

HISTORY  
OF  
LANCASTER COUNTY  
PENNSYLVANIA,  
WITH  
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES  
OF MANY OF ITS  
PIONEERS AND PROMINENT MEN.

BY  
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AND  
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ILLUSTRATED.

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## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

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### SAMUEL STEHMAN HALDEMAN.

Samuel Stehman Haldeman was born Aug. 12, 1812, at Locust Grove, Lancaster Co., Pa., a family homestead beautifully situated on the eastern bank of the Susquehanna River, twenty miles below Harrisburg. He was the oldest of seven sons of Henry and Frances Stehman. His father, appreciating culture, endeavored to foster a love of learning in his children and to give them every educational advantage in his power. His house was well supplied with books on general literature, a pair of globes, and other evidences of refinement. Mr. Haldeman's mother was a lady of attainments, but dying when he was scarcely twelve years old had little influence

upon his after career, except that his great accuracy of ear in detecting and analyzing unusual sounds in language may have been inherited from her, who was an accomplished musician.

The boy's education began at the local schools. A small, square, log building at Conoy Creek, of which a Mr. Jeffries was master, had the honor of first receiving him. An incident which occurred there, related by Mr. Daniel Engle, son of a well-to-do farmer of the neighborhood, is typical: "He was my desk-mate. When we first met he could read English, and I, not to be outdone, told him I could spell in German. He asked me to teach him, which I did." The unknown had always great attractions for Mr. Haldeman, and his scholarly curiosity extended in every direction, causing a friend once to exclaim, "You have the greatest amount of *out-of-the-way knowledge* I ever knew any one to possess."

Though precocious at lessons, young Haldeman was a hearty, active lad, fond of out-door life, shooting, fishing, trapping, riding, and swimming with his brothers and companions, thereby securing a good constitution and founding habits of observation which were afterwards applied to the study of the sciences. At an early date he amused himself examining the objects of natural history about his home, and formed a small cabinet of rude anatomical preparations made from rabbits, possums, muskrats, and of birds, which a traveling Methodist preacher had taught him how to stuff. A letter to a friend, dated 1844, contains these words: "I collected shells on the banks of the Susquehanna long before I knew the meaning of genus and species." That he was an accurate observer two facts, then new to science and discovered by him, will show, viz., the peregrine falcon of this country nests in rocks as in Europe, and the eagle when unable to rob the fish-hawk, will himself dive for prey.

In the spring of 1826, when nearly fourteen years of age, Mr. Haldeman was sent to the classical academy of Dr. John Miller Keagy, of Harrisburg, Pa. His appreciation of this gentleman's ability was afterwards shown by several tributes to his memory preserved respectively in Mombert's "History of Lancaster County," 1869, Barnard's *Journal of Education*, 1871, and the *Pennsylvania School Journal*, 1875. Besides the classical languages, Dr. Keagy knew Hebrew, German, and French, and in the absence of text-books on those subjects he taught the natural sciences orally in an excellent conversational style.

Mr. Haldeman remained under the care of Dr. Keagy two years, and then went to Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa. But though he found a congenial friend in one of the faculty, Professor H. D. Rodgers, subsequently the distinguished geologist, the restraints of a college course were irksome to a mind eager to explore and to originate for itself. After two years, in 1830, he left Carlisle without waiting to obtain a degree, but in good standing, as a testimonial from the president shows.

Mr. Haldeman left college at the age of eighteen, and from that time forth directed his own studies. He continued his collections of natural history at the paternal mansion, adding thereto the beginning of a scientific and linguistic library. The winters of 1833 and 1834 he spent in Philadelphia, attending lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, especially those on Chemistry and Anatomy. Not caring to enter any of the learned professions then known (his father desired him to study law), and his real future having not developed itself, on returning from Philadelphia he assisted in conducting a saw-mill on a property newly acquired by his father, called at that time Chiquesalungo.

Though energetic and diligent in this undertaking, his love of dollars and cents was never strong enough to repay him for the time spent in their accumulation. He says of himself at this period, "I preferred rainy days and muddy roads, when purchasers were few, and I was left undisturbed in the perusal of my books, a supply of which I kept in a back office." The only business letter extant addressed to Mr. Haldeman is from a creditor, thanking him for an extension of time for the payment of a note then due. Another anecdote he used laughingly to relate of himself,— "I was elected and re-elected director of a bank on several occasions, and my evident popularity gave me much satisfaction, until I remembered I had never been present at a meeting."

Yet he showed quick perception and good judgment in affairs, was a rapid and accurate accountant, especially in mental calculation, and gave sound advice. He proposed building the mill without inclosing the saw in the cumbersome frame so long in vogue, but even then discarded in the West, offering to go out and get exact information on the subject. This was considered too much of an innovation to be permitted. He made practical suggestions regarding the amount of horse-power necessary for the engine, the position of the hot-ovens, etc., during the erection of the blast-furnace in which he was partner, and other methods failing, his were adopted. His papers on the "Smelting of Iron with Anthracite," and "On the Construction of Furnaces to Smelt Iron with Anthracite," published in *Silliman's Journal*, can also be mentioned in this connection.

He designed the residence built for him by his father at Chiquesalungo, and prepared the working plans for the builders. It was noticed by the "Pictorial Sketch-Book of Pennsylvania" as "the most stately edifice in this part of the country, eminently worthy of a gentleman of fortune and cultivation. . . its situation unsurpassed for bold, romantic profile and delightful prospect." Mr. Haldeman also laid out the grounds, and most of the trees and shrubs, fine native specimens from the surrounding woods, or foreign varieties imported by Barton, of Philadelphia, were planted by his hands.

In 1835, Mr. Haldeman married Miss Mary A.

Hough, of Bainbridge, Pa., a descendant of John Hough, yeoman, of Hough, County Chester, England, and Hannah, his wife, who arrived in the river Delaware in the Ninth month, 1688. A lady possessing beauties of mind, heart, and person to an unusual degree, a wife devoted to her husband's interests, who was ready and able to take upon herself the direction of family affairs, for which his engrossing pursuits left him less leisure year by year, and a mother whose children can "stand up and call her blessed." She died in 1883.

The young people settled at Chiquesalungo, where later Mr. Haldeman entered the iron business as a silent partner with his brothers, Dr. Edwin Haldeman and Mr. Paris Haldeman, the latter being now the only survivor.

At the age of twenty-three, the year of his marriage, Mr. Haldeman made his first appearance in print, contributing to the *Lancaster Journal* a refutation of Locke's "Moon Hoax." Mr. Haldeman often quoted the French aphorism, "Style is the man." His grew naturally out of his manner of investigating a subject, and though so pronounced, was never cultivated. In presenting his idea he detested a word or sentence that could be avoided. "Spare your adjectives," was the advice he once gave a young author, and "Eloquence is fraud," is another of his apt sayings.

From this date onward, Mr. Haldeman's life was devoted to science. For forty-five years he spent most of the time in his library, where, during his vigorous manhood, he worked sixteen hours a day; for though he accepted several professorships, and delivered a number of courses of lectures, he preferred being master of his own movements in the quiet of home. Here books and cabinets accumulated under his laborious hands, only to be scattered again and give place to others, when his insatiable appetite for knowledge led him into new fields of investigation. He traveled, but it was only to gather material for further research. His work-room, at first in the upper story of the southern end of the house, was afterwards transferred to the same position in the northern end. Here all his later works were written. A large dormer-window overlooks the busy scene below. The Pennsylvania Canal and Railroad, thriving villages, six smoking furnaces, all rose within view after he first took up his pen. Troubles also came, years of financial difficulty, illness from overstudy, the death of two interesting children. These deeply affected his sympathetic nature, but neither change from within or without could turn him from the path he had chosen. It is a pleasure to know that Dr. Haldeman accomplished his task as few are able to do, and that he lived to enjoy the reputation he so nobly won.

In 1836, Professor Haldeman became assistant on the State geological survey of New Jersey, under Professor Rodgers, his old preceptor, and the following year he was transferred to a similar position in that of Penn-

sylvania. His field of operation was that part of the State lying between the Blue Mountain and South Mountain, from the Delaware to the Maryland line.

Professor Lesley, the present State geologist, speaks highly of his labors in this direction, the section gone over by him containing the most intricate geology in Pennsylvania. Professor Haldeman also did much by letters public and private, advice, etc., to promote the survey of other States, notably those of New York and New Jersey. While engaged in this occupation he discovered the *Scolithus linearis*, a new genus and species of fossil plant, and the most ancient organic remains found in Pennsylvania, upon which he published a monograph in 1840.

Geology, however, did not engross his whole attention. During this time he was also busy collecting and studying shells, the result of which was brought out in 1840 under the title of "A Monograph of the Fresh-Water Univalve Mollusca of the United States." The completed work containing nine parts was finished in 1845, and was illustrated with forty copperplate engravings, drawn and colored from the original shells and living animals. The *Revue Zoologique* of Paris commended it as "very well done in a scientific point of view, and perfectly executed in regard to the plates and typography." Dr. Gould, the eminent conchologist, of Boston, wrote of it in a private letter: "I looked at the beautiful pictures till my eyes were dazzled and then read the text. . . . This most splendid work. . . . Everything beautiful and elegant." Benjamin Silliman, of *Silliman's Journal*, wrote: "It is in advance of any similar work."

Dr. Haldeman's next publication on shells was entitled "Monographie du genre *Leptoxis*, Paris," 1847, with five plates folio, including one hundred and seventy colored figures, forming part of Chenu's magnificent "Illustrations Conchyliologiques," and written in French. Of this F. A. Conrad, an authority on these subjects, says: "I rejoice to find you employed for Chenu's book; it will add much to the value of any department of it you may undertake," 1845.<sup>1</sup>

In the list of his publications ten are found devoted to shells; the last appeared in 1863, but it is impossible to assign periods to his studies. The one seems to have been carried on simultaneously with and often to be an outgrowth of the other. As ideas accumulated on a subject he took it up, investigated it to his satisfaction, and published the result, so that the dates of his various contributions frequently overlap each other. Thus, while engaged in geology, he was preparing his work on shells, and, when in the midst of his conchology (1844), he issued a communication on "Species and their Distribution" that opened a question which has recently developed into what is called Darwinism. Darwin mentions this as Mr.

<sup>1</sup> The original collection of shells for this work were presented to the Delessert Lamarck Collection in Paris, and those of the former to the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

Haldeman's able paper in the preface of his "Origin of Species," p. vii. As this topic has received much attention, Mr. Haldeman's opinion is given in full:

"Although we may not be able, artificially, to produce a change beyond a given point, it would be a hasty inference to suppose that a physical agent, acting gradually for ages, could not carry the variation a step or two further, so that instead of the original one we will say four varieties, they might amount to six, the sixth being sufficiently unlike the earlier ones to induce a naturalist to consider it distinct."

Not satisfied with having mastered two important branches of science, he appeared, in 1843, with a "Catalogue of the Coleoptera of Southeastern Pennsylvania." Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences, p. 295. The same year he writes a friend: "I have learned enough of entomology to know that a person may make a good conchologist, who would have made a very ordinary entomologist." The next year he writes: "I intend to devote myself almost exclusively to this branch of zoology hereafter, and am gradually acquiring a good entomological library." Again the same year: "I collected 2050 specimens last season in all the orders, but principally coleoptera, with about 300 hymenoptera;" and again, "So much of my time is occupied with insects, and so little with shells, that I have suffered your last to lay quite a long time unanswered."

About this time Mr. Haldeman, with Dr. Melshemer, of York County, Pa., D. Zeigler, Esq., of York, and Dr. Morris, of Baltimore, formed the Entomological Society of Pennsylvania. These gentlemen met every two weeks at the residence of each other in turn, Mr. Haldeman driving to York County at all times of the year to be present when the meetings were held there. This society was the first for advancing the study of this branch of zoology in the States, where now entomologists can be counted by the hundred, and each member of it has put some good work on record. His principal entomological writings are "Materials toward a History of Coleopterous Longicornia of the United States," corrections and additions to this paper, "Descriptions of North American Coleoptera," and others, making twenty-three papers in all. Of these, Rev. Dr. Morris, of Baltimore, an eminent entomologist, has recorded, "They give evidence of patient analysis and sharp discrimination, and are profitably consulted by investigators of the present day."

Professor Haldeman's other work in natural history consists of two papers on arachnoidæ, five on crustaceæ, six on annelides and worms, and seven on geology and chemistry. Of geology it was said of him that "he reads rocks like capital letters." He also wrote a small work on fishes, for which the specimens were collected and prepared and the diagrams drawn by his own hand. This was never published. A large work on unios was also crowded out, after being nearly ready for the press.

A proposition being made for him to edit a magazine devoted to natural history in 1843, he writes thus: "You may think the assertion a strange one, but I would not have time to conduct such a work. Between studying general zoology, collecting, dipping into German, and writing lectures, my time is pretty well occupied, and if I had more to spare I could, I think, employ it better in original research." He was now lecturing in public, having been chosen Professor of Zoology in the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia in 1842. These lectures, with the numerous illustrative drawings accompanying them, were lost later by fire.

And now, having reached a stand-point from which he could proceed without fear of the stumbling-blocks in the way of first efforts, being looked upon as an authority on all the subjects he had treated, and after spending fifteen years in unremitting toil, one would suppose Professor Haldeman satisfied to rest on his laurels. Yet what he considered his greatest triumphs were won in quite a different field.

It is astonishing that one man could give attention to so many abstruse branches of learning and with so much success at the same time. Later he said, "I take up a new study in order to rest myself."

His private letters show that he conceived the idea of studying language in a philosophical manner at an early date. At one time he thought seriously of applying for an Indian agency, in order to be in contact with the natives for this purpose. When asked to accept a position on Capt. Lynch's expedition to the Dead Sea, he did so with the same intention in view; and though neither of these journeys was taken, he adhered to his design, the fruit of which appeared later. An extract from a letter of July 5, 1844, gives the following:

"As sounds cannot be conveyed except orally, I am convinced that a universal alphabet can only be prepared after a careful comparison of many living languages, and the place to effect this is at Rome, where one hundred different languages and dialects are taught in the missionary college, and at the last public exhibition addresses were delivered in forty-six languages or dialects. . . . The study of the modern languages in connection with Latin would have been of service to you as tending to break down the barriers with which the student in but one is surrounded."

In 1845 he wrote a system of phonography, to which he refers in these terms: "I wish to give philosophical principles for the guidance of others, not being anxious to found a system or to have the credit of one." Two other contributions on language have this date: "On the Natural Order of the Articulate Sounds of the Human Voice," and "On the Phonology of the Wyandots." At the same time a series of lectures was composed of which he writes: "My examples are not taken from books, which is an important consideration. They (the lectures) would be

pretty full (of sounds) from our Indian languages, eight of which I have heard spoken by the natives, and five by whites who have been amongst them. But so nice are the distinctions to be taken into account in the pronunciation of words not familiar to us that I place little value upon the latter."<sup>1</sup>

But he did not immediately give up natural science. In 1849 he published a paper "On Some Points of Linguistic Ethnology," and at the annual scientific convention held at Cambridge that year, after speaking on language, he gave a description of two new insects. However, constant use of the microscope, incessant work, and late hours began to injure his eyesight, and forced him to abandon this line of investigation. The two subjects run parallel until 1852, the date of his last paper in the natural sciences, entitled "Zoology of the Valley of the Great Salt Lake, Insects, Utah, 1852."

An amusing anecdote is related in this connection. About 1871, when attending the annual meeting of phonologists at Hartford, a young entomologist, who had begun the study after Dr. Haldeman had left it, and who knew him only as a writer on language, commenced speaking at dinner of an insect he found in that locality. Professor Haldeman gently corrected the way he pronounced its name. The young man objected to the correction, and upheld his pronunciation in a long argument. The old naturalist, with a twinkle in his eye, let him proceed until finished, then answered quietly,—

"Well, I called it *so* when I named it."

"You! did you describe it?"

"If you refer to your books you will find I am credited with it, and you know a man objects to having his own children ill treated."

The necessity of having some definite alphabet in which to convey the unwritten sounds of the aboriginal languages he was studying led Dr. Haldeman to turn to Latin as most universally known. The result of this labor was given to the world in the "Elements of Latin Pronunciation," 1857. The work was noticed favorably by a few reviewers, but the general public remained unaware of its value. Twenty years after, when the world had traveled to the professor's level, praises of this work poured in upon him.

One enthusiastic gentleman, Professor Richardson, of Kentucky, who had been appointed by the State to gather data on the merits of the different pronunciations of Latin in the colleges of the United States, while thus occupied chanced upon Mr. Haldeman's little book in 1875, and writes, "In this orthoëpy matter you have the most enviable position of any man living on either side of the water. *You set this ball in motion before any of them.*"

Professor March, of Easton, himself an eminent scholar, pens the following, 1875: "You ought to be

delighted to see how the pronunciation of Latin has changed since you took hold of it. I think the victory is substantially won for the Roman method, but our book-makers will need admonition for some time yet."

His next volume of importance was "The Trevelyan Prize Essay," 1858, published under the name of "Analytic Orthography: an Investigation of the Sounds of the Human Voice," in 1860. This was undertaken at the request of his wife, and gained a prize offered by Sir Walter Trevelyan, of England, over sixteen competitors, who were among the best European philologists. This work contains specimens of about seventy languages and dialects as heard from the lips of the natives themselves.

One of the judges of the committee to decide upon the papers sent in for competition, Alexander J. Ellis, of London, himself famous in these matters, wrote of it in the following terms: "I found it one of the greatest intellectual treats which I have had for a long time. I do not know at all what the opinions of the other judges may be, but as no conditions of secrecy were imposed on me, I may state that I have given my vote for it very strongly."

Five years later appeared "Affixes to English Words," which claims to be the key to the analysis of one hundred thousand words. This was thus noticed in the *Contemporary Review* of London, July, 1867: "Mr. Haldeman has compressed into an elegantly-printed volume . . . a collection more rational, complete, and exhaustive of the component parts of our language than we have had any good right to hope for within the present century; . . . a most practical, useful work, . . . absolutely indispensable to systematic and thorough students of language."

Here is an extract from a private letter: "I consider your 'Analytical Orthography' what the Germans call 'Ein Epoche Machendes Buch,' and your 'Affixes' to the student of English what the saw is to the carpenter."—*W. Hand Brown, Esq., Baltimore, 1874.*

But it is impossible to notice all Dr. Haldeman's publications in detail; the complete list contains nearly one hundred and fifty separate titles. His "Pennsylvania Dutch" was prepared at the request of the Philological Society of London, and appeared in 1872; "Outlines of Etymology" was issued in 1877, "Word-Building" in 1881. His works on language amount to over thirty titles. He had also for many years contemplated writing an etymological dictionary, and had done much work towards this end, which he did not live to finish. He was in correspondence with Noah Webster, and that veteran credits him with many words and definitions in his dictionary. He was also engaged on the "National Dictionary," published by the University Publishing Company of New York; on Lippincott's late edition of "Worcester's Dictionary," Philadelphia; and was associate editor of "Johnson's Cyclopeda," New York, for which he wrote many articles.

<sup>1</sup> These lectures were delivered before the Smithsonian Institution in 1849, at the request of Professor Henry.

He was one of the earliest in this country to agitate the necessity of a spelling reform. "He was a member in 1875," writes Professor F. A. March, of Lafayette College, "of the first committee raised by the American Philological Association to consider the reform of English spelling. He presided at the International Convention in behalf of the Amendment of English Orthography, held at Philadelphia in July, 1876, and took a leading part in shaping its proceedings. At this convention the Spelling Reform Association was organized, and Dr. Haldeman was one of the vice-presidents. He was also one of the committee on the alphabet and on new spelling. He was a regular attendant at all accessible meetings of the association, often presiding, always contributing papers, and making the discussions lively by constant timely comment, learned, trenchant, and mirth-provoking. He also contributed freely with pen and money to the advancement of the cause in every direction. His address to the American Philological Association at the close of his presidency of that association in 1877 was devoted mainly to this reform. He was strongly in favor of pushing for the thorough adoption of the Continental values of our letters."

In 1851, Dr. Haldeman was elected a member of the British and American Phonetic Council, which was concerned with phonography, pronunciation, and an improved orthography of English. Here, however, he stood alone in his views. "Believing that an alphabet should be cosmopolitan, he opposed all perversions, and would have everything reduced to the Latin standard, even to assigning the power of English W to V, and Y to J, saying, 'Any course but one proceeding upon some such broad principle of justice would tend to give a different alphabet to every language. Musicians have a notation which is uniform throughout the world, why should not the cultivators of literature have the same?'"

As early as 1850, Mr. Haldeman, impatient at the slow movement of the world in this direction, undertook a spelling reform in his own writings, sending in his contributions to Heck's "Iconographic Encyclopedia" clothed in the new guise. A friend, Spencer F. Baird, now of the Smithsonian Institution of Washington, thus describes the effect it produced: "Garigue (a publisher of New York having the work in charge) is in raptures with your manuscript, but swears at the orthography, which took him eight hours to correct. . . . He has read every word with the greatest interest, and is more than satisfied." This same Garigue, in one of his letters, thanks Mr. Haldeman for the "love" with which he worked.

Archæology was the latest study which engaged Dr. Haldeman's attention. Having been ordered to take exercise for his health, he carried out a design long contemplated of digging for Indian relics in what is now known as the Chikis Rock Retreat. Here, in a shallow cave formed by the anticlinal axis of the rock, within the grounds of his own residence,

he found the interesting collection which he presented to the American Philosophical Society, and fully described in a paper read before that body June 21, 1878. This monograph, "On the Contents of a Rock Retreat in Southeastern Pennsylvania," has been published by the society since Dr. Haldeman's death, illustrated by fifteen large quarto plates. A first brief memoir on this discovery had been sent to the Congrès International des Américanistes, which met in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg in 1877, and was published by them in their proceedings. Seven other papers were published by him on archæology during the short period of life which now remained to him.

Under the head of miscellaneous may be mentioned "Tours of a Chess Knight," 1864; "Rhymes of the Poets," 1868; "Modern Spiritism," *Penn Monthly*, 1877, "American Dictionaries," 1867; "Sketch of the Natural History of Lancaster County," 1844, Rupp's "History of Lancaster County," chapter xiii.; "Outline of the Zoology of Pennsylvania," in Trego's "Geography of the State," 1843, and about thirty others.

That he was received as an authority by authorities as well as by the public numerous private letters show. He was credited by Drs. Holbrook and Binney, in their respective works on "Reptiles" and "Land Mollusca," for specimens and notes furnished. The latter asks in a letter, "Could you not manage to run over my list and suggest any changes?" P. A. Brown, 1852, writes: "I wish you were within speaking distance, so that more time was allowed that I might submit it (his manuscript) to you before publishing." Agassiz, 1853: "I long to see your work on etymology. I have always been delighted with the originality with which you treat those subjects;" and again, speaking to Dr. Holbrook at the annual scientific meeting held at Troy, N. Y., that year, he said, "That man Haldeman has an idea behind every word he utters." Schele De Vere acknowledges his assistance in his "Americanisms," 1871: "More than once I have tried to sit down and thank you for your last and most valuable contribution to my collection of Americanisms."

Letters of inquiry from all parts of the country,—publishers asking opinions of books; writers begging information; teachers with a pronunciation to be settled or some knotty point to be unraveled; naturalists forwarding packages of shells, insects, or minerals for identification; farmers and others sending clays to be analyzed; learned societies submitting manuscripts to his examination; requests for lectures; requests for articles in his own "inimitable style" on the most heterogeneous subjects; requests for data for "scientific popular" newspaper articles; requests for reviews from editors, and more pathetic requests from struggling talent,—all poured in upon him. And this not alone in the States; he had correspondents as far as the Cape of Good Hope, in Russia,

Sweden, Norway, France, Switzerland, Germany, and England.

He returned this confidence in his knowledge by an unbounded liberality in giving of it to all who asked. No letter remained unanswered, no request unfilled that it was possible for him to grant. A gentleman who met him casually when traveling in Mississippi, J. M. Preston, Esq., wrote in 1850: "I well remember your ability and your willingness to communicate information to the ignorant or only partially learned (if such can be called learned at all) out of the rich store-house of your mind, . . . and that you possess an immense amount of information in detail—the best kind of information—on almost all subjects." "A scholar to whom he lent a rare book thanks him in these words: "It is almost my bread and butter, the light of my eyes, and the joy of my heart. I do not think I can procure another copy either for love or money." And not only books were lent; he offers one the illustrations to a set of lectures he was then delivering, and the manuscript of the lectures themselves, modestly adding, "If you think it proper to consult them."

He took great interest in education, and in his young days was always ready to lecture before lyceums, and later before teachers' institutes. At the meeting of the Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association in Washington after his death many of the members spoke feelingly of the assistance he had rendered them.

Yet Professor Haldeman was considered a severe critic, and so he was where falsehood and pretension were concerned; but he was as rigid with himself as with others. He spared no labor to acquire facts. Eminently truthful, he detested what he called "wild assertion." It was the habit of writing without sufficient preparation or with willful perversion that he condemned. It was the "quackery" in literature that he denounced, and there his interest in the subject forced him to be inflexible. But no one was more conscientious in giving others their due, or more ready to aid any one with or without credit. The number of learned societies to which he was elected is a noticeable proof of the standing which he enjoyed:

To the Entomological Society of Stettin, Prussia, 1839; Société Cuvierienne, Paris, 1842; Natural History Society of Nuremberg, 1849; Imperial Economic Society of St. Petersburg, Russia, 1857; Philological Society of London, England, 1872; Société des Americanists, Belgium, 1876.

In this country he was elected member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, in 1837; to the Entomological Society of Pennsylvania (of which he was one of the founders), in 1842; to the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in 1844; to the National Academy of Science, Washington, in 1876, and to some thirty more which want of space forbids mentioning, besides being an honorary

member of lyceums, literary societies, and college societies through all the States.

He was also chosen Professor of Zoology in the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, in 1841; chemist and geologist to the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, 1852; occupied the chair of Natural History in the University of Pennsylvania from 1850 to 1853; the same position in Delaware College, Newark, 1855–58, and that of Comparative Philology in the University of Pennsylvania from 1876 to the time of his death, the same university conferring upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws.

Professor Haldeman traveled abroad in 1859, '61, '62, '66, and '75, visiting England, Ireland, Wales, and the Continent. His time was spent in the library of the British Museum, London, the Magazine and Government Libraries in Paris, at the Propaganda in Rome, about old book stalls and shops, and in all kinds of out of the way places, studying languages, dialects, or pronunciations from the natives themselves, none of which escaped his sensitive ear, nor could not be reproduced by his flexible organs of speech. Thus he heard Hawaiian at Liverpool, and from Queen Emma of the Sandwich Islands, who was in London at the time of his visit there in 1866; Gudjerati from a Parsee in Paris, the languages of the Tonga Islands and Courdish from natives studying at the Propaganda College at Rome.

Though born of Protestant parents, Mr. Haldeman was a sincere and practical Catholic, having joined that faith after due consideration when about the age of thirty; but in all things he was liberal.

In person Mr. Haldeman was about five feet seven inches high, with small, well-formed hands and feet, a large and remarkably round head, giving great breadth across from ear to ear, high forehead, Roman nose, full lips, black eyes, and in youth a quantity of black hair, which at his death was of snowy whiteness. Long before it was usual in the States he wore a moustache and beard, not for adornment, but for convenience. His movements were rapid, his disposition cheerful, his general health excellent, his physiological temperament bilious, and his interest in his pursuits unflagging to the end of his life.

In politics Mr. Haldeman was a Democrat; his sympathy was always with order and liberty. In his youth he often spoke at political meetings, and was ready to do what he was able to advance the interests of the country. Once, on returning from Europe, being asked if he had been presented to any of the crowned heads, he replied, "Oh, no! I went to see people of eminence and learning."

Dr. Haldeman's death took place suddenly at seven o'clock, Friday evening, Sept. 10, 1880. On returning from the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, held at Boston, August 23d, he complained of fatigue, but insisted on occupying his library as usual. A physician was in attendance, but apprehended no danger until the fatal



moment arrived. He was seated before his study table until a few hours before his death. Paralysis of the heart appeared to be the immediate cause. He left a wife, two sons, and two daughters to mourn his loss.

The following words, spoken of Professor Haldeman by Dr. Morris, at the next meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which took place at Cincinnati after his death, seem appropriate here:

“He was no ordinary man whom you might compliment with a passing respectful obituary notice,—in science and letters he was a great man.”

Biographical notices of Dr. Haldeman will be found in “Men of the Time,” London, 1865; “Allibone’s Dictionary of Authors,” 1858; “Appleton’s Encyclopedia,” “Johnson’s Cyclopaedia,” and a list of seventy-three of his works are given by Agassiz in his “Bibliographia Zoologica et Geologica,” 1852.