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Alumni of the Jefferson Medical College.
OFFICERS AND ALUMNI

Alumni of the Jefferson Medical College.

COLES, Abraham, 1813-1891.
Physician and Litterateur. Class of 1835.

Abraham Coles, M. D., Ph. D., LL. D., was one of the most gifted of the alumni of Jefferson Medical College. His life and work were made the subject of an excellent memorial volume edited by his son, Jonathan Ackerman Coles, A. M., M. D., LL. D., in 1892, from which is taken the following extracts from a biographical sketch by Ezra M. Hunt, M. D., LL. D.:

Dr. Coles, son of Dennis and Catherine (Van Deursen) Coles, was born December 26, 1813, at Scotch Plains, New Jersey. His father was then living on the ancestral farm, which he had inherited, its title-deed antedating the Revolution. He was a man of sterling integrity, sound judgment and rare literary taste. He had been for a number of years (after an apprenticeship with Shepard Kollock, of Revolutionary fame), a printer and editor in Newburg, New York, of a newspaper, "The Recorder of the Times," a literary and financial success which it continued to be under another name as late as 1876. Bound volumes of this paper were preserved and treasured by his son Abraham, in whom he early cultivated his fondness for study and literature. It was while he was in Newburg, 1802, he met and married Miss Van Deursen, the daughter of a prominent merchant of that city and a descendant of Anneke Jans and Everardus Bogardus.

As a youth Dr. Coles manifested a diligent interest in the acquisition of knowledge. At the age of seventeen he assisted Rev. Mr. Bond, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Plainfield, in his school, as teacher of Latin and mathematics.

At eighteen years of age he had resolved to study law, and entered the office of Chief Justice Joseph C. Hornblower, at Newark, New Jersey. He seems, however, to have believed that he could find a wider field for useful-
1835. Returning to his home, he made a profession of his Christian faith, and united with the Scotch Plains Church, under the pastorate of the Rev. John Rogers. In 1836 he settled for the practice of the medical profession in Newark, New Jersey.

In 1842 he married Caroline E., a beautiful and accomplished daughter of Jonathan C. and Maria (Smith) Ackerman, of New Brunswick, New Jersey. She was very good and lovely, and much beloved. She died in 1847, leaving a son and daughter who were thenceforth the only fond companions of his domestic circle. His great loss and his new responsibilities seem to have still more inclined him to devotion to his professional and scholastic studies. In 1848 he went abroad, spending much of his time in hospitals, and in the society of the most eminent physicians and surgeons of Europe. He was in Paris during the Revolution of June, 1848, which gave him special opportunities for surgical study. In 1854 he again visited Europe. After an absence of seventeen months, during which he made the continental languages a study, he returned to his practice in Newark. He then devoted himself with increased knowledge and earnestness to professional work, and for many years continued in the active practice of his profession.

In 1862, under the direction of an eminent English landscape gardener, he began the laying out and beautifying of a large portion of his ancestral farm at Scotch Plains, New Jersey, selecting therefor appropriate statuary and plantings of the choicest varieties. In one portion of this park he located a reproduction of the famous labyrinth at Hampton Court, near London. In another part he enclosed a large paddock for a herd of deer of his own raising. He subsequently built a house of brick and stone, and native woods, in harmony with the grounds. In this he resided with his son and daughter, and was a most genial and entertaining host. The house itself is replete with paintings and works of art, but his large library was the special admiration of his many guests.

While retiring from the more active duties of a general practice, he was for many years daily at his Newark office, and also allowed many of those who lived near his country home "Deerhurst," so named from its herd of deer, to avail themselves of his advice. In fact, it cannot be said that he relinquished practice at all, or allowed his increasing literary distinction and his business duties to interfere with his devotion to his chosen pursuit. He was eminently a physician, amid all other eminence. He delighted in his profession, both as a science and as an art.

He received the degree of Master of Arts from Rutgers College. In 1860 he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Lewisburg University, and that of Doctor of Laws from Princeton College in 1871.

Dr. Coles had reached such a vigorous old age as still to promise many years of life. In the early spring (1891) he had the prevailing influenca, which left him with a cough, and some mild symptoms which puzzled him, as they have so many others, but which seemed to give no occasion for alarm. As a benefit and recreation, he proposed a trip to California with his son and daughter and sister-in-law. They left home April 14th. The trip was a disappointing one, for although his powerful constitution enabled him to go everywhere, his cough defied all treatment, and by reason thereof he grew weaker instead of stronger. After a week's stay at the beautiful Hotel del Monte, California, where he received every possible courtesy and attention, heart complication suddenly set in as a sequel to la grippe. He was confined in his room but two days, and passed away (May 3, 1891).

The funeral of Dr. Coles took place at the Peddie Memorial Church, Newark, New Jersey, May 29th, and was largely attended by his medical and literary friends and those in other
walks of life who had known him in the various relations he had sustained. The appropriate rendering of four of his hymns* added solemnity to the occasion, and emphasis to the many tributes to his earnest Christian life. His remains were interred in Willow Grove Cemetery, New Brunswick, New Jersey, beside those of his wife.

This notice would be incomplete without some fuller allusion to his literary labors, and to the marked traits of his character.

Soon after he settled in Newark, he became a contributor to the “Newark Daily Advertiser,” and early showed an interest in education, in the public schools, the Academy, in a public library, the Historical Society, in temperance movements, and in all objects looking to the welfare of society. Barely attending any public meetings, he gave expression to his views in an occasional address, and in the columns of the daily journals.

In poetry and prose, his literary taste and learning soon came to be recognized, and he had a local reputation long before he was more generally known.

It was, perhaps, his first translation of “Dies Irae” (1847) that arrested the attention of linguists and scholars throughout the world. It was a difficult task to undertake, as there were several versifications of it by authors of classical note and learning. As he followed it from time to time with sixteen other versions, it was seen what opulence of resource was at his command. Rev. Dr. Philip Schaff, in his recent work, “Literature and Poetry,” referring to these, says, “A physician, Abraham Coles, has made (of the ‘Dies Irae’) seventeen versions in all, which shows a rare fertility and versat-

* “Ever, My Lord, With Thee.” Tune, Bethany.

“All The Days.” Original music by W. F. Sherwin.

“Jesu Dulcis Memoria.” Translation; tune, Clifford.

“Here Are Partings And Painful Farewells.” Tune, Sweet By and By.

tility, and illustrate the possibilities of versification without altering the sense.”

His translation of various other Latin hymns, as contained in his volume, “Latin Hymns with Original Translations,” will ever be the admiration of scholars. “The Evangel” and “The Light of the World” give the gospel story of our Lord in verse, with notes full of devotion and learning.

John G. Whittier says: “Dr. Coles is a born hymn writer. He has left us, as a legacy of inestimable worth, some of the sweetest of Christian hymns. His ‘All the Days’ and his ‘Ever with Thee’ are immortal songs. It is better to have written them than the stateliest epics. No man living or dead has so rendered the text and the spirit of the old and wonderful Latin hymns.”

While these studies show his profound learning in the Greek and Latin languages, it is only when we look to the studies of his last years, in “A New Rendering of the Hebrew Psalms into English Verse,” that we come to know of his knowledge of Oriental languages, of the vast realms of scholarship he had explored. But his stately and commanding prose has almost been obscured by his poetry.

But the crown of all was his wonderful character. He did everything with conscientious precision and thoroughness; he was always after the depth of things. How he would sometimes work over the wording of a line, and then over a note that brought out its fullest meaning. So, too, he worked in his profession. His respectful bearing toward all had its seat in a profound reverence. He was reverent of humanity because of his intense reverence for God and all His works. He studied Nature and the Bible and the inner consciousness of the spiritual life with the same majestic, adoring insight. He was not religious by an effort. “I have,” says Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, “always considered it a great privilege to enjoy the friendship
of so pure and lofty a spirit; a man who seemed to breathe holiness as his native atmosphere, and to carry its influence into his daily life."

Had he not been poet, he would have been painter, or musical composer, because in no other way could his adoring enthusiasm have found symmetrical expression. When he issued a book its typographical execution must be complete. He visited the great picture galleries of Europe, and at large expense selected the choicest specimens of ancient art to illustrate his themes. These gave expression to his character not less than to his taste. When he wrote hymns it was because the inner music of his soul had to be set to metrical expression. He was a genius, but it was chiefly character and life that flowed out through his writings. He became familiar with little children easier than with all others, because in them he saw more of nature, and more of faith, hope and charity.

He believed in his profession, because in it he realized the possibilities of high science and applied art for the uses of humanity, and so could he co-worker with the Great Physician who went about doing good. We cherish his memory because we cherish skill, character, usefulness, and rejoice in having such a model. Such lives do not die, but live as incentives for those of all the ages. We cannot reach his fame, but we can imitate his devotion to knowledge, his reverence for life and goodness, his desire for usefulness, his holy faith, his humble affection for the good, the beautiful, the true.

COLES, Jonathan Ackerman, 1843-
Class of 1868.

Jonathan Ackerman Coles, M. D., only son of Abraham and Caroline Ackerman Coles, was born in Newark, New Jersey, May 6, 1843.

His preparatory education he received at home and at private schools, and graduated from Columbia College, New York, in 1864, and from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1868. After graduation he attended lectures at the European universities, and upon his return settled for the practice of medicine and surgery in New York City. He became a member of the Academy of Medicine, the New York County Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. Subsequently he moved to Newark, New Jersey, and became associated with his father as partner.

He was elected President of the Union County Medical Society, and made a permanent delegate to the State Medical Society. He has written and published articles on medical and other scientific subjects, and edited editions of his father's works. As a patron of art and general literature he has been a generous donor to his native city and state, to the New Jersey Historical Society, and to Columbia, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Tulane, and many other universities and schools of learning throughout the United State. Reciprocating the courtesy shown by the establishment of the Cecil J. Rhodes scholarships, as an alumnus of Columbia University, he had cast at the Barbedienne foundry, Paris, France, for Oxford and Cambridge Universities, England, replica life size bronze busts of George Washington and Benjamin Franklin, modelled from life by Jean Antoine Houdon; which gifts, on their reception, were cordially acknowledged by the authorities. From Hope College, Holland, Michigan, he received the honorary degree of LL. D.

EMMET, Thomas Addis, 1828-
Class of 1845.

Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet was born at the University of Virginia, May 29,
1828, son of Dr. John Patten Emmet and Mary Byrd (Tucker) Emmet. His father was Professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica. His grandfather, Thomas Addis Emmet, was an eminent lawyer of New York, and a leader of the Irish uprising in 1798. His mother was a daughter of John and Eliza J. Tucker, of Bermuda, and the latter was a sister of Professor George Tucker, of the University.

Dr. Emmet received his education at a preparatory school near the University, and in a school at Flushing, Long Island, under the charge of the Rev. Francis L. Hawks, with a partial course in the academical department of the University of Virginia. In the autumn of 1845 he entered the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, under the supervision of Dr. Robley Dunglison, one of the original professors, graduating in 1849-50, and immediately afterwards passing a competitive examination, and receiving an appointment as Resident Physician to the Emigrant Refuge Hospital, Ward’s Island, New York Harbor. He served in that capacity for two years, when he was appointed a Visiting Physician to the same institution, and served until the spring of 1855, being the junior by twenty years of the next youngest member of the medical board.

Forming the acquaintance of Dr. J. Marion Sims, he began to assist him in his operations at the opening of the Woman’s Hospital, in May, 1855. In the following September he formed an official connection with that institution, on receiving from the Board of Managers the appointment of Assistant Surgeon. This position he held until the resignation of Dr. Sims, in 1861, when he became Surgeon-in-Chief, and when the institution of the Woman’s Hospital Association became merged into the organization of the charter of the Woman’s Hospital of the State of New York, in 1868, he continued to hold the same position from the Board of Governors. Under Dr. Emmet’s supervision a large proportion of the money was subscribed and the first buildings of the Woman’s Hospital were constructed under his advice, and he fully organized the medical department. The service rapidly increased, and Dr. Emmet had a number of assistants, but it became too large eventually for him to give his attention to the necessary details. It was then decided by the Board of Governors to place the Hospital in charge of a Medical Board, and Dr. Emmet became Visiting Surgeon, and he continued on duty until his resignation in 1902, having given a continu-
ous service of nearly forty-seven years to the institution. Dr. Emmet served as Consulting Surgeon or Physician to the Roosevelt Hospital, St. Vincent’s Hospital, the Foundling Asylum, and other institutions in the city of New York.

He published in 1868 an original surgical work, “Vesico Vaginal Fistula,” which was the foundation of this form of plastic surgery. His chief professional work, and one embodying the experience of a lifetime, was “The Principles and Practice of Gynaecology,” issued in 1879, going through three editions in this country, and translated into German and French, of each a single edition. It has been estimated that Dr. Emmet contributed to the medical journals, at home or abroad, over seventy original monographs bearing chiefly on the surgical diseases of women, and his modes of operating and treatment have generally become the accepted practice. Many of these papers were translated abroad, and one treatise describing an original operation which has proved of incalculable value in laceration of the cervix uteri was translated and printed in Chinese characters for circulation in Japan.

Dr. Emmet is the author of various essays and addresses upon subjects connected with American history. On the inception of the Irish National Federation in Ireland for gaining home rule by constitutional means, he was chosen president of that organization in America, and during his service of eight years he produced a number of papers and addresses on subjects connected with Irish history. One, “Irish Emigration During the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries,” the result of considerable research, was read January 19, 1899, before the American-Irish Historical Society, and published in its transactions. He issued in 1899, in a limited edition, an extensive work, “The Emmet Family, with Some Incidents Relating to Irish History, and a Biographical Sketch of Professor John Patten Emmet, M.D., etc,” octavo, pp. 411, with over one hundred portraits and other illustrations. Dr. Emmet’s last literary contribution, “Ireland Under English Rule, or a Plea for the Plaintiff,” was issued by G. P. Putnam’s Sons, New York, 1903, two volumes, octavo, pp. 333 and 359, in which the political and commercial relations of Ireland are treated in detail for the past three hundred years.

The title of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Dr. Emmet by the trustees of the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, the governing power of the Jefferson University, Pennsylvania. Dr. Emmet is a member of the principal Medical Societies of New York, and has been president of the New York Obstetrical Society, president of the American Gynaecological Society, twice vice-president of the Medical Society of the County of New York, a permanent member of the State Medical Society, and honorary member of the State Medical Society of New Jersey and Connecticut. He has been an honorary member of various Societies in England, Scotland, Ireland, Norway, Belgium, Germany and France, and of nearly every Gynaecological Society in the United States. He was the recipient of the Laetare Medal from the University of Notre Dame. As a pioneer, his chief professional work was devoted to the development of the surgery and treatment of the diseases of women as a distinct branch, and from 1861 his practice was devoted exclusively to gyn-
EMMET, John Duncan, —
Class of 1880.

Dr. John Duncan Emmet, of New York City, eldest son of Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet, was educated at Seton Hall, New Jersey, and afterwards spent four years in the academical department of the University of Virginia. He studied Medicine in the same institution, and received his degree in 1880. After graduating in Medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, he gained by a competitive examination a position on the Resident Staff of the Roosevelt Hospital. Having served his term of eighteen months, he gained a similar position in the Woman's Hospital. At the expiration of his service as House Surgeon he became an Assistant Surgeon, and held this position for some years, until the resignation of his father. Shortly after, Dr. John Duncan Emmet became a Gynaecologist to St. Vincent's Hospital, and still holds the position. He was the founder and editor of the "American Gynaecological and Obstetrical Journal" for nearly ten years, and by his literary efforts it became accepted as an authority. Dr. Emmet is a member of the American Gynaecological Society, the American Medical Association, and the chief Medical Societies in the city of New York.

He married Miss Josephine Wharton, a daughter of Joseph and Lucy Wharton Drexel, February 11, 1904.

PORTER, George Loring, 1838-
Class of 1862.

George Loring Porter, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, a distinguished physician, who rendered splendid service to the government during the civil war, and has made notable additions to medical knowledge through his addresses and published papers, is a native of New Hampshire, born in Concord, April 29, 1838, son of George and Clarissa (Ayer) Porter; grandson of Isaac Porter, who was of the seventh generation from John Porter, who left England April 25, 1635, in the "Ann and Elizabeth," and settled in Hingham, Massachusetts; also grandson of Peter Ayer, who was descended from Simond Ayer, who left England also in April, 1635, in the "Increase," and settled in Haverhill, Massachusetts. The ships which bore these emigrant ancestors sailed nearly (if not actually) on the same day.

Dr. Porter received his education in the Little Blue Academy, Farmington, Maine; Pembroke (New Hampshire) Academy; New London (New Hampshire) Academy; and Brown University, at Providence, Rhode Island, from which he received the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts. He prepared for his
professional by reading medicine under Dr. J. P. Duke, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1859; under the preceptorship of Drs. Brinton and Da Costa, in Philadelphia, in 1860-62; and attending two general and three special courses of lectures in the Jefferson Medical College, from which he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine, in March, 1862. His introduction to practice marked the beginning of an unusually brilliant career. On April 20, following his graduation, he passed the Army Medical Examining Board in Philadelphia, the ranking candidate, and was assigned to duty at the government hospital at Strasburg, Virginia, where he reported to Major-General Banks on May 10. His subsequent conduct was highly commended by a personal letter from the Surgeon-General upon the reports made by General Banks's Medical Director. On May 25th, when the Union forces retreated down the Shenandoah Valley, Surgeon Porter volunteered to remain with the sick and wounded. While thus occupied, he was made prisoner by Colonel Ashby, of the Virginia cavalry, but was at once assigned, by the direct command of General "Stonewall" Jackson, to the charge of the hospital, and requested to care for the Confederate as well as Union wounded, and this was probably the first recognition in the civil war of the non-belligerent status of medical officers. After the Confederates had been driven up the Valley, Surgeon Porter was placed in charge of the wounded of both armies. He established a hospital for Blenker's division; June 12th was ordered to the general hospital at Winchester, Virginia; July 1st was assigned to Best's Battery, Light Battery F, Fourth U. S. Artillery, and served with it during the summer; was present at the battle of Cedar Mountain, the engagements along the Rappahannock, the second battle of Bull Run, and the battle of South Mountain. July 17th he was commissioned Assistant Surgeon, with the rank of first lieutenant; served in general hospital, Braddock's Barracks, Frederick, Maryland, September 17th to November 18th, 1862; assigned to Fifth Cavalry, U. S. Army, at Falmouth, Virginia, and served with it in the Army of the Potomac until May 10, 1864, taking part in the battles of Fredericksburg, Beverly Ford, Gettysburg, Brandy Station, Todd's Tavern, Fleming's Cross Roads, Manassas Gap, Kelly's Ford, Middleton, Upperville, Williamport, Boonsboro, where he was wounded in the left arm; Funkstown Falling Waters, Beaver Dam, Warrenton, Ashby's Gap, Front Royal, Culpeper Court House, and Morton's Ford. April 29, 1864, by order from the War Department, Surgeon Porter was relieved from duty and ordered to Washington, but, on account of interrupted communication, he was unable to comply, and continued to serve with his regiment in the Wilderness campaign. After the fight at Todd's Tavern, he remained with the wounded at Fredericksburg for some days, then in charge of the first train of wounded proceeded to Belle Plain, whence he proceeded with dispatches to Washington. He was Post Surgeon at the Washington Arsenal from May, 1864, to May, 1867. He was the only commissioned officer present at the secreting of the body of John Wilkes Booth; had medical charge of the conspirators against President Lincoln and his Cabinet; was present at the hanging of four of them, and had charge of those who were banished to the Dry Tortugas.
While in the field, Surgeon Porter often performed important operations under fire. In referring to his services with the Fifth Regiment, U. S. Cavalry, Captain Julius Mason reported: "During this time the regiment was engaged in many battles, losing heavily in killed and wounded. Assistant Surgeon Porter's faithfulness to the sick and wounded is gratefully remembered by the officers and men, and his conspicuous gallantry during the battles of Upperville, Aldie, Gettysburg, Williamsburg, Funkstown, and Brandy Station, where he took the dead and wounded almost from the hands of the enemy, entitles him to the greatest praise and consideration. He was under my command during all the above mentioned battles, and for his gallant conduct and faithful and intelligent services he is justly entitled to a brevet captaincy and a brevet majority.” He was accordingly commissioned to these ranks by the President, March 13, 1865, “for faithful, gallant and meritorious service in the field during the War of the Rebellion.”

In May, 1867, Surgeon Porter was ordered to report to the department commander at St. Paul, Minnesota, and was assigned to duty at Camp Crook, Montana, where he reported on August 27th. He served in the spring of the following year with an expedition to the mouth of the Mussel Shell river, and in April and May, in addition to his medical duties, did volunteer service as officer of the day, to relieve the line officers, who were overworked through the constant presence of hostile Indians under the restless leadership of Sitting Bull. He tendered his resignation to take effect July 18th, but was obliged to defer his return home until the coming of a medical officer to relieve him. He then crossed the continent on horseback and alone, over the old Lewis and Clark trail, returning to the east by way of the isthmus, and arriving at Bridgeport, Connecticut, where has since been his residence.

The activity of his army career seemed to set the pace for his effort in civil life. He at once became one of the most active men in the community, not only attending to the calls of a large and exacting practice, but bearing a large share of the burden of sustaining local institutions. He served as visiting physician to the Hartford Retreat for the Insane; on the active, and later on the consulting staff of the Bridgeport Hospital; and on the executive committee of its board of managers; on the consultant committee of the Masonic Home; as medical examiner for many life insurance companies and benefit organizations; and as president
of the U. S. Pension Examining Board. In 1882-1893 and 1897-1904 he was president of the Bridgeport Board of Health; in 1879, president of the Bridgeport Library; in 1901, president of the Bridgeport Scientific and Historical Society; in 1903, president of the Bridgeport Old Home Week Association. For seven years he was actively connected with the State National Guard—four years as surgeon of the Fourth Regiment, and three years as medical director on the staff of the General commanding, T. L. Watson. He found his social enjoyment in membership with numerous of the best clubs—the Oquosoc, Island Brook, Metabetchenan, and Bostonnais Fishing and Game Clubs, the Seaside, Algonquin, Outing and Eclectic Clubs of Bridgeport, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Army and Navy Clubs of Connecticut and New York, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; the Masonic order, in which he has attained to the Thirty-third degree; and was a helpful auxiliary member of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Dr. Porter has been particularly prominent in professional bodies. He is a member of the following named—the Bridgeport Medical Association, of which he was president in 1876-77; the Fairfield Medical Association, of which he was president in 1883; the Connecticut Medical Association, of which he was president in 1888-89; the American Academy of Medicine; and the American Medical Association. In the latter great body he was a member of the judicial council in 1893-94, and he was vice-president of the section on Military Surgery in the Ninth International Medical Congress. He has made numerous valuable contributions to the literature of his profession. In 1882 he published in the “New England Medical Monthly” a “Report of a Case of Xanthic Oxide Calculus,” the only specimen ever recognized in this country, and the eighth on record. This specimen he divided between the Army Medical Museum at Washington and the pathological museum in the Jefferson Medical College.


Dr. Porter was conspicuously instrumental in procuring the passage in the legislature of the “Medical Practice Act,” in 1893, and his address in its support, delivered before that body, received many warm commendations from friends of the measure, and was referred to as follows in the “New Haven Register,” April 22, 1893, the editor of which was
a stranger to him, and therefore entirely unbiased:

"Two weeks ago there did not seem to be much hope for the bill, because all the agitation appeared to be in favor of those opposed. But, somehow or other, the friends of the bill got their second wind, so to speak, and they rallied with capital effect at the final hearing Tuesday. The sensation at that hearing was created by Dr. Porter, of Bridgeport, whose scholarly and eloquent address in behalf of the bill was not only a surprise to those in whose favor he was speaking, but to the opponents as well. It was a very polished effort, full of intelligence, and sparkling here and there with dramatic effects, that deepened the interest in the speaker. The anti-medical bill people were captivated with his charming and unaffected discourse, and one of the first to congratulate him on his brilliant and masterful speech was the leading counsel for those opposed to the bill, of this city. It was a tribute to one who displayed such rare powers of entertaining even those who radically disagreed with him."

Dr. Porter was married, in 1862, to Miss Catherine Maria Chaffee, a daughter of Edwin M. Chaffee, of Providence, Rhode Island, the inventor of the Chaffee cylinder for vulcanizing rubber. The children born of this marriage were Clara Elizabeth, George, James Benton, Ethel, Lindsay, May, Alice, Aaron, Hugh, Grace, Anna, and Clarissa.

FARRAR, John Nutting. 1839-
Class of 1874.

John Nutting Farrar, M.D., D.D.S., of New York City, was born April 24, 1839, the fifth child of Samuel and Rebecca (Parker) Farrar. The Farrar family is directly descended in both lines from noted English and American families. The Farrar genealogy carries the name back to Henricus de Ferrarijis (A. D. 1066), Chief of Horsemen in the army of William the Conqueror, and James Lawrence, grandson of Sir Robert Lawrence, of Ashton Hall, England, and Matilda, daughter of John de Washington, and sister of the progenitor of General George Washington. The horseshoe on the shield and crest of the Farrar armorial bearings given in Eng-
Distinguished as that of the Farrars. The progenitor of all the American lines was Deacon Thomas Parker, who came from England at the age of thirty and settled at Lynn, Massachusetts. The grandfather of Dr. Farrar, Deacon Jonas Parker, a descendant of Thomas Parker, was born July 16, 1766, and married Ruth Farmer, December 28, 1788. Among their children was Rebecca, the mother of Dr. John N. Farrar.

During the first four years the health of Dr. Farrar was poor, but he subsequently developed a fine physique, this being largely due to his industrious habits and outdoor life. He labored upon the farm until he was twenty-five, except during the time of going to school. He mastered every detail of New England farming, and acquired an intimate knowledge of analytical chemistry which enabled him to determine the proper food for the soils to insure large crops. He was given to arboriculture and floriculture, and with his own hands beautified the old home place, which had remained in the family nearly two hundred years, and of which he subsequently became owner by gift of his uncle, who had bought it from his father. He was of an inventive turn of mind, and one of his first inventions was an embossing-typewriting machine, the first made in America, and which he constructed for Professor Robley Dunglison, of the Jefferson Medical College, as a gift for the use of an institution for the blind, of which that eminent man was president. He also possessed fine artistic talent, which he brought into effective use in later years in illustrating his great work on "Irregularities of Teeth and Their Correction."

Beginning his education in the common schools, he afterward attended Gilmanon (New Hampshire) Academy, and Pepperell (Massachusetts) Academy. At the age of twenty-two, at Elmira Observatory, he studied the higher mathematics, geology, astronomy and analytical chemistry, under his brother, Professor Charles S. Farrar, A.M., whom he also assisted in his astronomical work. For some time he remained with his brother, William P. Farrar, M.D. In 1863 he entered the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, at Philadelphia, giving his note for his tuition fee. Before the term was finished he received a bequest of $300 from the estate of a relative, and a gift of $100 from another, enabling him to liquidate his indebtedness for that term and support himself. Between sessions he earned about $800, and, prosecuting his studies, graduated with honor at the head of his class. The following spring he went to Curacoa, West Indies, where he practiced in the families of government officers, but after about four months returned home at the request of his mother, for whom he tenderly cared in her declining years. This necessitated a return to farm life, but he practiced his profession as opportunity offered. He also continued his work in analytical chemistry, and occupied the position of justice of the peace.

Dr. Farrar held to the opinion that the dentist of the future would need be more thoroughly educated in collateral branches of medicine than was possible in the then existent dental schools, and, determined upon taking a full medical course, he entered the Jefferson Medical College under such eminent teachers as Gross, Dunglison, Meigs, Biddle, Rand, Da Costa, Pancoast and their compeers, and in 1874, at the age of thirty-four, was
graduated with high honors, receiving special commendation for original discoveries set forth in his thesis on "Medicine and Surgery." In 1877 he was appointed Lecturer on Operative Dentistry in the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, and was subsequently appointed Lecturer in Orthodontia in the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery. During this period he introduced various departures from accepted methods, and which did not for several years meet the full views of some advanced practitioners, but are now universally accepted. Among these were his antral treatment, and radical treatment of alveolar abscess, and tooth root amputation. Several extracts from his lectures, with figures of new instruments of his own design, were published in professional journals. In 1875 he began to attract wider attention through his publication (accompanied with his own drawings) in the "Dental Cosmos," the "Missouri Dental Journal," "The Independent Practitioner," the "International Dental Journal," the "Ohio Dental Journal," the "Western Dental Journal," the "Brooklyn Medical Journal," and others in the United States, and in the "Correspondent Blatt," of Berlin, Germany. In 1888 he published the first volume of his great and original work, a "Treatise on the Irregularities of the Teeth, and Their Correction" (pp. 758), with nearly two thousand engravings, from the De Vinne press. Later other volumes of this set appeared, similarly illustrated. Since this issue, various writers have presented smaller works, each of which acceptably has a place in dental literature, but in none are the principles governing the regulation of teeth more fully mastered or better explained than in Dr. Farrar's work, which was the first great work devoted entirely to irregularities of the teeth and their correction. Recognized as a masterly representative of his profession, he received pressing invitations from all parts of the civilized world to lecture before professional bodies, but with few exceptions he, because of a large practice, preferred to speak through the medium of his facile pen. During all these years, Dr. Farrar invented not only hundreds of instruments for dental purposes, but also constructed a large number of mechanisms for use outside his professional work. Among these he invented a water meter, elastic car wheels, and originated the screw-acting syringe for physicians and dentists, also the original spray syringe. He obtained patents upon several of his dental inventions, but only to prevent extortion upon his profession, and to which together with the labors of his intellect and hands were freely given. Although given to wide range of thought in art and sciences, he is still in the full tide of his professional activity, both as operator and author. His latest publication (in press) is an astronomical work, "Cycles and Beauties in Nature."

Dr. Farrar is a member of various prominent professional bodies—the Brooklyn Dental Society; the Second and subsequently member of the First District Dental Society of New York; the Odontological Society of New York; the American Dental Association; the National Dental Association; the Kings County Medical Society; the New York County Medical Society; the Anatomical and Surgical Society of Brooklyn; honorary member of the Pacific Coast Dental Society; the Wisconsin State Dental Society; the American Academy of Dental
Science; the Sanitary Society of New York; the Philosophical Society of Brooklyn, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

Dr. Farrar married, October 23, 1807, Miss Sarah M. Chandler, daughter of William and Rachel (Fritts) Chandler. One child born of this union, a son, died from accident in infancy. Dr. Farrar maintains his office and city residence at 1271 Broadway, New York City. His country residence is at Harrington Park, Bergen county, New Jersey.

LYON, Thomas, 1812-1893.
Class of 1838.

Dr. Thomas Lyon was born in Pennsville, Pennsylvania, October 13, 1812, and died in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, January 2, 1893. He was a son of Edward Grundy and Sarah (Huckell) Lyon. His paternal grandfather, Edward Lyon, was a native of England and came to America in 1794. His mother's people were also of English lineage, and came to the United States in the same vessel in which Edward Lyon crossed the Atlantic.

Dr. Thomas Lyon pursued his early education in Kirkpatrick school, near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and began preparation for the practice of medicine as a student in the office of Dr. James Don- gal, of Milton, Pennsylvania. He afterward matriculated in Jefferson Medical College, in which he was graduated with the class of 1838. In April of the same year he settled at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, where he practiced without interruption until January 2, 1803, on which date his death occurred. For fifty-five years he remained an active representative of the medical fraternity in that city, enjoying a large practice and maintaining a place among the foremost representatives of the fraternity there. He was Surgeon to Winsport hospital, of which he was also one of the founders. He served as president of the Lycoming County Medical Society, was vice-president of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, and was Surgeon in the State Militia, appointed by Governor Shunk. He filled the office of Examining Surgeon at the time of the Civil war, being ap-
Dr. Lyon was married to Miss Elizabeth Ryland Priestley, of Northumberland, Pennsylvania, in 1843. She was a great-granddaughter of Dr. Joseph Priestley. Six children were born of this marriage, but only four attained adult age, namely: Mrs. Frances Priestley Hayes, Dr. Edward Lyon, Mrs. Sarah Priestley Stearns, and Mrs. Jennie Priestley Campbell.

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McMASTER, James —
Class of 1859.

Dr. James McMaster, who throughout his professional career was connected with the United States Navy, was born in Pennsylvania and died in Chelsea, Massachusetts, July 4, 1873.

He was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia in March, 1859, and was appointed Assistant Surgeon in the Navy from Pennsylvania, on the 8th of October, by James Buchanan, then President of the United States. From November, 1859, until May, 1860, he was attached to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and then went aboard the United States steamship "Niagara," Captain W. W. McKeen, commanding, in June, 1860. He sailed on that vessel from New York on the 30th of June, with the Japanese embassy on board for Yeddo, Japan. When outward bound they touched at Puerto Grande, St. Paul de Loando, west coast of Africa, Angier Point and Batavia, Java, Hong Kong, China, Yeddo and Yokohama, Japan. On the return voyage they stopped at Hong Kong, China, where the American minister, Mr. Ward, came on board; touched at Singapore, and proceeded to Aden, where Mr. Ward disembarked. Thence they went to Cape-town, Boston, New York, and Charleston, where a blockade was established; thence to Havana and Key West and off Mobile and Pensacola. The vessel also was connected with the blockade work at the mouth of the Mississippi, and participated in the attacks on Forts McRae and Barrancus, returning to Boston in June, 1862.

Dr. McMaster was commissioned as Surgeon in the Navy by President Lincoln, October 11, 1862, and was attached to the Philadelphia Navy Yard in the autumn of that year, spending the winter of 1862-3 in the Naval Asylum. In June, 1863, he joined the steamship "Shenandoah," which started in pursuit of rebel privateers off the coast. After returning to Philadelphia, the "Shenandoah" went to Beaufort, and afterward remained there several months in the
blockade of New Inlet, North Carolina. Dr. McMaster was on the “Shenandoah” in the first attack on Fort Fisher, December 24, 1864, and again at the time of the second attack and final reduction of the fort on the 13th, 14th and 15th of January, 1865. Immediately afterward, he joined the South Atlantic squadron, and was present at the evacuation of Charleston. He was next attached to the ironclad “Miantonomah;” September 6, 1865, visited Fortress Monroe, Norfolk and Washington, and afterward returning to New York was detached from the vessel previous to its departure for Europe. He was then attached to the receiving ship “Vermont,” in February, 1867; was detached, March 13, 1869; attached to the sloop “Savannah,” in May, 1869; visited Cherbourg and Brest, France, Portsmouth, England, and Fauchal, Madeira, after which he returned to Annapolis, Maryland, in September, 1869, and reported for duty on the “Albany” in October of that year. As surgeon on the latter vessel he visited San Domingo, Samona Bay and St. Thomas, and in January, 1870, was detached at New York and ordered to care for the officers of the Navy and Marine Corps who were ill in New York. In this capacity he rendered medical assistance to Admiral D. G. Farragut, of the United States Navy, all through his illness, and up to the time of the Admiral’s death at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, August 14, 1870. He was detached December 23, 1870, and attached to the United States steamship “Tennessee” from January 5 until April 12, 1871. He was a member of the Medical Examining Board of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, from June 1 until June 15, 1871; was on duty at the navy yard at Boston, Massachusetts, from October 30, 1871, to February 6, 1872, and was on the United States steamship “Powhatan” from February, 1872, to June 20, 1873. At the latter date he was transferred to the Naval Hospital at Chelsea, Massachusetts, where he died July 4, 1873.

McMASTER, Gilbert Totten, 1873-
Class of 1868.

Dr. Gilbert Totten McMaster, one of the prominent of the younger physicians of Connecticut, was born July 31, 1873, in New Haven, in which city he is now practicing. He was a son of Dr. James and Mary Ellise (Kip) McMaster. The former, a graduate of Jefferson Medical College in arts and medicine, of the class of 1859, was Surgeon in the United States Navy for fourteen years and died at Chelsea, Massachusetts, July 4, 1873.
His wife, Mary Ellise Kip, was a daughter of Samuel Kirkpatrick Kip of New York.

From 1879 to 1885 Dr. Gilbert T. McMaster attended private schools in New Haven; entered Hopkins Grammar and Collegiate School, 1885 to 1889; in 1891 entered special course in biology at Yale. In October, 1893, he entered the Medical Department of Yale University, where he remained for three years, but, preferring a degree from an illustrious medical school, entered Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, in October, 1897, and was graduated with the first four years' class in that institution on the 13th of May, 1898, and on his graduation received honorable mention in Obstetrics from Dr. E. P. Davis. On the 14th and 15th of January, 1899, he took the Connecticut state board examinations. He has been in practice since then. He is a member of the New Haven County and Connecticut State Medical Societies and of the American Medical Association. He has contributed to medical and naval journals.

HOWARD, William Travis, 1821-
Class of 1844.

Probably no one has ever held a higher rank as teacher and practitioner in the city of Baltimore, Maryland, than Dr. William Travis Howard. Coming in the maturity of his experience and powers from a large general country practice in North Carolina, he at once and easily took a leading position in the Maryland profession. Shortly after, adopting gynecology as the principal field of his labors, he brought to bear upon this rapidly advancing department those remarkable powers of application, observation, analysis and attention to details, for which he is distinguished, and which have gained for him a natural reputation as a gynecologist.

Dr. Howard was born in Cumberland county, Virginia, on the 12th of January, 1821. He is the son of William A. Howard, also a native of that state and a noted architect, and Miss Rebecca Elizabeth Travis Anderson, a woman of many Christian virtues and unusual men-

![Image of William Travis Howard]
father had come over from France as surgeon with Lafayette, and had remained in Virginia after the close of the Revolutionary war. Young Howard entered Jefferson Medical College in the fall of 1842, and graduated in March, 1844. Between the sessions he was one of the resident students at the Baltimore City and County Almshouse, now Bay View Asylum, to which Drs. William Power and Thomas H. Buckler were attending physicians. He has lately (1903) given interesting reminiscences of his student days and teachers in Philadelphia and Baltimore, in an address as President of the Medical & Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland.

After graduation he settled in Warren county, North Carolina, May 1, 1844, where his predecessor had practiced twenty-seven years and then died insolvent, although he neither drank nor gambled. He was then in poor health in consequence of an attack of the grippe which permanently impaired his constitution, leaving a cough from which he has never been entirely exempt. While living in North Carolina, Dr. Howard became involved in a discussion on the subject of malarial pneumonia in the "North Carolina Medical Journal" with Dr. O. F. Manson, later a Professor in the Medical College of Virginia, at Richmond. This discussion was reviewed in the "American Journal of Medical Sciences" for October, 1860, by the able and learned Dr. Alfred Stillé, afterwards Professor of the Practice of Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Stillé speaks of Dr. Howard's essays as being "in the highest degree interesting and instructive; interesting from the admirable critical spirit which pervades them, and from which none of the errors of his opponent's thesis escape; and instructive from the complete analysis which they present of the descriptions by a large number of physicians of this modified form of pneumonia."

After the Civil war, owing to the unsettled condition of the country in the South, and having suffered a severe domestic bereavement by the death of his first wife, he removed to Baltimore, Maryland. He at once impressed his personality upon those whom he met, and received the appointment of Adjunct to the Chair of Physiology in the University of Maryland, then held by Professor Francis Donaldson. During the first session he was principally engaged in giving clinical instruction in auscultation and percussion in the University Hospital. After holding this position for a year, he notified the Faculty of his intention to resign. Unwilling to lose his services and influence, the value of which were well recognized, Professor George W. Miltenberger, then occupying the Chair of Obstetrics, Diseases of Women and Children, and also the Deanship, urged the division of his chair and the appointment of Dr. Howard to a new chair to be called the Professorship of Gynecology and the Diseases of Children. Two prominent Baltimore physicians were candidates for this place, but Dr. Howard received every vote. The date of his election to the chair, the first distinct one of its kind in any medical school in this country, was January 26, 1867. This position he always filled with conscientious devotion and untiring energy, giving the full number of scheduled lectures each session, and teaching with that clearness of language, that strong personality and that array of past experience so familiar to his students. He
was particularly rich in practical suggestions, and many of these were entirely original with him. His labors were reported and printed by the students, but this work only served as a reminder, for each year he revised it, bringing it up to date. In 1897, after serving in the Faculty of the University for thirty years, he resigned his chair, and was immediately made Professor Emeritus.

Dr. Howard’s services to the University of Maryland were great and well recognized. His influence and activity in its councils bore no small share in the prosperity and high standing of the school. His resignation was presented in July, and accepted with great reluctance. His vacant place has been filled by three of those who heard his lectures in times past, and nothing evinces the industry and energy with which he discharged his professional duties better than this threefold division of his chair. In attracting students to Baltimore, Dr. Howard’s influence was also strikingly exhibited. When he left North Carolina there was but one graduate of the University of Maryland from that large southern state, but he, at once, attracted eighteen students from it and the same number from lower Virginia, and at a commencement shortly before his resignation there were forty-three graduates from North Carolina.

Dr. Howard is the author of various lectures, reports and articles in medical journals and society transactions. We may particularly cite his able reports in the Gynecological Section of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, and his papers in the “Transactions of the American Gynecological Society.” One of his most meritorious efforts was his address, as President, delivered on the one hundred and fourth anniversary of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of the State of Maryland, on April 28, 1903, and reprinted from the “Transactions” of that body. This paper, valuable for its historical matter, and delightful for its reminiscent allusions to the masters in his profession who were his teachers, colleagues and distinguished pupils, bore the title: “During the Last Half of the Last Century, was more done for the Advancement and Growth of Medicine than was done in the Twenty-two Hundred and Fifty Years which Preceded it?”

Dr. Howard has invented many gynecological instruments of a useful and practical character. His bivalve speculum has found much favor with the profession. He was the first in this country to use successfully Tarnier’s forceps, in February, 1881; he simplified the instrument, taught its application, and rendered it popular in America. He showed that it facilitates rotation of the head in occipito-posterior presentations; that it is not necessary to remove it when the head reaches the floor of the pelvis, and that its use is not limited to cases where the head is at the brim.

Dr. Howard was one of the two founders of the Hospital for the Women of Maryland; a founder of the Baltimore Gynecological Society, and its second president; a founder of the American Gynecological Society and its president in 1885; and he was president of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland in 1902. He has held the posts of Consulting Physician and Surgeon to the Johns Hopkins Hospital; Consulting Physician to the Hebrew Hospital; honorary member of the Medical Society of North Carolina, and the Obstetrical and
Gynecological Society of Washington, D. C.; corresponding member of the Gynecological Society of Boston, etc.

Dr. Howard has been married three times; first, to Mrs. Lucy M. (Davis) Fitts, of Virginia, a brilliant wit and beauty; second to Miss Annie L. Waddill, of North Carolina, a lady of various attainments in belles-lettres, and especially proficient in languages, being able to read the Bible fluently in four tongues; last, in July, 1893, to Miss Rebecca N. Williams, a Baltimore belle and beauty, and a member of one of the best Maryland families.

Dr. Howard, at the age of eighty-three, is still an indefatigable scholar. He retains unusual mental and physical vigor, with a clear vision and a steady hand. His memory is phenomenal in its accuracy, and he holds very decided views upon medical subjects. His wide experience of men and events through a long life make his companionship a delight to all who are privileged to be associated with him.

Dr. Howard’s residence is at 804 Madison Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland.

WEBB, William, 1825-
Class of 1849.

William Webb, general practitioner, of St. Louis, Missouri, was born in Hillsboro, North Carolina, September 6, 1825, and still continues an active connection with the medical profession, although he has passed the seventy-eighth milestone on the journey of life. His parents were James and Annie (Huske) Webb. The family was founded in America by English ancestors at a very early period in the colonization of the new world, and through various generations representat-
fessional duties, and matriculated in the Jefferson Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1849 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

The year following his graduation was spent by Dr. Webb at home with his aged father, and in 1850 he entered upon the general practice of medicine in St. Louis, where he has since resided. At the outbreak of the Civil war he went to Richmond, Virginia, and was appointed surgeon in the Confederate army with the rank of major, being in charge of different hospitals in the south until the surrender of General Lee. His professional career covers more than half a century, and he is yet active in the performance of the duties that devolve upon the members of the medical fraternity. He attributes his long life and excellent health to the fact that he has never indulged in the use of intoxicants or tobacco in any form throughout his entire life.

Dr. Webb was united in marriage, October 2, 1856, to Mary Anna Castleman, of Lexington, Kentucky, who died in 1902. There were five children of that marriage: David Castleman, Anna Huske, Mary Castleman, Virginia Castleman Breckinridge, now the wife of Arthur W. Lambert of St. Louis, Missouri; and Willie, the wife of Harry L. Davis, of Germantown, Pennsylvania.

HAUGHTON, Richard Elwood, 1827-
Class of 1861.

Richard Elwood Haughton, M. D., Sc. D., of Richmond, Indiana, whose career as a medical practitioner and teacher has extended over a full half century, was born in Fayette county, Indiana, December 8, 1827. He came of an aristocratic English family. In the paternal line his ancestry is traced back to Sir Wilfred Haughton, a baronet of the seventeenth century, from whom the numerous branches of the Haughton family are descended. One of the most prominent members at the present day is the Rev. Samuel Haughton, Professor of Medicine in Trinity College, Dublin, and an eminent scientist and teacher, recently deceased. In the maternal line Dr. Haughton traces his lineage from an English nobleman (Ashley) in the reign of James I, who was attached to the court, and from him to colonists who were among the first settlers in Virginia. They were wealthy in land and slaves, but being of the sect of Quakers they manumitted their bondsmen, and washed their hands of that "sum of all villainies," as they characterized the institution of slavery. William Haughton, father of
Dr. Haughton, came to the United States at the age of eighteen. He was a professional teacher in Fayette, Union and Wayne counties, Indiana, and died in July, 1878, after fifty-five years of constant labor in his profession. He was a minister in the Society of Friends, and long a teacher in Earlham College.

Dr. Haughton was educated under his father's care up to the time of beginning the study of medicine, and thus received a most liberal training, equal to that then attainable in the best collegiate course. He began teaching as an assistant to his father at the age of fifteen years, and three years later began teaching independently, working in the interim on the paternal farm, thus helping to pay for the land by raising corn, hogs and beef. In the fall of 1849 he began the study of medicine with Dr. Z. Casterline, his father's family physician, and a graduate of Transylvania University. After two years under this instruction, during which time he also taught in the Union County Seminary, he attended the Cleveland Medical College for two terms, and took his medical degree in 1853, graduating at the head of his class, being also the valedictorian. He entered upon practice in Knightstown, Indiana, where he remained until October, 1855, when he removed to Richmond, in the same state, where he was laboriously engaged for twenty years. During this time, however, he attended lectures in Jefferson Medical College, and received his degree therefrom in March, 1861.

In 1873 Dr. Haughton entered upon his career as a teacher of medical science, accepting the chair of Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy in the Indiana Medical College. He resigned at the end of the first term, and took the chair of Physiology and Physiological Anatomy in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Indianapolis, Indiana, where he remained for four years. In 1879 he originated the idea of a new medical school which should take a higher position in medicine in Indiana, and in connection with Dr. W. S. Haymond he gave form to the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons. His plans were perfected in September of the same year, and the college was opened for the first regular term on October 1st, 1879. From that time Dr. Haughton has been unremitting in his efforts to make the institution a model one in every respect, and he has been nobly seconded by his colleagues. This institution was the first of its kind in the west to require students to pass a general examination before admission, and the numerous restrictions and regulations which were then put in force have proved a safeguard and benefit to the college, whose graduates are, in consequence, proud of their alma mater.

As a lecturer Dr. Haughton is clear and concise in his language, a fluent and easy speaker, and his words carry with them the irresistible impression that he knows whereof he speaks. He has contributed to various professional journals, and his articles have given him an extended reputation. Among the journals to which he has contributed are the Nashville “Journal of Medicine and Surgery,” the Cincinnati “Lancet and Observer,” the Indianapolis “Medical Journal,” the “American Medical Journal of Medical Science,” the “Transactions of the Indiana State Medical Society,” the “Peninsular Medical Journal,” etc. He has written on a great variety of subjects,
and his articles on "Diseases of the Nervous System" have attracted special attention. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Indiana State Medical Association, the Union District Medical Association, the Tri-State Medical Association (now the Mississippi Valley Association), the Wayne County Medical Association, which he organized, the Marion County Medical Association, and he is an honorary member of the Ohio State Medical Association. He is a charter member of the Alumni Association of the Jefferson Medical College, and vice-president of the Association in Indiana. He was one of the projectors and original stockholders of the Richmond Street Railroad Company. In matters of religion he is liberal, anti-ritualistic, and independent in thought and action, though reared as a Quaker. In politics he is a Republican.

Dr. Haughton has been invited to accept chairs in several other regular schools, but since his health failed in 1880 has not been engaged in teaching, but went south in search of health, which, having regained, he returned to Richmond, to his old practice, which he has now for ten years steadily and industriously followed to date. He expects to retire when he has rounded out his fourscore years. He lives also in hope of that immortality which is the promise of the upright Christian.

Dr. Haughton has been twice married. His first wife, who was Mrs. Catherine W. Meeker, of East Cleveland, Ohio, died in 1867, leaving two children. His second wife, who is yet living, was Miss Elizabeth Mather, a lineal descendant of Rev. Cotton Mather, D. D., and a pupil of Earlham College.

LADD, Horace, 1826-
Class of 1848.

Dr. Horace Ladd, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was born in that city, September 14, 1826, a son of Samuel and Larissa Durwent (Matlock) Ladd. In his youth he attended a private school in Philadelphia, where he came under the instruction of Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Gill and Eleanor A. Jones. He also spent some time under the instruction of J. L. Reese, of the Philadelphia Model School, and next matriculated in the Central High School of Philadelphia, in which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts; and subsequently that of Master of Arts in 1846. He then entered Jefferson Medical College, where he completed the course by graduation in 1848. Immediately following he was made Vaccine Physician for one year for Philadelphia, and was also Physician to the Philadelphia Dispensary for a similar period.

Dr. Ladd spent the summer of 1849 in the Municipal Hospital on Nineteenth street and Fairmount avenue, in Philadelphia, where he was engaged in treating cases of cholera, small-pox and ship fever. He was surgeon to the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company; and practiced in Carbon county for ten years, after which he was engaged in general practice for twenty years in Luzerne and Lackawanna counties. He helped organize the first hospital in Mauch Chunk and also in Scranton, and he served as Surgeon on the staff of the Mauch Chunk and Scranton Hospitals. He belongs to the Carbon, Luzerne and Lackawanna Counties Medical Societies. After an absence of thirty years he returned to his native city, where he now practices his profession.
In early life Dr. Ladd voted for Zachary Taylor, and gave his support to the Whig party until its dissolution, when he joined the ranks of the new Republican party, to which he still adheres.

COOVER, Eli H., 1827-
Class of 1850.
Eli H. Coover, M. D., was born in Lower Allen township, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, October 1, 1827, a son of Jacob and Annie (Houser) Coover, natives of Cumberland county. His father was a farmer by occupation, and prominent in his region—an active member of the United Brethren Church, and prominently identified with every branch of church work. The parents reared a family of twelve children. Dr. Coover was the seventh son and ninth child of the family.

He was reared in Cumberland county, and received his education in the Mechanicsburg high school. He took up the study of medicine under Dr. Augustus Vanhoff, and later under Dr. Andrew Miller, of Harrisburg. He attended the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, and was graduated therefrom in 1850. He first began practice in New Cumberland, Cumberland county, and continued there from 1850 to 1869. He then removed to Harrisburg and continued the practice of medicine and surgery. In earlier days he combined the practice of dentistry with that of his profession, and was one of the oldest physicians in practice in the city at the time of his death. He was one of the founders of the Cumberland County Medical Society, a member of the Dauphin County Medical Society, and of the National Medical Association. He was also one of the organizers of the Academy of Medicine, and one of a committee of five chosen from the County Medical Society to select a suitable place to hold its meetings. He was instrumental in securing the present building, and was chosen the first president of the Academy, which position he retained for several terms. He was railroad surgeon of the Northern Central Railway for seventeen years, from Bridgeport to Goldsboro. He served as United States Pension Examiner for twelve years, from 1872 to 1883. He was a stockholder in the Harrisburg Bank, Harrisburg Trust Company, Central Guarantee Trust and Safe Deposit Company, Chestnut Street and Broad Street Markets. He had a large real estate interest in Harrisburg. In politics he was a Republican and was formerly an active partisan. He was not a member of any fraternal so-
He was a member of the First Lutheran Church, of Harrisburg, and a liberal contributor to charitable institutions.

He was married, first, in 1851, to Miss Annie Hummel, daughter of David Hummel, Esq., of Harrisburg, who died in 1899. She had two children, namely, David H., of Denver, Colorado, Professor of Eye Diseases in the Denver and Gross Medical College, and Harry Ross, M. D., of Harrisburg. He was again married, October 1, 1890, to Miss Elsie Coover, of Johnstown, Pennsylvania.

COOVER, Harry Ross, —

Class of 1886.

Dr. Harry Ross Coover, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, is a representative of a family of German lineage established in Pennsylvania at an early day. His grandfather, Jacob Coover, was a clergyman who devoted his entire life and income to the progress and upbuilding of the Church of God. His son, Eli Houser Coover, was born near Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, and wedded Annie Hummel, who was likewise of German lineage. The family was established in Harrisburg at an early day, and representatives of the name were extensive landowners of that locality. The father of our subject was also engaged in merchandising and in the saddlery business.

Dr. Coover, as a student in the public schools of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, mastered the elementary branches of learning, and afterward continued his studies in the public schools of Harrisburg. He next entered Miss Woodward's Seminary, and was successively a student in the Harrisburg Academy, the Pennsylvania State College, and Jefferson Medical College. He received excellent literary training as a foundation for his professional knowledge, which was gained in Jefferson with the class of 1886. Following his graduation, he entered upon the practice of medicine in the capital city of Pennsylvania, where he has since remained. For ten years he was county physician of Dauphin county, and he has been examiner for the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Brakemen and Firemen. He belongs to the Dauphin County Medical Society, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, and the Harrisburg Academy of Medicine, joining the last named upon its organization, and of which he is also a life member. His political support is given to the Republican party.

HERRICK, Everett, 1830-—

Class of 1854.

Everett Herrick, Physician, was born in New London, New Hampshire, July 20, 1830, a son of Jonathan and Rhoda (Everett) Herrick, both parents being natives of New England. Everett Herrick was christened Jonathan Everett, but in 1856, by permission of court in Boston, he dropped the first name and has not used it since. His father was one of those generally useful men frequently found in New England towns. Having a mathematical head and some executive force, as chairman of the board of selectmen and judge of the peace and quorum, he performed most of the public business of the town. He was an architect and builder, also a practical surveyor, and frequently had his chains carried by students from Dartmouth College.

Dr. Everett Herrick was prepared for college at the Academy in New London, and had passed the examinations for en-
trance to Dartmouth when his plans were changed by the death of his father. After studying for two years under the private instruction of the principal of the Academy, he began the study of medicine under Dr. Bickford, the local doctor. Dr. Bickford advised his entering Dr. Gilman Kimball's office at Lowell, Massachusetts, and he remained with him until his graduation at Jefferson Medical College. His hospital training was two years as Interne at the public institution at South Boston. He settled in Boston and remained five years. He was a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, Suffolk District Medical Society, and the Society for Medical Improvement (private). In his second year in Boston he was appointed a member of the primary school board, and the year he left for New York he was elected a member of the grammar school board. He removed to New York in 1859, and began general practice. He was successful from the start, and retained a large family practice until his retirement in 1898.

During the Civil war Dr. Herrick was surgeon-in-charge of the New England Relief Association Hospital, assisted by a large corps of volunteer surgeons and physicians as consultants. As a member of the New York Academy of Medicine he was fifteen years a trustee, chairman of the board eight years, and vice-president three years. He was a member of the building committee in charge of the erection of the present beautiful home of the Academy. For more than twenty years he has been Consulting Physician to the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, and has been for several years one of the Governors of the Skin and Cancer Hospital. He is a member of the County Society, member and ex-president of the Society for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of Medical Men, member of the New England Society, and member of the Century Club. He was four years medical director of the Continental Life Insurance Company. He is a member of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church. His country home is at East Hampton, Long Island, where he spends six months every year. At East Hampton there is a large golf and tennis club with the finest club house on Long Island. Dr. Herrick has been president of the club since its organization thirteen years ago. His New York home is at 126 Madison avenue.

June 17, 1880, Dr. Herrick married Harriet Ford, daughter of John R. Ford. Their only child died in infancy.
SPEER, Alexander Morrow, 1830-1853.

Dr. Alexander Morrow Speer, who has made Pittsburg the place of his residence during a long and active professional career as a physician and surgeon, was born in that city October 28, 1830. In 1739 his paternal great-grandfather, James Speer, came to America from Scotland or the north of Ireland and settled on a farm where the village of Cashtown, near Gettysburg; now stands. His grandfather, Rev. William Speer, was born near Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, and became a Presbyterian clergyman. He had three brothers who served as patriotic soldiers in the war of the revolution, one of them holding the rank of captain. The only sister of William Speer was the mother of President James Buchanan, while the sister of his wife, Sarah Ramsay, married Archibald Irwin, and was the grandmother of President Benjamin Harrison. Dr. James Ramsay Speer, the father of Dr. A. M. Speer, settled in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1825, for the practice of medicine, having graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1824. He had also previously graduated from Washington College, Pennsylvania. For many years he devoted his energies to the work of the physician, and was the first man in the United States, with the possible exception of one or two, to give the greater part of his time to the treatment of the diseases of the eye. He married Hetty Morrow, who was of Scotch-Irish lineage, being descended from Thomas Morrow, who emigrated to the United States from the north of Ireland about 1739, settling near Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. There he purchased a large tract of land and engaged in farming. His son, Paul Morrow, the grandfather of Dr. Speer, became a lawyer and banker of Greensburg, Pennsylvania.

In his early boyhood days, Dr. Speer pursued his education in private schools in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and his collegiate education was acquired in the Western University of Pennsylvania, but on account of ill health he was obliged to discontinue his studies there when in the senior year. He took up the study of medicine in July, 1849, in the office of Drs. Speer and Morgan, of Pittsburg, and in the fall of 1850 he matriculated in Jefferson Medical College, in which he completed a full course and was graduated in the spring of 1853. Immediately following his graduation, Dr. Speer opened an office in Pittsburg for the general practice of medicine and surgery,
and for a half a century has been a well-known and honored member of the profession in that city.

In 1854 Dr. Speer was elected one of the surgeons to the West Penn Hospital, and in February, 1857, was appointed by President Pierce to the position of Surgeon and Superintendent of the United States Marine Hospital at Pittsburgh, filling that position until April 20, 1861, when he resigned in order to enter the army, the country having in that month become involved in civil war. On the 25th of April, 1861, he was appointed Surgeon of the Twelfth Pennsylvania Infantry Regiment and served with it until August 5, 1861. In September, 1861, he became Surgeon of the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry Regiment, with which he continued until June 1, 1863, when he resigned to accept the position of Assistant Surgeon of United States Volunteers, and on the 13th of June, 1863, was made full Surgeon United States Volunteers. In March he became Medical Director of the Second Brigade, Second Division, of the Cavalry Corps of the Army of the Cumberland; in April, 1863, was made Medical Director of the Second Division of the Cavalry Corps of the Army of the Cumberland; in May, 1863, was appointed Medical Director of the Cavalry Corps of the Army of the Cumberland; and from the 1st of August, 1863, until March, 1865, was Surgeon-in-Charge of the United States Army General Hospitals, three in number, at Covington, Kentucky. On the 1st of March of the latter year he was appointed Surgeon-in-Charge of the United States Army Eye and Ear Hospital at Cincinnati, Ohio, and continued to fill that position until the 16th of October, 1865, when he resigned, with the rank of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, United States Volunteers. On the 1st of March, 1866, Dr. Speer went abroad, remaining in Paris, France, and London, England, until July, 1867. During that time he attended the ophthalmic clinics of Drs. Bowman, Crichtett, Hutchinson, in London, and of Drs. Desmarres, Wecker, Liebreich and Galezowsky, and others, in Paris. Upon his return to his native land Dr. Speer resumed the practice of medicine and surgery, devoting himself entirely to diseases of the eye and ear, in Pittsburgh, in July, 1867, and was appointed Ophthalmic and Aural Surgeon to Mercy Hospital of that city. He was also offered the Chair of Ophthalmology in the Medical College of Western Pennsylvania Hospital, but declined to serve on account of ill health. He belongs to the Allegheny County Medical Society and to the American Medical Association, and he is the author of an article entitled "Embolism of Arteria Centralis Retine," published in the "American Journal of Medical Sciences" in 1869.

Dr. Speer was married, in 1872, to Ellen Caroline Bissell, and to them were born two sons, John Bissell and Alexander M. Speer, Jr., both now graduates of Yale University. The family home is at No. 4900 Center avenue, Shadyside, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

His eldest brother, the Rev. William Speer, D. D., died February, 1904, while his brothers, Charles E. Speer, President of the First National Bank, Pittsburgh, Major James P. Speer, late President of Freehold Bank, Pittsburgh, and John Lantzinger Speer, of Shoenerger, Speer & Co., with one sister, Sarah R. Speer, still survive.
KERR, Boyle, 1830-
Class of 1854.

Dr. Boyle Kerr was born November 29, 1830, in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, where he is now engaged in the general practice of medicine and surgery. His grandfather, Samuel Kerr, was a resident farmer of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, while his father, Samuel Plummer Kerr, was an educator, teaching in private schools in Allegheny County. He married Emily Woods.

Dr. Kerr was a student in the public schools of his native city, and in Duquesne College, at Pittsburg, winning the degree of Bachelor of Arts upon graduation from the latter institution in 1848. He studied medicine for three years under the direction of Dr. George McCook, and then entered the Jefferson Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1854. In 1883 the Western University of Pennsylvania conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. Following his graduation, Dr. Kerr located in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, and has devoted his entire life to the practice of medicine and surgery. He is still an earnest student of his profession, and through fifty years has kept abreast of the progress of the times, so that he now follows most modern methods in administering to the needs of suffering humanity.

Dr. Kerr was married to Otilia Cristina Freund, who was born in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, and they have two sons and a daughter: Howard Boyle, Clyde Chester, and Marie Emily Kerr.

MAIER, Frederick Hurst, 1871-
Class of 1894.

Dr. Frederick Hurst Maier, Assistant Demonstrator in Gynecology in the Jefferson Medical College, was born in Philadelphia, June 1, 1871, his parents being William and Rose (Hurst) Maier. In both the paternal and maternal line he is of German lineage, his father coming to America from Baden, Germany, in 1847. Locating in Philadelphia, he there engaged in merchandising.

Dr. Maier was a public-school student in his native city until he completed the high school course. He was then under private instruction for two years, and he entered upon the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. E. E. Montgomery, at the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1891, and then studied abroad for two and a half years, doing post-graduate work in Berlin, Munich.
and Vienna, after which he returned to the United States in 1892, and immediately matriculated in Jefferson Medical College, in which he was graduated with the class of 1894. He then established his office in Philadelphia, where he has since remained in active practice, his duties being of an important character. He was Resident Assistant in the University Franen Klinik in Munich, Germany, and is now assistant to Professor E. E. Montgomery in the Gynecological Out-Door Patient Department of Jefferson Hospital. He is likewise Assistant Gynecologist to St. Joseph’s Hospital at Philadelphia. He is also Chief of the Out-Door Dispensary at St. Joseph’s Hospital. He belongs to the American Medical Association, the Philadelphia County Medical Society, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, the Obstetrical Society of Philadelphia and the Medico-Legal Society. He has written various monographs on his specialty, and has invented several useful instruments which are now widely used by the profession.

Dr. Maijer gives his political support to the Republican party. He was married October 16, 1900, to Clara Hill, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

KRUSEN, Wilmer, 1869-
Class of 1893.

Wilmer Krusen, M. D., was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, May 18, 1869, a son of John and Elizabeth A. (Sager) Krusen. He is of Holland-Dutch descent, and his father was a farmer of Bucks county.

He was educated in the public schools of his native county, and read medicine for a year with Dr. Charles B. Smith, of Newton, Pennsylvania, before entering Jefferson Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1893, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. For a year following he was Resident Physician in the Jefferson Hospital. He then opened a practice in Philadelphia, his specialty being gynecology, and since 1894 he has been Instructor in Gynecology at Jefferson College. He is Assistant Gynecologist in the Jefferson Hospital, in the St. Joseph Hospital and the Samaritan Hospital. He is Chief of the Gynecological Dispensary of St. Joseph’s Hospital, and a fellow of the College of Physicians. He is a member of the American Medical Association, of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, the Philadelphia Medical Club, the Philadelphia Obstetrical Society, the Northwestern Medical Society, and the Phila-
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delphia Pathological Society. He is a collaborator on "American Medicine," and has written many articles in the line of his specialty. In politics he is a Republican.

In 1895, he married Elizabeth W. Gilbert, and his three children are Edward M., Francis H., and Carolyn A.

NEFF, Joseph Seal, —
Medical Director Jefferson Medical College Hospital. Class of 1875.

Dr. Joseph S. Neff, now retired from active medical practice, but since 1894 serving in the capacity of Medical Director to Jefferson Medical College Hospital, traces his ancestry to Rudolph Neff, a native of Switzerland, who settled in Frankford (now Philadelphia, Pennsylvania) in 1756, and engaged in mercantile pursuits, having come to this country in order to escape from the religious persecutions in his native land. He was devoted to his religion, and founded the first Presbyterian Church in Frankford, Pennsylvania. At the outbreak of the Revolutionary war he was appointed a captain of Washington's Flying Camp, served during the entire period of the struggle, and after his honorable discharge resumed his mercantile life. John R. Neff, grandfather of Dr. Joseph S. Neff, a grandson of the emigrant ancestor, was engaged as a shipping merchant in the city of Philadelphia, served as a colonel in the war of 1812, was a devoted Presbyterian, and a counselor in the church. Charles Neff, father of Dr. Joseph S. Neff, was an eminent and leading physician of Philadelphia, and an alumnus of Jefferson Medical College; he married Mary L. Seal. The Neff family have, since their arrival in this country, resided in Philadelphia, and have been prominently identified with its professional and commercial interests.

Joseph S. Neff was prepared for college at private schools in Philadelphia. He then entered the University of Pennsylvania, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1873, and that of Master of Arts in 1877, and immediately after his graduation from that in-
delphia in 1878, and for twelve consecutive years was engaged in a general practice of his chosen calling. In 1879 he was appointed a member of the Auxiliary Faculty, in 1881 was elected by the trustees Attending Physician to the Hospital, and in 1882 became Attending Physician to the Philadelphia Hospital. In 1889 impaired health caused his resignation from practice and all hospital appointments, and one year later he became identified with the firm of L. C. Vanuxem & Co., which connection continued until 1892, when he retired from active business pursuits. In 1894 he was elected by the trustees as Medical Director to the Jefferson Hospital.

For many years Dr. Neff served in the capacity of Medical Director for the New York Life Insurance Company, and in the early eighties was the incumbent of the office of coroner’s physician. He is a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, the Pathological Society of Philadelphia, the American Medical Association, and the Pennsylvania State Medical Society. Socially he is a member of the Union League Club, of which he was secretary for two years, and also vice-president; the Merion Cricket Club, the Philadelphia Cricket Club, the Philadelphia Country Club, the Riverton Gun Club, and the Sons of the Revolution. His political affiliations are with the Republican party, and he is active and prominent in committee work.

Dr. Neff has been married twice; on June 12, 1879, to Harriet Louise Ludlow; and on June 2, 1894, to Mrs. Charles Gibbons, Jr.

KENNEDY, James William, 1869—
Class of 1899.

Dr. James William Kennedy, engaged in the practice of medicine in Philadelphia, was born in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, September 11, 1869, a son of James and Mary Emma (Grey) Kennedy, the former of Scotch lineage and the latter of English descent.

Dr. Kennedy pursued his early education in the public and normal schools of Kansas, and of Chicago, Illinois, and subsequently attended the University of Illinois. He prepared for the practice of medicine as a student in Jefferson Medical College, completing his course with the class of 1899, and for a year thereafter he was located in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. He has since practiced in Philadelphia, and now has charge of a department of the Philadelphia Dispensary, which institution is among the oldest of the kind in the State. He is Consulting Physician of Price’s Obstetrical Dispensary, and is First Assistant to Dr. Joseph Price. He had charge of the Gynecological Department of the Hermantown Dispensary, but on account of the pressure of other professional duties had to abandon his labors in that connection in January, 1904. He belongs to the County Medical Society of Philadelphia. He maintains his office at No. 1409 Spruce street.

HARRISON, James Nelson, 1857—
Class of 1883.

Dr. James Nelson Harrison, a physician and surgeon of Salt Lake City, Utah, was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, September 21, 1857, his parents being Samuel and Catherine (Slater) Harrison, the former of Scotch and English and the latter of German descent.
Dr. Harrison pursued his early education in the public schools of Sharpsburg, Pennsylvania, was afterward a student in the classical academy at that place, and completed a course in Jefferson Medical College in 1883, when the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon him. He entered upon his professional career at Grand Island, Nebraska, and thence came to Salt Lake City, where he has since continued in the general practice of medicine. He has, however, further prepared for his chosen calling by study in the Polyclinic of New York in 1891. He then went abroad, spending nine months in Vienna, Austria, where he benefited by instruction from some of the most distinguished physicians and surgeons of the old world. He was also a student in London, England, in 1892, and returned to America well equipped by comprehensive knowledge for the arduous duties of his profession. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a Republican in politics.

HAMMOND, Francis Clinch, 1875-1885.

Francis Clinch Hammond, M. D., of Philadelphia, with offices at 1419 Tioga street, is a native of Georgia, born in Augusta, March 7, 1875, son of Thomas and Mary Ann (Harries) Hammond. His father was a native of York, England, and his mother was from Wales; they came to America about the same time (1871), and were married in Trinity Church, New York. His paternal ancestors left Ireland in 1798, on account of the Irish revolution, and took up their residence in England. On his father's maternal side his ancestors were Scotch, and among them were some who fought at Culloden in 1746, and who, to escape the executioner, fled to America, settling in Virginia.

Dr. Hammond attended private schools in Augusta, Georgia, from 1880 to 1882, and in Madison, Georgia, from 1882 to 1885. From 1885 to 1889 he was a student in the Kenderton Grammar School, Philadelphia. In 1889 he entered the Boys' Central High School of Philadelphia, which he left in his junior year to prepare for his profession. While a student in the Jefferson Medical College, during the summer of 1894, he took the course in the Philadelphia Lying-In Charity Hospital. He received his diploma as Doctor of Medicine from the Jefferson Medical College on
May 15, 1895, when he was awarded the gold medal for the best thesis on a subject pertaining to obstetrics, his paper containing a report of a series of obstetric cases which he had attended. While in college he was a member of the W. W. Keen Surgical Society, and one of the founders (1893) and the vice-president of the W. S. Forbes Anatomical League.

Engaging in the practice of his profession immediately after his graduation, Dr. Hammond also stepped into active work in connection with various prominent institutions. He was Resident Physician at St. Joseph’s Hospital, October 1, 1895, to October 14, 1896; Assistant in the Out-Patient Department for Diseases of Women in the Jefferson Medical College Hospital, October 15, 1896, to November 11, 1903; Instructor in Gynecology, Jefferson Medical College, October 1, 1897, to November 11, 1903; and from November 12, 1903, to the present time, Demonstrator of Gynecology in the Philadelphia Medical College, and Chief of the Out-Patient Department for Diseases of Women in the Samaritan Hospital. He is also Visiting Physician to the Odd Fellows’ Home of Pennsylvania, the Home for Orphans of Odd Fellows, and the Rebekah Home for Wives of Odd Fellows, and is secretary of the medical staff of each of these institutions. Since 1901 he has been one of the collaborators of “Gynecology and Obstetrics,” for American Medicine. Among his articles contributed to medical journals, the following have received the most attention: “Anesthesia and Anesthetics, with a Plea for the More General Employment of Chloroform Ethyl Bromide”; “The True Value of Local Treatment in Gynecic Practice”; “The Medical Treatment of Dysmenorrhea,” and “The Surgical Treatment of Abortion.”

Dr. Hammond is a member of a number of the most prominent professional bodies—the Philadelphia County Medical Society; the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, to which he was a delegate in 1901; the Northwestern Medical Society; the Obstetrical Society of Philadelphia, of which he has been secretary since 1902; the North Branch of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, of which he was clerk in 1902-3, and is now chairman of the committee for scientific business; the Philadelphia Medical Club; and the Alumni Association of the Jefferson Medical College, of which he was recording secretary from May 14, 1901, to May 26, 1904. He was formerly a member of the Medico-Legal Society of Philadelphia.

Dr. Hammond was married, November 25, 1899, to Miss Marie Louise Stewart, of Philadelphia.

JONES, William S., 1857-  
Class of 1878.

Dr. William S. Jones, a specialist in laryngology, was born January 16, 1857, at Elmer, New Jersey, and is a representative of a family which in its lineal and collateral branches is distinctively American. His parents were Hiram V. and Sarah P. (Seran) Jones.

Having mastered the elementary branches of English learning, Dr. Jones entered the high school of his native town. Later he took up the study of medicine with Dr. J. S. Whitaker as his preceptor, and in 1876 he entered the Jefferson Medical College as a student, remaining there until the completion of the regular course in 1878. He then
practiced for about a year in Millville, New Jersey, and since 1884 has resided in Camden. From 1896 to 1904 he was Clinical Professor of Laryngology in the Jefferson Medical College. He served as Chief of the Clinic until 1896, and has been Instructor in the Throat Department for twenty years. He has advanced far toward perfection in the line of his specialty, as demonstrated by the successful results which have attended his practice. He was the inventor of the nasal curette and splints. He was president of the Camden County and Camden City Medical Society, a member of the judicial council of the American Medical Association, and is a permanent delegate to the New Jersey State Medical Society. He has served in Camden in city positions, acting as a member of the council, and is county physician, and one of the commissioners of the New Jersey Sanatorium for tuberculous disease. His political allegiance is given to the Republican party, and he is an active worker in the local organization, serving as president of the Camden Republic Club.

On the 13th of December, 1882, he married Ida J. Ford.

BRICK, J. Coles, 1861-
Class of 1894.

Dr. J. Coles Brick, located at 2045 Walnut street, Philadelphia, in the practice of medicine and surgery, and also Chief of the Rectal Department of Jefferson Hospital, was born at Crosswicks, New Jersey, October 10, 1861, his parents being William F. and Anna (Coles) Brick. In both the paternal and maternal lines he is of New Jersey Quaker stock, and his father’s ancestors came to America with the Fenwick colony in the seventeenth century.

Dr. Brick received his early educational training in his father’s home, and afterward became a pupil in the public schools of Wilmington, Delaware, where he continued his studies until he had completed the high school course by graduation with the class of 1878. He then entered Haverford College in 1881, but left that institution at the end of the sophomore year to enter business life, in which he had an experience of ten years prior to becoming a representative of the medical profession. In 1891 he matriculated in Jefferson Medical College, and was graduated on the completion of a three years’ term in 1894. He has had several hospital appointments, having served for a partial term as Resident Physician at the Pennsylvania Hospital of Philadelphia, for a partial term as
Resident Physician of the Polyclinic Hospital of Philadelphia, and for a full term in the same capacity at the Philadelphia Hospital. He was Demonstrator of Visceral Anatomy at Jefferson Medical College for three years, and subsequently Chief of the Rectal Department of Jefferson Hospital. He became assistant surgeon to the National Guard of Pennsylvania, and was assigned to duty with the Second Regiment. He is the inventor of a pile clamp and has written a number of articles which have appeared in different medical journals of the country.

His social relations are with the Alpha Kappa Kappa fraternity, and with the Undine Barge Club of Philadelphia. Where national issues are involved he gives his political allegiance to the Republican party, and is independent in his local political connections.

HEWSON, Addinell, Sr., 1828-1889.
Class of 1850.

Dr. Addinell Hewson, who in the middle of the nineteenth century ranked among the leading physicians of Philadelphia, and whose thought and investigation contributed to the advancement of the profession, was born in Philadelphia, November 22, 1828. His father, Professor Thomas T. Hewson, was president of the College of Physicians from April, 1835, until February, 1848, the date of his death. He came of a family that through successive generations has been productive of men of thought, who have made their mark upon the medical science of the times. The father died when nearly seventy-five years of age, but was still at that time in the zenith of his fame and activity in all the duties of his profession. His wife, however, had passed away in January, 1837, when their son Addinell was but eight years of age.

Addinell Hewson, in his early boyhood days, was a student in the grammar school of the University of Pennsylvania, then the most flourishing school in Philadelphia, where he came under the instruction of the Rev. Samuel Wylie Crawford, D. D., a man most distinguished for his rigid views of discipline and honor, truth and manliness, and who was also a thorough scholar and painstaking teacher. Dr. Hewson there laid the foundation for thorough mental development and growth. He afterward became a student in the University of Pennsylvania, where he remained until the time of his graduation from the Department of Arts in the class of 1848. Immediately afterward he entered upon the study of medicine in the office of Professor Joseph Pancost, and his collegiate training naturally was received in
Jefferson Medical College, where he won the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1850. His graduating thesis was upon the subject of the prostate gland. Ambitious for further advancement in his chosen calling, he soon afterward went to Europe as surgeon on a sailing vessel, and in the old country became a student under Sir William Wilde, at St. Mark's Hospital, in 1851, also attending lectures at the Rotunda Hospital in Dublin. The relation between Sir William and himself was very pleasant, and he subsequently edited, at the request of the author, the work of the former on "Aural Surgery," published by Lindsay & Blackburn, of Philadelphia. Going to London, Dr. Hewson presented letters of introduction to Sir William Lawrence, who offered to take the young man in partnership if he would live in London, and who gave to him an old engraving in which is the likeness of William Hewson, a member of the family, as one of a group of students around John Hunter.

Dr. Hewson's preference for his native country as a place of residence caused him to decline the offer of partnership, and in 1851 he returned to Philadelphia and became one of the resident physicians of the Pennsylvania Hospital. Following the close of his services there, in September, 1852, he engaged in the active practice of his profession, and remained as one of the most influential and leading representatives in Philadelphia up to the time of his death. His career was an extremely busy one, for his private practice not only made heavy demands upon his time and energies, but various hospital appointments and college positions also claimed his attention. He was elected Assistant Surgeon to the Hospital of the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1853, and Surgeon in 1854, serving there most acceptably until 1855, when he resigned. He succeeded Dr. J. H. B. McClellan at the summer school on College Avenue, in 1855, remaining several years in that position. He was elected Surgeon to Wills Hospital for Diseases of the Eye, in 1855, continuing to occupy that post until 1864. He succeeded Dr. Ellerslie Wallace as Physician to the House of Refuge. He was also elected Surgeon to the Pennsylvania Hospital in 1861, remaining on its staff until 1877. During the Civil war he was engaged as Contract Surgeon on duty at Cherry Street Hospital. He was also Surgeon of the St. George's Society from 1858 until his decease.

He became a Fellow of this college, also a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, of the Academy of Natural Sciences in 1853, of the Pathological Society in 1857, of the American Medical Association in 1855, and of the International Medical Association in 1887. When, at the request of the late Professor S. D. Gross, the Philadelphia Academy of Surgery was organized in his office, April 21, 1879, Dr. Hewson acted as chairman of its first meeting. He took frequent part in the debates and proceedings in all these bodies, and contributed largely the results of his observations. He also lectured in 1855 and several successive years in the summer school of Jefferson Medical College, on Surgery, as successor of Dr. J. H. B. McClellan, with Wallace, West, Bridges, F. G. Smith, and Keating as colleagues. In 1872 he again went abroad for a year to recuperate his shattered health, and to refresh himself by contact with the leading medical men of thought on the other side of the Atlantic. Among others he
recalled afterwards with pleasure his meeting with Sir Henry Thompson, and was summoned to Mentone to treat Dr. H. R. Storer, of Newport, Rhode Island.

Dr. Hewson was continually advancing, and was quick to note, appreciate and utilize improvements made by others in methods of treatment or in the administration of remedial agencies. He early took up the administration of electricity in the forms of primary and secondary current, and with good results, as in the employment of Hackley's chain for granular conjunctivitis in 1854. He performed amputation of the thigh at the Pennsylvania Hospital in 1865, using torsion instead of ligatures, and invented a torsion forceps. He took up the earth treatment for wounds, contusions, chronic and acute inflamations, tumors, and for surgical dressings generally, in 1867 or 1868. Previously he had followed Dr. Goddard and others in the employment of Donna Maria gauze and collodion. He was a pioneer in dry dressings, and constantly advocated them, in season and out of season. He communicated the results of his observations freely to all the societies of which he was a member, as an inspection of their proceedings will show. In 1853, he edited, as already stated, at Sir William Wilde's request, the American edition of "Wilde on Aural Surgery," and, in 1855, Mackenzie's "Treatise on Diseases of the Eye." In both these departments of surgery he was very successful. In 1866 he added the employment of suphuretted hydrogen gas to his earth treatment for tumors and inflamations. He also gave to his profession many valuable articles upon subjects on which his practice and study had largely made him an authority. These included: "On the Prominence of the Eyeball, with Sinking of the Caruncle and Semilunar Folds, Following the Ordinary Operation for Strabismus"; "On Localized Galvanism as a Remedy for Photophobia of Strumous Ophthalmia"; "On the Influence of the Weather Over the Results of Surgical Operations and on the Value of the Barometer as a Guide in the Choice of the time for and the Prognosis in Such Operations"; "Earth as a Topical Application in Surgery"; "On the Treatment of Fibroids of the Uterus by Means of Dry Earth"; "Report of a Case of Cervical Lymphadenoma Treated by the Application of Earth"; "Flexible Gelatine as a Substitute for Adhesive Plaster"; "Some Results of Excessive Conservatism in Treatment of Disease in Large Joints": and "On Polarity, Ball Detected by It and Extracted Twenty-five Years Ago."

Dr. Hewson was married, November 22, 1854, to Miss Rachel Macomb Wetherill, a daughter of Dr. William Wetherill, of Philadelphia and Fatland, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. Her mother was a daughter of Major Macomb, of the United States Army. They became the parents of three sons and three daughters. Dr. Hewson was for many years a regular attendant and communicant of St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church. He died September 11, 1889, at the age of sixty-one years.

MOREHOUSE, George Read, 1829-
Class of 1850.

Dr. George Read Morehouse, who has pursued the profession of medicine with distinguished success in Philadelphia since 1850, was born at Mount Holly, New Jersey, March 25, 1829. He is a great-grandson of Andrew Morehouse,
who came to America from the north of England, and served as a colonel in the Revolutionary war. His father, the Rev. George Youngs Morehouse, D. D., was for forty-six years rector of St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church at Mount Holly, New Jersey, and his mother, Mrs. Martha (Read) Morehouse, was a daughter of Joseph Read, attorney for the crown for the province of New Jersey at the beginning of the Revolutionary war.

After completing a careful preliminary education, Dr. Morehouse entered the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, in 1846, and was so well qualified intellectually that he was admitted to the junior class. He was graduated in 1848 with high honors, being one of the orators of his class on commencement day. While pursuing his collegiate work he became a member of the Whig Society, and was chosen its speaker on the occasion of the centennial celebration of the College of New Jersey. Becoming interested in a work on physiology during his college course, he determined to study for the medical profession, and entering the medical school of the University of Pennsylvania continued his studies for a short time, but finding that institution just then in a low state of efficiency he left the school at the end of the term and matriculated in Jefferson Medical College, which then presented much better opportunities. Here he was made chief clinical clerk, and as such enjoyed excellent advantages for practical work. Graduating in 1850, he entered upon the practice of his profession in Philadelphia, and almost from the commencement of his professional career has occupied a position of distinction as a representative of the medical fraternity in this city.

In 1851 the College of New Jersey conferred upon Dr. Morehouse the degree of Master of Arts, and in 1892 that of Doctor of Philosophy, so that his capabilities have received public recognition. He was given the degree of Doctor of Medicine by the University of Pennsylvania in 1875, preparatory to an election to be held for the professorship for physiology in that institution. As, however, the trustees made a rule requiring increased time given to the duties of this professorship, Dr. Morehouse withdrew from the contest as incompatible with the attention which was due his large private practice. Early in his career he had gained a select circle of patients, whose patronage he still retains, and he has served as physician for many distinguished people both at home and abroad.

With naturally keen perceptions, logical
instincts and marked originality, genial and considerate in bearing, strong and effective in action, he is abundantly capable of battling with disease, while his earnest love for the practice phase of his profession has led him to decline many more publicly recognized positions of honor and trust.

For many years Dr. Morehouse was one of the physicians on the staff of St. Joseph’s Hospital, and is now Consulting Physician to that hospital, and also to the Orthopaedic Hospital. As a writer he has made many important contributions to medical and scientific literature. In the latter field is his work entitled “Researches on the Anatomy and Physiology of Respiration in Chelona,” produced by him in collaboration with Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, and published by the Smithsonian Institution. It is a most valuable piece of original scientific work. From 1862 to 1865 Dr. Morehouse and Dr. Mitchell, and afterward Dr. W. W. Keen, were selected to take medical direction of the special hospitals for nervous diseases at Philadelphia, organized during the period of the Civil war. The results of their studies were intended for use in the military hospitals throughout the country, but also proved of great value to the profession at large, from the very wide opportunity afforded them for the study of nerve injuries. Among the results of their studies were published papers treating upon such subjects as “Reflex Paralysis, Gunshot Wounds and Other Injuries of Nerves”; on “The Antagonism of Atropaia and Morphia,” and many others. In addition, he has from time to time issued other valuable reports of original medical investigations on epilepsy and other diseases.

Dr. Morehouse is a member of the American Philosophical Society, and one of its Councillors; the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, and is a fellow of the College of Physicians, the American Academy of Medicine, and belongs to many other local and general societies. He was one of the earliest members of the Union League, and as a citizen has always held an influential position, being widely respected and esteemed, while in his profession he is one of its most honored representatives.

Late in life Dr. Morehouse married Mary Ogden, a daughter of David C. Ogden, of Woodbury, New Jersey.

McEWEN, Joseph Wilson, 1833-Class of 1859.

Joseph Wilson McEwen, M. D., of Philadelphia, was born in Indiana county, Pennsylvania, May 22, 1833, a son of John McEwen and Margaret (Cochrane) McEwen. The paternal ancestry is Scotch, and the family has been traced by William McEwen, member of parliament from a district of Glasgow, to the beginnings of Scottish history. The Ewen-Cameros and the Ewen-Monroes were the heads of two clans, and from them the name originated.

Joseph Wilson McEwen received his earliest instruction under a private tutor at home, and later he attended Elder’s Ridge Academy in Indiana county, the Glade Run Academy, and Franklin College, at New Athens, Ohio. He read medicine with his brother, Christopher McEwen, M.D., at Plumbville, Indiana county, for about four years, when he entered Jefferson college, from which he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1859. He studied abroad for a little more than a year, when he returned
and opened a medical practice in Philadelphia, where he has since been located. He visited Europe a second time, making a complete tour of the world.

In 1900 he published, through F. A. Davis & Company, of Philadelphia, New York, and Chicago, an essay on "Creation, Comprehending the Beginning, Course, and End of Time." In politics he is a Republican, in early times having been a Whig.

DUNMIRE, George Benson, 1837-
Class of 1865.

Dr. George B. Dunmire, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was born in Oliver township, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, May 2, 1837, at the home of his parents, Gabriel and Ann (Aults) Dunmire, of German and Scotch extraction, respectively. Nicholas Dunmire, one of the early members of the family, is on record as being a member of the Pennsylvania line during the Revolutionary war. Michael Dormeyer organized a company and was appointed captain of the same. Another member served in the war of 1812, and others were active participants in the Mexican and Spanish-American wars. They were pioneers in the early colonial days, settling in this country in the year 1749. The earliest settlers were Jacob Dormeyer and his father, natives of Germany, who probably located in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

George B. Dunmire was subject to his parents until he attained his twenty-first year. He was educated in public and private schools. He taught from 1858 to 1862, and on August 10, 1862, left the schoolroom to join as private the Union army, serving in and surviving the battles of South Mountain, Antietam and Chancellorsville, and received flattering commendations from his colonel for coolness. He was honorably discharged on May 13, 1863. He recruited and organized Company F, Forty-sixth Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia, was appointed first lieutenant June 29, 1863, and was discharged August 18, 1863, after the Gettysburg campaign. He entered Jefferson Medical College the same year, graduating on March 10, 1865, at which time he was appointed contract surgeon and sent to Chambersburg Post Army Hospital, where he remained until the close of the war of the rebellion, when, after an examination and appointment as assistant surgeon in Hancock's Corps, which he resigned, he accepted the position as District Physician to the Philadelphia Dispensary in June, 1865, twice receiving the "Honorary," during which six years' service he passed through the chol-
era epidemic of 1866, with a fifty per cent. of recoveries. At this time his struggles with meager returns never usurped conscience to dishonest means, until finally, by success and economy, he was enabled, in 1871, to purchase for $7,000 his first office, which house he also used for a home, at 133 North Seventh street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, taking in the family, Brillhart by name, who befriended him while striving for a medical education.

Dr. Dunmire was elected a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, July 19, 1871, and vice-president of the same in 1878. He is also a member of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, and was elected its treasurer in 1890, which position was held until 1902. He is also a member of the American Medical Association, and represented the same at the Ninth International Medical Congress, held in Washington, D. C., in 1887. He is a member of the Obstetrical and Pathological Societies, also the Medical Club of Philadelphia. He assisted in the organization of the Aid Association of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, was for sixteen years (from 1882 to 1898) its treasurer, and at the present time (1904) is one of its directors. He has for years been one of the managers of the board of education of the Philadelphia Conference Educational Society, also an active member of the Church of the Covenant, which he helped to build, and is now one of its trustees, and a member of the German Society of Pennsylvania. He is a corporator of the Polyclinic Hospital and other charitable institutions. He is the author of numerous original articles, as well as having made investigations on medical subjects, publishing the same in various periodicals, sufficient to be regarded by his friends worthy of the degree of Master of Arts, conferred upon him by Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, June 28, 1888. He is now preparing a Genealogical Biography of the Dormevers or Dunmires. Early after his arrival in Philadelphia, in the year 1863, by letter, he became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Union Church, Fourth street, below Arch street, was elected trustee of the same on January 17, 1873, and president of the board on January 17, 1884, which position was held until the sale of the church and rebuilding on Diamond street, above Twentieth street, and in 1888 he resigned from the Board, but not from membership.

On March 10, 1886, Dr. Dunmire was married to Miss Lizzie Caldwell, of Manhattan, Kansas. He then purchased and moved to 1116 Arch street, Philadelphia, where he continued to practice his profession, and in this house he was bereft of his wife. She, of precious memory, with her babe, were interred beside her parents at Newton-Hamilton, Pennsylvania. On April 27, 1885, he married Miss Mary Melick, a daughter of Rev. J. A. Melick, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. He disposed of his homestead on Arch street to the Reading Railroad for its terminal, and in 1891, with his wife, visited England and made a trip on the Continent. Upon his return he purchased, remodeled and moved to 1618 Spruce street, where he now resides. On July 13, 1901, he fell heir by will of his father, at assessed value by purchase, of the old Dunmire homestead, a plantation of over one hundred acres, which has been in the name for five generations. The same is his summer residence. It
is located in Oliver township, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania. He has one child by his second marriage, Ethel May Dum- mire, born September 6, 1895.

McLEAN, Hugh Douglass, 1837-
Class of 1857.

Hugh Douglass McLean, M.D., of Philadelphia, was born at Coleraine, Derry county, Ireland, July 10, 1837, a son of Daniel and Margaret (Douglass) McLean. The McLean clan of Highland, Scotland, originated in the island of Mull, one of the Hebrides, in the early middle ages. The clan was renowned for its fighting qualities, and was conspicuous during the crusades, and was finally disrupted through losses in those wars and through devotion to the cause of the Stuarts. Individual members of the clan settled in the north of Ireland, and it is from that stock that Dr. McLean is descended. Through his mother he comes of the famous Douglass family, so renowned in Scottish history.

Dr. McLean attended the district school at Summit Hill, Carbon county, Pennsylvania, during his boyhood, and afterward pursued a course of study at Lafayette College, receiving the degree of Master of Arts in 1855. He then entered Jefferson Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1857, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. In the fall of the same year he began a medical practice in Philadelphia, which has continued to the present time, being interrupted only by the years of the Civil war. With the beginning of hostilities, Dr. McLean was appointed Assistant Surgeon of the One Hundred and Sixth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, Second Army Corps, with which he remained until 1864, when an attack of typhoid fever caused him to return to Philadelphia; and, the war soon ending, he resumed his private practice, to which he has since devoted his whole time.

He is a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society. He is also a member of the Masonic order, affiliated with Orient Lodge, and is a companion in the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. He has always been interested in the affairs of the Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a Republican.

Dr. McLean married Miss May Simpson, of Philadelphia, May 15, 1876. She died October 15, 1899. The couple had no children.

FISHER, John Fidelle, 1839-
Class of 1872.

Dr. John Fidelle Fisher, of Philadelphia, descended from German, English
and French ancestry, is a son of Christian and Margaret (Freas) Fisher, and was born in Springfield township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, August 6, 1839.

His boyhood days were spent upon the home farm. His early education was acquired in the common schools, and later he became a student in the Lewisburg (now Bucknell) University, at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania. He afterward attended Jefferson College, in which he won his Doctor of Medicine degree in 1872, and since that time he has been actively engaged in practice, the demands made upon his professional skill leaving little leisure time, and he is well known as one of the most active and capable members of the medical fraternity of Philadelphia. He is located at No. 1106 Spring Garden street.

At the time of the civil war, Dr. Fisher became a private in the One Hundred and Eighteenth Corn-Exchange Volunteers of Pennsylvania, serving from August 18, 1862, and had a varied and eventful military experience. In his political views he is a Republican, but takes no active part in politics as an office seeker. On the 19th of June, 1879, he married Miss Jennie M. Shott.

LEAMAN, Henry, 1839-
Class of 1864.

Dr. Henry Leaman, a general practitioner, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, July 3rd, 1839, a son of Henry and Amanda Catherine (Slaymaker) Leaman, the former named having been born in Lancaster county in 1799, and residing all his life on the old homestead; and the latter was also a native of the same county, having been a daughter of one of the early settlers of that section of the state. The Leaman family settled in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, over a century ago, and its members have been extensive landowners and successful agriculturists ever since. Christian Leaman, grandfather of Dr. Henry Leaman, was born in Lancaster county, and his business career was devoted to the tilling and cultivation of the soil.

The educational advantages enjoyed by Dr. Henry Leaman were obtained at the district schools adjacent to his home, and at Franklin-Marshall College, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1859, receiving the degree of Master of Arts. He taught school for one year in Paradise Academy, Paradise, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. In 1861 he began a course of medical read-
ing with his uncle, Dr. John Leaman, of Lancaster. In the fall of the following year he entered Jefferson Medical College, and in 1864 graduated from that institution with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. During part of the years 1864 and 1865 he served as Acting Assistant Surgeon in the Department of the South, at the General Hospitals in Beaufort and Hilton Head, South Carolina, and in June, 1865, established an office for the practice of his profession in the city of Philadelphia, which he still continues. During the years 1862 and 1863 he was interne, acting as cadet, in the Christian Street Hospital, this being the first volunteer hospital during the Civil war, afterward becoming a hospital for wounded nerves under the competent supervision of Dr. Mitchell, Dr. Morehouse and Dr. Keen. Before his graduation he also served for two months as Acting Assistant Surgeon of the United States Army in the General Hospital at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. In 1866 he became Assistant Demonstrator at Jefferson Hospital under Dr. Pancoast, and at the same time was Quiz Master, and held this appointment until 1874, when he became Professor of Anatomy under Professor Pancoast. This position he held until 1886, when he retired in order to devote his entire time and attention to private practice, which had wonderfully increased both in volume and importance.

Dr. Leaman is the author of various monographs on his profession, which have been published in the leading medical journals of the day, and he was the devisor of a dynamometer for measuring the force of uterine pain of a woman in labor, in December, 1891. He is connected with the American Medical Association, the Philadelphia County Medical Society, having been its secretary and reporter; the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, and a Fellow of the College of Physicians. He is a firm adherent of the principles and measures advocated by the Republican party.

Dr. Leaman married, August 27, 1884, Mary Wardlaw McCallum, of Germantown, Pennsylvania. Of the children born of this union, one child survives, Mary Wardlaw Leaman, born April 23, 1888.

**McCLURE, William Wallace, 1842-**

**Class of 1864.**

Dr. William W. McClure, Senior Surgeon and President of the Surgical Staff of the Wills Eye Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, also a noted and eminent specialist in diseases of the eye, was born
in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 3, 1842, a son of John and Anna (McMullin) McClure. His paternal ancestors were natives of Scotland, their birthplace being the town of Perthshire, from whence the grandfather of Dr. McClure emigrated to the north of Ireland, where he settled. He was a direct descendant of the first Arctic explorer that was sent out by the British government.

An uncle of Dr. McClure's father served as fleet surgeon under Admiral Nelson in the British navy, and was knighted for distinguished services. The maternal ancestors of Dr. McClure were natives of Scotland and Sweden. The McMullin family came from the north of Ireland, but originally from Scotland. The Lindenmeyer family came to the Delaware river from Sweden, and established a settlement there before William Penn came to this country, occupying land around the site of the old Swedes' Church, Philadelphia.

Dr. McClure was a student at private schools in Philadelphia, the Attleboro (Pennsylvania) Academy, and the Rhittenhouse Academy of Philadelphia, after which he read medicine for two years with Dr. John W. Lodge, a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, and a leading physician of the city of Philadelphia. In 1862 he entered Jefferson Medical College, pursued the regular course of instruction there, and was graduated from that institution in the class of 1864. Prior to his graduation he was appointed Assistant Surgeon in the Hestonville Army Hospital under Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, which position he retained for three years, and he also served as interne at the Philadelphia (Blockley) Hospital, remaining at the latter named institution for one and a half years. While serving in this capacity he was associated with Drs. Pancoast, Gross, DaCosta and Stillé. After his leaving Blockley Hospital, he was elected Resident Surgeon to the Wills Eye Hospital. He was appointed on the regular staff as Surgeon to the Hospital at the resignation of Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, has served on the staff ever since, and is now the senior Surgeon and present President of the surgical staff. He was one of the original organizers of the Presbyterian Hospital, organizing the Eye Department, and being elected first surgeon to that department. Dr. McClure established an office for the practice of medicine in the city of Philadelphia about four years after graduation, and became a noted specialist in the diseases of the eye, having pursued a special course of study along that line in London, Paris and Vienna. For many
years he was associated with Drs. Agnew and Keen in delivering lectures at the Philadelphia School of Anatomy, and for about fifteen years was engaged in delivering courses of lectures at the Wills Eye Hospital. He is the inventor of McClure’s iris scissors, used extensively in the operation of cataract and other diseases of the eye. He also invented a needle holder, a scoop for removing the crystalline lens, a fixed ophthalmoscope for showing students the interior of the eye, and also a projecting microscope which can show on a screen the various layers of the human retina.

Dr. McClure married, January 27, 1875, Bessie Roe Robertson, and they are the parents of one child, Sorden McClure, a practicing physician of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

**EBERHARD, John Oliver, 1851-**

*Class of 1873.*

Dr. John Oliver Eberhard, of Philadelphia, was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, May 28, 1851, a son of George and Katherine (Sherer) Eberhard. In the paternal line he is of German descent. Several representatives of the name, on account of religious and political persecution, came to America between the years 1727 and 1750. Among the number were Peter, Michael and Joseph Eberhard, three brothers, of Germany, who sailed on the “Friendship,” which dropped anchor in the harbor of Philadelphia, on the 16th of October, 1727. The lineal ancestors of Dr. Eberhard have continuously resided in eastern Pennsylvania from the time that Michael and Joseph Eberhard purchased land from John and William Penn in that part of the state. Many of the name have been large landowners and farmers in Bucks and Lehigh counties, Pennsylvania. There is in what is now Milford township, Lehigh county, a tract of one hundred acres of land given by the emigrant ancestors, Michael and Joseph Eberhard, in perpetuity, to the German Reformed Church, now called Trinity Reformed Church. Generation after generation of the family has lived on the original property where Adam Eberhard, grandfather of Dr. Eberhard, lived. George Eberhard, the father, was also born on the old homestead, and followed agricultural pursuits, as did his ancestors.

Dr. Eberhard attended the district and private schools of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in early youth, and was afterward a student in Freeland’s Seminary, now Ursinus College, in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. In early life he
became connected with the drug business, and was graduated from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in 1871 with the degree of Graduated Pharmacist. Immediately afterward, however, he entered Jefferson Medical College, in which he was graduated with the class of 1873. He then began the practice of medicine in Philadelphia, where he has since remained. Immediately following his graduation, he was appointed Outdoor Physician to the Northern Dispensary, and continued in that office for a year, during which time his theoretical knowledge was greatly broadened through practical experience. He has been a school director for two years, as a member of the Philadelphia public school board, and his political support is given to the Republican party.

Dr. Eberhard was married, November 22, 1877, to Miss Susan Boerger, of Philadelphia, who died April 10, 1891, leaving two children, Eva Mary and John Oliver. Dr. Eberhard married Katherine Krauss, of Eisenstrucht, Germany, in November, 1895, and they have one child, Edna Katherine Eberhard.

LONG, William Hillswell, 1852-
Class of 1892.

Dr. William Hillswell Long, a representative of the medical fraternity of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was born in Louisville, Kentucky, December 15, 1852. His paternal grandfather emigrated from Paris, France, to Louisville, Kentucky, being a political exile. He became connected with mercantile interests in the latter city, conducting a china-ware store up to the time of his demise. He was drowned while crossing the Ohio river on the ice. William Hillswell Long, father of Dr. Long, was born in Louisville, and early became connected with journalistic interests, and was founder and manager of the "Louisville Daily Argus." He wedded Rebecca Huckleberry.

Dr. Long, as a student in the public schools of Louisville, continued his studies until he was graduated on the completion of the high school course with the class of 1873. He then took up the study of medicine under Dr. William F. Work, of Jeffersonville, Indiana,
managed the Empire Theater, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. About 1898 he opened the Masonic Temple Theater at Camden, New Jersey. He holds membership in the Episcopal church, doing much for the advancement of the cause, and socially he is connected with the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained the Thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite in Philadelphia. He also belongs to the Elks, at Camden, New Jersey, and to the Penrose Club, of Philadelphia. His political allegiance is given to the Republican party.

He was married, October 20, 1883, to Miss Elizabeth Willacy, of Jeffersonville, Indiana, and they have one child, who bears the name of his grandfather and father, William Hillswell Long, and who is the junior member of the musical publishing firm of Gilmore-Long, Philadelphia.

SHOEMAKER, John Veitch, 1852-
Class of 1874.

Dr. John Veitch Shoemaker, who has gained an international reputation not only by reason of his skill and ability in the private practice of his profession, but also because of his application of his knowledge to the needs of municipalities and the military interests of the country, was born at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, March 18, 1852. Anthony Shoemaker, his paternal grandfather, came to America from Prussia during the colonial days. He married a Miss McMichael, who was born near Edinburgh, Scotland, and it is from his maternal grandmother that Dr. Shoemaker inherits the touch of excellent shrewdness which predominates the character of the countrymen of Bruce and Wallace. His father, Lewis A. Shoemaker, was born in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, and became a country merchant of that town. He wedded Miss Mary M. Greenawalt, whose father was a German trader. She was born in Chambersburg, and through his maternal ancestors came the strain of German blood which is found in the veins of Dr. Shoemaker. His ancestors were of marked industry and enterprise, faithful in citizenship, and with strict religious tendencies connected with the Methodist and Presbyterian churches. Representatives of the family were soldiers of the patriot army in the war of the Revolution.

Dr. Shoemaker spent his boyhood days in his parents' home, and acquired his early education in the Methodist school of Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pennsylvania. His preparatory course being completed, he then pursued the reg-
ular college course and, following his graduation, was sent to Philadelphia, where he entered upon the study of medicine in Jefferson Medical College. As a boy, in the country, he evinced an interest in study that has been one of the most potent elements in his success in the later activities of a busy public and professional career. When he was graduated from Dickinson College in 1872, he won the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and two years later the Doctor of Medicine degree was conferred upon him by Jefferson Medical College. The faculty of the institution, appreciating his worth, immediately tendered him a position of Demonstrator of Anatomy, and in 1876 he was chosen Lecturer in Anatomy, and also on Diseases of the Skin, in the Philadelphia School of Anatomy. Two years later, however, he resigned that position, and in 1880 also resigned his position as Demonstrator at Jefferson Medical College, in order to give his undivided attention to other work. While acting in both of these capacities he had also lectured to large classes of students, and gained great popularity as Quiz-master in materia medica in the Jefferson Quiz Association, which he had been active in organizing in 1874.

With a view to remedying in some highly efficient degree the dearth, then existing, of instruction concerning cutaneous diseases, in 1875, Dr. Shoemaker established a dispensary for the treatment of those so afflicted. This institution was such a success that in 1880 hospital accommodations had to be provided to meet its requirements. In 1883 Dr. Shoemaker was made Lecturer on Skin Diseases in Jefferson Medical College, but resigned that position three years later to accept the Professorship of Skin and Venereal Diseases in the Medico-Chirurgical College, of Philadelphia. This chair he still occupies, and since 1889 has also filled a second chair, that of Materia Medica, Pharmacology, Therapeutics, and Clinical Medicine. Laboring zealously and unyieldingly for the advancement of the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital, he was honored by election to its board of trustees, and subsequently became treasurer and finally president of that body, and for some years has been one of the physicians to the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital.

Dr. Shoemaker has been closely associated with some of the leading medical journals of America. In 1879 in conjunction with other noted physicians he founded the "Medical Bulletin," which after the first year he conducted alone, and edited it with such marked ability as to win the unsolicited approval of the distinguished Professor Samuel D. Gross. In 1887 he began the publication of a weekly medical journal in Philadelphia known as the "Medical Register," which at a later date was merged with the "Medical Times," forming the publication now known throughout the world as the "Medical Times and Register." Dr. Shoemaker is the author of many valuable text-books and papers, among them "A Practical Treatise on Diseases of the Skin," now in its fourth edition. He also has published "Charts on Skin Diseases," "Poisons and Their Antidotes," and a handsome royal octavo volume of four hundred and twenty-five pages on "Heredity, Health and Personal Beauty," and an especial work on "Ointment and Oleates." He is a valued contributor to "Wood's Practice of Medicine," and in 1891 published an imposing volume entitled "A Treatise on Materia
Medica, Pharmacology, and Therapeutics," followed in two years by a second edition, entitled "Materia Medica and Therapeutics, with Especial Reference to Clinical Application of Drugs." This volume is now in its fifth edition.

Dr. Shoemaker is a member of the leading medical societies, county, state and national, and has been successively secretary, vice-president, and president, of the American Medical Editors' Association. He also is an honorary member of the Minnesota State Medical Society, and a Fellow of the American Academy of Medicine. In 1884 he represented the American Medical Association before the British Medical Association at Belfast, Ireland, and read a paper on "The Oleates," and before the International Medical Congress at Copenhagen, Denmark, a paper on "The Treatment of Diseases of the Skin by Novel Means and Methods." At this time he was elected a member of the British Medical Association, and a fellow of the London Medical Society. He served as secretary of the committee of the American Medical Association having in charge arrangements for the Ninth International Medical Congress, in Washington, in 1887, and was a vice-president of the section of dermatology and syphilography of this congress. He was a member, likewise, of the Tenth International Medical Congress, at Berlin, in 1890; of the Pan-American Medical Congress, Washington, in the year 1893; and a delegate to and member of the Eleventh International Medical Congress at Rome, in 1894.

There is no member of the medical profession who has done more effective work in recent years in connection with the army hospital service than has Dr. Shoemaker. Just after the outbreak of hostilities with Spain, he organized a staff of physicians, surgeons and nurses, and at a public meeting of physicians and citizens in the arena of the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital, April 22, 1898, he offered the hospital and all its facilities to Pennsylvania and the United States government. About the middle of August of that year, General J. P. S. Gobin appealed to him to send a train for the sick soldiers at Camp Alger. He at once raised the necessary money, and presented to the state of Pennsylvania, on August 24, the first well equipped hospital train, which General Thomas J. Stewart conducted to the camp. More than one hundred sick soldiers were brought quickly to the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital by General Stewart, and, during August and September, Dr. Shoemaker fitted out and manned with the co-operation of his fellow-trustees one hospital train after another, bringing to the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital from the fever stricken camps upwards of five hundred sick and wounded soldiers. Generals Gobin and Stewart, through his active co-operation, were thus enabled to institute the first well-arranged and well-equipped hospital train, which saved the lives of many soldiers at the front and in the various camps. Governor William A. Stone, of Pennsylvania, recognizing the good work of Dr. Shoemaker in behalf of the soldiers, appointed him Surgeon-General of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, on the 30th of January, 1899. Following the appointment he became very active in assisting in the work of the Guard, co-operating in many ways with General Stewart in perfecting the medical department. During the meeting of the Society of the Military Sur-
geons of the United States in New York, on the 1st and 2d days of June, 1900, he delivered an address on "The Sick Soldiers in Philadelphia During the Spanish-American War."

Dr. Shoemaker has also rendered equally valuable service to Philadelphia in connection with the improvement of its health commissions. About 1901 he was appointed by Samuel H. Ashbridge, then mayor of Philadelphia, to the position of president of the Department of Charities and Correction of Philadelphia, and Governor Stone also named him as one of the Pennsylvania commissioners to the Paris exposition. His work in the former position, however, was enough to commend him to posterity as one of the foremost citizens of his town. The changes he wrought in the departments were revolutionary. He early recognized the need in Philadelphia, as in every metropolitan city, of a great general hospital separate from the city insane asylum and the city alms house, where could be provided ample space and facilities for the treatment of the sick poor. Tuberculosis, among the indigent, he realized to be a great municipal problem, and it was his study to place within the reach of the lowly the advantages of treatment, heretofore only available to persons in easy circumstances. His labors were of the most practical and effective character and the benefit thereof will long be felt by Philadelphia. In this connection one of the Philadelphia papers said: "Pennsylvania has furnished many men who have given freely of their ability and their time to the advancement of science and the cause of humanity, but on the scroll of professional honor so attained no name shines more brilliantly than that of John Veitch Shoemaker. In him the unfortunate poor and insane found a friend, who was indeed a friend in need, and whose active and progressive mind blazed the way for their advantageous treatment for all time to come."

Upon completing his thirtieth year of practice, Dr. Shoemaker was tendered a banquet, given in his honor by the major faculty of the Medico-Chirurgical College. The great part which he had taken in the upbuilding of the college and hospital was cordially recognized by his colleagues. Upon this occasion he was presented with a beautiful shield bearing the insignia of the institution, mounted upon black oak, and inscribed with the names of those who had united in this notable testimonial to the ability and energy of Dr. Shoemaker.

APPLE, Ammon Andrew, 1853-
Class of 1890.

Dr. Ammon Andrew Apple, a general medical practitioner of Philadelphia, was born in Hellertown, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, February 21, 1853, his parents being William and Levina (Shimer) Apple. Paul Apple, the great-grandfather, was a native of Holland, who on coming to America settled in Bucks county, Pennsylvania. He was a farmer and landowner, and from that time to the present representatives of the name have been identified with the tilling of the soil in eastern Pennsylvania.

Dr. Apple was a student in the district schools of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, and in the high school at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. He engaged in teaching in the district school in Bucks county for one year, and then became connected with the drug trade.
He was graduated in the Philadelphia School of Pharmacy in 1873, and the following year established his present business in connection with James Van Buskirk, at Second and Dauphin streets, in Philadelphia. In 1888 he entered Jefferson Medical College, completed the regular course with the class of 1890, and immediately afterward he entered upon the practice of medicine, in which he still continues, in Philadelphia. In the year of his graduation he was elected the class president. Dr. Apple is a Royal Arch Mason. He is a staunch Democrat in politics.

He was married January 9, 1876, to Etta Mahala Tayler, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and they have two children, W. Edson and Clarence Elwood. The former is a graduate of Jefferson Medical College with the class of 1898, and for four years was a surgeon in the United States Army, leaving with the rank of captain, and is now a practitioner of Philadelphia. Clarence Elwood graduated in 1904 at Jefferson Medical College.

IRWIN, James Alexander, 1852-
Class of 1891.

Dr. James Alexander Irwin, of Philadelphia, was born in county Antrim, Ireland, on the 11th of March, 1852, his parents being Francis Stringer and Sarah J. (Matthews) Irwin.

He was a public-school student in Belfast, Ireland, before coming to the United States. Crossing the Atlantic in 1880, he settled in Philadelphia, where he at once entered upon a business career as a manufacturer. Attracted by professional life, however,
he matriculated in Jefferson Medical College in 1888, and was graduated with the class of 1891, at which time he won the Doctor of Medicine degree. He then opened in the practice of medicine at 2019 South Broad street, Philadelphia, where he has since made his home. In 1892 he was appointed on the gynecological staff of Jefferson Hospital, where he served for six consecutive years, and for one year he was a member of the staff of the Medical Department of Jefferson Hospital, and for one year of the children's department of the same hospital. He holds membership relations with the American Medical Association, the Philadelphia County Medical Society and the Pennsylvania State Medical Society. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and a past master of his lodge. He exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Republican party.

On the 24th of May, 1890, he was married to Frances M. McCahan, a daughter of John McCahan, of Philadelphia.

ANTILL, Joseph Vincent, 1853-
Class of 1889.

Dr. Joseph Vincent Antill, physician and surgeon, of Philadelphia, was born in Germantown, Pennsylvania, May 8, 1853, his parents being Joseph and Rosanna (Haney) Antill. On the father's side he is of English descent, Joseph Antill having been born in Leicestershire, England, whence in 1835 he came to America, settling in Germantown, Pennsylvania, as a hosiery manufacturer. He was a soldier in the Seminole war, serving throughout the campaign against the Indians.

Dr. Antill, at the usual age, became a public-school student in Germantown, Pennsylvania, and in 1869 put aside his text books to enter upon the drug business. In 1873 he won the degree of Graduated Pharmacist upon completing a course in the Philadelphia School of Pharmacy. He afterward de-
OFFICERS AND ALUMNI

Dr. Antill was married September 15, 1881, to Miss Isabella S. Gunn, who died in February, 1884, and he has one son, George Francis Antill.

FORD, Walter Augustus, 1854-
Class of 1882.

Walter Augustus Ford, M. D., of Philadelphia, was born at Portland, Maine, May 24, 1854, son of Augustus H. and Eliza Rix (Poole) Ford. He is descended on his father's side from Miles Standish and from John Alden and his wife, Priscilla Mullens. William Ford, the earliest ancestor in America, came from England to Plymouth in 1630, and later moved to Marshfield, where the family was continued by his two sons. Benjamin Ford, grandfather of Dr. Walter A. Ford, moved to Maine in 1830. The family had its representatives in the Revolutionary war, and Dr. Ford's father and two brothers served in the Civil war. The father was a lieutenant, and one of the brothers was a captain of the famous First Maine Cavalry Regiment. In the maternal line he traces his ancestry back to Baron Bulkley, son of Robert, Lord of Bulkley Manor, Cheshire, England, one of the old barons of the time of King John, who died in 1218, at Woolve. The first American ancestor was John Poole, who settled at Reading, Massachusetts, from Reading, England, in 1631. He was a selectman and justice of the peace, and his son Jonathan was captain of the Reading company in King Philip's war. Dr. Ford's great-great-grandfather, Colonel John Hale, and his great-grandfather, Dr. Jonathan Poole, were both surgeons in the Continental army during the Revolution. His grandfather, General Jonathan Poole, was major-general of the militia of New Hampshire. The Pooles are related by marriage to Prescott and Bancroft, the historians.

Dr. Walter Augustus Ford received his early education in the public schools of Portland, Maine, graduating from the high school in 1871. He spent two years as a student at Bowdoin College, leaving there to go abroad, where he spent the first two years in academic studies. During the three years following he was engaged in medical studies at the universities of Breslau and Goettingen. Returning to America, he entered Jefferson Medical College, and was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1882, and at once began the practice of medicine in Philadelphia. From the first he has given his entire time to Mechanotherapy.
He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Jefferson Medical College Alumni Association, the Philadelphia County Medical Society, and a Companion of the First Class, by inheritance of the Loyal Legion, and in politics he is a Republican. He is unmarried.

DeWITT, John Henry, 1855-
Class of 1880.

Dr. John Henry DeWitt, of Philadelphia, was born in Pontiac, Illinois, August 9, 1855, a son of Simeon and Mary Ann (Roberts) DeWitt. He is of English, German and Holland lineage, but his parents and his grandparents were natives of the United States.

He attended the common schools at West Pittston, Pennsylvania, and in the Jefferson Medical College was graduated with the Doctor of Medicine degree in the class of 1886. He has since practiced in Chicago, Illinois, 1886 to 1894, and since then in Philadelphia, with office at No. 2360 North Twentieth street. In politics he is a Republican.

He was married, February 14, 1884, to Josephine Cameron, of Philadelphia.

BARTON, Isaac, 1855-
Class of 1877.

Dr. Isaac Barton, a representative member of the medical profession in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was born in that city on June 15, 1855 (a son of Isaac and Elizabeth Le Feyre (Rathvon) Barton, and a descendant of a Scotch and French Huguenot parentage. On the paternal side, his ancestors, after much strife arising from religious oppression, were forced to flee from Scotland to find a temporary refuge in the north of Ireland, and from there his grandfather emigrated to this country, and located in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where the farm and entire estate which he gathered together still remain in the family to-day. When the religious disturbances existed in France, his ancestors upon the maternal side were forced to flee with whatever they could hastily gather together; they came to this country and also located in Lancaster county, where many of their descendants can be found to this day.

Isaac Barton acquired a thorough education in the public schools of Philadelphia, the Friends' Central High School, Eastborn Academy, and under the private preceptorship of Andrew E. Rogerson. He then matriculated at
the Jefferson Medical College, and while pursuing his course there served in the capacity of second assistant to B. Howard Rand, Professor of Chemistry in that institution, and immediately after his graduation, in 1877, he began the practice of his chosen profession in the city of his birth. After engaging in a general practice for one year, he devoted his entire time and attention to diseases of the throat, nose and ear, and since then has made a specialty of that branch of the profession. In 1877, the year of his graduation, Dr. Barton accepted the position of Chief of Clinic on Diseases of the Throat, Nose and Ear in Jefferson Hospital under Dr. J. Solis-Cohen, remaining for five years. He then accepted an appointment as Clinical Professor of Diseases of the Throat and Nose in the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, remaining six years, after which he was appointed Physician of Throat, Nose and Ear Diseases in the Convent of the Good Shepherd, Philadelphia, and at St. Joseph’s Academy, Chestnut Hill. Since his resignation from these appointments, he has devoted himself entirely to his private practice. He is a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society. He is a musician of rare ability and attainments, serves as organist and choir-master of St. Matthew’s Lutheran Church of Philadelphia, and is an active and prominent member of the Manuscript Musical Club.

Dr. Barton married, January 18, 1886, Amanda Simpson Clark, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

WARNER, Ellwood Beatty, 1859-
Class of 1882.

Dr. Ellwood B. Warner, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, is a native of that city, born September 10, 1859, a son of Edward Edmunds and Ann Elizabeth (Beatty) Warner. His paternal ancestors emigrated from Wales in 1685, and his maternal ancestors were of English origin, with the exception of his grandmother, who was a native of Ireland.

His preparatory education was acquired in the public schools of Philadelphia, and the Central High School of the same city, from which he was graduated in June, 1876, with the degree of Master of Arts. His collegiate course was pursued in Jefferson Medical College, and he was graduated from that institution in March, 1882, with the degree of Doctor of Med-
in the Polyclinic Hospital of Philadelphia, was born April 21, 1859, in Marietta, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. The family is of German origin, and John Miller, a native of Germany, settled in Lancaster county at an early day. He followed merchandising there, and his descendants have since been residents of that locality. His son, Samuel Garber Miller, father of Dr. Miller, was a soldier of the Civil war, serving as captain with the Pennsylvania troops, and aiding in defense of the Union throughout the period of hostilities. He married Sarah Rigler, who was of Scotch lineage, her parents coming to the United States from Scotland. They settled in Lancaster county, where Mr. Rigler followed merchandising.

Dr. Miller began his education in the public schools of Marietta, Penn-

rector for the Second Ward of Philadelphia.

On March 10, 1886, Dr. Warner was married to Georgie Elma Walton. Two children were born to them, both of whom died in infancy: Louis B., and Ethel A. Warner.

MILLER, Aaron Gabel, 1859- 
Class of 1894.

Dr. Aaron Gabel Miller, Instructor in Diseases of the Throat and Nose
sylvania, where he completed the high school course, and was graduated with the class of 1879. His early business experience connected him with the drug trade, and he was graduated from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in 1882, with the degree of Graduate of Pharmacy. The following year he purchased a drug store in Philadelphia, and conducted it continuously until 1898. In the meantime, however, he had prepared for the practice of medicine in the Jefferson Medical College, and completed the regular course in 1894. He was a member of the first class to be examined by the state board, which examination he successfully passed, and at once entered upon active practice. In 1882 he was appointed first assistant apothecary of the Philadelphia Hospital, and served for one year. In 1894 he was appointed to the position of Assistant in the Throat and Nose department of the Polyclinic Hospital of Philadelphia and in 1900 received the appointment of Instructor of the Throat and Nose Department in the same hospital. In 1895, 1896 and 1897 he was the First Assistant in the Throat and Nose Department of Howard Hospital. His political allegiance is given to the Republican party.

Dr. Miller was married, September 11, 1885, to Mary Thompson Scott, of Philadelphia, and they have one child, Matilda Scott Miller, who was born in January, 1887.

CADWELL, Warren J., 1840-
Class of 1863.

Dr. Warren J. Cadwell, a general practitioner and surgeon of Kansas City, Missouri, was born in Adams county, Illinois, August 26, 1840, his parents being Curtis and Sarah (McIntyre) Cadwell. His paternal grandfather, Abijah Cadwell, was a native of Scotland, and, crossing the Atlantic to America, took up his abode in Vermont, where he followed the occupation of farming. Curtis Cadwell also became a farmer, and removed from New England to Illinois, where the birth of his son Warren J. occurred. Dr. Cadwell is also of Scotch lineage, and the family was established in Kentucky at a very early epoch in the development of the state.

Dr. Cadwell was a student in the district schools of Adams county, Illinois, and in Quincy Seminary of Quincy, Illinois. He next entered McKendree College, at Lebanon, Illinois, but in the year of his graduation he left that
in order to respond to his country's call for aid, enlisting as a private in the Federal army in 1861. Following his military experience, Dr. Cadwell became a student in Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, from which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1863. He was then appointed Assistant Surgeon of the Ninety-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. After the close of the war he resumed preparation for the active practice of his profession, and was graduated in Bellevue Medical College with the class of 1866. He at once began practice in Adams county, Illinois, and in 1868 he removed to Kansas City, Missouri, where he has since been engaged in business. Dr. Cadwell is a member of the Kansas City Medical Society, and the Jackson County (Missouri) Medical Society. His political support is given to the Republican party.

Dr. Cadwell was married, October 30, 1866, to Miss Isabel Frances Calvin, who died in 1902, leaving one child, Victor, who is now surgeon for the Iron Mountain Railroad.

BURCHFIELD, John Patterson, 1840-
Class of 1865.

Dr. John Patterson Burchfield, for almost forty years a medical practitioner of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, November 29, 1840. His father, William Nelson Burchfield, represented an old colonial family of English descent that was probably established in Pennsylvania upon the arrival of the first representatives of the name in America. After reaching manhood, William N. Burchfield wedded Nancy Patterson, a daughter of Robert Patterson, who was a native of Ireland, and on coming to the United States located in Pennsylvania. A great-great-uncle of Dr. Burchfield in the maternal line was an officer of the Revolutionary war, and through the period of hostilities that won the independence of the nation served under General Washington.

Dr. Burchfield began his education in the public schools of East Liberty, Pennsylvania, and continued it in the East Liberty Academy. Following his graduation in that institution he matriculated in the Jefferson Medical College, where he was graduated in 1865. His collegiate training, however, was interrupted by his services in the Federal army, for in 1863 he offered his aid to the country, and through that
and the succeeding year was an Assistant Surgeon. Following the completion of his collegiate course he opened an office in Pittsburgh in 1865, and still remains in this city.

He belongs to the Allegheny County Medical Society, and his study of the political issues and questions of the day has led him to be a supporter of the Republican party.

WILLITS, Isaiah W., 1843-
Class of 1875.

Dr. Isaiah W. Willits has spent his entire life in Pennsylvania, excepting two years, when he practiced in Roanoke, Virginia. He is now engaged in practice in Bloomsburg. He was born in Catawissa, May 22, 1843, and is of English and Irish descent. His parents were George Hughes and Jane (Clark) Willits. In early life the father followed tanning, and afterward engaged in contracting, building a part of the Pennsylvania canal. Subsequently he became a coal operator in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, and continued in that business about five years, after which he moved to a farm on the banks of the Susquehanna river, directly opposite the town of Catawissa, and lived there until 1867, when he sold the farm and moved into town, where he resided until his death, in 1881.

The following five years he spent in the public and subscription schools of Catawissa, Pennsylvania. Dr. Willits was for two years a student in a select school at Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, while for one year he attended Greenwood Seminary at Millville, Pennsylvania, and one year at Wyoming Seminary at Kingston, Pennsylvania. On leaving the last named institution he entered upon his business career, clerking for two years in Catawissa, Pennsylvania, and subsequently for two years at Beach Haven, Pennsylvania, but his patriotic interest in his country prompted him to put aside business and personal considerations, and in August, 1862, he enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Thirty-second Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, organized at Catawissa. He served for nine months, three months as orderly sergeant and six months as first lieutenant, and participated in the battles of South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville. He was seriously wounded at Fredericksburg on the left knee by a piece of shell, and remained in the hospital for about two months, after which he
returned to his command. Subsequently he raised what became Company E of the Thirtieth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers (one-year men), and was made its captain, but after two months he returned home, the regiment's time of service having expired, his company was mustered out with the regiment.

Following his military experience, Dr. Willits read medicine with Dr. John K. Robins, of Catawissa, who directed his studies for three years, and in the sessions of 1864-5 and of 1865-6 he attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College. He then began practice in Catawissa, Pennsylvania, and in the fall of 1874 he returned to Jefferson, and was graduated in the following spring. He remained a practitioner in his native town until 1883, when he removed to Roanoke, Virginia, where he practiced two years, and in 1885 he went to Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, where the duties of a general practice have since occupied his time and attention. He has served as president of the Columbia County Medical Society, of which he is still a member, and he is examiner for the Bankers' Life Insurance Company of New York, the New England Life Insurance Company, and the Equitable Life Insurance Company of New York. His social relations connect him with the Grand Army of the Republic, and the Masonic fraternity, and his political belief is that of the Republican party.

Dr. Willits was married, in March, 1866, to Miss Lillie R. Reifsnyder, a daughter of Mrs. Harriet Reifsnyder, of Catawissa, Pennsylvania, who died in 1877. He was again married in April, 1879, to Mrs. Kate Paxton Reifsnyder, daughter of the late George Scott, of Catawissa, Pennsylvania.

**PAINTER, William P., 1842-**

*Class of 1875.*

Dr. William Pierce Painter, of Darby, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, has pursued a varied professional career, and passed one year of his life in the army, as a member of the government medical corps.

![William P. Painter](image)

He is a native of the same county in which he now resides, born at Concord, February 3, 1842. His parents were of English descent, and were Darwin and Sarah (Brinton) Painter. He received an excellent education in the schools of West Chester, Pennsylvania, and Wilmington, Delaware, which are numbered among the best in their respective states. He then
entered Jefferson Medical College, from which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1875, at the mature age of thirty-three years. He was engaged in private practice, and as physician at Glen Mills until 1876, when he removed to San Francisco, California, remaining there until 1878, and then went to Yuma, Arizona, made contract and post surgeon in the United States army at Yuma, and was engaged in such duty for a period of one year. During this time it was his fortune to combat a severe smallpox epidemic, and he acquitted himself so successfully as to receive the warm commendation of his superior officers for his ability and the conscientious devotion with which he ministered to the sufferers from the dreadful disease. In 1879 Dr. Painter located in Darby, Pennsylvania, where he has since been engaged, and where he has built up a large practice, including very many of the oldest and most prominent families in the village and vicinage. He is a member of the Delaware County Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association. In politics he is a Republican.

Dr. Painter was married, April 28, 1866, to Miss Margaret Middle. She died January 5, 1900, leaving one child, Risley M. Painter, born January 26, 1887.

NORTH, Joseph Henry, 1843-
Class of 1869.

Dr. Joseph Henry North, Physician and Surgeon, of Pleasantville, New Jersey, was born in Waterville, Kennebec county, Maine, October 9, 1843, and is of English lineage. His parents were Joseph Henry and Elizabeth H. (Underwood) North, also of Maine.

Dr. North was a student in the public schools of his native city, and thus acquired his literary education. In 1866 he matriculated in Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, and won his degree of Doctor of Medicine upon graduation with the class of 1869. He at once gave his attention to the general practice of medicine in Peters-town, West Virginia, and subsequently removed to West Waterville, now Oakland, Maine, where he remained in practice for about ten years. On the expiration of that period he settled in Camden county, New Jersey, and two years later went to Pleasantville, New Jersey, where he is now engaged in general practice. He received hospital experience in the clinical department
of Pennsylvania Hospital and Blockley Hospital.

Dr. North is a member of the New Jersey State Medical Society, and is Resident Physician to the Atlantic County Insane Asylum. He is also Physician to the Atlantic County Alms House. In public affairs he has been quite prominent and influential in his locality. In 1891 he was elected mayor of Pleasantville, serving for two years, and giving to the city a business-like and progressive administration. Fraternally he is connected with Union Lodge, No. 213, I. O. O. F., the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Royal Arcanum. His political views are in harmony with the principles of the Republican party.

Dr. North was married, in 1875, to Miss Ina N. Ross, of Burlington, New Jersey, and their children are Harry Ross, James Howard, Mary Virginia, Margery Elizabeth, and Stanley Underwood North.

MEISENHELDER, Edmund W., 1843-
Class of 1863.

Dr. Edmund W. Meisenheder was born in Dover, York county, Pennsylvania, February 22, 1843, and is now engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in the city of York. His parents were Samuel Meisenherder and Josephine S. (Lewis) Meisenheder. The father was also a physician, and a graduate of Jefferson Medical College. Edmund W. Meisenheder is on the paternal side of German, and on the maternal side of mixed Welsh and Scotch-Irish extraction.

In early boyhood he was a pupil in the public schools of the state, and subsequently continued his studies in the Preparatory Department of Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg. In 1860 he entered upon the regular college course; in 1863 he won the Hassler gold medal for proficiency in the Latin language and literature, and he was graduated, at the head of his class, in 1864.

At the time of the Civil war, and before commencing his professional studies, he entered the army as a defender of the Union cause. In June, 1863, he enlisted in Company A, Twenty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia, in response to the call of Governor Curtin for troops to defend the state against the approach of the Confederate forces. In 1864 he enlisted in the United States service as a member of Company D, Two Hundred and Tenth Regiment of
Pennsylvania Volunteers, and went to the front as a private. He was appointed quartermaster sergeant and in February, 1865, was commissioned as second lieutenant of the company in which he had enlisted, serving with that rank until the close of the war. He participated in the battles of Hatcher's Run, White Oak Road, Five Forks, and Appomattox, being present at the surrender of General Lee. He is a member of Gen. Sedgwick Post, No. 37, G. A. R.

After the close of the Civil war he entered upon the preparation for his professional work in his father's office, East Berlin, Adams county, Pennsylvania. His subsequent medical training was received at Jefferson Medical College, where he was graduated in the class of 1868. For about three years thereafter he practiced medicine with his father, and then removed to York, Pennsylvania, where he has ever since been engaged in active professional work. He belongs to the York County Medical Society, Pennsylvania State Medical Society, American Academy of Medicine and Americal Medical Association. Politically, though thoroughly independent, he is a Republican.

Dr. Edmund W. Meisenhelder was married, on the 22nd of December, 1870, to Miss Maria E. Baughman, a daughter of Jacob B. and Lydia (Swartz) Baughman, representatives of old York county families. Dr. E. W. Meisenhelder and his wife have four children: Robert Lewis, Edmund Webster, Samuel Baughman, and Mary Elizabeth. The first-named is a minister of the Lutheran church, stationed at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; the second is a graduate of Johns-Hopkins Medical School, and is now at Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio; the third is at Harvard University, and the fourth is at school in Northampton, Massachusetts.

HASSLER, William Andrew, 1842-
Class of 1866.

Dr. William A. Hassler, of Allen-town, Pennsylvania, a son of Isaac and Anna (Kerls) Hassler, was born in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, September 30, 1842. The Hassler family has long been resident in Pennsylvania, the grandfather of William A. Hassler, Jacob Hassler, having been born in Friedensburg, Berks county, and the various members of the family have been prosperous farmers and accumulated a considerable amount of property.

William A. Hassler attended the district schools of Lehigh county, and the Quakertown school, which was then known by the name of Bucks County Classical Institute. After completing the course in the latter named institute he spent two months in the study of medicine in the office of E. F. Steckel, of Lehigh county, and then entered Jefferson Medical College, serving as assistant to Dr. D. D. Richardson in the Northern Dispensary, and his graduation with the degree of Doctor of Medicine occurred in the year 1866. In the spring of 1888 he began the active practice of his profession in Bellevue, Ohio, but on account of impaired health he was obliged to return east after six months' residence in that town; he located in Allentown, Pennsylvania, and is now enjoying a large patronage. In politics Dr. Hassler adheres to the candidates and meas-
ures advocated by the Republican party.

Dr. Hassler was united in marriage, March 6, 1868, to Harriet Kline, of Emmaus, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania. Their children are: Margaret, who became the wife of H. A. Schantz, of Reading, Pennsylvania; and J. Willis Hassler, M. D., of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

WILSON, Francis Shunk, 1844-1897. Class of 1870.

Dr. Francis S. Wilson, actively engaged in the practice of his profession since his graduation, March 12, 1870, and now a resident of Jenkintown, Pennsylvania, is a native of the city of Philadelphia, born January 19, 1844. His parents, representatives of Scotch-Irish ancestry, are Charles and Mary (Bickman) Wilson.

He obtained a thorough and practical education at the public schools and the Tennent Boarding School, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and West Jersey Academy, Bridgeton, New Jersey. He was prepared to enter the Sophomore class at Yale, but he thereupon accepted a position as school teacher and did not enter college for two years. He pursued his medical studies at Jefferson Medical College, graduating with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, March 12, 1870. He at once established an office for the active practice of his profession, and later he assumed charge of the practice of his preceptor, Dr. A. J. Hines, at Jarrettown, Pennsylvania. He was offered an appointment in Blockley Hospital, but for reasons of his own refused to accept. In 1884 he was appointed by ex-Governor Robert Pattison to the Quarantine Station at Tinicum Island, and from 1884 until his resignation in 1887 he was the Quarantine Physician at the Lazaretto. He has contributed numerous articles of value to the medical journals, many of which have been published, and also read at the meeting of the Sanitary Convention at Philadelphia, the principal one having been on “The Impor-
sylvania, and then refused further service. His political affiliations are with the Democratic party.

Dr. Wilson was married twice. His first wife, Isabella S. Kesler Wilson, a native of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, bore him two daughters: Stella J., and Mary Gertrude, wife of Lyman P. Powell, an Episcopal minister of Northampton, Massachusetts. His second wife, whom he married February 19, 1879, is Hannah E. (Jones) Wilson, daughter of Dr. Jones, who was Lazaretto Physician under Governor Shunk. No children were born of this union.

SILLIMAN, James Enoch, 1844-
Class of 1874.

Dr. James Enoch Silliman, a general medical practitioner at Erie, Pennsylvania, was born in Northeast, Pennsylvania, June 10, 1844. His father, John Silliman, was of Irish lineage. James Silliman, the grandfather, came from the north of Ireland, and settled in Northeast, Pennsylvania, erecting there the first brick house in Erie county, which is still standing. The grandfather engaged in farming there, and the same pursuit was followed by John Silliman. The latter married Minerva Chapman.

As a public school pupil in Northeast, Pennsylvania, Dr. Silliman began his education, which was continued in Allegheny College, in which he won the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1871, while in 1874 his alma mater conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. He began the study of medicine under Dr. J. L. Stewart, of Erie, Pennsylvania, who directed his reading for a year, and then entered Jefferson Medi-
Pennsylvania State Medical Society, the American Medical Association and the Military Surgeons' Medical Association. He is entitled to membership in the last named because of his connection with the military service of his country. He was a member of the first Board of State Examiners of Pennsylvania; and was United States Pension Examiner for seven years prior to President Cleveland's administration. At the time of the Civil war he became a member of Company E, One Hundred and Second Pennsylvania Regiment of Volunteers, and went to the front as a private. For nineteen years he belonged to the National Guard of Pennsylvania, was Assistant Surgeon of the Seventeenth Regiment, and upon the reorganization of the National Guard of Pennsylvania became Assistant Surgeon of the Sixteenth Regiment. He was also Brigade Surgeon of the Second Brigade, on the staff of General J. A. Wiley. His political support is given to the Republican party.

In 1878 he married Harriet Mehaffey.

**VAN BUSKIRK, James, 1844-**

James Van Buskirk, M. D., of Philadelphia, was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, July 11, 1844, the son of Jacob and Livy (Appel) Van Buskirk. The earliest American ancestor on the father's side was Jacob Van Buskirk, who came to Hackensack, New Jersey, from Holland, before the Revolutionary war.

Dr. Van Buskirk received his earliest instruction in the district schools of Steinsburg, Bucks county, and afterward attended the Normal and Classical School of Quakertown, in the same county. He taught district school during the winter months for several years. In 1865 he engaged in the drug business, continuing it until he entered Jefferson College, from which he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1868. He commenced his present medical practice in Philadelphia in the spring of the same year.

For three years, from 1875 to 1878,
founders and a charter member of the Medical Club of Philadelphia, and still holds a place on the board of governors of that body.

In February, 1884, Dr. Van Buskirk married Leonore Hillegas, of Philadelphia. He has no children.

CHESSROWN, Archibald de Volney, 1844-
Class of 1870.

Dr. Archibald de Volney Chessrown, engaged in the general practice of medicine and surgery, in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, was born on a farm in Washington county, that state, August 13, 1844, a son of John and Mary Ann (Young) Chessrown. His paternal grandparents were Peter and Elizabeth Chessrown, who were of Franco-Prussian ancestry, and the latter was a representative of the family of de Volneys. They settled on a farm in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, some time prior to the Revolutionary war, and early in the nineteenth century removed to Washington county, same state, where they attained the advanced age of ninety-four and eighty-eight years, respectively. The maternal grandparents of Dr. Chessrown were Squire James Young and his wife Mary, who were of Scotch-Irish stock. Both families rendered valuable service in the colonial cause in the war for independence. Squire James Young was also a representative of the agricultural interests of Pennsylvania, and John Chessrown, father of Dr. Chessrown, followed the same pursuits.

After attaining the degree of Bachelor of Arts, Dr. Chessrown entered upon the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. William H. King, of Monongahela City, Pennsylvania, in 1860. Four years later he matriculated in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, and was graduated with the class of 1870. The intervals of time not given to the regular college course were devoted to special studies in various medical schools and hospitals. Since obtaining his degree he has been engaged in active general practice in Pittsburg.
and of the Pittsburg Chamber of Commerce. Dr. Chessrown has been Staff Physician to Passavant Hospital since 1871, and is Medical Examiner for the Mutual Benefit, the Aetna, the Pennsylvania Mutual, the Washington and the Security Trust life insurance companies, and is Physician to the Allegheny county prison.

Being officially associated with numerous executions at the prison, and realizing their demoralizing and debasing effects—that, instead of terrorizing and intimidating the depraved and viciously inclined they furnish an incentive to recklessness and savagery and even to the commission of crime—and actuated by purely compassionate motives, Dr. Chessrown advanced the proposition through the medium of the Allegheny County Medical Society, after investigations and experiments upon dogs and cats, that asphyxiation by carbon dioxid would not only be more humane and scientific and less apt to shock the morals of the neurotic and weak, but also serve the purpose and maintain the dignity of the law. He and his associates in this movement demonstrated beyond a doubt that carbonic acid or carbon dioxid will produce somatic death in from five to eight minutes without disturbing natural sleep or leaving any manifestations of pain or suffering. Favorable consideration has been accorded the proposed measure by the press and the medical fraternity abroad as well as in this country, and Dr. Chessrown and others well known in the profession hope to introduce this method of capital punishment in the interest of humanity. Devoting his entire time to the duties of his practice he has little opportunity left for affiliation with social or fraternal orders. His political support is given to the Republican party.

Dr. Chessrown was married, June 14, 1870, to Miss Sarah Jane Phillips, a daughter of John Phillips, a member of the firm of Oliver Brothers & Phillips, proprietors of the iron and steel works at Pittsburg. Dr. Chessrown and his wife have had three children: John Phillips, a member of the Phillips Mill and Mine Supply Company; Olive Aline, now the wife of Wilbur Lee Jack, cashier of the Bank of Pittsburg; and Florence Edna, the wife of Porter Sawyer Kier, of the First National Bank of Pittsburg. All are members of the Shadyside Presbyterian church and the family home is at No. 5443 Fifth avenue, in the leading residential district of the east end of the city.

HALL, C. LESTER, 1845-
Class of 1867.

Dr. C. Lester Hall, a leading Physician and Surgeon of Kansas City, Missouri, was born March 10, 1845, at Arrow Rock, Saline county, Missouri. He is of English and Scotch ancestry, and his families in both parental lines date back to early colonial days.

His father was Dr. Matthew W. Hall, son of the Rev. Nathan H. Hall, a native of Kentucky, a Presbyterian minister of commanding ability, who preached in Lexington, Kentucky, for about a quarter of a century, was in charge of a church in St. Louis, Missouri, at a later day, and died in Columbia, Missouri, at the age of seventy-six years. Matthew W. Hall was born in Kentucky, and became a physician
of great ability. He practiced in Salem, Illinois, from 1837 to 1845, and in the latter year removed to Arrow Rock, Missouri, where he practiced for twelve years, and afterward took up his residence upon a farm near Marshall. During the Civil war he served as a surgeon in the Confederate army, and he was elected to the legislature before that conflict and again afterwards. He was a man of strong character. In religion he was a Presbyterian, and an elder in his church for many years. His wife was Agnes J. Lester, born in Virginia, a daughter of Bryan Lester, a man of most exemplary life, and whose benevolence is attested by the freedom which he conferred upon his slaves. Dr. Matthew W. and Agnes J. (Lester) Hall were the parents of eleven children, among whom were three physicians: Dr. C. Lester Hall, of Kansas City, Missouri; Dr. John R. Hall, of Marshall, Missouri; and Dr. Thomas B. Hall, residing near the last named place.

C. Lester Hall, eldest son of Dr. Matthew W. Hall, received his second name out of regard for his mother's brother, Dr. Thomas B. Lester, an eminent practitioner and author. He was reared upon the parental farm, and attended the neighborhood schools. At the age of sixteen, in 1861, he enlisted in the Confederate army led by General Sterling Price, but after the battle and capture of Lexington, Missouri, was discharged for physical disability. He rejoined the army later in the same year, was captured by the Federals at Milford, Missouri, and after being held prisoner for three months returned home. Through association with his father he had already made considerable progress in medical studies, and after pursuing a literary course at Boonville he attended lectures in the St. Louis Medical College during the session of 1864-65, and after two years entered the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which institution he was graduated in 1867. He was associated in practice with his father for six years, and in 1873 established himself in Marshall, Missouri, where he cared for a large and remunerative practice for a period of seventeen years. Seeking a broader field for his own development, in 1890, he located in Kansas City, Missouri, where he has achieved conspicuous success and recognition as a leader in various departments of general practice, with a special talent for treating the diseases
of women. He has served as President of the Faculty of the Medico-Chirurgical College of Kansas City, and as Professor of Gynecology and Abdominal Surgery in that institution. He is a member of the American Medical Association, of which he was elected Vice President at the New Orleans meeting in May, 1903, the Western Surgical and Gynecological Association, the Missouri State Medical Society, of which he has been president, the Jackson County (Missouri) Medical Society, and the Kansas City Academy of Medicine, of which he has been president. Outside his wide professional attainments, Dr. Hall is familiarly conversant with general literature, and he has made numerous valuable contributions to that of the profession.

Dr. Hall was married, June 16, 1869, to Miss Katherine Sappington, a daughter of Hon. E. D. and Penelope (Breathitt) Sappington, whose maternal grandfather was a former governor of Kentucky. Of this marriage were born five children, of whom one died in infancy. Those living are: Dr. Darwin Walton Hall, a graduate of the University Medical College of Kansas City, and post-graduate of the Polyclinic School of New York, a rhinologist and laryngologist, practicing in association with his father, and a member of the faculty of the Medico-Chirurgical College of Kansas City; Penelope, wife of Leon Smith, a business man of the same city; C. Lester, a young man who has recently completed his education and is now in the mercantile business; and Katherine May Hall.

MUSSER, J. Henry, 1845-
Class of 1866.

Dr. J. Henry Musser, a general practitioner, of Lampeter, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, since the year of his graduation, 1866, is a native of the town in which he now resides, the date of his birth being January 5, 1845. His parents, Daniel and Elizabeth (Herr) Musser, were natives of Cumberland and Lancaster counties, Pennsylvania, respectively, and both traced their ancestry to an honorable German origin.

Dr. Musser acquired an excellent English education in private schools of Lancaster county. He then entered Jefferson Medical College in order to prepare himself for a professional career, and after pursuing the regular course in that institution was graduated
with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1866. He spent an internship of several months in the Northern Dispensary, after which he established an office in his native town for the active practice of medicine and surgery, and has achieved prominence and success along the line of his chosen calling. He has always been a close and earnest student, and much of the success which has attended his efforts in the diagnosis and treatment of all forms of disease and the ameliorating of suffering is due to this fact. He keeps in touch with the advanced thought of the day on medical subjects by membership in the following named societies: The American Medical, State Medical, Lancaster City and County Medical, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia. He served one year as President of the Lancaster City and County Medical Society. He is a Republican in politics.

Dr. Musser married Leida A. Muselman, of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and their children are: Edith, wife of Jay Bachman, and mother of two sons—Harry, and John Bachman; and William, who married Bertha C. Eshelman, and their children are John and Robert Musser.

TORRENCE, James Monroe, 1845-
Class of 1873.

Dr. James Monroe Torrence, general practitioner of medicine and surgery, in Indiana, Pennsylvania, was born December 6, 1845, in the town of Punxsutawney, Jefferson county, Pennsylvania, a son of James and Martha (Cauldwell) Torrence.

At the usual age he began his education as a student in the public schools of Punxsutawney, and he added to his knowledge gained in the school room through the practical experience one receives in a printing office, for on putting aside his text-books he secured a position in a printing establishment in Indiana, Pennsylvania, where he remained for two years. On the expiration of that period, the Civil war was inaugurated, and Mr. Torrence enlisted in October, 1861, as a member of Company K, One Hundred and Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. The regiment joined the Army of the Potomac at Alexandria, Virginia, and under General McClellan participated in the Peninsular campaign. Dr. Torrence took part in the battle of Seven Pines, or Fair Oaks, and in many other engagements of that campaign, returning then to Harrison's Landing.