangible helpfulness. Since June, 1899, he has been a member of the board of directors of City Trusts and was elected vice president in June, 1910, to succeed the late John H. Converse. His interests are broad and have to do with those lines which work for the betterment of the individual and society in general and which promote art, literature and all those refining influences which uplift mankind. He is a councilor of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and is a member of the City, Germantown Cricket and Union League Clubs. In the last named he served as a director from 1902 until 1907 and was its secretary from 1904 until 1907. He is also a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr. Lambert is president of the "Lincoln Fellowship" and is well known as a collector of Lincoln and Thackeray literature and has extensive knowledge concerning America's greatest statesman and England's most successful satirist. His collection includes many autograph letters, first and special editions, drawings, and indeed many objects which are of the utmost interest to admirers of the "great emancipator" and the English novelist. He suffered an irreparable loss in a fire which occurred in 1906, destroying a large part of his library. Fortunately he had removed many of his Lincoln and Thackeray manuscripts to safes in the city for the summer. There were destroyed, however, a bookcase, table and chair from Lincoln's law office in Springfield, various editions of Lincoln's speeches and writings, and convention reports, political pamphlets, campaign speeches and songs. Several busts and statuettes were also destroyed. There were also lost memoirs and biographies of Thackeray and his contemporaries, periodicals containing his contributions, collected and special editions of his works, together with oil portraits by Ward and by Eyre Crowe, a copy of the death mask and a valued portable desk that Thackeray had owned and used. Notwithstanding these losses, however, Mr. Lambert still possesses one of the

finest collections of volumes, literature and manuscripts and other items of interest relating to his special lines that are among the most complete collections in the world. On many occasions Mr. Lambert is called upon to address public meetings. "Lincoln Literature," "The Gettysburg Address, when written, how received, its true form" and "The Faith of Abraham Lincoln" were some of the subjects on which Major Lambert spoke during the Lincoln Centennial year of 1909. Among his other notable addresses were those on "The American Navy," delivered in 1879; on General Meade, in 1880; General George H. Thomas, in 1884; General Hancock, in 1886; and Abraham Lincoln, in 1899.

STEPHEN GIRARD.

Stephen Girard, mariner, merchant, banker and philanthropist—founder of Girard College and donor of the fund wherewith the eastern front of the city of Philadelphia has been modernized—was born in Chartrons, a suburb of the city of Bordeaux, France, May 20, 1750, the son of Pierre and Anne (Lafargue) Girard.

At an early age he took up the calling of a sailor and in 1776, while in command of a sloop of which he was part owner, and while bound from Martinique to New York, he entered Delaware bay and was unable to again put to sea, owing to the blockade of the coast by British cruisers. Proceeding to Philadelphia, he opened a store on South Water street, where he established a petty business, only to have this broken up in 1777 through the capture of Philadelphia by the British. During the occupancy of the city by the British forces, he made a livelihood by means of a humble store at Mount Holly, New Jersey. On the evacuation of Philadelphia, he returned to this city and again establishing himself in business, prospered rapidly and, building vessel after vessel, in the course of time became engaged in maritime ventures, world-wide in their extent. The depredations upon neutral commerce by the British and French during the years preceding the second war between the United States and Great Britain brought severe loss to Mr. Girard and foreseeing ultimate ruin from this cause, he, sometime before the breaking out of the war, began recalling his ships and converting his property in foreign countries into American securities. In this manner Mr. Girard became owner of a controlling interest in the first bank of the United States, and upon the expiration of its charter he purchased the buildings and other assets of the bank and entered upon his career as "Stephen Girard, Banker." Immediately thereafter, when the United States government had failed absolutely in its efforts to obtain funds for the carrying on of the war with Great Britain, Mr. Girard came to its rescue and subscribed to the entire amount of the bonds authorized by congress for this purpose, thus risking his entire fortune for the benefit of his adopted country. On the conclusion of peace, Mr. Girard, still actively engaged in the banking business, resumed his maritime ventures and, continuing both with ever increasing success, accumulated a fortune then unequalled in America.

In 1777 he married Mary Lum, the daughter of a Kensington shipbuilder, who shortly thereafter became the unfortunate victim of acute melancholia and was compelled to spend the remaining years of her life within the walls of a hospital for the insane. Their one child died in infancy.

During the yellow fever epidemics of 1793 and 1798, Mr. Girard, serving as a manager of the Municipal Hospital, not only supervised the working of the institution but rendered most heroic services to the victims of the plague, personally doing duty as nurse at the imminent risk of his own life. For many years he served as a member of the board of port wardens and as a select councilman of the city of Philadelphia.

His death occurred on December 26, 1831, during his eighty-second year, and by his will, after liberal bequests to the members of his family, to his employes and apprentices, to numerous charitable institutions, to the city of Philadelphia for the improvement of the eastern front of the city, to the city of New Orleans for public uses, and to the state of Pennsylvania for internal improvements, he devoted the remainder of his fortune to the founding and maintenance of a college for the support and education of orphan boys.

The sum thus provided for the Girard College amounted to five and one-quarter million dollars, of which three million dollars was invested in real estate. By reason of the increasing value of this real estate and notwithstanding most serious losses and depreciations and after having meanwhile supported and enlarged the college and furnished the means for many municipal improvements, this fund is now (1911) estimated to amount to a sum exceeding thirty-five million dollars. The number of "poor white male orphans" who have been supported and educated in this institution now exceeds eighty-five hundred—the average number at present supported being over fifteen hundred.

THEODORE H. WEISENBURG, M. D.

Dr. Theodore H. Weisenburg who, specializing in the field of nervous diseases, has gained much more than local distinction as a neurologist, was born in New York city, April 10, 1876. His parents were both natives of Germany. He largely acquired his education in private schools. When a small boy he was taken to Germany, where he attended private schools until twelve years of age, after which he attended similar institutions in New York. He then entered the University of Pennsylvania and was graduated with the M. D. degree in 1899. In the fall of 1900 he became connected with the United States army, serving as assistant surgeon in the Philippines in 1901 and 1902, or until he resigned in November of the latter year. During his service in the Philippines he did much research work on diseases of the nervous system and traveled through China and Japan in the interests of his profession.

Returning to Philadelphia, Dr. Weisenburg entered upon practice as a specialist on nervous diseases and in 1904 was made instructor on nervous diseases in the University of Pennsylvania, so continuing until 1907. In the latter year he was appointed to the professorship of nervous diseases in the Medico-Chi-

rurgical College and has since remained a member of the faculty of that institution. He is also professor of neuro pathology. He has done important hospital work and is now neurologist to the Philadelphia General Hospital and consultant to the insane department of that institution, is neurologist to the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital, to the State Hospital for the Insane at Norristown, Pennsylvania, and to the State Hospital for Epileptics at Spring City. He has been president of the Philadelphia Neurological Society and chairman of the section of nervous diseases of the American Medical Association. A frequent contributor to current literature on nervous and mental diseases, his writings have attracted wide attention and the earnest consideration of eminent members of the profession. He is also the author of many chapters that have appeared in various systems, and is employed largely as a medico-legal expert on nervous and mental diseases. He belongs to the leading medical societies, being a fellow of the College of Physicians, a member of the Philadelphia Neurological Society, the Philadelphia Pathological Society, the American Neurological Society, the Association of Military Surgeons, the American Medical Association, and other societies for the dissemination and promotion of knowledge that will promote the efficiency of the practitioners of medicine and surgery. He likewise belongs to the Phi Chi fraternity and the Theta Nu Epsilon.

On the 4th of July, 1909, Dr. Weisenburg was married in St. Philips church in Philadelphia, to Miss Constance Van der Veer, a daughter of Dr. George W. and Ann (Van der Veer) Brown, of Long Branch, New Jersey. Dr. and Mrs. Weisenburg have one daughter, Constance. They reside at No. 132 South Twenty-third street and are members of the Episcopal church. Dr. Weisenburg gives his political allegiance to the republican party, but aside from a citizen's interest in public affairs has no time nor opportunity for political activity. He finds his recreation in travel and visits Europe frequently. He is a lover of science, especially that branch pertaining to his profession, and devotes all his leisure to research and medical literary work.

JOHN J. McDEVITT, JR.

John J. McDevitt, Jr., practicing in the field of civil law, confining his attention largely to that branch of jurisprudence bearing upon corporations, was born in Philadelphia, August 9, 1879. His father, John J. McDevitt, a native of this city and a graduate of the Central high school, was always prominent in politics as a leader of the democracy and held office under both administrations of President Cleveland. He was for six years a member of the select council of the twelfth ward and exercised his official prerogatives in support of many measures and projects of value in municipal affairs. He was also instrumental in securing the building of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad into Philadelphia. He married Amelia Gardell, a daughter of John G. Gardell, a representative of one of the oldest families of Somerset county, Pennsylvania, and a colonel of the Civil war. Mrs. McDevitt is still living in Philadelphia at about the age of fifty-five years but Mr. McDevitt passed away on the 13th of May, 1910.



DR. T. H. WEISENBURG

At the usual age John J. McDevitt, Jr., was sent to the public schools and later supplemented his preliminary education by a course in the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1900. The same year he was admitted to the bar and during the past eleven years has continuously practiced his profession, working his way upward until he occupies a most creditable position among the younger representatives of the legal fraternity. He has been admitted to practice in the United States circuit courts of Pennsylvania and New York and confines his attention to civil cases principally as the representative of corporations and negligence and orphans' court practice.

ALBIN F. MATTSON.

As a civil engineer Albin F. Mattson has done important work, not only in Philadelphia, but in various other sections of the country, and is now representative for this city of the Hennebique Construction Company, consulting engineers and contractors of New York, with headquarters in Paris, France. He was born in Malmo, Sweden, July 31, 1879, and is a son of George and Gustava Mattson. He attended the public schools of his native country to the age of fourteen years, after which he spent two years in a lawyer's office, but his tendency was toward mechanical rather than professional lines and he spent three years as a student in the technical institute of Malmo, from which in due course of time he was graduated. He then engaged with the Scanian Concrete Company, the largest construction concern in Sweden, serving with this concern four years, successively as draftsman, superintendent, designing and constructing engineer.

In 1902 Mr. Mattson left for the United States and became connected with the Hennebique Construction Company. He stayed in their New York office about three months and was thereafter sent out to superintend construction. He traveled to the different offices of the company in the United States for the introduction of the Hennebique system, spending about three years upon the road as contracting engineer and superintendent, and in 1905 he was appointed local manager of the Philadelphia office. He has been successful in his business career and has won distinction in civil engineering circles. The company are consulting engineers as well as contractors and work in conjunction with many contractors throughout the country. The Hennebique system of reinforced concrete has been in use for over fifteen years and has become well known throughout the world. The value of constructions in this system exceeds one hundred million dollars and in this work three hundred licensed contractors are cooperating with more than fifty Hennebique engineering offices. Mr. Mattson has constructed the reinforced concrete work in the House of the Good Shepherd, Baltimore, Maryland; the Baltimore Athletic Club, Baltimore, Maryland; boiler and laundry house of the Samaritan Hospital, Philadelphia; power house of the Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Philadelphia; the handsome store building for Jacob Reed's Sons, Chestnut street near Broad, Philadelphia; the Orinoca Mills, Kensington, Pennsylvania; the Brehm & Stehle Dye Works, Philadelphia; addition to Gill & Company's factory, Philadelphia; warehouse for the American Dye

Wood Works, Chester, Pennsylvania; foundry for the J. L. Mott Iron Works, Trenton, New Jersey; city bridge over Pennsylvania Railroad at Sixty-second street, West Philadelphia. Aside from his association with these industrial plants, his work is seen in the Salvation Army Citadel, Cleveland, Ohio; dormitory of Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey; in the addition to the Baltimore city jail, Baltimore, Maryland; in a notable piece of waterproofing of the sub-basement of Keyser office building, Baltimore, Maryland; the Pennsylvania Railroad passenger station at Allegheny, Pennsylvania; in Thomas McKean's residence at Rosemont, Pennsylvania; in electric sub-stations Pennsylvania Railroad between Camden and Atlantic City, New Jersey; in the Pennsylvania Railroad shops, Trenton, New Jersey; etc., etc.

On the 31st of December, 1905, Mr. Mattson was married in New York city to Miss Edna Alcorn, and they have two children, Raymond and Beatrice. Mr. Mattson votes with the republican party and keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day, but the honors and emoluments of office have no attraction for him as he prefers to concentrate his energies upon his business affairs. He has traveled in Europe, on the continent and England, and is familiar with several languages. His appointment to the position as manager of the Philadelphia office indicates his standing with the company and the construction work with which he has been connected is indicative of his skill and ability as a civil engineer.

JAMES THOMPSON SCHELL, M. D.

Dr. James Thompson Schell, prominent practitioner, educator and author, and now president of the staff and surgeon in chief of the Northwestern General Hospital, of which he was the founder, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 29, 1872. His father, Captain George L. Schell, was born in Philadelphia in 1840, a son of John Fox and Martha Schell. He became a contractor and builder, which business he followed until after the outbreak of the Civil war, when he volunteered for service as a private of Company I, Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, with which he served with distinction. He was shot three times and spent four months in Libby prison, but notwithstanding the hardships and rigors of war and the injuries he had sustained, he was on active duty much of the time and was honorably discharged with the rank of captain shortly before the close of hostilities. He married Amanda M. Coombs, who was born in New York in 1848, a daughter of William and Amanda Coombs. She proved a faithful and devoted wife and mother and passed away in Philadelphia in March, 1901. Captain Schell survived her only a brief period, departing this life in June of the same year.

At the usual age Dr. Schell became a pupil in the public schools, wherein he continued his studies until he mastered a part of the high-school course. Later he became a student in Temple College and, having determined to make the practice of medicine his life work, entered the Medico-Chirurgical College and was graduated therefrom with the class of 1895. Thus qualified for the

profession, he has done important work in the alleviation of human suffering and as an educator in instructing others who purpose to follow the practice of medicine and surgery. For nine years he occupied the position of assistant gynecologist to Samaritan Hospital. His services in the educational field cover ten years as lecturer on operative obstetrics in the Medico-Chirurgical College and two years as clinical professor in pediatrics in Temple College. He was the founder of the Northwestern General Hospital of Philadelphia and acted as its president for two years, while at this writing, in 1911, he is president of the staff and surgeon in chief of the hospital.

On the 9th of July, 1905, Dr. Schell was united in marriage in Philadelphia to Miss Louisa Stickel, a daughter of Mrs. Magdalena Stickel and a native of Philadelphia, born in 1872. Her father, who was a baker and successful business man, died in 1880. Her mother, who was born in Wurtemberg, is still living and makes her home with Dr. and Mrs. Schell. The children of this marriage are Florence Helen, James Fox and Katherine Louisa.

Dr. Schell and his wife are members of Gethsemane Baptist church and he also belongs to Olivet Lodge, A. F. & A. M. He votes with the republican party but takes no active interest in party work. He prefers to concentrate his energies upon his profession and keeps in touch with the advanced thought and purposes of the medical fraternity through his membership in the Philadelphia Medical Club, the Philadelphia County Medical Society, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, the American Medical Association and the Northwestern Medical Society, of which he was vice president two years and treasurer three years. He likewise belongs to the Obstetrical Society, to the Society for the Prevention of the Social Evil and to the Philadelphia Physicians Motor Club.

Dr. Schell has written numerous scientific articles on various medical subjects principally confined to the field of gynecology. Some of the principal articles are as follows: Ovarian Diseases as a Factor in the Causation of Pseudocystitis; The Mother and Child; The Aseptic Treatment of the Umbilical Cord; Forceps and Their Proper Use; Tubercular Glands of the Neck with Special Thought as to Their Treatment; Throid Disease from Surgical Standpoint; Tubercular Peritonitis; Report of Some Interesting Obstetrical Experiences; Report of Eighteen Caesarian Sections; Report of One Hundred and Fourteen Bladder Ovarian Cyst; When to Operate in Appendicitis; and others.

JOHN MAXWELL.

John Maxwell, who for many years was intimately associated with the blue stone business of Ulster county, New York, and the largest dealer in the United States of the far famed blue stone, was a native of Ireland, born June 14, 1818, in County Tyrone, the eldest son of Thomas and Elizabeth Maxwell. Thomas Maxwell served in the English army under Sir John Moore, in the Spanish campaign and was present at the battle of Corunna in 1809, where that great general was slain. Mr. Maxwell afterward served under the Duke of Wellington

(then known as Sir Arthur Wellesley) in the same campaign. Later on at Waterloo, he was under the same great commander in the British artillery, and in that memorable battle had three horses killed under him. For gallantry and bravery displayed in that engagement he was presented with a medal, which is still in the possession of the family.

In the year 1827 the parents of John Maxwell emigrated to America with their family, landing at Philadelphia, where they made their home until 1830, in August of that year moving to Greene county, New York, and locating at Kaaterskill, near Palenville. Thomas Maxwell, for several years, kept the turnpike at Hunter, that county, and after moving to Quarryville he engaged in farming, just south of that village, there passing the rest of his days. In Ireland he had married Elizabeth Heatherington and the results of this marriage were: John; Eliza, who was married to George Sanderson; James, deceased; Sarah, the wife of Christian C. Fiero; Thomas, deceased; Belle, who married T. W. Van Hoesen; William H.; and Catherine, the wife of Jeremiah Hommel. The father of these children died in 1858 and the mother in 1874. They were consistent members of the Episcopal church.

It was while attending school at Palenville, New York, that John Maxwell received the first impulse in a direction that proved his life work, and in which after many times he made himself one of the most successful and prominent men of the county. It was his custom during his vacation to visit the stone quarries of the place, to observe with great interest the methods of getting the stone out, and to study with care the stratification and other geological characteristics of the deposits. At the age of nineteen he had so far mastered the various processes of quarrying as to possess a full and practical knowledge of the business, and to it he gave his entire time and attention, becoming a proprietor and associated with different individuals in the quarrying of stone. In this he continued until 1861, when he engaged extensively in the produce business, dealing principally in hay and grain, large quantities of which he sold to the government during the Civil war.

In 1865 Mr. Maxwell retired from that business and soon became a trustee of the Bigelow Blue Stone Company, which had full control of the large interests at Saugerties. At first he was employed by the company as a salesman in Philadelphia and other points south, in 1867 becoming associated with others in the management of the company's affairs. In 1868 he purchased stone on the lines of the Delaware and Hudson canal in connection with J. O. Beers. Three years later he purchased Mr. Beers' interest and also the stone business of the Bigelow Blue Stone Company on the Roundout & Oswego Railroad. In the season of 1872-73 Mr. Maxwell located a yard at Roundout, opened an office in New York and retired from the Bigelow Blue Stone Company, remaining, however, a stockholder. After one year he was elected a trustee and made president of the latter company, and in the spring of 1875 leased the entire property for a long term of years.

The first year after the execution of that lease Mr. Maxwell shipped to the market nine hundred thousand dollars worth of stone, and by the year 1880 his works were in full operation, without doubt the largest of their kind in the United States. He had wholesale depots at Rochester on the Erie canal, at New-

ark, New Jersey, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Malden, New York, his manufacturing plant at the latter point being vastly larger than any similar institution in the country. To his large business, which was extended to all points of the continent and the minutest details of which were perfectly familiar to him, he gave his undivided attention.

In politics Mr. Maxwell was a republican, and while he was not in any sense an office seeker he was honored on more than one occasion with the nomination and support of his party. In 1867 he was nominated for member for the assembly against Asa G. W. Smith, of Kingston and was elected by a majority of nearly four hundred. In 1877 he was a candidate for congress against D. M. De Witt and was defeated by only seventeen votes.

Mr. Maxwell was married April 24, 1844, to Sarah, daughter of James and Elizabeth Maxwell, of Philadelphia, and six children were born to them, of whom four are yet living, namely: Emma, the wife of Samuel J. Adams, of Saugerties, and James T., William L. and J. Walter, who have succeeded to their father's immense business.

Mr. Maxwell died in 1885. His later days were spent in the proud consciousness of the fact that he had filled his appointed place in life with honor and profit to himself and pleasure to his friends. Starting from an humble station, his was a singularly trying and tiresome journey along life's devious pathway, and the success that crowned it was achieved by nought else save untiring energy, faithful attention to business and strict integrity.

JOHN G. CLARK, M. D.

Dr. John G. Clark, professor of gynecology in the University of Pennsylvania and recognized throughout the country as one of the eminent specialists in this field of practice, was born in Wayne county, Indiana, in 1867. His father, Thomas E. Clark, was a dry-goods merchant in early life and in later years turned his attention to manufacturing. He was a direct descendant of Captain William Clark, of North Carolina. He removed from Virginia to Indiana and in the business circles of Wayne county occupied a prominent position. He married Nannie M. Goodrich, also a native of the Old Dominion and a granddaughter of Governor Robinson of that state. Mrs. Clark passed away about twenty years ago, while the death of Thomas E. Clark occurred in 1907.

Dr. Clark supplemented his early education by study in Earlham College of Richmond, Virginia, and in Ohio Wesleyan University. Following his graduation he engaged with the government surveying corps to survey the Indian reservations, of Idaho, in which capacity he served for a year and a half. He then spent one year in the employ of the Union Pacific Railroad, assisting in the survey of the Utah & Northern branch of that road, but attracted to the profession of medicine, he came to Philadelphia in 1887 and entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1891. He afterward served as interne in the Children's Hospital of Philadelphia and has done important work in connection with Bellevue Hospital of New York

city and Johns Hopkins Hospital of Baltimore. He afterward went abroad and he spent two years in Germany and Austria in the universities of Leipsic, Prague and Vienna. He thus came under the instruction of men eminent in the profession and with splendid equipment he returned to take up practice in this country.

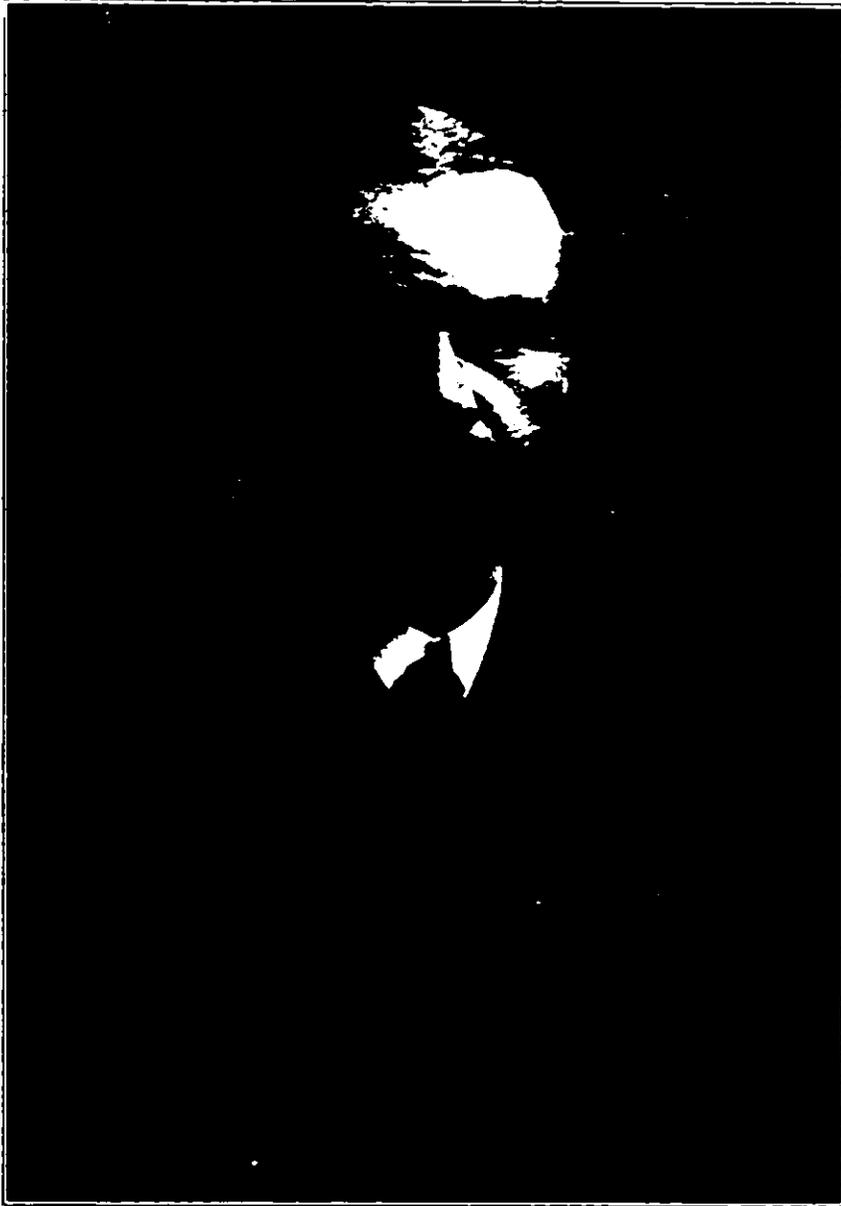
In 1900 Dr. Clark returned to Philadelphia and has since engaged in the practice of gynecology and abdominal surgery, in which field he has gained marked distinction. He was soon elected professor of gynecology in the University of Pennsylvania, which position he still holds, and he is gynecologist in chief at the University Hospital, consulting surgeon to the Chestnut Hill Hospital, the Woman's, Germantown and Bryn Mawr Hospitals. He has been honored by the profession with election to the vice presidency of the American Gynecological Society and to the vice presidency of the Clinical Congress of Surgery of North America. In 1910 he was made chairman of the section of obstetrics and diseases of women of the American Medical Association, all of which indicates his high standing in the profession and the regard entertained for his skill and ability by his fellow practitioners. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Philadelphia County Medical Society, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, and in strictly social lines is connected with the University, the Racquet and the Country Clubs.

Dr. Clark was married in Philadelphia, in 1904, to Miss Anna (Evans) Mohr, a daughter of J. J. and Lida Kaufman Mohr of this city. Dr. and Mrs. Clark now have one daughter, Kathrine, four years of age.

HENRY MORRIS, M. D.

Philadelphia has long been regarded as one of the leading American centers of knowledge relative to the practice of medicine and surgery and, stimulated by the example of those who have attained fame and distinction and whose life work have been of essential value to humanity, many young men have started upon the path that leads to usefulness and renown in this field of labor. Since 1878 Dr. Henry Morris has practiced continuously in Philadelphia and his activity represents a constantly broadening angle of usefulness in the profession which he elected to make his life work.

Philadelphia claims him as a native son, his birth having here occurred on the 6th of June, 1855,—a worthy scion of an honorable ancestry. The line is traced back to Robert Morris, who about the year 1730 sailed from Liverpool, England, and established his home on the eastern shore of Maryland. The family became large landowners, planters and exporters, were also owners of ships and were engaged extensively in the tobacco trade. Robert Morris, Jr., the son of the progenitor of the American branch of the family and the great-grandfather of Dr. Henry Morris, was among the signers of the Declaration of Independence, but his name is even more deeply inscribed upon the pages of history because of the service which he rendered to the country as superintendent of finance during the Revolutionary war, when at critical times his private purse replenished the exhausted exchequer of the nation that was strug-



DR. HENRY MORRIS

gling for existence. The grandfather of Dr. Henry Morris died in France in early manhood. His son, Dr. Robert Morris, was both a member of the bar and a graduate of medicine but practiced for only a short time. He was recognized as a man of particularly strong intellectuality and his services were of distinct value to the profession to which he devoted his energies during the greater part of his life. He married Lucy Pickett Marshall.

Their son, Dr. Henry Morris, pursued his education in a private school located at the corner of Tenth and Chestnut streets in Philadelphia, conducted by the Rev. Albert Henry Barnes, one of the leading educators of that day, under whose instruction he prepared to enter Princeton College. He abandoned the plan, however, on account of his father's opposition to his pursuing the study of medicine at that time and turned his attention instead to preparation for a commercial career by entering Bryant & Stratton Business College, from which he was graduated in 1873. The following two years were devoted to rest and recreation, and travel broadened his mind and gave him larger and deeper experiences in life. Parental opposition was withdrawn to his preparation for the practice of medicine in 1875 and at the age of twenty years he began reading in his father's office in Philadelphia, while later he continued his studies in the Jefferson Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1878 with the M. D. degree. He displayed marked aptitude in his studies and immediately following his graduation was appointed gynecologist to the Southwestern Hospital. Soon afterward he became one of the founders and was appointed gynecologist to the Howard Hospital, in which capacity he served for sixteen years, and also acted as quiz master for a number of years. His professional service was further extended by appointment to the position of first assistant demonstrator of anatomy and after thus serving for four years he filled the position of demonstrator of gynecology and obstetrics for three years in Jefferson Medical College. He was likewise made a member of the hospital staff for the outdoor department under Professor J. M. Da-Costa, filling that position for eighteen months and later for four years under Professors S. D. and S. W. Gross. He was chief gynecologist at the clinic for three years but in 1887 resigned and severed his connection with Jefferson Hospital. He has had other important hospital connections, including that of visiting physician to St. Joseph's Hospital. He likewise served as pension examining surgeon during the two administrations of President Cleveland and he was examining surgeon for artificial limbs in Philadelphia for the United States army and also acted as assistant surgeon of the Third Regiment in 1878. He was examiner for the Philadelphia recruiting station of the United States army in 1898, this being his third appointment of the kind, his various appointments coming to him in recognition of superior ability and merit.

Dr. Morris is professor of anatomy in the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania and is identified with a number of the leading medical and scientific societies, holding membership in the American Medical Association, the Philadelphia County Medical Society and the Pennsylvania State Medical Society. He is a fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, associate fellow and honorary member of the Altoona Academy of Medicine at Altoona, Pennsylvania, and associate fellow of the Association of Military Surgeons of the

United States. His contributions to medical literature have been received by the profession as of especial worth including the following books: *Essentials of the Practice of Medicine*; *Essentials of Materia Medica and Therapeutics*; and *Compendium of Gynecology*.

Dr. Morris is the president of The Society of the Descendants of The Signers of the Declaration of Independence, one of the board of governors of the Society of the Descendants of Colonial Governors, and a member of the Sons of the Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars and the order of Founders and Patriots of America. A happy home life had its beginning in his marriage on the 12th of October, 1880, to Miss Bessie Thomas Elliott and their children are Robert and Grace Elliott Morris. Belonging to one of the oldest families of Philadelphia, it was easy for Dr. Morris to obtain social standing, which his personal worth has enabled him to maintain without difficulty. A sincere and unfeigned cordiality renders him popular with his many friends. His strong intellect and keen discrimination, as manifest in his professional attainments, have gained him favorable recognition among the members of the medical fraternity and thus his position, socially and professionally, is altogether enviable.

FRANCIS XAVIER DERCUM, M. D.

Dr. Francis Xavier Dercum, an eminent neurologist and one of the two Americans who have been elected to the *Société de Neurologie* of Paris—an honor regarded by the medical profession as a distinction of the first rank, was born in Philadelphia in 1856. His father and grandfather were both of German birth and their emigration to America was a consequence of the revolution of 1848, in which they were actively allied with the liberal party. With few exceptions the ancestors of Dr. Dercum were members of the learned professions. Two of them, father and son, were professors in the medical department of the University of Wuerzburg in the early half of the eighteenth century.

While spending his youthful days in the home of his parents, Ernest Albert and Susana (Erhart) Dercum, he attended the public schools and was graduated from the Central high school with the class of 1873. He began preparation for the practice of medicine in the spring of 1874 and won his degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1877. He was fortunate in coming under the instruction of Professor Henry C. Chapman, the late professor of physiology in Jefferson Medical College and one of the most eminent authorities upon anatomy in this country. He not only received personal instruction from Dr. Chapman in that science but also in general biology, and comparative anatomy, and the fact that Professor Chapman was prosecutor to the Philadelphia Zoological Gardens gave abundant opportunity for the dissection of various animal forms, some of them quite rare. At the same time the microscopes and library of Dr. Chapman were generously placed at Dr. Dercum's disposal and proved a most valuable aid in giving to him a knowledge of animal structure.

Following his graduation, Dr. Dercum entered upon the general practice of medicine in Philadelphia and at the same time continued his scientific studies.

He became a member of the Academy of Natural Science and at times made original communications to that body. He published his first scientific papers in 1878, some appearing in the *American Naturalists* and others in *Proceedings in the Academy of Natural Science*. They included articles on *The Sensory Organs, Suggestions with a View to Generalization; the Morphology of the Semicircular Canals and the Nerve Terminations in the Lateral Sensory Apparatus of Fishes*. They gave him a public recognition of his ability as an anatomist in his appointment in 1878 to the position of assistant demonstrator in the histological and physiological laboratories. His scientific investigations eventually awakened in him the keenest interest in diseases of the nervous system and he turned his attention to this as his specialization. He joined with Charles K. Mills, Wharton Sinkler and J. T. Eskridge in founding the Philadelphia Neurological Society in 1884, and frequently addressed that society and also the College of Physicians of Philadelphia upon phases of nervous diseases and their treatment. He likewise became chief of clinic and instructor in diseases of the nervous system in the University of Pennsylvania and subsequently pathologist to the State Hospital for the Insane at Norristown, where he made numerous autopsies and published the first pathological reports of that institution. He was likewise made neurologist to the Philadelphia Hospital and consultant to several other hospitals. Not only in his practice has Dr. Dercum won distinguished honors but also through his medical authorship. Among his early contributions to medical literature was a paper on the *Artificial Induction of Convulsive Seizures*, written in association with the late Dr. A. J. Parker and published in 1884. It attracted widespread interest because of the advanced views upon the pathological physiology of convulsions. He was also the author of papers on the morphology of epileptic brains, idiot and criminal brains, and on the comparative anatomy of Chinese brains. His authorship includes papers on various subjects in neuropathology and clinical neurology, including the description of a new disease, *adiposis dolorosa*, published in 1892 and now described by French writers as the *maladie de Dercum*.

Dr. Dercum was appointed in 1892 to the newly created chair of clinical professor of nervous and mental diseases in Jefferson Medical College with a seat in the faculty. He has been neurologist to the Philadelphia Hospital since 1887 and is consulting neurologist to a number of other hospitals. He is also honorary president of the F. X. Dercum Neurological Society, of the Jefferson Medical College. For many years he has enjoyed a special reputation as an expert witness and has testified in the courts of Philadelphia and other cities in numerous medical legal cases involving questions in nervous diseases and insanity.

Dr. Dercum is a member of various societies, including the American Philosophical Society, the Academy of Natural Science, the College of Physicians, and many other medical associations. On the 4th of December, 1908, he received formal notification of his election to the *Société de Neurologie* of Paris, whose membership includes the world's foremost specialists in nervous diseases. Dr. Charles A. Dana, of New York, is the only other American physician who has been elected to membership in the society. Following his election, many of the prominent members of the society in Paris addressed congratulatory letters to

Dr. Dercum, informing him that he was chosen unanimously foreign corresponding member. In France such elections to societies of leading professional and scholarly men correspond to the conferring of honorary degrees in American and English universities, for French institutions do not confer honorary degrees. Dr. Dercum's comprehensive investigation and original research, his broad and practical experience have given him knowledge that places him with American authorities on the subject of mental and nervous diseases and his contributions to the world's medical literature are considered by the profession as most valuable.

FRANK ARDARY CRAIG, M. D.

It has been said that no profession is as little commercialized as is that of the physician and surgeon, and it is a well known fact that broad humanitarianism must be combined with comprehensive scientific knowledge to attain the best results in practice. That Dr. Craig is continuously working toward higher things in his profession is indicative of the fact that his powers meet the strict requirements made upon the representatives of the medical fraternity. He was born in Philadelphia, September 28, 1876.

His father, John F. Craig, a native of Ireland, was born in Larne, near Belfast, on the 12th of February, 1840, and was brought to the United States in his infancy. When twenty years of age he became an employe in the office which he now occupies at No. 143 South Front street. His first work was that of a clerk, but gradually his ability won him advancement and he eventually became a member of the firm. For a number of years he was the president of the firm of John F. Craig & Company, now one of the largest sugar brokerage firms in America. He was formerly president and is now one of the directors of the Francisco Sugar Company, which concern has extensive holdings in sugar plantations in Cuba, and a director of the Delaware Insurance Company of Philadelphia. Aside from his important business relations, he is acting as manager of the Mercantile Beneficial Association, and is widely known in connection with philanthropic labors. He is now a trustee of the Presbyterian Hospital, was formerly a director of the Pennsylvania Working Home for Blind Men and the free hospital for poor consumptives, in which he was succeeded by his son, F. A. Craig, M. D. He is also a member of the Union League and of the Art Club, and his activities and helpful spirit have brought him into close and beneficial connection not only with commercial and financial concerns, but also with the charitable work and artistic development of the city. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Susan Bird, was a native of Philadelphia and died in 1883 when yet a young woman.

In the public schools of this city Dr. Craig pursued his early education and later attended the John Forsyth School, from which he was graduated in 1893. He spent one year in the biological department of the University of Pennsylvania and in preparation for the profession which he now follows attended the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was

graduated in 1898 with the M. D. degree. He was afterward an interne in St. Christopher's Hospital for nine months and an interne at the Pennsylvania Hospital for two years. He then went abroad and in Vienna devoted six months to the study of general medicine. On his return to Philadelphia he opened an office and has since made continuous progress in his profession but about six years ago gave up general practice and since that time has concentrated his time upon the treatment of tuberculosis, in which field he has made valuable discoveries and done important work. He is now first clinical assistant of the Henry Phipps Institute of the University of Pennsylvania, visiting physician and director of the White Haven Sanitarium, and is a member of various medical societies including the American Medical Association, the Philadelphia County Medical Society, the Philadelphia Pathological Society and the Philadelphia Pediatric Society. He is also a fellow of the College of Physicians and a member of the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis. In the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis he is a director and is physician in charge of the tuberculosis class of the Presbyterian Hospital. He is also president of the John Morgan Medical School and all this indicates something of the nature, extent and importance of his professional service.

Dr. Craig belongs to the Nu Sigma Nu, a medical fraternity, and to the Phi Delta Theta, a university club. Patients and friends alike find him genial, helpful, courteous and with an optimistic spirit that is contagious. He believes not only in the literal sunshine, but also in the radiating and warming influences of the sunshine of life—the good nature, good cheer and helpfulness which mean much, both to the ill and to the well.

JOHN BENJAMIN RUFFELL, M. D.

Dr. John Benjamin Ruffell, deceased, was born in Philadelphia, July 16, 1875, a son of Charles B. Ruffell, who was also a native of this city. In the acquirement of his education he attended the Central high school of Philadelphia and was afterward graduated from Hahnemann Medical College and the Medico-Chirurgical School of Philadelphia, thus making thorough preparation for a profession, the responsibilities of which he readily recognized and ably met. For some time he was assistant to Professor Fox in the eye department of the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital. Following his graduation from the Medico-Chirurgical College he engaged in the practice of medicine in Philadelphia, devoting the early years of his professional career to general practice but later confining his attention to diseases of the eye. In this department he studied broadly, and his researches and original investigations brought him comprehensive knowledge that made him a successful and skilled practitioner.

On the 29th of June, 1904, Dr. Ruffell was married in Philadelphia to Miss Elizabeth A. Smythe, a daughter of John and Mary Smythe, residents of this city. Dr. Ruffell held membership in the Immaculate Conception church of Philadelphia, having been reared in the Catholic faith, to which he always adhered. He was also a member of the Knights of Columbus and in professional lines was

connected with the Philadelphia County Medical Society, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. His death was occasioned by pneumonia on the 23d of December, 1909, when he was but thirty-four years of age, and a life of usefulness was thus cut off in its prime. He had made for himself a creditable place in professional circles and his personal qualities had won him the warm friendship of many, so that his death was deeply regretted by those who knew him.

FREDERICK SAUNDERS UNDERHILL.

Honorable success is always the result of indefatigable effort, whether in the personal exercise of a given task or in the direction of the labors of others toward its accomplishment. The life history of Frederick Saunders Underhill indicates clearly what may be accomplished when determination, energy and laudable ambition constitute the salient elements of character in the field of business, for gradually he has worked his way upward until he stands today as one of the distinguished representatives of the hard wood lumber trade in America, operating extensively in Philadelphia under the firm name of Wistar, Underhill & Company, with offices in the Real Estate Trust building.

He was born in Montreal, Canada, on the 12th of November, 1865, a son of John and Annie (Ireland) Underhill. The father was a native of Manchester, England, and on crossing the Atlantic to Canada established himself in business as an optician of Montreal. He achieved such success that he was honored with the appointment of optician to the Prince of Wales. In that country he wedded Annie Ireland, who was a native of Belfast, Ireland, and of Scotch-Irish descent. She was reared and educated, however, in Canada. At length financial reverses overtook the business of John Underhill and after meeting his obligations in full he removed to Philadelphia, where he became the lessee of the Olympic Theater and acted as its manager for several years. His death occurred here about 1879.

Frederick Saunders Underhill was only about six years of age at the time of the removal to this city and was the eldest of three sons. He entered the public schools, wherein he pursued his studies to the age of fourteen, when, upon his father's death, he left school, owing to the necessity of aiding in the support of the family. He continued his education at home, however, by private study and through correspondence courses with the Chautauqua and other institutions. He was employed at a news stand in a prominent hotel as his initial step in the business world and soon afterward secured employment as an office boy at the Baldwin Locomotive Works. Later he studied shorthand and secured the position of stenographer for and assistant to William H. Morrow, superintendent of the extra part department of the works. When he believed that he could make advancement, he changed his position, serving as stenographer with George I. McKelway, a druggist at 1410 Chestnut street, and later with Thomas Potter Sons & Company, oil cloth manufacturers.



FREDERICK S. UNDERHILL.

Mr. Underhill afterward engaged with James Strong & Company, who were among the most prominent and successful wholesale lumber merchants of Philadelphia, conducting at that time a wholesale lumberyard. This was his initiation into the lumber business, in which he has made such progress that advancement after advancement followed. In his original position he bent every energy toward acquainting himself with the business which he found congenial, taking special care to obtain as much technical knowledge as possible by handling and inspecting lumber in the yard when his office duties would permit. He gained such knowledge and manifested such ability that Mr. Strong intrusted him with the details of selling and ordering lumber and after ten years' experience, in which he acquainted himself with almost every department of the trade, he started in business on his own account, forming a partnership with R. Wyatt Wistar, who for eight or nine years had been an employe of Mr. Strong and had wide experience as inspector, yard foreman and traveling salesman. They operated under partnership relations as Wistar & Underhill and immediately gained a relatively important position in the trade, for the partners inspired confidence in their patrons and proved their knowledge of lumber in meeting the demands of those who gave them trade. They, together with a clerk, constituted the entire personnel of the house, Mr. Underhill traveling in nearby territory and doing the correspondence and office work at night. During that year the firm secured a strong foothold and handled about eight million feet of lumber. The business doubled the second year and has had a continuous growth to the present time until its average sales greatly exceeded the earlier figures. At first the firm specialized in hemlock and white pine and dealt to only a limited extent in hard woods, but gradually increased the latter end of the business until it became the foremost part of their trade. The house now deals extensively in poplar, oak and chestnut, also handles maple, beech, birch, red gum and basswood. Moreover, they are recognized as specialists in quartered oak and, giving great care to the selection of the products handled, enjoy an enviable reputation in this connection.

On the 1st of February, 1905, there was a change in the style of the firm, caused by the admission of Thomas N. Nixon, who had represented them upon the road and had displayed marked ability as a lumberman and salesman. Straightforward business methods, unflinching enterprise and comprehensive knowledge of their specific line have been the important points in the success of the firm, which today occupies an enviable position in the Philadelphia trade and seems but at the beginning of its success.

While proving his worth in business, Mr. Underhill is a man of too broad nature to concentrate his energies upon business to the exclusion of all other interests and is widely and favorably known in different relations. He with his immediate family hold membership in the Lansdowne Methodist Episcopal church, in the work of which Mr. Underhill takes active and helpful interest. He has served as trustee of the church, acted as Sunday school superintendent for a number of years and is still a forceful factor in all departments of church work. He is now first vice president of the Delaware County Sunday School Union and recently served as president of the Delaware county Christian Endeavor Union.

His political allegiance has always been given to the republican party, and he has been particularly identified with the reform branch of the party since 1906, in which connection he took a prominent part in organizing the Lincoln republican party in Delaware county in this state. He has served as a member of both the county and borough committees. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons, holding membership in Washington Lodge, No. 59, A. F. & A. M. He is identified with various organizations which draw their membership from among the leading lumbermen of the country. He has served on the board of directors of the Lumbermen's Exchange of Philadelphia, also as secretary-treasurer of the Philadelphia Wholesale Lumber Dealers Association, and is its president, and takes a deep interest in the work of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers Association, of which he is a trustee. In 1908 he was president of the Lumbermen's Exchange of Philadelphia and is now first vice president of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, and second vice president of the American Lumber Trades Congress. While engaged in the manufacture of lumber he is an earnest believer in conservation of America's natural resources and active in the councils of the American Forestry Association. There is no esoteric phase in his career. His progress is the direct outcome of close application and unfaltering energy intelligently applied. He has held his mind receptive to the truths of the trade and as the years have passed on his expanding powers have been manifest in the ability with which he has formulated his plans and carried them forward to successful completion. He finds his recreation as a patron of outdoor sports.

PAUL REILLY.

Paul Reilly, whose law practice has connected him with the work of both municipal and federal courts, was born in Philadelphia, February 9, 1878. His father, Thomas E. Reilly, was connected with a family represented in western Pennsylvania since 1830, at which time settlement was made in Cambria county, members of the family being prominent in Pennsylvania railway affairs. Thomas E. Reilly was connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for forty-nine years, being special agent for superintendent of freight transportation. He was united in marriage to Lenore McCormick, a daughter of Samuel Bell McCormick, editor and proprietor of the Johnstown (Pa.) Democrat and first superintendent of schools in Cambria county. The McCormicks are descended from the Campbells of Philadelphia, who settled here in William Penn's time and were among the first Philadelphia merchants. In the maternal line Paul Reilly is also descended from the Kempf family, which was represented on the side of England in the Revolutionary war, members of the family having been Hessian soldiers, who were hired to come to America to aid in the suppression of the "rebellion" among the colonies.

Paul Reilly pursued his education in the public schools of Philadelphia and the Central Manual Training school, after which he secured a situation in connection with the hardware business. Subsequently he took up the study of short-

hand and was employed as stenographer in taking public testimony. His interest in the law was thus awakened and, determining to become a member of the bar, he studied under the direction of James Aylward Develin and in 1900 successfully passed the required examination for admission to the bar. He at once entered upon the general practice of law and in representation of litigated interests has appeared in all the municipal and United States courts. He has been entrusted with valuable patent litigation and notable work which he did in professional lines was in the prevention of the abolishment of the corporation, the Managers for the Relief and Employment of the Poor of Germantown. He is connected with several different loan societies and has been the promoter as well as counselor of a number of these.

Mr. Reilly was married in Germantown, April 16, 1910, to Miss Kathryn A. Sydney, a daughter of Alfred and Kate (Flue) Sydney. The family, of English origin, is an old one in Pennsylvania, representatives of the name having been among the original proprietors of the site of Germantown.

Mr. and Mrs. Reilly are socially prominent and he is a valued member of the City Club and of Colonial Lodge, No. 631, F. & A. M. He is a man of aggressive character, strong and forceful, and when his mind is made up to certain conditions he does not retract. His position is never equivocal and his fearless defense of his honest convictions awakens the admiration of even those opposed to his policy. He has taken an advanced stand in regard to many public questions, and it is found that his influence is always on the side of right, progress and improvement.

STANISLAUS VINCENT HENKELS.

Known from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the northern borders of the country to the gulf, in his capacity as auctioneer of historical volumes, writings and relics, it scarcely seems that Stanislaus Vincent Henkels needs introduction to the readers of this volume. He was born at Harpers Ferry, Virginia, February 8, 1854, a son of George Jacob and Elizabeth R. (Snyder) Henkels, whose family numbered seven sons and seven daughters, thirteen of whom are still living. The mother died in 1880 and the father passed away in 1882. For some years he was the leading cabinet-maker of Philadelphia. He was a war democrat and constructed the first ambulance by placing an upholstered spring bottom in his furniture cars for carrying wounded soldiers from the ferries to the hospitals. He received numerous medals from the Franklin Institute for improvements on furniture, bringing forth many most artistic and attractive designs.

Stanislaus V. Henkels was a pupil in a Friends private school conducted by Samuel Allen on Pine street, below Second. He put aside his text-books in 1869 and soon afterward entered the book department of the auction house of M. Thomas & Sons of Philadelphia. In time he became the chief cataloguer and head of the department, remaining with that firm until 1874, when he left Philadelphia for Texas. The same year, however, he returned and resumed his old position, which he held until 1882, when he started in business on his own ac-

count in partnership with Robert A. Tripple at No. 1117 Chestnut street. Through the action of his partner he was obliged to relinquish the business in 1886, at which time he became manager of and established the book auction department of Thomas Birch's Sons at No. 1110 Chestnut street. This he conducted with great success, conducting the great Washington sales, including the sale for the final settlement of the estate of General Washington, the sale of the Washington-Madison papers, and the Washington-Tilghman papers. He also conducted the sale of the furniture and relics of Abraham Lincoln from his home at Springfield, Illinois. In 1897 he resigned his position with Thomas Birch's Sons and connected himself with the auction firm of Davis & Harvey at 1112 Chestnut, who afterward removed to 1112 Walnut street. Mr. Henkels remained with them until July, 1903, holding during that time many of the most important historical sales in the country. In August, 1908, he became connected with the auction house of Samuel T. Freeman & Company, with whom he still continues business. In this connection, in December, 1910, he conducted the sale of the Patrick Henry papers. During his auction life he has catalogued and conducted the great sale of engraved portraits belonging to Hon. Hampton L. Carson and a like collection belonging to Chief Justice Mitchell of Philadelphia, the catalogues of which on account of the proficient manner in which they were compiled are accepted as guides for the collector and dealer in engraved portraits. In the matter of preparing autographs and historical papers for sale he has changed the whole style of cataloguing from that which had been in vogue for seventy years and thereby encouraged the taste for collecting historical material of this character to such an extent that it has increased the value of all collections tenfold. He also sold the valuable historical library of ex-Governor Pennypacker, which ranked among the most important of modern collections. In 1904 he sold the library of Harold Pierce, Esq., of Philadelphia, which was noted for its many rarities and the sale was so successful that the prices realized remain as record breakers even today.

On the 6th of February, 1882, Mr. Henkels was married, at the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, in Philadelphia, to Miss Martha Duke, a daughter of Captain Charles T. Duke, who was killed at the battle of Fredericksburg. Mr. and Mrs. Henkels have seven children, Martha, Mary Elizabeth, Stanislaus Vincent, Elizabeth Regina, Duke Edward, William King and James Mitchell. The family are communicants of the Roman Catholic church and Mr. Henkels is a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Philobiblon Club and the Jewelers Club of Philadelphia.

In politics he is a staunch democrat of the southern type, being opposed to both the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments. He is in favor of capital punishment for election frauds and not in favor of a protective tariff. He desires equal rights and justice to all and privileges to none. He is fearless and outspoken in support of his honest convictions and his position is never an equivocal one. Mr. Henkels has a wide acquaintance throughout the country and is highly respected wherever known. He is today the veteran book auctioneer in the country and the only auctioneer who personally writes all the catalogues and conducts the sales. His wide knowledge of the early history of the county gained solely from documentary evidence, wide reading of manuscript and letters, has made him without doubt the best posted man in the country, the fact that custodians of

state and national archives submit for comment to Mr. Henkels, is a compliment to Philadelphia, and a Philadelphian. Although he is well posted, the peculiarity of his acquisition of his information is from reading documents and not from the fact that he is a book worm, for he scarcely has time to read and claims that he has never read very much from bound volumes. He has succeeded in making Philadelphia the greatest distributing center for the sale of books, autographs and prints in the country and has frequently refused magnificent offers to conduct business in New York. From early childhood, however, he has been a resident of Philadelphia and has strong attachment for the city of his adoption.

JOHN WELSH CROSKEY, M. D.

Dr. John Welsh Croskey, enjoying distinction in the field of ophthalmology and hospital practice and also as editor, educator and author, was born January 26, 1858, at 1912 Rittenhouse Square, where he resided until the time of his marriage. His preliminary education was acquired at Dr. Faires school on Dean between Locust and Spruce streets and at the Eastburn Academy, and some years afterward he was elected to the presidency of the Eastburn Alumni Association. After leaving school he entered business circles in 1874 as an employe of Mackeown, Bower, Ellis & Company, and in the intervening years until 1881 had broad and varied experience of a practical nature in connection with business affairs and responsibilities. He then formed a partnership with John Dixon under the firm name of Dixon & Croskey, conducting business at No. 15 North Front street as brokers and importers of drugs. Two years later he withdrew from that firm and removed to Swarthmore, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, where he devoted one year to the pursuit of a special course of study at Swarthmore College. This constituted preparation for the continuance of his education along medical lines and in 1889 he was graduated from the Medico-Chirurgical College, receiving honorable mention for the faculty gold medal for the best average in the final examinations. His thesis, entitled "Sodium Silico-Fluoride" won the gold medal and he also gained the prize offered by his preceptor, Dr. H. Ernest Goodman for superior excellence in surgery. A certificate of proficiency in anatomy was also awarded him by the Philadelphia School of Anatomy and thus with thorough training for the profession he entered upon what has been his life work, well qualified for the responsibilities that have since devolved upon him.

Immediately after his graduation Dr. Croskey was elected to the position of chief assistant to the surgical clinic of the Medico-Chirurgical College and the following year was elected to the adjunct faculty as lecturer on minor and operative surgery and demonstrator of bandaging. In 1891 he was appointed assistant surgeon to the Wills Hospital and on the 15th of April, 1897, was elected surgeon to succeed the late Dr. Peter D. Keyser. In 1899 he was appointed consulting ophthalmic surgeon to the George Nugent Home for Baptists, and in 1891 was elected ophthalmic surgeon to the Philadelphia General Hospital (Blockley). He became ophthalmic surgeon to the Samaritan Hospital in 1902

and also professor of ophthalmology, laryngology and otology at Temple University. He was formerly editor and owner of the International Medical Magazine, editor of the Medico-Chirurgical Journal and author of the Dictionary of Ophthalmic Terms.

In 1880 Dr. Croskey was married, at No. 414 Cooper street, Camden, New Jersey, to Miss Elisabeth Estes Browning, a daughter of Cooper P. and Jane Mary Browning, the marriage ceremony being performed by the Rev. Dr. Garrison, rector of St. Paul's church of Camden. By this union have been born four children, Henry Browning, Elisabeth Browning, Marion Langley and John Welsh, Jr.

Dr. Croskey is connected with various societies, many of a scientific nature. He is also a director of the Gloucester and Woodbury Turnpike Company, secretary and treasurer of the Nicholas Biddle Section of the Navy League of the United States and director of the Navy League of the United States. He is a life member of William L. Elkins Lodge, No. 646, A. F. & A. M., and was president of the alumni association of the Medico-Chirurgical College. Something of the breadth and nature of his interests is indicated by his membership in the St. George Society, the Pennsylvania Genealogical Society, Colonial Society and Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution. His strictly professional connections are with the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, the Philadelphia County Medical Society, the American Medical Association and the Academy of Ophthalmology and Oto-Laryngology. His editorial and his other writings have stimulated the efforts and raised the ideals of others while his other extensive ophthalmological practice indicates his standing in the profession.

FRANK M. RITER.

Frank M. Riter, practicing at the Philadelphia bar, is widely known because of the efficient work which he did as a promoter of the department of public safety and of his later efforts in behalf of that independent political movement which has looked beyond the demands of the party to the supreme and permanent good of the city. Mr. Riter was born in Philadelphia, May 20, 1855, both of his parents being descended from Revolutionary ancestry. He was educated at the Friends Central School, at the southwest corner of Fifteenth and Race streets, in Philadelphia, which he left when he was about sixteen years of age, and for several years thereafter he was engaged in mercantile pursuits, being employed by the importing firm of Myers & Dickinson.

His inclinations, however, were not in the direction of commerce and upon securing the consent of his father, he registered as a student at law in the office of the late E. Copley Mitchell. While in this office he matriculated in the department of law of the University of Pennsylvania and was graduated from the same in the class of 1878. He was always somewhat active in politics and as a result was elected in February, 1883, to the common council of the city of Philadelphia from the tenth ward. The committee of one hundred at this time was at the height of power and its members generally opposed his election, not be-



FRANK M. RITER

cause he did not advocate their principles, but because he would not subscribe specifically to all their declarations. Mr. Riter was appointed assistant city solicitor in April, 1884, serving in such position until he resigned in December, 1888. His experience in common council had created in him a love for legislative work which he has never lost, and in November, 1888, he was elected to the house of representatives of the state of Pennsylvania for the session of 1889. He was subsequently elected for the sessions of 1891, 1893 and 1895, serving as the chairman of the committee on ways and means during his last year in the legislature. He opposed and spoke against the election of Senator Quay to the United States senate but while being out of political harmony with his associates his personal character was such that he retained their high regard. He was active in the advocacy throughout all its stages of the first ballot reform bill in Pennsylvania and upon one important occasion contributed largely in saving the appropriations to public schools from a disastrous reduction.

A vacancy occurring in the directorship of the department of public safety under Mayor Warwick, Mr. Riter was appointed to fill that place on February 17, 1896, and served throughout the balance of the mayor's term, which ended upon the first Monday of April, 1899. The strike which had been so disastrous during the Christmas holidays of 1895 broke out again in April, 1896, and Mr. Riter's handling of the department of public safety at this time was highly commended. He has always been recognized as a far-seeing and energetic official by all who took an interest in public affairs and it may not be amiss to state that he was the first to recommend to the city council the necessity of a high pressure fire main system and that his suggestions as to its scope and location were generally adopted and carried out by those who followed him in office. He also saw the necessity of considering in a systematic way the opening and widening of small streets in the center of the city and urged that this matter be put in the hands of a competent committee to report impartially a plan by which this could be put into operation with advantage to the city and at the least expense. This question is now being considered by thoughtful men as one of great importance. The public work of which he is the most proud was that which he did in connection with the restoration of Independence Hall. All of this work was done while he was director of the department of public safety and was under his immediate supervision and control. When he left office all the plans down to the minutest detail for its completion were left in the bureau of city property and appropriations secured to carry them out. The plans were never carried out and the appropriations were diverted to some other use. He hopes that this work will be completed along the lines of historical integrity which he and those associated with him laid down. At the conclusion of his term as director of the department of public safety he again resumed the practice of law. His interest in public matters, however, did not flag and he took an active part in the independent political movements which subsequently swept over the state and city.

He was appointed secretary of the civil service board by Mayor Weaver, June 14, 1905, which position he held until the civil service commission was organized by Mayor Weaver, who, on March 15, 1906, appointed Mr. Riter president of the commission. His administration of this office was brilliant, placing as he did the civil service upon absolutely impartial lines and for which he re-

ceived unlimited praise. He held this position until the expiration of the term on March 15, 1907. Mr. Riter has made good in all the varied positions that he has held, whether legislative or administrative. His political ideals have been high and by some deemed quixotic. He has sacrificed personal advantage to principle but his fairness of judgment has won for him the respect of all, even those opposed to the principles he advocates and represents.

He is a member of the Lutheran church. He is now giving his attention to his profession and yet he will never cease to be a factor in public affairs, for he will ever wield a power which is all the more potent from the fact that it is moral rather than political and is exercised for the public weal rather than for personal ends.

JOHN WOOLF JORDAN, LL. D.

John Woolf Jordan, historian and librarian of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, has delved into history, particularly that pertaining to Pennsylvania and its people, as few men have done, and the breadth of his researches has made him an authority upon all that throws light upon the development of the state and the characters of the men, collectively and individually, who have guided its destinies. Dr. Jordan was born in Philadelphia, September 14, 1840, his parents being Francis and Emily (Woolf) Jordan. His uncle, John Jordan, Jr., who was born in 1808 and died in 1880, was for twenty-eight years president of the Manufacturers National Bank of this city and vice president of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and a zealous antiquarian.

In private schools of Philadelphia John Woolf Jordan pursued his education until 1852, when he entered Nazareth College, from which he was graduated in 1856 on the completion of a four years' course. Interested from youth in history, since attaining manhood his historical researches have been of a profound character and of great breadth. In 1864 he was made a life member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. His labors in this connection have been of the utmost importance. He was secretary of the council, corresponding secretary of the society and for a number of years, beginning in 1885, its assistant librarian, and since that time has served as librarian. Since 1886 he has edited the Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography and has done other literary work connected with the publication fund of the society. His contributions to the historical library include the following: Proposition to Make Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, the Seat of Government in 1780, (1878); Memoir of Bishop A. G. Spangenberg, (1884); Notes of Travel of John Heckewelder and William Henry, Jr., to the Muskingum, Ohio, in 1797, (1886); Bishop Spangenberg's Notes of Travel to Onondaga in 1745, (1878); Essay on an Onondaga Grammar, or a Short Introduction to Learn the Maqua Tongue, by Rev. David Zeisburger, edited by John W. Jordan, (1888); Occupation of New York City by the British, Extracted from the Diaries of the Moravian Church for the years 1775, 1777, 1779, 1781, 1782 and 1783, (1889); Bethlehem During the Revolution, 1775-1783, (1888); John Heckewelder's Journey to the Wabash, 1792, (1887); The

Military Hospital at Bethlehem and Lititz During the Revolution, (1896); Orderly Book of the Pennsylvania State Regiment on Foot, 1777, (1898); Early Colonial Organ Builders of Pennsylvania, (1898); Franklin as a Genealogist, (1899); Continental Hospital Returns, 1777-78, (1899); and The State House in Philadelphia in 1774, (1900). Mr. Jordan has also written many valuable works on colonial history of the Moravian church and his writings also include the following articles or volumes: The Moravian Church in Pennsylvania, 1742-46; Biography of John Henry Miller, Printer of Philadelphia, (1891); History of Use of Trombone in Church Music, (1884) The Lehigh Ferry at Bethlehem, (1897); Moravian Immigration of Pennsylvania, 1734-67, with Lists and Some Account of the Transport Vessels, (1896); Friedensthal and its Stockaded Mill, (1897); and A Red Rose from the Olden Time, or A Ramble through the Annals of the Red Rose Inn and the Barony of Nazareth in the Days of the Province, 1752-72, (1883).

Mr. Jordan was the founder of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution, of which he is now the registrar, and has also served as general registrar of the societies of the United States. He also founded the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania, was its first president and is now one of its vice presidents. He is also vice president of the Swedish Colonial Society and is a member of numerous historical and literary societies in America and Europe. Lafayette College in 1902 conferred upon him the degree of LL. D.

In 1883 Mr. Jordan married Miss Ann Page, a daughter of Alfred Page, and they have three children. It would be tautological in this connection to enter into any series of statements showing Dr. Jordan to be a man of broad scholarly attainments and marked intellectual force, for this has been shadowed forth between the lines of this review. His published writings indicate the breadth of his interests and the extent and importance of his life work. In a history that will descend to future generations, however, it is but just to say that his friends find him a man of broad sympathy and kindly charity, willing at all times to give to others from the storehouse of his wisdom and experience or to lend a helping hand where material aid is needed.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON SMITH, M. D.

Relieved of the necessity of practicing medicine by reason of financial independence, Dr. Alexander Hamilton Smith nevertheless continued in that field, his labors, resting upon thorough knowledge and marked ability, proving of distinct value and worth to those to whom he ministered. He was for many years a general practitioner in Philadelphia. His birth occurred at Snow Hill, Maryland, May 5, 1827. His parents were Isaac Penrose Smith, also a native of Maryland, and Margaret (Handy) Smith, a representative of the Handy family of the eastern coast.

In the acquirement of his education, Dr. Smith attended the high school at Snow Hill and at the age of nineteen years went abroad for further study, spending five years in Paris and Edinburgh. He was also a graduate of the medical

department of the University of Pennsylvania. After returning to this country he was associated in practice with Dr. Houston, Dr. Wood and Dr. Walter Atley. For a number of years he made his home at Seventeenth and Spruce streets but in 1862 removed to Chestnut Hill. He never specialized in any particular field, but continued in the general practice of medicine, and such was his deep interest in his work from both the scientific and humanitarian standpoint that his financial independence did not prove any inducement to him to put aside professional duties. He ever kept in touch with the progress of the profession as research and investigation added to medical lore to promote the efficiency of practitioners.

Dr. Smith was perhaps equally well known in military circles, being always associated with the City Troop, and during the war went with that command to Virginia as surgeon. He was also in the capacity of surgeon connected with the hospital for soldiers in Chestnut Hill.

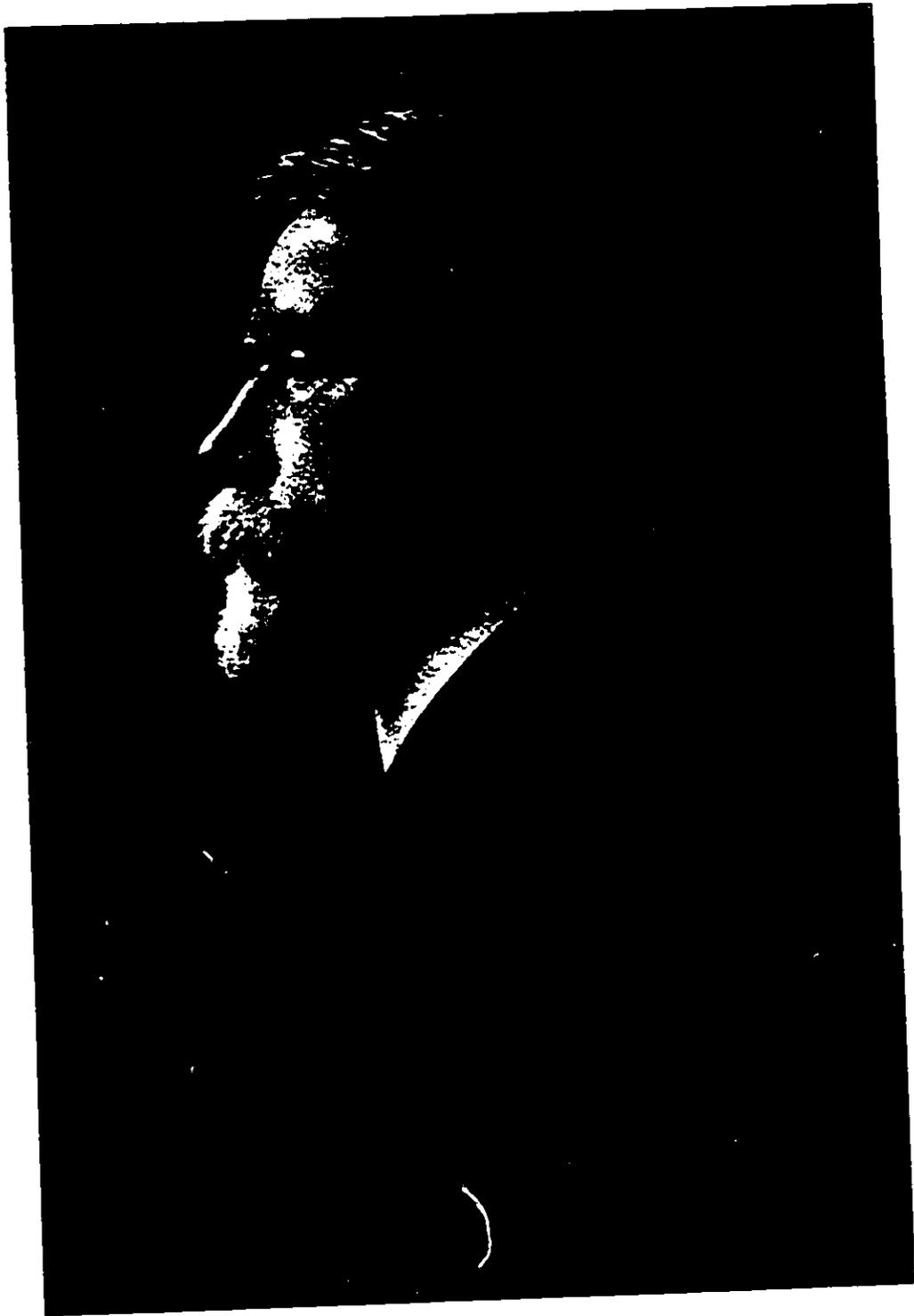
In 1862 was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Smith and Miss Leila Andrews, who was descended from the old Andrews family of Virginia, prominent in that state. Her maternal grandfather, Dr. John Pegram, was one of the early graduates of the University of Pennsylvania.

Dr. and Mrs. Smith attended the Presbyterian church. He was distinctively a home man, caring little for society life in the usually accepted sense of the term. He remained ever a wide reader and thorough student, and many of his most pleasant hours were spent in his own library, where he found congenial companionship with the master minds of all ages. He passed away leaving the world richer and better for a life which, largely free from selfish interests, was devoted to the benefit of mankind, his humanitarian principles being one of the strong motive forces of his career.

G. BETTON MASSEY, M. D.

One of the most important developments in medical science during recent years is that of electro-therapeutics, an innovation in the methods of practice which practically marks an era in the history of the healing art. Among the most ardent disciples and advocates of the use of electricity in the treatment of nervous diseases, abnormal growth and the diseases of women is Dr. George Betton Massey, who is not only well known in private practice in Philadelphia and as a surgeon to the American Oncologic Hospital but also throughout the United States where progressive members of the medical profession are found.

Dr. Massey was born near the village of Massey, Kent county, Maryland, November 15, 1856. For nearly two hundred years his ancestors were prominent in that section of the state and his father was descended from an early Maryland settler who arrived in America in 1714. The early education of Dr. Massey was acquired largely under the guidance of his mother, a member of the well known Betton family of Florida. His love of scientific subjects was early developed and foreshadowed the trend of his life work. At the close of the Civil war, with its resultant changes in social and business conditions throughout



DR. G. B. MASSEY

the south, Dr. Massey sought out an occupation and further opportunities for self-education in the country schools of Anne Arundel county, Maryland, entering upon the profession of teaching there when but sixteen years of age. In the autumn of 1873 he went to the home of his maternal uncle, the late George W. Betton, and entered upon a year of preliminary medical studies, having determined to follow the profession of medicine as a life work. During the winters of 1874 and 1875 he was a student in the Medical College of South Carolina, where he won the prize for proficiency in chemistry. The final year of his medical course was passed in the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1876. He then became assistant to Dr. Betton, his former preceptor, but when opportunity offered he accepted a position as assistant physician in the State Hospital for the Insane at Danville, Pennsylvania. There he remained until 1879, when he resigned to enter upon the private practice of medicine.

During the early years of his practice in Philadelphia, Dr. Massey was for a time assistant in the gynecological clinic of Professor William Goodell at the University of Pennsylvania and was also assistant physician in the Orthopedic Hospital & Infirmary for Nervous Diseases, where he had the opportunity to observe the work and methods of such world-famed neurologists as Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, Wharton Sinkler and Morris J. Lewis. In 1880 the position of electro-therapeutist was created by the board and Dr. Massey was appointed to the position, which he filled until 1887. In this department, where he had unrivalled opportunities for the study of electricity as a curative agent of nervous diseases, he made his greatest progress and obtained a reputation which placed him in the advance guard of those engaged in latter day scientific research. He was the assistant of Dr. Mitchell in electrical treatment and as electricity had been recognized for years as the most effective remedy for nervous diseases, Dr. Massey devoted himself at first exclusively to its development in this field. When the news was received from Paris about 1885 that electricity was successfully employed in reducing fibroid tumors of the uterus to an innocuous condition, Dr. Massey began experimenting in that direction. He resigned his position at the infirmary in 1887 to accept the position of physician in the department of diseases of the mind and nervous system at Howard Hospital, which, however, did not furnish the requisite material for the development of his experiments with electricity. Through the scientific zeal of Dr. T. Hewson Bradford, however, Dr. Massey was enabled to practice in connection with the out-patient department of the Pennsylvania Hospital and there prosecuted his studies with great effect. One of the most important published volumes relative to electricity in the treatment of affections peculiar to women, "Electricity in the Diseases of Women," was issued by Dr. Massey in 1889, embodying the data which he gathered in this hospital and it was the first complete treatise on the subject ever published. Further editions of this work have been published from time to time together with additions, under the title of "Conservative Gynecology and Electro-Therapeutics," the sixth edition appearing in 1909.

In 1885 Dr. Massey was transferred to the position of attending gynecologist to the Howard Hospital but resigned the appointment after ten years' service. In 1904, realizing the need of a special hospital for cancer, Dr. Massey issued a call for a meeting of others interested in this subject, the result thereof being

the founding of the American Oncologic Hospital, in which he has since served as a member of the board of trustees and on the medical staff. He is also a member of the editorial staff of the "Journal of Advanced Therapeutics." It is possible that Dr. Massey's most enduring reputation, however, will rest upon his latest contribution to human knowledge, which is the discovery that mercury and zinc in ionic form may be disseminated through a cancerous growth by electricity. As this substance or rather its nascent oxychlorides is a most powerful antiseptic and kills all growth, it is made evident for the first time that cancers are of microbic origin.

Dr. Massey's long and earnest devotion to his specialty of electricity as applied to the healing of disease and his advocacy of its merits throughout the United States and especially before the Pan-American Medical Congress, have given him national prominence and stamped him as a leader in the field of research and scientific investigation. His reputation as one of the pioneers and authorities in this branch of science has furthermore been maintained by a series of papers and treatises which have been widely circulated in the medical profession. In 1890 he took the initiative in the formation of the American Electro-Therapeutic Association, of which he became president in 1891 and which he still serves as a member of the executive council.

In 1885 Dr. Massey was married to Miss Harriet L. Stairs of Philadelphia and they have two sons and a daughter. Constantly overburdened by the demands of his profession, he has little leisure for social life outside of his own home and it is therefore well that he has an absorbing interest in and zeal for the advancement of his profession. He today occupies a leading position in the medical world. He was a delegate to the Third International Congress on Physiotherapy at Paris in 1910 and is chairman of the American committee of this congress.

JOSEPH LEEDOM.

Through the stages of consecutive progress Joseph Leedom has advanced to a distinguished and enviable position at the Philadelphia bar in the thirty-seven years of his practice here. He is also identified with business interests of importance and has given substantial proof of his ability to successfully control and direct commercial and industrial interests as well as to bring to definite settlement the complex and involved questions that appear before the courts. Moreover, he is entitled to mention in this volume as a representative of old families of Pennsylvania, having back of him an ancestry honorable and distinguished.

He was born at Plymouth Meeting, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, August 23, 1853, a son of Dr. Edwin C. Leedom. The Leedom family are among the oldest settlers of the province of Pennsylvania, the ancestry being traced back to Richard Leedom, 1699, a Yorkshire, England, Quaker. The oldest deed book of Philadelphia contains many conveyances of property to and from Richard Leedom. The family settled in Southampton, Bucks county, and in the year 1712

were possessed of large tracts of land there. The will of William Leedom of September 11, 1743, bequeaths a plantation in Southampton to his son Richard Leedom, who was the great-grandfather of Joseph Leedom. Richard Leedom afterward became possessed of large tracts of land in and near what is now known as Richboro, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, but which at that time was known as Leedom.

This Richard Leedom II was the owner of the Black Bear Hotel, at which the militia of Bucks county drilled at the beginning of the Revolutionary war, 1775-6, and he was enrolled as a private in the Revolutionary militia. He was at that time a man of wealth and position and a large landowner, his lands extending for miles along the west bank of Neshaminy creek in Bucks county. He secured a large proportion of his wealth just about the time when the tea was thrown overboard in Boston harbor. He had ordered a cargo of tea, which was delayed by a stress of weather and was supposed to be lost so that his consignees in London sent another cargo. Both ships came to the capes of the Delaware about the same time and the consignees prevailed on Richard Leedom to keep both cargoes. The throwing overboard of the tea in Boston harbor produced a scarcity of the commodity in this country and from his warehouse Mr. Leedom supplied tea merchants of Philadelphia and the surrounding country at greatly advanced prices and thus added to and built up for those times a large fortune. This Richard Leedom about 1730 purchased a large plantation directly opposite the old meeting house called Plymouth Meeting on the Germantown turnpike, then an Indian trail, three miles north of Chestnut hill. This tract of land with the old homestead has been continuously in the family from that time to the present and is now owned by Joseph Leedom, the Philadelphia attorney whose name introduces this record. It is undoubtedly one of the best preserved landmarks near Philadelphia which connects the Revolutionary period with the present day and antedates the famous Chew residence of Germantown. After the battle of Germantown a detachment of British troops under command of Lord Percy halted at the corner in front of Richard Leedom's house at Plymouth Meeting, undecided which course to take to intercept General La Fayette and was misleadingly told that the sound of cannon came from the south and, therefore, took the road in that direction. La Fayette, however, was marching northwest from Barren hill and thus was avoided an interception by Lord Percy. He crossed the Schuylkill at Matson's ford, now Conshohocken, and joined Washington at Valley Forge.

After the Revolutionary war the supreme executive council of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by patent in 1786, granted Richard Leedom lands in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, for his services in the cause of independence, he having been active in organizing the militia and also advancing funds to defray war expenses.

Dr. Joseph Leedom, the grandfather of Joseph Leedom, was a medical matriculate at the University of Pennsylvania during the college years 1796 and 1797. He practiced medicine at Plymouth Meeting, Montgomery county, from 1798 until 1840, and was then succeeded by his son. His wife was a daughter of Peter Van Cowenhoven (now Conover), of Matawan, New Jersey. The old Cowenhoven residence still standing at Matawan, near Freehold, is the oldest

house in that state. It will thus be seen that Joseph Leedom is in direct line of descent from one of the earliest Holland Dutch settlers of America.

Dr. Edwin C. Leedom, father of Joseph Leedom, was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in the year 1833 and became his father's successor in practice at Plymouth Meeting, Montgomery county, where he continuously followed his profession until his death there in the year 1890. He was a noted medical writer and scientist and was president of the Montgomery County Medical Society. As a scientist he designed the first orrery, an instrument to show the movements of the heavenly bodies, for which he was honored at a very early age by the offer of a chair in astronomy at Yale College, which honor, however, he declined. His wife was a daughter of Peter Lukens, a direct descendant of Jan Luckin, one of the earliest settlers of Germantown. The old mill on Cresheim creek in Germantown was one of the first mills erected and was afterward known as Robert's Mill. The family has been well represented among the students of the University of Pennsylvania. Two of the sons of Dr. Edwin Leedom, Joseph and Oscar, are graduates of that institution. The latter was graduated from the medical department in 1872 and has since practiced at the old homestead at Plymouth Meeting. In the younger generation Edwin Conover Leedom, son of Joseph Leedom, is a University of Pennsylvania graduate, winning the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1905, while at the present writing in 1911 he is a student of medicine there.

Joseph Leedom, whose name forms the caption of this review, was a pupil in the public schools of Philadelphia. He entered the Northwest grammar school, from which he was graduated at the age of thirteen and then entered the Central high school of Philadelphia, completing his course with the A. B. degree in 1871. He is now a member of the Alumni Association of the Central high school. Immediately after his graduation therefrom he became a clerk and student in the law office of David Webster, at that time one of the leading lawyers of Philadelphia and one of the commissioners who revised the present penal code of Pennsylvania. During his clerkship in Mr. Webster's office Mr. Leedom also attended the law school of the University of Pennsylvania and was graduated therefrom with the Bachelor of Laws degree and admitted to the bar in September, 1874, thoroughly grounded in both the principles and practice of his profession. On January 18, 1876, he was admitted to practice in the supreme court of Pennsylvania and shortly thereafter in the United States courts. He has steadily followed his profession since his admission and within a few years was engaged in the trial of numerous and important cases. He was retained as counsel of the Chestnut & Walnut Streets Passenger Railway Company and tried many of that company's cases until it passed into the control of the Union Traction Company. He was also at that time assistant solicitor of the Adams Express Company and defended its interests in the case of Morrell in the common pleas court, winning victory for his clients and afterward sustaining the verdict on appeal in the supreme court. His practice grew steadily both in the common pleas and in the orphan's court and in addition to being retained as counsel he received the appointment as executor and trustee of numerous estates. He was counsel for the appellant in Fitzwater's appeal reported in 13 Norris supreme court, now a leading case continually cited upon the construction of wills, viz.: "where the intend-

ment is doubtful the law inclines to a full estate or interest instead of a life interest or smaller estate." In this case he reversed the judgment of the court below.

Mr. Leedom has also been retained in important cases outside the state, particularly in the states of New Jersey, Ohio and Virginia. He represented the bondholders in the hotly contested foreclosure proceedings in the counties of Athens and Hocking, Ohio, in Whelen vs. Sarber et al, securing eventually for his clients large tracts of coal lands which have now been absorbed by the Nelsonville Coal & Land Company. Mr. Leedom caused this company to be incorporated and he is now its vice president and general counsel. It owns one thousand acres of coal land in Athens and Hocking counties, Ohio, and has one of the finest and best equipped producing bituminous coal plants in the Hocking valley. In the important case heard in Virginia of the Fidelity Trust Company trustee vs. the Shenandoah Valley Railroad Company Mr. Leedom was the counsel for the committee of reorganization of that railroad and represented the interests of the first mortgage bondholders, in which contest he was successful. The case was carried to the supreme court of appeals of Virginia and was argued by him before that court. The interests involved in this suit aggregated ten million dollars and by reason of the amount and of the numerous interesting and complicated legal controversies involved was regarded as one of the most important cases ever presented to that supreme tribunal. The ablest lawyers in the country were Mr. Leedom's opponents in this cause. In the circuit court of Richmond, Virginia, in a case relative to the Klapp estate, Mr. Leedom was called as an expert to testify regarding the jurisdiction and practice of the orphans' court of the city of Philadelphia. These are only a few of the important cases in which Mr. Leedom has from time to time acted as counsel in his own city and in foreign tribunals.

Mr. Leedom has also been identified with and interested in a great number of business enterprises as well as financial institutions. He was one of the original directors of the Tradesmen's Trust Company; an original stockholder of the Commonwealth Title Insurance & Trust Company, the Quaker City National Bank, Kenilworth Inn Company; and a member of other companies. The exacting duties of careful oversight required has within the last few years caused Mr. Leedom to relieve himself of many of these burdens. He is now vice president of the Nelsonville Coal & Land Company and director of the Arlington Cemetery Company, besides several other business enterprises. He is a large holder of real estate both in Philadelphia and the surrounding counties of Pennsylvania and also in the states of New Jersey and Ohio. By reason of his legal attainments and wide experience in business matters he is continually sought to identify himself with financial institutions and business enterprises, having been urged to take the presidency of large financial institutions, but his labors in those with which he is already identified, together with the duties involved in the practice of his legal profession, preclude him from assuming additional interests without too great a tax upon his energies and health.

On the 19th of November, 1881, Joseph Leedom was married to Miss Mary Muzzey, a daughter of William Muzzey, of Philadelphia, and his only child, Edwin Conover Leedom, was born in this city, September 9, 1882. He has lived

during all his married life and to the present time in Philadelphia at No. 216 West Rittenhouse Square in the eighth ward, having purchased a residence there in 1883. He and his son still occupy that home, his wife having died July 8, 1909. Her father was one of the oldest and most prominent merchants of Philadelphia, being engaged for many years in the wholesale glass business on Commerce street, below Fifth. At the time of his death he was the oldest director of the Girard National Bank. The Muzzey family was a prominent New England family, belonging to the early settlers there. David Muzzey, a great uncle, was one of the Minute Men who fell at the battle of Lexington.

Mr. Leedom is a member of the Union League of Philadelphia since 1883 and also belongs to the Law Association of Philadelphia. He is connected with the Masonic order, having had conferred upon him the different degrees up to and including the thirty-second. In politics he has always been a republican. He has at various times been favorably mentioned as a candidate for important public offices but while taking an active interest in politics has avoided the burdens of office. Notwithstanding this, however, in 1878 his name was presented to the judicial convention as a candidate for the office of judge and he received an exceedingly complimentary vote. He was chairman of the senatorial convention which first nominated Hon. Boies Penrose as state senator in the sixth senatorial district. He made the nominating speech in the controllers convention on behalf of General James S. Stewart, the candidate for that office. He served as a member of the republican executive committee of the eighth ward for several years. He was also an honorary member of the Old Republican Invincibles.

ALEXANDER LOXLEY MASSEY.

Because of a retiring disposition Alexander Loxley Massey did not perhaps receive that recognition which he merited as one of the prominent business men of Philadelphia. He was so quiet and unostentatious in manner that it was only those who came in close contact with him in business or social relations that realized the full force of his character, his ability and his genuine worth. He was, however, one of the prominent representatives of mining interests in the western part of the state, his connection with the business world being that of president of the Penn Gas Coal Company.

Mr. Massey was a native of Pennsylvania and a son of Charles Massey, Jr., a member of the Society of Friends, who was in the shipping business engaged in trade with China. Reared in a home of culture and refinement, Alexander L. Massey had the opportunity of attending private schools of Philadelphia and therein qualified for the onerous and responsible duties which came to him in the business world. He became a civil engineer by profession and all through his life he was identified with mining interests in the western part of the state, becoming president of the Penn Gas Coal Company, which owned and operated large mining properties in the rich coal regions of the mountain range. Largely through his instrumentality a fine business was built up and Mr. Massey manifested the keenest discernment in shaping the policy and guiding the destiny of



ALEXANDER L. MASSEY

the enterprise. He built the gas-works at New Bedford just after his marriage in 1853. He had the fullest respect and confidence of his business colleagues and associates, who entertained for him the highest admiration because of the keen discernment which he ever displayed.

On the 19th of April, 1853, Mr. Massey was married to Miss Anna E. Bingham, of Philadelphia, a daughter of John Bingham, manager for the Adams Express Company in this city. They became the parents of four children, two of whom are still living. He was a lover of home life and gave much of his time to the society of his wife and children. He never sought to figure prominently in public affairs outside of his business connections, yet the weight of his influence was always cast on the side of moral and political progress and in support of many measures which he deemed of benefit to the public. He voted the republican ticket and was thoroughly conversant with the issues and questions of the day. He held membership in the Walnut Street Presbyterian church of West Philadelphia, of which Rev. Stephen W. Dana, D. D., was pastor, and was a generous contributor to its support and also to various benevolent movements. Thus his worth as manifest in his business, and home life and his church relations made him a valuable citizen of Philadelphia. He died in London, England, June 30, 1882, in the fifty-eighth year of his age, and was buried in Westlawn Hill cemetery.

CHARLES HUNT MARSHALL.

The saying "A sound mind dwells in a sound body," is so familiar and perhaps so trite that it seems to make little impression. Few seem to comprehend its full significance or make use of the truth therein contained, but here and there are found men whose vision is keen enough to allow of a full recognition of the statement. Such a one is Charles Hunt Marshall, whose splendidly developed physical manhood causes him to be always at his best when important business projects and problems are up for consideration and solution.

He was born in Baltimore, March 19, 1870, a son of George W. and Rida H. Marshall. The father was engaged in the wholesale white goods business and became recognized as a prominent merchant of Baltimore. He came of English ancestry although representatives of the family were found at an early day in Maryland and Virginia. The mother was of Scotch-Irish lineage and came of a family founded in the new world in the latter part of the eighteenth century.

Charles H. Marshall was a pupil in the Friends school and in Peirce's Business College before entering upon active connection with commercial and business interests that have long since made him a forceful and dominant factor in business circles. He was first employed by Super-Marshall & Company, wholesale dealers in dry goods, laces, etc. He afterward became connected with the William H. Hoskins Company, stationers and office outfitters, holding the position of vice president when the company was incorporated in 1898, while his official connection at this writing is that of president. His business interests, however,

are now varied and are as important as extensive. He is a director of the People's Trust Company and managing director of the Christeson Company, wholesale dealers in wood and willow ware and stationery. Other interests, too, have felt the stimulus of his activity and clear judgment.

Mr. Marshall holds membership with Corinthian Lodge, F. & A. M., is captain of the Athletic Club of Philadelphia and is a member of the Whitemarsh Valley Country Club. His boyhood interest in athletics has remained as a balancing force to the strenuous business activity of manhood. Athletics and the various sports of the field find him an enthusiastic devotee. He is equally at home on the golf links, the tennis court, in the swimming pool, in the motor car, or when driving spirited horses over some of the splendid highways around Philadelphia. He knows no such thing as a sluggish circulation or impaired digestion. The red blood courses through his veins and keeps him alert and forceful. He is an advocate of athletics and systematic gymnasium work as a source of health and in this connection has said: "In all my experience in business circles, both with employe and employer, I have invariably found that the man with the greatest powers of concentration and enthusiasm to buckle down to a task and keep plugging until he has completed it, is the man who plays athletic games and indulges in enough healthful exercise to keep him in good physical condition. And what's more, they're always the fairest to deal with. The man who has learned to play games on the square plays business on the square; he has absorbed a spirit of sportsmanship that becomes a second nature to him."

Mr. Marshall is proof of his own doctrines and theories. He has that particular quality called concentration that enables him to put the whole weight and force of his nature upon any task to which he sets himself; it claims every thought for the time being and on its accomplishment he turns with equal energy and enthusiasm to the thing that lies next at hand.

GEORGE BURNHAM.

Important business affairs, benevolent projects and home interests have claimed the attention of George Burnham through an active and well spent life that has brought him to an honorable retirement in which he is numbered with the capitalists of Philadelphia. He was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, March 11, 1817, a son of Charles and Persis (White) Burnham. His ancestors were early settlers of New England, having become residents of Springfield, Massachusetts, in colonial days. The line of descent is traced down from Thomas Burnham, who about 1635 settled in Hartford, Connecticut. He was a lawyer and a man of much force of character. In the maternal line George Burnham is descended from Elder John White, who was one of the first residents of Cambridge, Massachusetts; Hartford, Connecticut; and Hadley, Massachusetts. He was one of the first selectmen of Cambridge and twice served as deputy to the general court of Massachusetts.

George Burnham pursued his education in the public schools of his native city but his opportunities in that direction were somewhat limited, for when about fourteen or fifteen years of age he came to Philadelphia and entered the employ of Baldwin & Colton, wholesale grocers, at Second and Dock streets, the junior partner being a friend of the Burnham family. Realizing his lack of educational training, Mr. Burnham devoted every leisure moment to the study of history and biography, often reading late into the hours of the night. His working day was from six a. m. until ten p. m. He was yet but a youth when he manifested considerable inventive ingenuity, resulting in the invention of a diving machine, which was practically tested in Delaware. In 1837 he accepted a clerical position in the locomotive works of M. W. Baldwin, and following the death of Mr. Baldwin in 1866 became a member of the firm, which was then reorganized under the name of M. Baird & Company. Eventually changes in the ownership of the business made him senior partner of the firm then operating under the name of Burnham, Williams & Company and since incorporated under the name of the Baldwin Locomotive Works. In this connection he was instrumental in building up an enterprise which is today one of the foremost manufacturing concerns and corporations of America. He was for years the financial man of the concern, managing and controlling its moneyed interests. He also figured prominently in financial circles in other relations and occupies a position today as one of the honored retired capitalists of his adopted city.

In 1842 Mr. Burnham was united in marriage to Miss Anna Hemple, and their children are George, Mary A., Mrs. Theodore J. Lewis and William. Another daughter, Mrs. F. J. Stimson, is now deceased. Mr. Burnham has long given his political allegiance to the republican party, which he joined upon its organization. He still holds membership in the Union League and his religious faith is indicated by his connection with the Swedenborgian church at Twenty-second and Chestnut streets. His life has been devoted to important business interests, to his church and family affairs and to philanthropic work. He has given largely to charities and has taken a broad and benevolent view of life. Many there are who have reason to bless him for timely assistance in an hour of need, while many organized charities have found him a generous benefactor.

ALBERT SWALM HAESLER.

Albert Swalm Haeseler, for twelve years one of the proprietors of the Haeseler Photographic Studios at No. 1513 Walnut street, Philadelphia, was born June 25, 1846, in Orwigsburg, then the county seat of Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania. His father, Frederick Haeseler, was a native of Hanover, Germany, who was graduated from the Gottingen University and was commissioned an officer of the German army at twenty-one years of age. He was a near relative of Count Von Haeseler, a general of the German army, who until

recently was field marshal and chief of the kaiser's military staff. On coming to America Frederick Haeseler settled in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, where he met and married Katherine Swalm, a representative of one of the old Pennsylvania families. Her ancestors came from the Palatinate in the lower Rhine country about 1754, making their way to Pennsylvania with that Swiss-German influx to what was then Berks county, including, however, the district now comprised within Berks, Lebanon, Lehigh and Schuylkill counties. They were of the Swiss-Pfalzisch and German settlers that afterward became what is known as the Pennsylvania German population. Ancestors of Mrs. Haeseler were engaged in the war for independence and numerous Indian fights incident to the settlement of Pennsylvania and necessary to the establishment of the supremacy of the white people and the development of the state.

Albert S. Haeseler was a student of the Pottsville high school and of Fairbanks College, pursuing a commercial course in the latter. Subsequently he engaged in teaching in the public schools as a young man and at the age of twenty-one years entered commercial circles in Philadelphia as a wholesale dealer in fruit. He later established a creditable and gratifying business as a wholesale grocer and afterward turned his attention to insurance. In these different lines he prospered and for the past twelve years he has given his attention to photography as proprietor, in connection with his son, of the Haeseler Photograph Studios at 1513 Walnut street. Their establishment is one of high standard as a representative of the art and the liberal patronage accorded is indicative of the superiority of workmanship over that produced in many of the photographic establishments of this city. Here photographic art finds its highest expression through the employment of the most modern processes combined with the highly developed artistic taste and perception of the proprietors to whom mechanical processes are but an adjunct toward placing in enduring form the natural pose and expression, together with the embellishments of light and shade which have won for photography recognition as one of the fine arts.

On the 19th of February, 1874, Mr. Haeseler was married to Miss Susan Wilmer Smyth, a daughter of George Burnett Smyth and a lady of highly developed artistic talents who for a time was in charge of the School of Design for Women. She died in 1893 and on the 23d of November, 1897, Mr. Haeseler wedded Anna Elizabeth Lehman Lipman, a daughter of Hyman Lewis Lipman. Mrs. Haeseler is an alumnus of the Academy of Fine Arts, a member of the Academy Fellowship and a member of the Plastic Club and she, too, displays merit as an artist. Mr. Haeseler's son, Conrad Frederic Haeseler, is an alumnus of the Academy of Fine Arts and of the School of Industrial Art.

Mr. Haeseler is a member of the Episcopal church, in which he is serving as vestryman and has long been a delegate to the diocesan convention. His political allegiance has largely been given to the republican party, but for several years past he has worked and voted independently where measures of reform and improvement have claimed his cooperation. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity and the Grand Army of the Republic and also holds membership with the Church Club, the Church Historical Society, the Geographical Society, the Browning Society, and the Society of Arts and Letters, wherein

are indicated the extent and breadth of his interests and activities. He finds his companionship in this gathering where men of strong intellect meet in the discussion of art, literature and science and the vital and significant themes and questions of the day.

HOWARD THOMPSON.

Howard Thompson, although long identified with mercantile interests in Philadelphia as proprietor of a large and well appointed grocery store, is now practically living retired, his rest coming to him as the well merited reward of earnest and long continued labor. He has reached the age of seventy-eight years, his birth having occurred at a small place known as Chain Bridge in Northampton township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, on the 27th of May, 1833. His parents were Hugh and Helen (Johnston) Thompson, residents of Chain Bridge, where the father engaged in the milling business.

Howard Thompson was educated in the country schools and was thirteen years of age when the family removed from his native village to Philadelphia, at which time he started in business life, securing a position in the grocery store of John Parker on Front street. There he remained for a year, after which he spent four years in the employ of Hart & Ramsey. The succeeding four years were devoted to service in the employ of Charles Cline and afterward he was employed by William Webster at Frankford, with whom he continued for four years. His fidelity and ability made it easy for him to obtain a situation and for eight years he was a salesman with Alexander M. Fox at Second and Poplar streets. On the expiration of that period he joined with David Morris in purchasing the store of Mr. Fox and formed a partnership with him that was continued for twenty-seven years, during which period the firm enjoyed continuous success, a liberal patronage being accorded them that was well merited, owing to their close application to business, their reliable methods and reasonable prices. In 1891 Mr. Thompson sold his interest to his partner's son and practically retired from active connection with trade interests. However, he is a director in the Northern Trust Company, is treasurer of the Northern Soup Society, which was established in 1817, and is treasurer of the Odd Fellows Cemetery Company.

Mr. Thompson was first married in 1861, the lady of his choice being Miss Mary H. Wolf, who died in 1868. By that union there were two children, Howard and Walter, the former now a farmer of Bucks county, Pennsylvania. In 1875 Mr. Thompson was married to Miss Christiana S. Vanaman, and they have one son, Milton W., thirty-five years of age, who is now engaged in the ice and coal business at Greensboro, North Carolina.

The life record of Mr. Thompson is another proof of the fact which finds exemplification in the lives of so many self-made men—that energy and determination will win in spite of obstacles and difficulties and that strong purpose and perseverance constitute the salient forces in business advancement. Mr. Thompson is independent in politics and a Baptist in religious belief, at

tending the Second Baptist church. He was a soldier of the Union army during the Civil war, and has always been a patriotic and loyal citizen. A prominent member of Chosen Friends Lodge, I. O. O. F., he has filled all the chairs in that organization, and has been a representative to the Grand Lodge for twenty years.

E. CLARENCE MILLER.

E. Clarence Miller, financier and president of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, was born March 22, 1867, in the city which through his life has been his place of residence. He is descended from one of the old colonial families that was founded in America about 1670, at which time settlement was made at Gohenhoppen. His great-grandfather was one of the soldiers of the Revolutionary war and soon after the establishment of American independence the family removed to Philadelphia. Here the father, J. Washington Miller, was born and reared and for many years engaged in business as a wholesale dealer in druggist's sundries, continuing in that field of merchandising until his retirement about ten years prior to his death, which occurred in 1900. His wife, who in her maidenhood was Mary A. Bremer, died July 16, 1910. She was a daughter of Lewis Bremer, a prominent Philadelphia merchant in the early part of the nineteenth century, who also came of German ancestry.

E. Clarence Miller was the youngest son and fifth child in a family of six children and has two brothers who are still active business men of Philadelphia. He pursued his education in the Central high school until graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree with the class of 1884. He then engaged at once in the banking and brokerage business, in which he has since continued, and, proving his merit, his worth and his ability, has come to be recognized as one of Philadelphia's most eminent and able financiers. In 1894 he became a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange and in 1904 was elected its vice president, while in 1906 he was chosen to the presidency and has since been the incumbent in that high position. He is also a director of the Real Estate Title & Trust Company, the American Railways Company, the Delaware Insurance Company, the Edison Portland Cement Company, the Scranton Railway Company and various other enterprises, his ability being demonstrated by the fact that he has been called to official position in so many of the important corporations of the city and state.

Many societies and organizations have sought the benefit of his sound judgment and capable management. He is a member of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution, president of the Old York Road Country Club, a trustee of the Lutheran Theological Seminary and a director of the Young Men's Christian Association of Philadelphia—connections which indicate much of the nature of his interests and activities and the principles that govern his conduct. He and his family have always taken an active interest in the work of the Lutheran church and Mr. Miller is now treasurer and one of the trustees of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran church.

In Philadelphia in December, 1892, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Miller and Miss Mary Wagner, a daughter of Paul M. Wagner, a representative of a prominent old family of Germantown. They have three children: Doris Amesley, sixteen years of age; E. Clarence, Jr., thirteen years of age; and Mary Rebecca, six years of age. They reside at Melrose, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, where Mr. Miller purchased the old home of Thomas Mott, a son of Lucretia Mott, whose home stands opposite—a place of much historic interest, occupied for many years by Charles Sharpless. The tract which Mr. Miller purchased he has laid out and developed into one of the finest residences of Philadelphia, reserving the old mansion for himself. Upon this property are found some of the finest trees in this vicinity and the place is a beautiful estate.

His home, his church and his business are the dominant interests in the life of Mr. Miller and at his own fireside he puts away all business cares and responsibilities to enjoy the comradeship of family and friends who find him a genial and entertaining host. In business he is alert, direct and forceful. What he says he will do he accomplishes, what he plans he performs, and the result is satisfactory as an element in the growth of the business. His keen insight and executive force made him the valued head of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, which has for four years honored him with election to the presidency.

EDMUND SMEDLEY.

Edmund Smedley, numbered among those men who contributed to the substantiality of business conditions in Philadelphia and promoted progress along commercial lines, was born near Media, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, in August, 1810, and died in West Chester on the 18th of July, 1885. His parents were Charles and Mary Smedley, the former a farmer living in the vicinity of Media. George Smedley, the first of the family in America, came from Derbyshire, England, with the followers of William Penn in 1682 and settled a mile west of the present site of Media, Pennsylvania, where he purchased and cultivated land that is still in possession of his descendants.

Spending his youthful days under the parental roof, Edmund Smedley attended the public schools of his native county but did not continue any course to graduation. In the practical school of experience, however, he learned many valuable lessons and became recognized as a substantial and enterprising business man, thoroughly reliable at all times. In early life he learned the tailor's trade, to which he served a regular apprenticeship, and after mastering the business followed it continuously until a few years prior to his death. He was conservative in the management of finances, but progressive in the style of work which constituted the output of his establishment. The combination of these qualities made him successful and he was long numbered with the prosperous tailors of Philadelphia.

In West Chester, on the 6th of February, 1856, Mr. Smedley was married to Miss Henrietta K. Malin, a daughter of Harvey and Elizabeth Malin, who were of English lineage. Mr. and Mrs. Smedley became parents of a son and

three daughters: George B., who married Miss Ellen L. Horn; Mary E., who became the wife of William B. Matlock and after his death married E. Park Harris; Anna J.; and Henrietta M. Mr. Smedley was a stalwart republican in his political views, but without aspirations for office. He belonged to the Baptist church, was a home-loving man, devoted to his family and friends, and very charitable.

HOWARD BARCLAY FRENCH.

Howard Barclay French was born in Salem, Columbiana county, Ohio, September 3, 1848, the son of Samuel H. French, a native of New Jersey, and Angelina (Dunseth) French, a native of Baltimore, Maryland. He is sixth in line of descent from Thomas French, who, with his wife, Jane (Atkins) French, and nine children, arrived at Burlington, New Jersey, in the ship "Kent," 23d of seventh month, 1680, from Northamptonshire, England. When the religious Society of Friends arose in England, Thomas French, then a very young man, with other members of his family, became actively identified therewith and was compelled to endure at different times severe persecution and suffering on account of his faith. It was owing to these religious persecutions that Thomas French was led to take a practical interest in the early colonization of Friends in America; and with William Penn, Gauen Laurie, Thomas Ollive, Daniel Wills, Edward Byllynge, and about one hundred and fifty others, he signed in London, in 1676, the famous "Concessions and Agreements of the proprietors, freeholders and inhabitants of the province of West New Jersey in America," the purpose being to found a model commonwealth in which the largest measure of individual liberty was to be allowed, consistent with the protection of the rights of all. He settled upon a tract of some six hundred acres of desirable land located along the banks of the Rancocas, about four miles from Burlington, New Jersey, and throughout the remainder of his life he held an influential place in the colony, a man of great force of character, intense religious conviction, resenting in the extreme everything bearing the slightest resemblance to injustice or oppression. At the time of his death in 1699, in addition to the property which he owned in England, he was possessed of some twelve hundred acres of improved land and also his proprietary share of unsurveyed lands in New Jersey, approximately two thousand acres. It was from Thomas French's son Charles that the subject of this sketch descended.

Since early childhood Howard Barclay French has been a resident of Philadelphia and for more than thirty-five years a leading business man of that city. After receiving an academic education in Friends' schools he served a three years and six months' apprenticeship in the retail drug store of William B. Webb, during which time he attended the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, graduating from the same in 1871. A month later he entered the employ of his father's firm, French, Richards & Company, wholesale druggists and paint manufacturers, established in 1844. He devoted himself to mastering the details

of the business and in July, 1872, was transferred to the manufacturing department. While thus engaged he determined upon a professional career and in 1879 entered Jefferson Medical College. Here he pursued the regular course of study, in addition to onerous duties in the office of the above mentioned firm, until his father earnestly remonstrated on account of the severe strain upon his health and persuaded him to relinquish the idea of adopting a professional life, which he reluctantly consented to do, with the understanding, however, that at the expiration of the then existing partnership agreement the manufacturing department of the business should be separated from the drug department. And in January, 1883, Howard B. French, with his brother, William A., joined with their father, Samuel H. French, and John L. Longstreth in forming the firm of Samuel H. French & Company, which succeeded the manufacturing branch of the old firm.

In 1886 the death of William A. French occurred, and in 1895 the death of Samuel H. French, and upon the retirement of John L. Longstreth, in 1901, Mr. French became the sole proprietor of the business, retaining the firm name of Samuel H. French & Company. Under his vigorous personal direction every department of the business has greatly increased. Throughout the drug and paint trade Mr. French is highly esteemed. For twenty-four years he has held an influential position as chairman of the executive committee of the Philadelphia Paint Manufacturers' Club. In Chicago, in 1895, he was elected president of the National Paint, Oil & Varnish Association.

In the financial world Mr. French occupies a foremost place, his advice being sought by men of conservative views and methods. He became a director of the Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia at its organization in 1890, and in 1902 was elected to the presidency, fulfilling the exacting duties of this responsible place to the complete satisfaction of all concerned. Under his watchful administration the business of the institution has very largely increased. He has been much interested in education and organized charity, serving for many years as one of the managers and trustees of the Philadelphia Southern Home for Destitute Children, the oldest institution of the kind in Pennsylvania, and also as a manager of the Home Missionary Society. By appointment of the governor, he is a member of the Pennsylvania state board of charities, devoting much time and attention to the discharge of the duties of this important trust. A labor of love with Mr. French for forty years has been his service as trustee and for the past ten years as president of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, the oldest and largest institution of the kind in the world. It was chiefly due to his energy and initiative that extensive improvements and additions were made to the college building in 1892. Acting as chairman of the building committee, he personally superintended every detail of construction; and to his zealous care the college is greatly indebted for its high standard of efficiency and continued usefulness. He has made many munificent gifts to the institution, one of the most noted of which was the presentation, in connection with the Smith, Kline & French Drug Company, of the Martindale Herbarium. This collection, which enjoys an enviable reputation, is one of the finest in the United States, consisting of over two hundred thousand

specimens from all parts of the globe and embracing numerous collections made by eminent botanists.

As a public-spirited citizen Mr. French has been a conspicuous and active figure in many leading organizations of a commercial, patriotic and social character. Since its organization, in 1890, he has been a director of the Trades League of Philadelphia (now Chamber of Commerce), taking a zealous and self-sacrificing interest in every movement relating to the promotion of the business interests of the city, serving as chairman of many of its most important committees; and largely if not entirely through his instrumentality and suggestion the city of Philadelphia established a high pressure water system for fire service and the recreation piers along Delaware avenue. He has frequently represented the Trades League (now Chamber of Commerce) as delegate to the National Board of Trade. By appointment of the governor he was a delegate to the convention at Tampa, Florida, in 1896, to devise methods for the proper defense of the Gulf and South Atlantic harbors of the United States, and was a member of the executive committee of the Tennessee Centennial Commission of Philadelphia. He was secretary of the Union Committee on transportation, manufacturing and commercial interests of Philadelphia, which did work of inestimable value for the improvement of the transportation facilities of Philadelphia. He has also served as a member of the advisory board of the Commercial Museums and is now a member of its board of trustees; and as a director of the Manufacturers' Club and of the Franklin Institute. He was chairman of a joint committee of the commercial organizations of Philadelphia, and also of the sub-committee, on the selection of a new site for the United States mint, 1893-4. To this work he devoted himself for many weeks, holding frequent conferences with the Federal authorities, both in Philadelphia and Washington. It was undoubtedly very largely through the energetic action of this committee that the mint was retained in Philadelphia, and the chairman's services in this connection were especially appreciated by the secretary of the treasury.

For thirty-seven years Mr. French has been a member of the Union League, being a member of the board of directors for several years. He has always been notably active and earnest in upholding the highest political and official standards. He was particularly vigilant as chairman of The Citizens' Committee of 95 for Good City Government, and also as a member of the Business Men's Republican League of 1895. During the administration of Mayor Warwick, from 1895 to 1899, Mr. French served as a member of the civil service commission of the city, examining upward of two thousand applicants, about eighty-seven per cent of whom were found deficient in the requirements of the places in the public service which they sought. In the great national contest of 1896 he was vice-chairman of the McKinley and Hobart Business Men's National Campaign Committee, and after the successful termination of the campaign the president-elect and Chairman Hanna made grateful acknowledgment, both in person and by letter, of the effective services rendered. In 1898 he was president of the National Republican League of Business Men. At the time of the holding of the republican national convention of 1900 in Philadelphia, Mr. French was chairman and member of several committees of promi-

ment citizens who superintended arrangements for the convention and extended special courtesies to the delegates and leading men present from different parts of the country. During the memorable Founders' Week celebration, October 4-10, 1908, commemorating the two hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the city of Philadelphia, Mr. French was especially active in a representative capacity in connection with the various industrial, patriotic and social features of that occasion. And in furtherance of his interest in every movement to promote the commercial prosperity of Philadelphia, he is serving on a special committee on transportation and railroad terminals, cooperating with the mayor in a far-seeing effort to provide ample facilities for the enlargement of trade and the adjustment of various interests; and the completion of the comprehensive plans for the improvement of the city.

Mr. French has always taken deep interest in the landed affairs and early history of New Jersey, in connection with which his ancestors played a notable part. He holds the right of proprietorship in unlocated lands, which has succeeded from one generation to another for over two hundred years. He was one of the originators and president of the New Jersey Society of Pennsylvania, organized in 1907, and is now a director. He is also a member of the Ohio Society of Philadelphia and is vice-president of same. It is to his enthusiasm, persistent research and liberality that the French family and its allied branches, as well as others interested in genealogical matters, are indebted for the interesting work which he has recently published: "The Genealogy of the Descendants of Thomas French, 1630-1903," two volumes, representing a large expenditure and many years of painstaking inquiry.

Mr. French married in 1882, Ida Colket, daughter of Coffin Colket, Esq., who was actively interested in transportation companies and president of many. One child is living, a daughter; and a son died in infancy.

REV. STANISLAUS HABDAUK SOBIENIOWSKI.

Rev. Stanislaus Habdauk Sobieniowski, assistant rector of St. John Cantius church of Philadelphia, was born May 8, 1881, in Poland, Russia, and came to the United States on the 16th of January, 1907. He was educated in St. Ann Gymnasium at Krakow, also the University of Krakow, the University at Innsbruck in the Tyrol, and the Lindberg (Austria) University. At Innsbruck he won the degree of Doctor of Philosophy and was ordained to the priesthood in Lindberg on the 29th of June, 1904, by Archbishop Bilerewski. He celebrated his first mass on the 10th of July following, in St. Mary's church in Krakow and entered upon the active work of the priesthood as assistant rector at Buchard, which is in Austria, where he remained about six months. He was then transferred to Stanislawow, where he continued for seven months, after which he was the priest at Czerniowce, Bukowina, Austria, for a year. He spent the succeeding six months in the gymnasium at Brzczany, Austria, being professor of theology there.

On crossing the Atlantic to the United States he first went to Derby, Connecticut, where he was assistant rector at St. Michael's church for five months, and on the 23d of May, 1907, he came to Philadelphia to take charge, as assistant rector, of St. John Cantius church. He is zealous and consecrated in his work and is proving a factor for good in the development of Catholicism in the section of the city in which he is located.

JOHN KEARSLEY MITCHELL, M. D.

Dr. John Kearsley Mitchell, a learned and able representative of the medical profession in Philadelphia, has here practiced continuously for the past twenty-eight years. His birth occurred in this city on the 13th of July, 1859, his father being S. Weir Mitchell. His preliminary education, obtained in Philadelphia, was supplemented by a course of study in St. Paul's school at Concord, New Hampshire, while subsequently he entered Harvard College. Believing that the medical profession would prove congenial to him, he took up the study of medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he was graduated in 1883 with the degree of M. D. Since that time he has remained continuously in Philadelphia, enjoying a lucrative and constantly growing practice. He is a fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia and belongs to various medical societies, including the Association of American Physicians, the American Medical Association, and the Neurological Association. He likewise acts as physician to several hospitals and year after year has given proof of his skill and ability in the excellent results which have attended his labors for the alleviation of human suffering. Many articles from his pen have appeared in professional journals and he is the author of "Remote Consequences of Injuries of Nerves" and "Mechane-Therapy and Physical Education."

In February, 1890, Dr. Mitchell was united in marriage to Miss Anne K. Williams, a daughter of John W. Williams, of Philadelphia. In professional and social life he holds to high standards and enjoys in large measure the confidence and trust of all with whom he is brought in contact.

MARVIN MEEKER EAVENSON.

The success which is the legitimate and logical outcome of close application and carefully directed energy has come to Marvin M. Eavenson, president of the soap manufacturing company of J. Eavenson & Sons. He was born February 24, 1845, in Chester county, Pennsylvania, his parents being Jones and Emily (Valentine) Eavenson. The family is of Welsh origin, and it is known that Raphe Eaveson, who died in Chester county, Pennsylvania, May 6, 1665, was a native of the little rock-ribbed country of Wales, but there is no definite date concerning his emigration to America. He was married September 12, 1650, to Ceceley Horton. In the maternal line the ancestry is traced back to

Thomas Parke, who was married in 1692 to Rebecca Hooper. They were at that time residents of Ireland, their native land, whence they sailed for America, arriving in the new world on the 21st of August, 1724.

Marvin M. Eavenson pursued his education in the public schools of Chester county and of Philadelphia and was graduated from the Mount Vernon grammar school on the 24th of December, 1860. Immediately after completing his course there he went to work in the soap factory owned and conducted by his father and eldest brother. He has done everything in connection with the business from packing soap and candles, driving the team, delivering goods and hauling materials, selling the output in the street and on the road, keeping books and attending to the correspondence and managing the finances. The firm was composed of Jones Eavenson, the father, and Alben T. Eavenson, the brother, until January 1, 1868, when Marvin M. Eavenson was given an interest in the business. Later two nephews, Francis V. and William J. Eavenson, were admitted to partnership, while eventually another nephew, Lewis L. Eavenson and Roland M. Eavenson, son of Marvin M. Eavenson, were given an interest. In 1903 the business was incorporated under a charter obtained from the state of Pennsylvania, with the following officers: Marvin M. Eavenson, president; Francis V. Eavenson, vice president; Roland M. Eavenson, secretary; William J. Eavenson, treasurer; and Lewis L. Eavenson, superintendent. All these gentlemen were directors, together with Alben T. Eavenson. Both he and William J. Eavenson are now deceased. Success has come to the company along the line of gradual development and progress. In addition to his manufacturing interests, Marvin M. Eavenson has been president of the Old Colony Building & Loan Association since its organization, nearly five years ago.

At Philadelphia, on the 9th of November, 1871, occurred the marriage of Mr. Eavenson and Miss Mary Eachus, a daughter of William and Abigail Eachus. Her father was a successful merchant at Wagontown, Chester county, Pennsylvania, and her brother, William Eachus, was register of wills in the same county. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Eavenson have been born two children: Roland M., secretary and treasurer of the soap manufacturing company of J. Eavenson & Sons; and Blanche F., the wife of Charles M. Horter.

Mr. Eavenson is well known as a representative of the Masonic fraternity and has been a steward of the Stephen Girard charity fund held by the Grand Lodge, F. & A. M., for eighteen years. His local membership is with Olivet Lodge, No. 607, F. & A. M., which for sixteen years he has represented in the Grand Lodge. He has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite and in 1875 was master of his local lodge. For more than thirty years he has been especially interested in religious, charitable and philanthropic interests, and no good work done in the name of charity or religion seeks his aid in vain. He holds membership in the Olivet Covenant Presbyterian church and is a member and clerk of the session. He also belongs to the Presbyterian Social Union and has been president of the Presbyterian Sabbath School Superintendents Association. He is continually seeking to introduce new methods which shall prove practical and effective forces in the different lines of church work and his influence and aid in this direction have been far-reaching. A prominent member of the Sons of Temperance, he was grand worthy patriarch

in 1878 and most worthy patriarch in 1884 and 1885. He has also served as most worthy treasurer for the past six years of the National Division of North America. His military experience covers service as a private in Company G, Thirty-first Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry during the emergency in 1863.

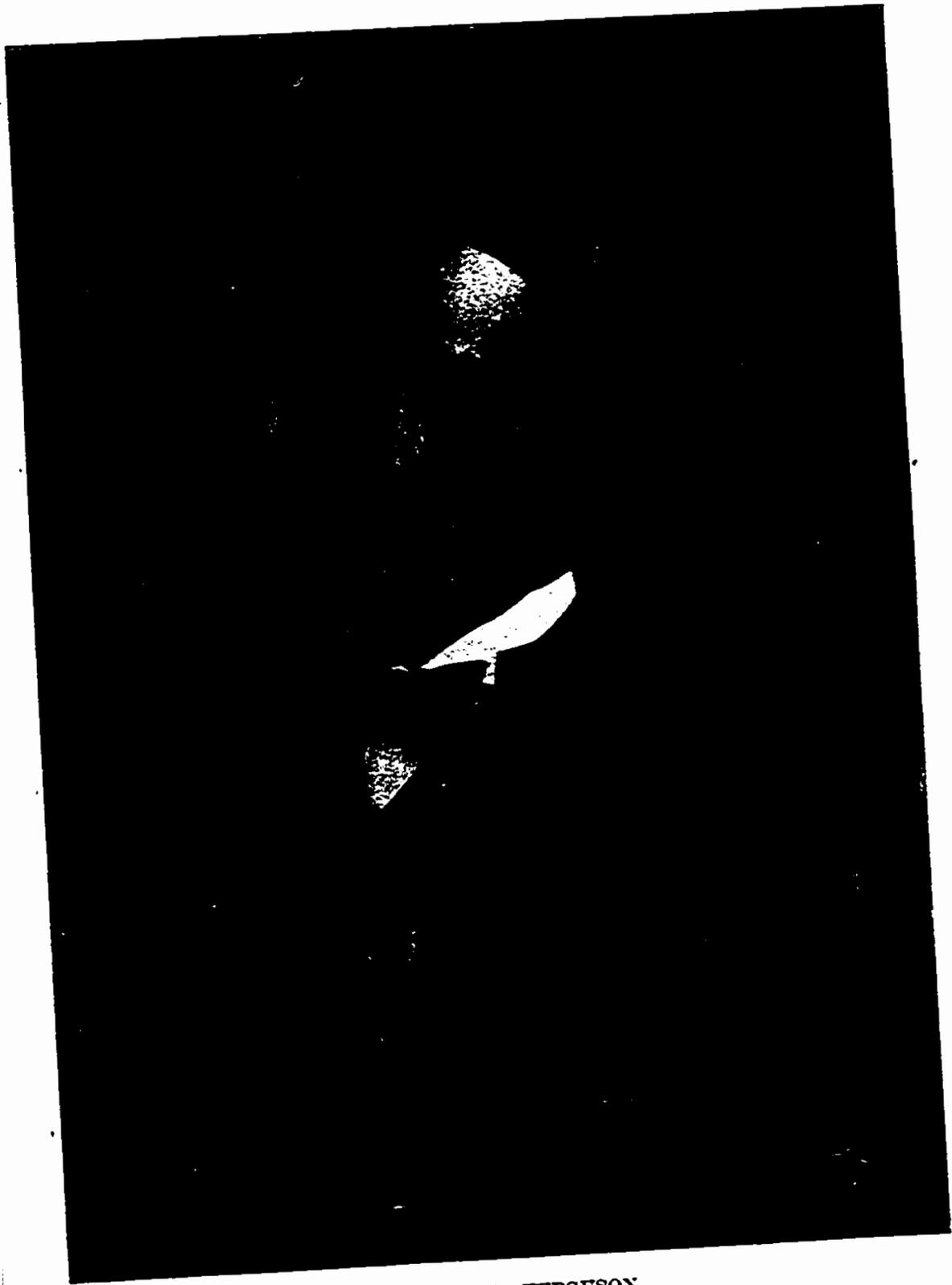
In politics he has held to an independent or liberal course, casting his ballot for the best interests of the community regardless of party affiliations. He stands at all times for progress and improvement, for righteousness, truth and justice. His position upon any vital question is never an equivocal one and his labors have been an important element in religious progress and moral development in the city.

JUDGE JOSEPH C. FERGUSON.

In the midst of a career of far-reaching usefulness Judge Joseph C. Ferguson was called from life's labors. As a lawyer and jurist he occupied a prominent and enviable position as a representative of the Philadelphia bar and on all sides there were spoken of him only words of commendation relative to the position which he occupied as a man, a citizen and a jurist. He was born September 22, 1840, in Kensington. His parents were James and Jane (Black) Ferguson. The father, a manufacturer of cotton and woolen goods, was one of the first to recognize the possibilities of steam for factory purposes, his keen insight enabling him to see what could be accomplished by the use of a motor power with much greater force than any previously employed and which could be turned on and shut off at will.

Judge Ferguson, reared in his parents' home, attended the public schools until he had passed through the primary and grammar grades and had become a high-school student. In 1857 he took up the study of law under the direction of Stephen Benton and in 1861 was admitted to the bar. Ambitious, industrious and determined, he made rapid strides in his chosen profession, soon securing a large clientage, the interests of which he carefully protected, his keen power of analysis and logical deduction combined with his thorough preparation of his cases enabling him to present his cause in most forceful and effective manner before the courts.

In May, 1887, when Governor Beaver created the fourth judgeship in connection with the orphans court of Philadelphia Mr. Ferguson was appointed to the bench. His associates were not at all surprised by the appointment although he was for he had not been a candidate for the office. He took his seat upon the bench and soon proved himself the peer of the ablest members who have sat in that court. In fact, such was his indorsement on the part of the public that, when he became a candidate for reelection for the full term of eighteen years, his name appeared on all three tickets in the field. His election, therefore, as was his nomination, was practically unanimous. Devotedly attached to his profession, systematic and methodical in habit, temperate and discreet in judgment, calm in temper, diligent in research, conscientious in the discharge of every duty, courteous and kind in demeanor and inflexibly just on all occasions, these qual-



JOSEPH C. FERGUSON

ities enabled Judge Ferguson to take first rank among those who have held judicial office in the state and made him the conservator of that justice wherein is the safe guard of individual liberty and happiness and the defense of our national institutions. His reported opinions are monuments to his profound legal learning and superior ability, more lasting than brass or marble and more honorable than battles fought and won. They show a thorough mastery of the questions involved, a rare simplicity of style and an admirable terseness and clearness in the statement of the principles upon which the opinions rest. He was the youngest of the four judges of the orphans court and one of the most popular jurists of the city.

Judge Ferguson was married twice. He first wedded a daughter of William Cramp and afterward married Miss Charity M. Walter, a daughter of W. W. Walter. He had eight children: William C., now judge of the common pleas court; Stephen Benton; Joseph C., Jr.; Sophia, now Mrs. Gloss K. Mohr; Lincoln; Emily Walter Ferguson, at home; Walter Black; and Edwin Paul.

Judge Ferguson was always greatly interested in the cause of education and served for many years as an active and efficient member of the school board, his labors constituting resultant factors in the adoption of measures and plans for the betterment of the public-school system. He was also a member of the board of trustees of the Oxford Presbyterian church for thirty years and served as president of the board for twenty years. He held membership in the Union League, Columbia and Penn Clubs. He was often found where the most intelligent and interesting men of the city are wont to gather and his personal traits of character were such as made him loved and respected by all who knew him. His death, which occurred March 30, 1905, brought a sense of personal bereavement to his many friends and the city thereby lost one over whose record there fell no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil.

COLEMAN SELLERS.

Coleman Sellers, who in scientific experimentation, practical manufacture and teaching stood as one of the most eminent representatives of the field of mechanism that America and the world at large has known, was a most conspicuous figure in an age notable in all history as the age of invention and mechanical progress. Not only did there come from his fertile brain thoughts that largely revolutionized certain lines of trade, but as an educator he imparted clearly and concisely his knowledge which inspired in others the development of their best powers. He was for five years the president and for twenty-three years professor of mathematics of the Franklin Institute. His life span covered the years between January 28, 1827, and December 28, 1907. He was born in Philadelphia and represents a family that through several generations has been distinguished for its accomplishments along mechanical lines. His grandfather, Nathan Sellers, was surveyor, conveyancer and ensign in a company of Pennsylvania Associators which took the field with General Washington in the Long Island campaign of 1776. He possessed such skill as a mechanic

as to induce congress on the petition of American paper manufacturers to recall him from military service that he might undertake the manufacture of molds for making cartridge paper. His son, Coleman Sellers, also won more than local fame as inventor and mechanic. The latter married a daughter of Charles Wilson Peale, the gifted artist, soldier, naturalist and statesman.

Dr. Sellers was but seven years of age at the time of his father's death. He supplemented an elementary course in private schools by study under the direction of his mother in devising a system of manual training for her son. Later, in 1838, when a youth of eleven he entered the academy conducted by Anthony Bolmar, of West Chester, Pennsylvania. His imagination was stimulated by his instructor's experiments in natural philosophy and he entered upon a career of invention, which never actually terminated until his death. He spent six years as a student in the West Chester school, and in 1844, at the age of seventeen, put aside his text-books. In accordance with his mother's wish that he would follow agricultural pursuits, he spent two years on a farm but this life was contrary to the trend of his nature although it gave him the understanding of a need in agricultural lines that led later to his invention of a metal pronged hay rake on wheels. Mechanically inclined, as were the majority of the male members of the family, at the age of nineteen he entered the service of his older brothers, Charles and George Escol Sellers, in the Globe Rolling Mill at Cincinnati, Ohio, and during a part of his three years' connection therewith acted as superintendent of the works. His next position was that of foreman with Niles & Company, locomotive builders. He was always thinking out new methods, planning inventions and making practical test of the inventions of others. His familiarity with all forms of rolled and drawn metal at this time and especially his practice in producing iron wire for a telegraph constructor, induced him to take up and repeat some of the experiments of Michael Faraday. Natural history was also at that time a most interesting study to him, and he also delved deeply into the Swedenborg philosophy.

Coleman Sellers was married while in Cincinnati, in 1851, to Miss Cornelia Wells. Five years later he established his home in Philadelphia and became chief engineer of the machine tool works of his cousins, William Sellers & Company. In the thirty years in which he occupied that position he made many improvements in the tools and processes of this leading American establishment. In this connection the *Journal Franklin Institute* of March, 1909, said: "Every change of occupation was marked by his development of a new and correlated study. Just as farming stimulated him to invent the metal rake, and drawing iron wire led him to the study of some of the phenomena of electricity which the wire was intended to convey, so his management of the draughting room of William Sellers & Company suggested to him, in 1858, the use of photography as an aid to the methods then in use for illustrations of machinery. He took the art up and very soon perfected himself in applying it. This again led him to devise a rough prototype of the Kinemetographs, now in use for exhibiting moving pictures. Similarly having occasion to use the microscope, which had not previously engaged his attention, he rapidly attained the skill necessary to prepare and mount thin sections of solid objects, a process which had been applied to the study of mineralogy by Vogelsang, and later Zirkel,

about 1868 to 1870. But he did not stop here. Being now completely established in his triple character of practical manufacturer, scientific experimenter and teacher, he arranged a projecting lantern to show these slides on the screen by the aid of the oxyhydrogen light, and to obtain this light he manufactured the oxygen, as this gas was not then a purchasable commodity. Those who attended the lectures on Mechanics, which Dr. Sellers gave during several seasons at the Franklin Institute, will recall his happy faculty of explaining a difficult problem or an intricate piece of mechanism in words so simple that his hearers could not fail to understand the subject. A number of these lectures were stenographically reported and are preserved in the pages of the *Journal of the Institute*. Dr. Sellers' contributions to the *Journal* cover a wide range of topics, which if collected together, would make a good sized volume. His latest articles refer to the preliminary meetings held in New York and London to consider the practicability of generating electrical power at Niagara Falls, the conferences of the International Niagara Commission, and also describe some of the final plans adopted. Dr. Sellers was chairman of the board of engineers appointed to carry out the plans, many of which were of his own devising. When the tunnel was nearly completed and the time for the installation of the machinery was near at hand, the object of the board of engineers had been accomplished and it was dissolved. Dr. Morton said in the article already mentioned: 'It then became preeminently the task of the mechanical engineer to consider and apply the devices best adapted to so control and utilize the forces as to secure the best engineering and commercial results. Dr. Sellers was accordingly made chief engineer of the Cataract Construction Company, and while its separate organization was called for he served also as president of the Niagara Falls Power Company. It thus devolved upon him to suggest and devise the various details of the installation at a time when its principal features were essentially experimental and it is needless to say how successful has been the outcome of the conservative course pursued by him throughout his active connection with this work.' It is hard to realize in these days of electrical development that when the Niagara Falls project was conceived little was known definitely about many questions which have since been clearly determined and are now almost matters of common knowledge. Prior to 1893 the largest generators in the world were not over two thousand horse power in output, and though in Switzerland some generators had been made operated by vertical shafts directly from water wheels, there were none approximating in size the units selected for Niagara, nor were any driven by vertical shafts of the length and speed required in the new installation. Perhaps the most important work done for the Niagara Falls Power Company by Dr. Sellers was in shaping the policy of the company in regard to certain of these important questions which arose, especially during the sittings of the International Commission in London, and during the constructive period, from 1889 to 1893. On many of these questions there was the greatest diversity of opinion and conviction among the technical advisers of the company, and wise judgment, great tact, and courage were required to select and determine the best course to pursue and to harmonize the various conflicting views. One of the first of these grave questions arose in London, when Sir William Thompson (Lord Kelvin)

offered a resolution committing the company definitely to the use of the direct current. This Dr. Sellers opposed successfully on the ground that the possibilities of the alternating current at that time were not sufficiently understood to justify such action. When, at a somewhat later period, the alternating current had been finally decided on, the number of phases and voltage had to be settled and the relative advantages considered in the light of the limited knowledge of that time. It required almost a prophetic insight to forecast the probable course of electric development, and though not a professional electrician, Dr. Sellers was able to grasp the most technical questions by means of the thorough knowledge of principles which he acquired as a young man through experimental work done during his limited leisure time. While acting as chief engineer of the machine tool works of William Sellers & Company, Dr. Sellers invented many new and ingenious devices that contributed largely to the success of that firm and gave to it the international reputation which it still retains. Among the best known early inventions is the double-cone coupling for shafts, which was probably the first successful substitute for the flange, or plate coupling, previously used. This invention made a radical change in the manufacture of shafting, cheapening the cost of production, and greatly facilitating installation and repair. Among the twenty or more patents which were taken out by Dr. Sellers in the interest of William Sellers & Company either alone or with others, while he was connected with the house, we find a variety of subjects which gives indication of the versatility of his mind. Besides the shaft coupling already mentioned, we note improvements in injectors for feeding boilers; a machine for rifling gun barrels; an automatic stop for bolt cutters, coupled with an improved oiling device by which the lubricant was delivered through the center of the die box directly on the work; improvements in punching and shearing machines; an original type of turntable for pivot bridges; automatic valve gear for steam hammers; numerous improvements in hydraulic presses, of which probably the most notable was an ingenious method of lining cylinders with copper so as to prevent the passage of the fluid into the casting of which the cylinder is composed; automatic relief valve for hydraulic accumulators; a slide valve for the steam riveter, permitting the steam used in making a stroke to act expansively and withdraw the ram for the next stroke; improvements in presses for putting railway wheels on their axles, which is substantially the type of machine now universally used; and an ingenious friction device for machine tool feed motions, by which an infinite number of gradations in amount of feed can be obtained by the simple movement of a lever. Another feed motion patent covers an ingenious application of the epicyclic train or 'sun and planet motion,' for transmitting either a slow feed movement or a rapid traverse for adjustment through the same mechanism. He also invented an interesting device for transmitting motion but preventing reaction. All of the machine tools designed by Dr. Sellers were characterized by simplicity of design and beauty of form. They possess a distinct individuality that enables an expert to recognize them at a glance without referring to the name plate on the machine."

Few men have done as much as did Dr. Sellers to promote the welfare of Franklin Institute. He was elected to membership therein in 1858 and from the first took an active and prominent part in its affairs. In 1862 he became

a member of its board of managers and continuously served until ill health forced his retirement a short time prior to his demise. He held the presidency of the institute from 1870 until 1874, was for many years a member of the committee on publications and of the committee on science and the arts. On the occasion of the celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of its founding, in 1899, Dr. Sellers was made an honorary member in recognition of his long and valuable service and on that occasion delivered a notable address on the progress of the mechanical arts in three quarters of a century. He was a frequent contributor to the pages of the Journal, his writings covering a wide range and indicating clearly the versatility of the author's knowledge.

In 1884 Dr. Sellers visited Europe for the first time, representing Franklin Institute as its professor of mathematics and as delegate to the ter-centenary of the foundation of the University of Edinburgh. In 1886 he again went abroad and on his return ill health forced him to resign his position as engineer with William Sellers & Company, Inc., but he continued his activities as consulting engineer. At that time the Stevens Institute of Technology established a chair of engineering practice and called him to fill it as a non-resident member of the faculty. That institution in 1887 conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Engineering, and in 1899 the University of Pennsylvania honored him with the degree of Doctor of Science.

We again quote from the Journal Franklin Institute: "The crowning glory of his professional career was his wise direction of the Niagara Falls Power Company. This has been before alluded to and is familiar to all scientific men throughout the world. Any one of the half dozen connections which Dr. Sellers had with this great enterprise would have sufficed to make the reputation of an engineer and would be cherished as an honor by his descendants. Beginning with the request of E. D. Adams, of New York, in 1889, that he report on the practicability of generating electricity for the transmission of power from Niagara Falls, through his chairmanship of the Cataract Construction Company; his participation in 1890 in the organization of the International Niagara Commission at London (thus meeting as colleagues Lord Kelvin, Lieutenant Colonel Turretini, Professor Mascart and Professor W. C. Unwin); his appointment as chief engineer of the Construction Company; and terminating with his great success in planting the enterprise on a stable and profitable foundation. This part of his life is unsurpassable for successful achievement."

Possessed of much sympathy and social instinct and a large fund of quiet humor, it was impossible that Dr. Sellers' aptitude for experimentation and his ingenuity in the production of new phenomena should not have led him to the application of his talent for the amusement and instruction of others. So from his early years he was expert in the magician's art and in thaumaturgy. These talents were like all else of his, used for the highest purposes. They beguiled many a sufferer in a military hospital during the Civil war and later they were turned to the good account of the entire community when he served as a member of the Seybert commission to investigate the phenomena of spiritualism. He could readily produce under similar conditions, all the mysterious happenings which were shown him, and thus afforded the most valuable object lessons of the futility of basing conceptions of the universe and life upon the inter-

pretations a casual visitor might make of the sensations of sight, sound, touch, taste and odor which he might experience.

Again the Journal Franklin Institute said: "As a man his history is notable. Gentle, unassuming, kind and considerate, his social nature, even to those not of his intimate acquaintance, was most attractive. As a citizen he was not afraid to denounce wrong and to uphold right even in the face of popular clamor. Whatever views Dr. Sellars held on any subject, one was sure not only that they were the result of careful thought but that they were the honest outcome of that thought."

HENRY D. HELLER, M. D.

Dr. Henry D. Heller, a distinguished representative of the medical profession in Philadelphia, who since 1898 has been quarantine physician and secretary to the state quarantine board of Pennsylvania, was born in Hellertown, this state, in September, 1852, his parents being C. B. and Henrietta Heller, the latter a daughter of Dr. Henry Detweiler, the first homeopathic physician of Pennsylvania. The father devoted his life to merchandising and his success enabled him to provide his son with liberal educational privileges.

Dr. Heller was for a time a pupil in the public schools and later entered Claverack College, where he obtained his more specifically literary education. Determining upon the practice of medicine as a life work, he entered the Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York. He was graduated at the age of twenty years and at once entered upon the practice of medicine in his home town. For almost thirty years he has devoted his time and energies to his professional duties and his progress and the reputation he has won are due to well developed powers and ability. He has ever been a close student and his reading and investigation have constantly broadened his knowledge and promoted his efficiency.

For four years he was president of the United States pension board. His office holding has mostly been in the line of his profession and yet he had the distinction of being the only republican elected to the state senate from Northampton county, which is distinctly a democratic stronghold. His personal popularity and the confidence reposed in him by all who know him led to his selection for senatorial honors and he served in the upper house from 1873 until 1897, during which period he labored faithfully for the interests of the district which he represented and for the commonwealth at large. He took a firm and decided stand in support of or in opposition to any movement which he believed for the benefit of or detrimental to the general good. He was instrumental in defeating the Delaware river dam bill, which was never again introduced. In 1898 Governor Stone appointed Dr. Heller quarantine physician and secretary of the state quarantine board of Pennsylvania, in which capacity he has been retained by appointments of Governor Pennypacker and Governor Stewart, his reappointment coming to him as an expression of popular approval of his able administration of the duties of the office. In this connection Dr. Heller has been instrumental in influencing the state to purchase the new quarantine station at Marcus Hook and their own



DR. H. D. HELLER

boats. This station is able to care for one thousand patients at a time and Dr. Doty, of the New York station, expressed the wish that the New York quarantine station might be as splendidly equipped as the one under the direction of Dr. Heller. Moreover, he is laboring to have the legislature pass a bill whereby all contagious diseases shall be quarantined so as to reduce the chance of their spread, a plan which has the hearty cooperation of all physicians. With keen insight into the situation and realizing the necessity and value of such a course Dr. Heller labored untiringly toward securing the quarantine station at Marcus Hook on the Delaware. It stands on Pennsylvania's last foot of soil down the river and is an ideal spot, practically isolated, being far enough from the town to prevent any danger of contagion and located on a high bank that overlooks the river for sixteen miles toward the capes. Every vessel coming from abroad is boarded as well as those coming from the gulf ports and if contagious diseases broke out further north vessels from infected ports would also be rigidly examined, and no craft of any description permitted to pass from any port when the slightest suspicion of contagious disease is entertained concerning them. The doctors at Marcus Hook do not confine themselves to the inspection of crews or passengers either rigid or perfunctory. Where accidents have occurred to either seamen or others the best service of the physicians is at their call and when necessary or expedient the sufferer is taken ashore and put on the operating table. This is not obligatory on the deputy physician, no law compells him to do so, but he obeys the dictates of common humanity and the custom is now so well established that no one ever dreams of its withdrawal. The equipment of Marcus Hook is all that can be desired. On the ground floor of the administration building are situated the offices, bacteriological laboratory and the drug store. On the second floor are the hospital wards and operating room with a steel operating table. The fumigating house contains all the appliances necessary for the practical application of thorough disinfection. When occasion demands five gallon fumigation pots are lowered into the holds of vessels, filled with sulphur and alcohol, and in addition to these there are several generators of formaldehyde gas, which are employed when necessary. The barrack for the accommodation of those who are likely to be detained for observation from precautionary reasons can accommodate five hundred and the crematory is employed for destroying all infected articles. When infectious sickness is found on board any vessel all persons on board must go through the regulation process. They enter one apartment where they disrobe and then enter another where they get eight baths with different solutions to destroy any germs that may be on their bodies. They then receive flannel garments until their own clothing is thoroughly fumigated, and after this renovation process the people in their fumigated clothing are conducted through a rear door to the open air and not allowed again to come in contact with the disrobing room. All this is largely the work of Dr. Heller, who stands today as an advanced authority upon quarantine stations and their work.

In addition to his professional interests Dr. Heller is the owner of stone quarries in Northampton county, is a director of the Hellertown Manufacturing Company, a stockholder of the Thomas Iron Company and officially and financially interested in other enterprises.

On the 26th of December, 1872, Dr. Heller was married to Miss Amanda Diehl, of Hellertown, and they have one son, Austin D. Heller, now a member of the medical profession in Hellertown, where he is taking up his father's practice. He married Florence Knecht.

Dr. Heller is a member of the German Reformed church. His religion is largely that of practical works, for his profession gives him ample opportunity to aid the needy and do other service which is the direct expression of humanitarianism and the teachings of the church. He is prominent in political circles, is a worker in republican ranks and is proud of the fact that he was one of those who assisted to elect Senator Penrose to his first term in the United States senate. He belongs to the Republican Club and to the Manufacturers Club of Philadelphia. He also belongs to the Medical Club of Philadelphia, to the Northampton County Medical Society, the Lehigh Valley Medical Society and the Pennsylvania Medical Society. He is a gentleman of strong intellect, of calm, even temperament, and his very manner inspires confidence and trust in others—a most important element in the services of the medical profession.

EDGAR HENRY BYERS, M. D.

Dr. Edgar Henry Byers, who in following his profession gives his attention largely to surgery, was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, March 27, 1865. His parents, John S. and Annie E. Byers, are still living. The father is a veteran of the Civil war, having served as corporal of a Pennsylvania company during the long contest between the north and the south.

Dr. Byers pursued his literary education in the public schools and Greensburg Seminary in the Westmoreland county and entered upon professional training by reading medical works which he obtained from Dr. James W. Anawalt, of Greensburg, a famous surgeon of Westmoreland county, who directed his studies up to the time when, in 1887, he entered the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, from which he was graduated on the completion of a two years' course in 1889. Immediately afterward he was appointed resident physician of the Jefferson Medical College Hospital and so continued until July, 1890, gaining thereby the practical training which only hospital experience brings. He was also for two years chief of the clinic in the gynecological department of the Kensington Hospital for Women. For several years he conducted a private hospital in Philadelphia and now engages in general practice, although he makes a specialty of surgery. He is particularly well qualified for surgical work and in that field has won more than local distinction.

In 1895 Dr. Byers was married to Miss Lilly C. Van Sciver, of Burlington, New Jersey, and they have many friends in this city. He is a member of the County Medical Society, the State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and in politics is a republican.

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