

SKATING

and the

Philadelphia Skating Club



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SKATING

and the

Philadelphia Skating Club

By

JOHN F. LEWIS
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This "History of Skating and the Philadelphia Skating Club" was read by Mr. John F. Lewis, at the Annual Banquet of the Club, January 9, 1895, at the Manufacturers' Club House, Walnut Street, above Broad. The President, Thomas W. Marchmont, was in the chair, and the Committee of Arrangements consisted of Peter Breen, Dorrance Evans, Howard W. Lewis, John H. Packard, Howard Evans and John P. Walker.

The paper is published by the Club's direction.

The origin of skating is veiled in the remotest antiquity. Like many arts which ameliorate the condition of man, it was doubtless conceived and born of necessity. No trace of it can be found in the Bible, though the Book of Job, which is the oldest in the sacred library, has several references to frost and ice. He speaks of brooks "*which are blackish by reason of the ice,*" and says: "*The waters are hid as with a stone, and the face of the deep is frozen.*"

But the devil can quote Scripture to his purpose, and might urge (if he knows anything about low temperature at all) that several Biblical passages prove that the children of Israel could skate. For instance, it is said in Deuteronomy, "*Their foot shall slide in due time,*" and he might claim that the backward roll was described, in language more figurative than accurate, when Hosea said: "*Israel slideth back as a backsliding heifer.*"

Turning to profane history, it is learned that skating probably originated in the north of Europe, and that the first skater was some hardy Norseman, who fastened bones to the soles of his

shoes in order to increase his speed in the pursuit of game. Indeed, Scandinavia and North Germany have been the home of the skater as far back as their authentic history can be traced, and skating has been in vogue, not only as a sport, but also as a means of locomotion for hunters and trades-people.

The Greeks and Romans certainly knew nothing of the art, nor does the language of either possess a word to signify it. Not the sunny skies of Greece and Italy, but the bleak air and frozen fiords of Norway and Sweden led to its invention; and the ancestor of the skate was not the sandal of the South, but the snow shoe, or the skid or skee of the North. Some writers have contended, that skids with iron runners, and thus skates in effect, were used in Northern Europe as far back as the year 200, but the contention is based on enthusiasm rather than evidence. Bone skates, however, of undoubtedly great antiquity, occasionally have been dug up in Holland, Sweden, and also in England.

Fitzstephen, the Canterbury monk, whose picture of London in the Twelfth Century is singularly interesting, records that sliding or skating on the ice was one of the common sports of the

people. The Great Marsh, which then lay outside of the City to the north and has given to the modern district the name of "Moorfields," was frequently frozen over, and the young men of those days unwittingly followed the old Norsemen, by fastening strips of bones to the soles of their shoes, and sliding on the ice.

In recent years, excavations in "Moorfields" have not infrequently turned up bone skates which had been used five or six hundred years before. In the museum at Cambridge, in the British Museum, and at Guildhall, such specimens are exhibited. They seem to have been tied to the shoe by a cord at the toe, and to have had a plug at the heel, which, with another cord, fixed the rude instrument in place. Fitzstephen quaintly says, "*some tye bones to their fecte and under their heeles, and shoving themselves with a little picked staffe, do slide as swiftlie as a birde flieth in the air, or an arrow out of a cross-bow.*" Whatever the skater may have used as a runner, Fitzstephen certainly makes "no bones" about giving him speed.

Bishop Percy, in his translations of Runic poetry, alludes to skating as one of the accomplishments of the North; and Harold, in the

poem called the "Complaint" says: "*I know how to perform eight exercises: I fight with courage; I keep a firm seat on horseback; I am skilled in swimming; I glide along the ice on skates; I excel in darting the lance; I am dexterous at the oar, and yet a Russian maid disdains me.*"

The substitution of an iron for a bone runner is so simple and self-evident an invention, that it must have been made at an early date.

Olaus Magnus, the Swedish historian, who was born in 1490, describes the skates used by the early Scandinavians as being "*of polished iron, or of the shank bone of a deer or sheep, about a foot long, filed down on one side, and greased with hog's lard to repel the wet,*" but modern criticism shows that imagination is often mixed with historical fact.

No trustworthy record is known that iron blades were used in mediæval times. In 1572, however, it is recorded that the Dutch fleet was frozen in near Amsterdam, and that the Duke of Alva, conceiving it easy prey, sent a body of men to capture it, but that the brave and hardy Dutchmen sallied forth on skates, and routed their aggressors, and little doubt can exist that their skates were iron shod. Skating had been

more in vogue in the Netherlands, than in any country in Europe, and they had, doubtless, become proficient on the frozen canals, which are the chief means of communication in winter between their towns and villages.

After the time of Fitzstephen skating seems to have fallen into disuse in England. Possibly a succession of mild winters, or the gradual draining of the marshes, made a scarcity of ice. At any rate, the sport does not seem again to have become general, until introduced from Holland, after the restoration of the Stuarts.

Pepys, in his Diary, written about 1659, says that he went "*over to the Parke, where I first in my life, it being a great frost, did see people sliding with their skeats, which is a very pretty art.*" And John Evelyn, under date of December 1, 1662, says: "*Having seen the strange and wonderful dexterity of the sliders on the new canal in St. James' Park perform before their Majesties by divers gentlemen and others with sckeets, after the manner of the Hollanders, with what swiftnes they passe, how suddenly they stop in full carriere upon the ice, I went home.*"

Few records exist of the development of skating in the Eighteenth Century, but the Dutch

artists, Vanderneer, Beerstraaten, and others, have represented it as a common sport of the people, and illustrations exist of fairs held on the ice of the Thames, in 1716 and in 1740, in which the exercise is depicted.

No precise date can be fixed for the introduction of skating into America. Philadelphia seems to have witnessed it as soon as any place in the country, and this is not unlikely from the fact that the amusements of the old city were largely under Quaker influence, and certainly no manly exercise can be conceived, more beneficial to the soul and body, than the art aptly described as "the poetry of motion." It is quite certain that skating early became a sport in which Philadelphians were noted. Graydon, in his "Memoirs," says that "*though Philadelphians have never reduced skating to rules like Londoners, nor connected it with their business like Dutchmen, I will yet hazard the opinion that they are the best and most elegant skaters in the world;*" and he had seen, "*New England skaters, old England skaters, and Holland skaters.*"

Dunlap, in his History of Art, says that West, the painter, was a skilful skater. West once formed the acquaintance on Philadelphia ice of

the then Col. Howe—the General Howe of the Colonial War, but the resulting friendship dissolved with the spring thaw and was soon forgotten. One day, the painter having crossed the ocean, was skating on the Serpentine and amazing Londoners by the grace and rapidity of his motions. Some one suddenly exclaimed, “West!” “West!” It was Colonel Howe. “I am glad to see you,” said he, “and not the less so that you come in good time to vindicate my praises of American skating.” He called to him Lord Spencer Hamilton, and some of the Cavendishes, to whom he introduced West as one of the Philadelphia prodigies, and requested him to show them what was called “the salute.” West performed the feat so much to their satisfaction that they went away, spreading over London the praises of the American skater. “*Nor was the considerate Quaker,*” says Dunlap, “*insensible to the value of such commendation. He continued to frequent the Serpentine and to gratify large crowds by cutting the Philadelphia salute.*”

The Delaware River, whose majestic waters washed the gateways of the old town, was the place where our forefathers learned to skate; and, doubtless, before it became frozen sufficiently to

bear, the city ponds were also patronized. One of these ponds was in the neighborhood of what is now Eighth and Arch Streets, and adjoined Dr. Church's family burying ground. Everly's Pond was on the south side of Arch above Seventh, and Evans' (named doubtless by a sort of historic prophecy after the skating family of that name) was on the north side of Race Street and extended to Branch Street. Hudson's Pond was at the northwest corner of Fifth and High or Market Streets, and was the favorite haunt of Colonel Morris, Thomas Bradford, and Alexander Fullerton—noted skaters of their day.

At the corner of Ninth and South Streets was the Great Blue Horse Pond, surrounded by willows, and chiefly used by the citizens of old Southwark, who doubtless there acquired much of that "slipperiness" which has often distinguished them in politics, if in nothing else. After rainy falls, this pond was often connected in winter by a continued line of frozen waterway, with an inlet at Little Dock Creek, by way of St. Peter's Church, at Third and Pine Streets. Skates were called "dumps," and the iron runner was no longer than the foot. Watson, in his *Annals of Philadelphia*, records that the Dela-

ware was often filled with skaters, and some were conspicuous for dexterity and power. Both William McKay, in his "Lang Syne Reminiscences," and Watson, mention William Thorpe, Doctor Foulke, Governor Mifflin, Charles Wilson Peale, George Heyl, and a negro named Joe Claypoole who wore "low-gutter skates" and was particularly swift in his movements. George Heyl, Watson says, was especially graceful and clever at figure skating, and dressed, as was then the fashion, in a red coat and buckskin tights. He probably wore shoes and hat also, though Watson does not say. His description is not dissimilar to that given in "The Skaters' Text Book," that the members of the London Skating Club "*always wear trousers, black coats, and tall hats, in accordance with an ancient custom,*" and it is to be hoped they always did, especially in cold weather. Dr. Foulke, the famous surgeon, lived on Front Street and was a noted skater. He was adept at the "High Dutch," and in cutting his name. Peale, seems to have introduced the idea of carrying the runner above the foot and then back, in the style familiar to the old-time skater of the present day.

Graydon names General Cadwalader and

Charles Massey as the best skaters of their time. Massey was a biscuit maker, and must have been at home with "the roll."

Skating continued to grow in popularity as the city increased. The Delaware, and subsequently the Schuylkill, afforded exceptional opportunities for its enjoyment. The ice upon the Delaware was less broken up by boats than as it is now, and would often become two feet, and even more, in thickness, and be used as a highway for travel to and from Camden. The skaters and walkers on the ice formed a considerable multitude. In every direction booths were erected for the sale of refreshments, and not infrequently an ox-roast would add novelty to the scene. Sand was first sprinkled over the ice to sustain the fire, and the ox roasted from mighty spits, while the savory odor and bracing air were whetting the appetites of the hungry spectators. Horses were specially shod for racing sleighs, and the course on the ice sometimes extended to Burlington and beyond.

The only ice boat, the old "States Rights", was utterly unable to keep the river free, and beyond Arch and Race Streets seldom succeeded in going.

If good skating was not found upon the Delaware the enthusiast sought the Schuylkill—a very long distance to travel for sport, without the aid of any public conveyance. From Broad Street to the Fair-Mount Water Works was a vast expanse of open farm land, but when the omnibus lines began running to Fair-Mount, more skaters were attracted to the Schuylkill; and the later extension of the horse car system increased its accessibility. The 'buses and cars would hang out signs, "Good skating on the Schuylkill," and hundreds, yes, thousands, would go out. The most skilful skaters of this time were Parrish, Zolekoffer, Evans, Paul, Snyder, Peale, and Page. The latter was especially graceful, and invariably attracted admiring crowds. The younger skaters soon took up his figures and added intricate changes, though never able to equal the handsome Colonel for the grace and dignity with which he moved over the ice, and "skated from the centre" in those magnificent open strokes which are rapidly becoming sadly rare.

Possibly a sustained cold snap in the early winter of 1849, or a sudden burst of skating enthusiasm, led to a meeting, December 21st of

that year, to form a Skaters' Club. Who was the master mind it is not now possible to say with certainty, but we know the historic date, and that the meeting was held at Stigman's Hotel, on George Street (now Sansom), above Sixth Street.

Colonel James Page was called to the Chair, and William H. Jones was appointed Secretary. After a warm discussion of the object of the meeting—warm indoors only it is to be hoped—those present constituted themselves into a committee to invite skaters to attend an adjourned meeting, to be held a week later, for the purpose of forming a club, to be known as "The Skaters' Club of the City and County of Philadelphia," the county and city not being then coterminous, but the former embracing besides the old town proper the districts of Richmond, Southwark, Moyamensing, Spring Garden, Northern Liberties, etc. The objects of the proposed club were to improve its members in the art of skating and afford them pleasure and safety in mutual companionship.

The eventful December 28, 1849, duly arrived in the course of the calendar, and this fact is certain, however doubtful history may be ordinarily. The old hotel bar was well patronized, and the

members had ice in tumblers, even if unprovided with any to skate on. A committee of five was appointed to draft a constitution for the baby club—Edward S. Lawrence, Albert R. Schofield, William F. Van Hook, Josiah Evans and the Chairman. E. W. Bushnell was appointed Treasurer. Many of these names are familiar sounds, but their possessors have long since passed the Great Divide, and their good deeds entitle them to an enjoyment forever of a climate not incompatible with the occasional formation of ice.

Upon January 2, 1850, another meeting was held at Stigman's Hotel, and doubtless another demand made for broken ice to satisfy an appetite for smooth. Josiah Evans was elected Chairman, and William H. Jones, Secretary, and the new venture was so far definitely organized as to require the appointment of a committee of three—Evans, R. S. R. Andrews and Bushnell—to select a pattern for reels, with lines sixty feet long. On January 4th a third meeting was held, and old Stigman's again honored. The Committee on Constitution reported nine articles, which were unanimously adopted.

Article I was as follows :

“ The name of the Association shall be ‘ The

Skaters' Club of the City and County of Philadelphia,' as unanimously approved by the gentlemen agreeing to form the same, on the evening of January 4, 1850, at Stigman's Hotel, George Street, above Sixth. Its officers shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of five."

Article 2 is also quoted :

"The object of the Association shall be instruction and improvement in the art of skating, the cultivation of a friendly feeling in all who participate in the amusement, and the efficient use of proper apparatus for the rescue of persons breaking through the ice."

Article 3 prescribed the duties of the President; Article 4 of the Secretary; Article 5 of the Treasurer, and Article 6 of the Executive Committee.

Article 7 provided for the election and expulsion of members, and required each member, upon signing the Constitution, to pay twenty-five cents to the Treasurer, to constitute a fund for defraying ordinary expenses—the size of the tax guaranteeing a sure economy.

Article 8 provided that the meetings should

be held at the pleasure of the President, at the request of the Executive Committee, or when determined by the vote of the Association.

Article 9 provided for elections, and Article 10 for amendments, and the whole was a model of brevity and simplicity, and stamps the founders of the club as men of pre-eminent good sense.

At this same meeting, the Committee on Reels reported the selection of a sample, which could be duplicated at Bushnell's, No. 64 Dock Street, at cost, $18\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Stigman's could probably have furnished reels for less, if taken in the shape of "apple-jack." This old hotel, thus honored by the formation of the club, became known, when years rolled by, as the "Weatherall" house, —not the "Wetherill," as might be imagined from the association of the latter name with the Club's history, but the "Weatherall," as if blow high or low, the Club formed within its hospitable walls, should continue for decades through summer rains and winter snows.

Upon January 8, 1850, a meeting of the new Association was held to elect officers, and the poll resulted as follows :

James Page, President ; Josiah Evans, Vice-President ; James Sullender, Treasurer ; William

H. Jones, Secretary; Edward D. Yates, Corresponding Secretary. Executive Committee—George W. Paul, Oliver C. Gaul, George L. Sartell, R. S. R. Andrews, and William F. Van Hook.

The committee of the whole constituting the first meeting at Stigman's, December 21, 1849, reported the following for election, and as these names constitute the historic ancestors of the present membership, they are here written down at the risk of prolixity.

Col. James Page, John W. Van Hook, Josiah Evans, Sr., James Sullender, George W. Paul, Edward S. Lawrence, William F. Van Hook, James W. Campbell, R. S. R. Andrews, Edward D. Yates, Francis F. Shipper, E. V. McCoy, B. Eakins, William S. Andrews, Albert R. Schofield, Joseph H. Foster, Oliver C. Gaul, Conrad B. Address, James T. W. Neff, J. D. Sergeant, E. W. Bushnell, Joseph T. Johns, John B. Weir, Robert Colton Davis, Thomas W. Mattson, Valentine Dedeker, G. Le. Hurray, Samuel Collar, B. W. Address, John C. Hoffman, James W. Roberts, P. H. Ellis, James A. Freeman, W. D. Edwinson, John F. Kohler, Alexander E. Harvey, A. P. Hughes, Theodore Taylor,

Charles G. Evans, James Lesley, Jr., George W. Summers, Franklin Peale, B. F. Wood, J. Walker, Jr., William D. McKibbin, J. D. Ball, E. H. Murphy, Theo. H. Hesser, Thomas W. Marchment, Joseph Evans, George D. Wetherill, John T. Roberts, J. B. Neal, C. H. Millikin, Samuel C. Downing, Jerry King, William Daniel Deal, Wash. L. Germon, George L. Sartell, James McCormick, John Hargraves, Benjamin F. Dewees, George S. Bethel, John Wandell, Jr., John Hughes, C. W. Pickering, A. C. Stockton, W. D. Johns, J. G. Seibert, T. W. Hartley, E. H. Heilman, E. D. Matthews, John I. Huntzinger, H. W. Gorman, Barnett Smith, L. Stackhouse, Samuel T. Warner, W. B. Smith, Isaiah Bunyan, J. C. Sterling, William Fulton, Wilson M. Jenkins, William D. Ford, Thompson Westcott, A. G. Heston, William H. Adams, M. W. Alexander, James G. Stacey, Charles C. Phillips, John T. Andrews, T. H. Marston, F. A. Drovin, Francis Vallee, George P. Evans, Gustavus Bergner, Wash. L. Hall, Jacob Snyder, Charles A. Weidner, Robert P. Morton, W. Henry Kimber, L. B. Jackson, Edward S. Morris, P. J. Potter, Jacob Address, and Samuel James.

The badge adopted was, and still is, a small

silver skate, an inch and a quarter long, worn on the left breast.

The life-saving apparatus was the same as that now provided by the rules. The cord and reel, required to be carried by members, formed the most simple and effective device. The reel, about five inches long, made of hard wood, was wound with a cord about fifty or sixty feet in length, and ending in a noose for enclosing the wrist.

In case of accident, two or three members only were directed to go to the rescue, while others acted as a reserve guard to keep back the crowd. The rescuer first fastened the noose securely to his wrist, and threw the reel to the person in the water, who, having gotten hold of the cord, was then gently pulled out upon the firmer ice.

Safety ladders were designed of light wood, about fifteen feet in length, and with eyes or rings at the ends, and having about 100 feet of attached rope. The ladders were iron shod, for ease of propulsion upon the ice, and could be shoved out to be grasped, or used to sustain the weight of a man pushed out to the rescue, on ice of extreme thinness.

Small boats on runners, and copper or iron sheathed, were also provided, danger flags and ropes used to mark air holes or weak spots, axes, life preservers, blankets, boat hooks and grappling irons employed, and the wisdom of their design forty years have not been able to improve.

Col. James Page, the first President of the Club, was succeeded as years rolled on, by Josiah Evans; then came Franklin Peale, and after him, Thomas W. Marchment, the grand old man who now presides over the Club's destiny.

E. W. Bushnell was one of the first to introduce in Philadelphia solid steel skates. They were sold at about \$30 a pair, a price which, in view of the worth of money at that time, would be almost \$50 now, and possibly enabled him, if he sold many, to recoup his loss in selling reels at cost.

When the horse car lines began running regularly to Fairmount, ladies occasionally went out to walk upon the ice, or witness the skating from the banks of the river, and about 1854 Miss Van Dyke, the daughter of James C. Van Dyke, U. S. Attorney for Philadelphia one of the members of the Club, appeared on skates, and rapidly became skilful and expert. Miss

Wetherill, from Germantown, and Miss Harvey, Miss Schömberg, and Miss Lewis, from the city, in after years, became good skaters also, and other ladies began to learn, and the sport rapidly became fashionable. The fear of the deep water of the river, and occasional rowdies, made them more or less timid, and one of the reasons for the formation of the Club was the frequency with which skaters were attacked by roughs, and their skates stolen. The members soon broke up these gangs, and made it safe for any one to venture on the ice during day or night.

The humane feature of the club originated with the late William F. Van Hook. In the winter of 1853 the Executive Committee reported that twenty-eight lives had been saved that season, by the use of the cord and reel, and up to the year 1859 the total number saved was fixed at 125. An improved safety ladder was adopted by the Club in 1853. It was about "twenty feet long," as the old minutes record, "with a joint three feet from the end, with hinges, so that upon reaching the hole in the ice, it will settle in the water and enable the person to escape with much more ease, giving a firm support to the feet."

The life-saving record of the club was such, that it soon eclipsed the work of the old Philadelphia Humane Society, whose activity had been gradually waning. This society was connected with the early history of the city, and identified with its management some of the best citizens. Its funds were raised by contribution. One of its most important duties was to place ladders throughout the town in alleyways, to be used in rescuing people from burning buildings, and by bucket companies, to pass up water to extinguish fires. The houses seldom being over three stories high, the ladders were not required to be long, and were hung on hooks in alleys, and, in case of fire or accident, were always handy. Many of our older members will doubtless recollect seeing them on the wide stone stairways designed by Stephen Girard, and leading from Front Street to Water Street or Delaware Avenue. When any markedly heroic act was performed, the association issued its medal or certificate to the hero. Two of these certificates now hang in the Ladies' Room at the Club House. One was issued to Alexander E. Harvey, and the other to Edward Bowers, both members of the club, who, with great peril to

themselves, rescued from drowning some ladies who had broken through the ice on the Schuylkill River. Not long after these rescues, certain ladies, in honor of the bravery of the Club's members, presented to the Club the rescue ladder and boat hook, which are placed as models in the Club House. The presentation was made on the 12th day of March, 1859, and though a heavy body of ice was on the Schuylkill, the crowd attending the ceremony was so great, that for safety the exercises were held on the banks of the river, between the canal locks and Lipp's old brewery, just opposite the Club House. Mr. Harvey read the presentation letter, and Col. Page, as President of the Club, received the articles. Late in the afternoon the ice began to soften, and during the night a warm south wind set in, and the next day the surface, which had been covered with thousands of skaters, was a raging torrent of water.

After the disbandment of the Philadelphia Humane Society, the Skaters' Club appointed a committee of one, consisting of Franklin Peale, the President, to ascertain from some of the old managers what had become of the funds, with the view, of course, of turning them into our

treasury. Upon January 25, 1860, Peale reported that the funds had been presented to the Pennsylvania Hospital—the nearest approach, in the recollection of the writer, of any instance in which the Club came to securing a contribution as an act of charity.

The Constitution and By-laws of the Club were revised and amended January 13, 1859, and copies of the printed pamphlet of that date are still in existence. The rules and regulations were substantially the same as those we now enjoy, and occasionally have difficulty in interpreting.

In 1861, upon motion of Colonel Page, a copy of the revised By-laws of the Club, a badge, cord and reel, together with an improved pair of skates, were sent to the Emperor of the French, but why, and whether he ever got them, and what he did with them, history is sadly silent. Possibly he was as anxious to learn to skate as Abraham Oppenheimer, one of the members of the Club, who appeared at its meetings at this time and asked for an explanation of that clause of Article II of the By-laws which states the object of the Association to be, among other things, "instruction and improvement in

the art of skating." He said he had asked several members to instruct him, but had not received the desired information. A committee was forthwith appointed to afford the necessary tuition—Simes, Van Hook and Sterling. So successful was their teaching that they reported within a year as follows:

"Owing to the aptness of their scholar, your committee find that we had very little to do, and we hope the members of the Club will not think the committee flatter themselves when they report that they have to confess their inability to impart to him any further instruction. According to their judgment he is a 'finished skater;' and we understand that he has so much confidence in his skating qualities that he has thrown down the glove—in other words, he has challenged the world, and the rest of mankind, or womankind, to skate with him. As evidence that the committee have attended to the duties assigned them, we would state that the challenge has not been accepted."

If the Emperor of the French had challenged the Germans to skate instead of to fight, the presents sent him might have proved useful.

The appointment of this Committee on In-

struction is a good precedent to be followed in these degenerate days, when outer-edge skating is in danger of becoming a thing of the past.

Upon February 28, 1861, the Club was incorporated by special act of the Legislature as "The Philadelphia Skating Club and Humane Society," the incorporators being Franklin Peale, James Page, Conrad B. Andress, James Sullender, Edward W. Bushnell, Washington L. Germon, Wm. F. Van Hook, Alexander E. Harvey, Edward D. Yates, Wm. H. Taggert, John H. Brinton, Charles S. Boker, John K. Kane and David W. Sellers.

The charter is liberal in the extreme, and provides as the object of the Association almost the exact words of the Constitution of the old Skaters' Club.

During the Club's history various places have been honored with its business meetings. After Stigman's, or the Weatherall House, had been abandoned the meetings were held at the hall of the Diligent Engine Company, Tenth and Filbert Streets; then at the Washington House, Chestnut Street, above Seventh; then at the hall of the Washington Hose Company, Ninth and Filbert Streets; at 1224 Chestnut Street;

occasionally at the Club House in Fairmount Park ; at Simes' office, 121 Walnut Street ; at his house, 1822 Arch Street, and, in later years, at the Colonnade Hotel.

The construction of the capacious house on the banks of the Schuylkill River, near Lemon Hill, forms, of course, one of the most important epochs in the Club's history. The erection of a Club House had been agitated for years. As early as January 17, 1855, Thomas S. Van Dyke moved the appointment of a committee to memorialize Councils "for a piece of ground on the margin of the Schuylkill River, situated on the front of the old Pratt estate." The matter was referred to the Executive Committee, but seems to have been neglected, and on February 7th, upon Yates' motion, a special committee upon the subject was appointed, with Colonel Page as Chairman. The memorial was presented to Councils March 1st, but the site asked for was already leased by the city, permission to build was refused, and the committee discharged.

Before the erection of the house, the ladders and life-saving appliances of the Club had been stored at Fricka's Hotel, near Coates Street, and were taken on the ice in the morning and every

night carried back, the members acting as a sort of boat-hook-and-ladder brigade. Raising the money, the shortness of the skating season, and the necessity for procuring consent from Councils to build in the Park, seemed insuperable difficulties. Yates still cherished his plan, and one day, in December, 1859, when there happened to be good skating on Wissahickon Creek, invited Harvey, Sullender, and Bushnell, his fellow-members upon the Executive Committee, to meet him there on the following morning, at eleven o'clock, to have a skate. The gentlemen invited duly appeared. At one o'clock they were taken into the neighboring inn, where they found dinner ready, and after it was over, and that delightful hour had arrived in which men are always easy to convince, Yates produced his plan. The Committee approved it and signed a report, which Yates had previously prepared, recommending the construction of the house. This paper was submitted to the Club December 14, 1859, and the original is still in existence. Its recommendations were promptly adopted and the Executive Committee requested to make application to Councils for the necessary permission. It was resolved that the house should be

built by the issuance of stock at \$10 per share to members of the Club only, and that the stockholders constitute a Board of Trustees for its government.

At that time the Park was vastly different from what it is to-day. From Coates Street, nearly to the site of the present Lincoln Monument, were places of business of various kinds, and a canal was cut in from the river towards the Reading Railroad from the old Pacific Boat House. The Park itself commenced at the site of the monument, and extended along the fore-bay towards Turtle Rock, and then along the river to about half way to Girard Avenue Bridge, and thence eastwardly to the Reading Railroad. It constituted the estate of Henry Pratt, and had been known as Pratt's Garden, and later as Lemon Hill. Adjoining this property, on the north, and extending to Girard Avenue, was the Sedgley estate. The carriage road running along the fore-bay turned up the hill before reaching Turtle Rock, and there was no magnificent river road such as we now see. When the Sedgley estate was bought by the city, in 1857, the old Skaters' Club contributed the sum of \$100, and that small contribution was used for all it was

worth as an argument why Councils should give the Club the right to build.

The Executive Committee made a second application to Councils, January 5, 1860, and the Committee on City Property, to which the application was referred, was induced to unanimously report upon it favorably to Councils, and that then august body passed the necessary ordinance, January 28, 1860, authorizing the Committee on City Property to designate a location for the Skaters' Club House. J. C. Sidney, city architect, was directed to go to the Park and stake off the plot of ground that might be chosen, and the persistent Chairman of the Committee selected the spot where the house now stands, because it was a solid point of land projecting considerably out into the fore-bay, and his judgment was such that, even to-day, the house is undoubtedly the best situated on the river. The old Star Boat Club's frame house stood on part of the ground, but as Councils had ordered all the frame boat houses on the river bank to be removed, no interference was met from that fact.

Notwithstanding its difficulties, securing the right to build was the easiest part of the project. Raising the money was commenced February 9,

1860. A stock subscription list was opened, and I need not say there was no over-subscription. After weeks of hard work sixty subscriptions out of the whole membership had been secured, but \$600 was insignificant towards the erection of a house intended to be 40 feet long by 40 wide, and to cost \$3500. It had been expected that the stock would be readily taken by the members of the Club, without appealing to outsiders for assistance, because it was intended that the Club, having a large stock interest in the house, would control it for its own purposes. Some new move was evidently necessary or the scheme must be abandoned altogether. Subscriptions by non-members were authorized, and Yates then induced a friend to subscribe \$500 upon his personal promise to take the stock back whenever so requested. Another friend was induced to subscribe \$400, two others \$100 each, and Germon, a member of the Club, then subscribed \$500, and, as nothing succeeds like success, many members began to increase their subscriptions to \$50, so that a total was at last secured of \$2500. William S. Andrews, a member of the Club, was requested to prepare a design for the proposed structure, but as the stock had been

largely taken by non-members, who would, of course, expect dividends, it became necessary to increase the size of the house, making it 60 feet long by 40 wide, and providing for a basement which could be rented to Boat Clubs when the frame houses upon the river bank were taken down. J. C. Sidney, city architect, who was elected a member of the Club, altered the plans, and prepared specifications complete for the builder. Bids were received, the contract given out October 18, 1860, and the building was completed in the spring of 1861. Furniture was purchased and new life-saving appliances constructed. The house was erected under the supervision of the following Building Committee : Edward D. Yates, William S. Andrews, James Sullender, Alexander E. Harvey, J. C. Sidney, William F. Van Hook, and Washington L. Germon.

On April 6, 1861, out of the many applicants to rent the basement, the University and the Undine Barge Clubs were selected. Leases were duly executed, but the future was not even then plainly to be seen. The contractor presented a bill of \$800 for extras, a thing which contractors sometimes invent so successfully, and

promptly placed it in suit. Releases were secured from the material men, and the contractor was forced to compromise, Yates paying out of his own pocket, June 14, 1861, the sum of \$1034.17, making the total cost of the construction of the house \$4990. Yates was compelled, besides, to take the \$500 of stock which he had procured his friend to subscribe, and other stockholders began to make demands upon him to take theirs; but, nothing daunted, he took all offered, and found himself saddled at last with over one-half of the entire issue.

The tenant clubs, the University as well as the Undine, at once made overtures to Yates to buy his holding, but, steadfast to his first love, he looked forward to the time when the Skating Club should have the house as their own, and refused all offers to buy. At this time the Skating Club, as such, owned no stock whatever, but Yates gave some to the Club, and by his control of the stock set aside annually 20 per cent. of all rents as a fund for the Club to use in buying more, so that the Club yearly became the holder of a larger number of shares. The Skating Club at this time paid rent for the use of the house, as did the two boat clubs, and the

rentals enabled dividends at as high as 10 per cent. to be paid on the stock. The University Barge Club, after an occupancy of about ten years, vacated its part of the boat room, and the Undine rented the whole basement.

The state of affairs was somewhat anomalous, and it was natural that differences of feeling between the Skating Club and the barge clubs should exist, but so long as Yates held his stock the various conflicting interests were impartially adjusted. He subsequently sold his stock holdings to the late Samuel Simes, who consented, upon such sale, that the stock should not be resold without the consent of Yates, and, in fact, Simes so provided in his will, drawn some years before his death.

All honor is surely due, therefore, to Yates for his magnificent efforts for the erection of the house, and for his generosity to the Club during his active connection with it.

The completion of the Club House added fresh impetus to the skating furor. The fear of the deep water of the river, and the still remaining fear of annoyance from roughs, led to the formation, throughout the city, of various parks for skating purposes.

In 1863 four members of the Club fitted up the meadows at Thirty-second and Walnut Streets as a safe skating place, and the West Philadelphia Park became a famous resort, and was the first private skating park in the city, of which the writer has knowledge.

In the fall of 1864, about a year later, Eastwick Park, on the banks of the Schuylkill, at Gray's Ferry, was laid out, and rapidly became a popular and fashionable resort. These two parks were liberally patronized, and Eastwick's, especially, was frequented by the best and most fashionable people in the city.

Other parks were subsequently established; the Arctic, at Broad and Mt. Vernon Streets; the Oakdale, Broad Street and the Reading Railroad; the Harrison, on Dauphin Street, Kensington; the Columbia, at Columbia and Ridge Avenues; the North Broad, the Central, the National, and the large brick rink was built at Twenty-third and Chestnut Streets.

These were established between 1863 and 1867, but so rapid was the growth of the city, and, possibly, so suddenly did the popular furor cease, that by 1870 most of them had been abandoned. Between these years, however, it is

safe to say that the art of skating reached its zenith as a popular sport in the city of Philadelphia. Thousands of persons who would not go on the river, visited the parks, whose ready accessibility and comparative privacy were worth the price of admission. Fetes, special performances by skilled skaters, who were invited, from all parts of the country, to visit the city, carnivals, and other attractions rapidly made the park proprietors rich, and, as may be imagined, the exhibitions by professional skaters suggested new points and figures to local skaters, and developed the art in the Club. Not only was skating itself improving during these years, but the skate makers were not idle. The high, old-fashioned and gigantic turned-up runners, fitted to the foot with cramping straps, were succeeded by low all-steel skates, held at the heel by a small iron plate, and upon the sole by a clamp acting with a key. The clamp skate, according to the writer's understanding, was first introduced into Philadelphia about 1862. The plate in the heel was in course of time succeeded by additional clamps instead, so that the light and graceful all-clamp skate of the present day was developed.

This history would not be complete without referring to the years which have elapsed down to the present time, but contemporaneous story is always difficult to record, if not, indeed, impossible. Men cannot see their own times except with their own eyes, and true history, which is a record of past events, is best observed like a vast building—by getting some distance away. And then, too, it is not possible to write the record of recent years without dealing largely with the names of the living, and this is always as difficult as it is delicate. It can be generally said, however, that the Club's history, after the erection of the house, was prosperous. Its work was attended to by efficient officers and committees, and the years which gradually rolled by were not unlike those through which we are now passing—productive of more and frequently of less skating. Many of us can recollect the skating season beginning early in the winter and extending well into the spring, but such years were the exception and not the rule. The old minutes are filled with the usual details of when skating on the dam began and when it ended ; frequently record acts of heroism, and valuable services rendered by the Board of Surgeons ; refer to occasional skating upon the Delaware ; the

appointment of committees to protest against the breaking up of the ice upon the dam by steam-tugs or its cutting by ice companies ; show the election of members from time to time, and, I am sorry to add, occasionally their expulsion for non-payment of dues. It was customary, every year, to authorize the President to vote the Club's stock at the stockholders' meeting, and he would subsequently report having done it, and that So-and-so had been elected Trustee to serve for five years.

The old-time skaters still kept up their interest in the Club, but when the fashion of skating began to wane, new members were seldom elected, and during the passing years the Club was repeatedly called upon to mourn the death of its older members. In 1875 Colonel Page's death was reported to the Club and an appropriate resolution adopted in his memory ; then Evans, Bushnell, Sullender, Van Hook joined the great majority, and so from year to year.

The expenses of the Club were met from the dues of members and from dividends on such stock as it had acquired. The income from dues was vastly larger than at present, by reason of the greater number of subscribing members and the smaller number of life members. During these

years Samuel Simes, who had been elected Treasurer after Sullender, seemed to make it his sole duty on the ice to collect dues in arrears, or any fines which could possibly be imposed for the treasury's benefit, and to his care and economy very largely was due the ability of the Club to meet its expenses.

Upon the election of Frank Evans, as Secretary, in December, 1880, an earnest effort was commenced to purchase and retire the outstanding stock, his object being that the Club might acquire an absolute ownership in the house. At a meeting held December 22d, when an effort was made to abolish life memberships, he reported that since the Club's organization 700 members had been elected, of whom about 25 per cent. only had become life members, 15 per cent. were expelled for non-payment of dues, 5 per cent. had resigned, and the remaining 55 per cent. had been due-paying, and that, under a resolution passed February 10, 1864, it had been provided that the receipts from life members should constitute a sinking fund for the redemption of stock. Upon his motion a committee was thereupon appointed to devise a plan for redeeming the outstanding shares. At the next meeting

of the Club, January 26, 1881, the committee reported. They said that the annual average receipts of the Club had been less than its expenses by about \$50, and that the deficiency had been met out of an old accumulation in the treasury. The report stated that Samuel Simes was willing to sell at par the 261 shares he held (Yates having doubtless consented), and the committee advised their purchase. Funds were to be raised by requesting annual members to become life members and by appealing to the honorary and life members for contributions, and by establishing a sinking fund. The report also recommended that the committee be continued for the redemption of stock and, if necessary, authorized to borrow in the Club's name for that purpose. The committee consisted of William R. Tucker, who had previously been Secretary of the Club for some eight years, Brandon L. Keys, George F. Janney, Samuel Simes, and Frank Evans as the moving spirit. At the succeeding meetings shares of stock were from time to time surrendered to make their holders or others life members, and eventually \$1800 were borrowed, which, together with the receipts from life membership, permitted the redemption of almost all of the out-

standing shares, so that the Club practically owned the house absolutely and was freed from the payment of rent.

More or less friction had from time to time existed between the Skating Club and its cotenant in the house, the Undine Barge Club, and was constantly appearing in various ways. Objection would be made to renovating furniture in the Club House because the furniture was used by the tenant; to defraying expenses for repairing the gas-making machine, because the tenant burned the gas; to even repairing the house, because the boating season was nine months, and the skating season a short three; and in thousands of other little ways, some pleasant, others not, this porcupine and snake affection was manifested. The members of the Barge Club naturally joined the Skating Club, and, being younger than those of the latter, attended its meetings more frequently, elected their own members to office and rapidly acquired the balance of power.

Instead of being received into membership as valuable accessories, they were looked upon by many of the old skaters with more or less suspicion, and this feeling led to the offering of some

amendments to the By-laws, in 1881, providing that the management of the house should be under the charge of three Trustees, who should be members of the Skating Club, and not more than one of them members of any tenant club. A special meeting was directed to be called to consider these amendments, and exciting times ensued. At a meeting held November 9th, the proposed amendments were rejected by a vote of 56 nays to 5 ayes, and so active were the partisans of both sides of the controversy that at the succeeding meeting 15 members were proposed and elected to membership, and the fight waxed decidedly hotter. Running in new members became fashionable, and some of the old skaters went so far as to charge that the Barge Club members, who were members of the Skating Club, had voted in favor of the latter's acquisition of stock, and consequent ownership of the house, simply in order to control it the better themselves. Upon December 14th, the committee, which had been previously appointed to examine into the transactions of the Trustees and stockholders, reported that the Club owned 497 shares of stock, and that two shares only seemed to be outstanding.

At the meeting held January 11, 1882, the contest, which seemed to be for the control of the Club House, between the Undine Barge Club and the Skating Club, in the Skating Club's own meetings, assumed definite proportions. Each side was desirous of controlling the vote of the Club's stock, in order to secure the election of a Trustee, and so that the control of the house might eventually be obtained. The President was directed to vote the shares of stock belonging to the Club in favor of J. Dickinson Sergeant, in place of Samuel Simes, whose term expired. The vote was 47 in favor of the resolution and 22 against it.

Notice of proposed amendments to the By-laws was given, so that the control of the house should remain forever in the hands of the Skating Club. A circular was issued by Evans, and approved by Sergeant, in reference to the management of the house, and calling upon the members of the Skating Club to attend the meetings and protect their property. A preliminary caucus was held, and a plan of action agreed upon, but at the next meeting of the Club, January 25th, the weather was passing description. A drenching rain had fallen in the afternoon during

a spell of cold weather, and the streets were a sheet of glass, so that when the meeting was called to order, the action of the Club directing the election of Sergeant instead of Simes, was rescinded by a vote of 43 to 36. A resolution was adopted directing that the stock be voted in favor of Simes, and it is but just to him to say that he was a faithful and impartial Trustee. It is gratifying to be able to record that the happy result of this contest was, that the Barge Club applied to the Park Commission for permission to build, obtained it, and subsequently withdrew their tenancy and erected upon the banks of the Schuylkill, to the east of the Skating Club House, the finest boat house in Philadelphia, and one of the finest in the country.

During this heated term of contention a committee, consisting of Sussex D. Davis, Frank Evans, William R. Tucker, Ewing Stillé, and J. Dickinson Sergeant, was appointed to revise the By-laws of the Club. Its report came up for consideration November 22, 1882, and the revised By-laws, substantially as now in force, were adopted, and all question as to the management of the house thus set at rest. Since the retirement of the outstanding stock, the house is

under the charge of a House Committee, who have succeeded the old Board of Trustees.

On December 13, 1882, a committee, consisting of Clarence A. Hart, Edward S. Miles, and the writer, was appointed to raise money to pay the Club's indebtedness, now being a balance of \$900 on the old loan of \$1800. After an earnest effort certificates of indebtedness were taken by the members in sufficient quantity to pay the balance due, and place the debt in friendly hands, and these certificates have been received since for life memberships, and for various other purposes, so that, under the management of the present Treasurer, the indebtedness of the Club has been entirely extinguished.

After the vacation of the house by the Barge Club no tenant club could be obtained for a period of about eighteen months. In 1883 the house was rented under an advantageous lease to the Iona Boat Club, who have since continued therein as tenants, the lease providing, so as to avoid all friction between the two clubs, for the exclusive use by the Skating Club of the house in the winter, except the boat-room floor, the concurrent use by it of the ladies' room all the year round, and by the tenant club, of

the entire house during the summer months only.

It may be of interest also to add that the By-laws relating to the management of the Club House were again amended, December 9, 1891, so that no member of any club renting the house can be elected to membership, and if any member joins such tenant club, he ceases to be a member of the former, so that the control of the house is now placed for all time to come in the hands of its owners absolutely.

This, in short, is the simple story of the Philadelphia Skating Club and Humane Society. Were the facts known pages could be filled with the record of noble and disinterested deeds, of the chilled warmed, of the weak protected, of the sick attended, of the wounded treated, of the drowned resuscitated, and of many lives saved, often at the risk of death to the brave wearer of the little silver skate. Doubtless from eight to nine hundred people have been actually saved by the members from drowning, but no list of these rescues has been kept nor can well be made. They remain alone in the recollection of those who performed them, or who saw them, but the Recording Angel has them all. The modesty of

the Club has been as beautiful as its good deeds unknown, and not a single instance is recalled of any of those saved from a watery grave contributing a cent to its treasury, or even returning to thank it.

Though the excellent organization of the Park Guard has, in recent years, much curtailed and supplanted our humane work, let us hope and pray that our old Club may ever continue to encourage the manly art of skating and its members modestly and bravely to emulate the record of the past.

CHARTER
AND
BY-LAWS

“ Philadelphia Skating Club and Humane Society.”

1895

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE
PHILADELPHIA SKATING CLUB
AND
HUMANE SOCIETY.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that Franklin Peale, James Page, Conrad B. Andress, James Sullender, Edward W. Bushnell, Washington L. Germon, William F. Van Hook, Alexander E. Harvey, Edward D. Yates, William H. Taggart, M. D., John H. Brinton, M. D., C. S. Boker, M. D., John K. Kane, M. D., David W. Sellers, and all and every person who shall at the time of the passing of this Act be members of the Association called the "PHILADELPHIA SKATING CLUB AND HUMANE SOCIETY," shall be and they are hereby created and declared to be one body politic and corporate, by the name, style and title of the "Philadelphia Skating Club and Humane Society," and by the same name shall have perpetual succession, and shall be able to sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, in all courts of record and elsewhere ;

and to purchase, receive, have, hold and enjoy to them and their successors, lands, tenements, rents, annuities, franchises and hereditaments, goods and chattels of what nature, kind or quality soever, real, personal, or mixed, or choses in action, and the same from time to time to sell, grant, devise, alien or dispose of, and also to make and have a common seal, and the same to break, alter, renew at pleasure, and also to ordain, establish and put in execution such by-laws, ordinances and regulations, as shall appear necessary and convenient for the government of the said corporation, not being contrary to this charter or the Constitution and laws of the United States, or of this Commonwealth, and generally to do all and singular the matters and things which to them it shall lawfully appertain to do, for the well being of the said corporation, and the due management and ordering of the affairs thereof. *Provided*, That the clear yearly value or income of the real and personal estate of the said corporation shall not exceed the sum of two thousand dollars.

SECTION 2. The object of the Association shall be instruction and IMPROVEMENT in the ART of SKATING, the cultivation of a friendly feeling

in all who participate in the amusement, and the
EFFICIENT USE OF PROPER APPARATUS FOR THE
RESCUE OF PERSONS BREAKING THROUGH THE ICE.

ELISHA W. DAVIS,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ROBERT M. PALMER,

Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED the twenty-eighth day of February,
A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

A. G. CURTIN.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE
COMMONWEALTH.

HARRISBURG, March 12th, A. D. 1861.

PENNSYLVANIA, ss.:

I do hereby certify, that the foregoing and
annexed is a full, true and correct copy of the
original Act of the General Assembly, entitled,
"AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PHILADELPHIA
SKATING CLUB AND HUMANE SOCIETY," as the
same remains on file in this office.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set
my hand, and caused the seal of the Secretary's
office to be affixed, the day and year above written.

SAMUEL B. THOMAS,

Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth.

BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I. OF MEMBERS.

SECTION 1. The election of members shall be by ballot ; three Black Balls cast shall reject any candidate.

SEC. 2. Each person, on being admitted to membership, shall pay an initiation fee of Five Dollars, and his election shall not be deemed complete until he shall have paid his initiation fee and annual dues, and provided himself with a badge, cord and reel, which should he neglect for two months thereafter, without a reasonable excuse being offered, the privilege of his election shall be forfeited. The annual dues shall be Two Dollars ; the year commencing the first day of January.

SEC. 3. The resignation of a member, who is in arrears to the Club, or has not returned his key to the Treasurer, shall not be accepted ; and if he fails to discharge the same within two months after offering said resignation, he may be expelled.

SEC. 4. Every member shall have a right to scrutinize freely the character of a candidate for

membership, and any member communicating out of the Club anything that may be said in objection to a candidate, or mentioning the name of any member who so objected, may be expelled.

SEC. 5. If any member shall neglect to pay the dues and fines he has incurred, within one year from the time the first payment became due, he shall forfeit the right of voting at any meeting, and, after having regular notice in writing, the question may be taken on his expulsion.

SEC. 6. No member of any club renting the boat house of the corporation shall be eligible to membership, and any member of the Club becoming a member of the tenant club shall cease to be a member of this corporation, provided, that this provision shall not apply to any member of a tenant club already a member of this corporation.

ARTICLE II.

LIFE MEMBERS.

SECTION I. Any member of the Club in good standing, transferring a share of stock to the Club, shall become a Life Member, and shall retain all the privileges of the Club House, as prior to such transfer.

SEC. 2. Any member of the Club in good standing, who has been a member of the Club over two years, may become a Life Member, by the payment of Twenty Dollars, and those who have been members for one year, Twenty-five Dollars.

SEC. 3. A new member may be proposed and elected to Life Membership by the payment of Thirty Dollars.

SEC. 4. Life members shall not be required to pay yearly contributions, but shall be subject to all laws, fines and penalties as prescribed by the Charter and By-laws.

SEC. 5. The Treasurer shall have the power, without further action of the Club, to receive and receipt for such life membership from all persons, members of the Club.

ARTICLE III.

EXPULSION OF MEMBERS.

The expulsion of a member shall be by ballot, and require the concurrence of two-thirds of those present. No member shall be expelled, without having an opportunity to defend himself, by being notified, in writing, ten days in advance, of the charge preferred, and of the place and time of holding such meeting.

ARTICLE IV.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

SECTION 1. The Club shall provide an HONORARY ROLL, and may, by a two-thirds vote (which shall be by ballot), place thereon the names of any persons whom they may deem entitled to the honor, from age, or any act considered of benefit to the Club ; and no person on said roll shall be subject to any of the duties, fines, or penalties, as prescribed by the Charter and By-laws, or be required to pay the yearly contribution.

SEC. 2. LADIES may be elected members of the Club, and, on being admitted to membership, shall pay an initiation fee of TWO DOLLARS, and shall thereby be entitled to all rights and privileges, except that of voting, and be exempt from all dues, fines and penalties, as prescribed by the Charter and By-laws.

ARTICLE V.

NON-RESIDENT MEMBERS.

The Club shall provide a NON-RESIDENT ROLL, and any member *not being in arrears for dues*, who expects to be absent from the city for not

less than two years, may, by making application to the Treasurer, in writing, be placed thereon, provided, the same shall be confirmed by a two-thirds vote of the members at the next stated meeting, and be exempt from all fines and dues until his return.

ARTICLE VI.

OFFICERS.

SECTION I. The officers shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, Solicitor, Executive Committee of nine members, a Board of Surgeons, composed of twelve physicians connected with the Club, and a House Committee of four members, of which Committee the President shall be a member ex-officio, all of whom shall be elected by ballot, at the first stated meeting in January of each year. The said House Committee of Four shall serve for the term of four years, and the first committee elected under this By-law shall decide by lot which among their number shall serve for one, two, three or four years, and annually thereafter one member of said committee shall be elected at the annual election, in January of each year, which shall be held on the second Wednesday thereof.

SEC. 2. Resignations or vacancies shall be supplied by special elections, and, in the event of no election being held at the time specified, it may be held at the next ensuing stated meeting.

SEC. 3. All nominations for officers and committees shall be made at a previous stated meeting and posted on the bulletin board in the Club House, and all officers and committees shall continue in office until the election of their successors.

ARTICLE VII.

OF MEETINGS.

SECTION I. Stated meetings for transacting the affairs of the Club shall be held on the second Wednesdays of December, January and February of each year, at 8 o'clock, P. M. Adjourned and special meetings may be held at such other times as may be required.

SEC. 2. Seven members of the Club assembled at the time and place of meeting, shall constitute a quorum, and, in all transactions, not otherwise directed, a majority of the votes of those present shall govern.

SEC. 3. No business shall be transacted at special meetings other than that for which the meeting was called.

ARTICLE VIII.
ORDER OF BUSINESS.

SECTION 1. At the appointed time of meeting, on a *quorum* being present, the business shall proceed in the following order:

1. Reading the minutes of the preceding meeting.
2. Reports from officers and committees.
3. Collection of fines and dues.
4. Election of officers or members.
5. Deferred business.
6. New business.
7. Reading Executive Committee's Record.

SEC. 2. The Club shall adopt a manual for the orderly conduct of its meetings.

ARTICLE IX.
DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President shall preside at all meetings, and maintain order therein. He shall have a vote only in cases where the members are equally divided, or where the concurrence of two-thirds is required, or when the voting is by ballot. He shall appoint all committees, except in cases where a nomination is made by the Club, and, at the written request of five members, shall call a special meeting.

ARTICLE X.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

The Vice-President shall, in the absence of the President, perform all the duties appertaining to that office.

ARTICLE XI.

THE SECRETARY.

SECTION 1. The Secretary shall record the proceedings of the Club, and shall preserve their books, papers, and such other property as may be committed to his care.

SEC. 2. He shall attend at every meeting of the Club with the requisite books and papers at the time appointed, or if unable to attend, shall cause such books and papers to be conveyed thereto.

SEC. 3. He shall notify all officers and members of their election, and every committee of their appointment through their chairman, within three days thereafter, and transmit to him any papers or documents that may be necessary for the business referred to them, and, on leaving his office, shall transfer whatever books, papers, etc. that may have been entrusted to his care to his successor in office.

ARTICLE XII.

THE TREASURER.

SECTION 1. The Treasurer shall collect and receive in trust all moneys payable by the members (or donations made) to the Club, appropriate the same to the payment of bills approved by the Club, take charge of all property committed to his care, keep regular accounts, and take an account of fines levied.

SEC. 2. He shall be required to report at the stated meeting in January a statement of the payments and receipts of the Club and of the amounts due by each member.

SEC. 3. He may employ a suitable person to collect fines and contributions, and on leaving his office shall transfer all books, papers, money, etc., that may have been entrusted to his care to his successor in office.

ARTICLE XIII.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

SECTION 1. The Executive Committee shall be the business body of the Club. It shall provide, and maintain in proper order, such apparatus as may be deemed necessary to save life, and shall keep a diary of all the incidents of the skat-

ing season, and all matters it may deem suitable for preservation, notice and action, looking to information, improvement, pleasure and safety, and report the same to the Club at each stated meeting.

SEC. 2. It shall organize within one week after its election, and appoint a Chairman and Secretary.

SEC. 3. It shall have power to frame rules for its government, provided such rules are not inconsistent with the spirit of this Charter and By-laws.

SEC. 4. It shall have charge of all the apparatus belonging to the Club, which it shall keep in good condition, and the expenses incurred by it in the repair and preservation of said apparatus, and in the execution of other duties devolving on it, shall be paid from the funds of the Club and it shall examine and approve all bills before being presented to the Club.

ARTICLE XIV.

BOARD OF SURGEONS.

The Board of Surgeons are authorized to adopt a badge and enact laws for their own regulation, provided such laws are not inconsistent with the spirit of this Charter and By-laws.

ARTICLE XV.
OF COMMITTEES.

The first member appointed on a committee shall be the chairman, who shall report its action, in writing, at every stated meeting, until the duty is performed.

ARTICLE XVI.
BADGE.

The badge of the Club shall be a small SILVER SKATE as adopted, to be worn on the left breast of the coat by the members, at all times when on the ice skating, under a penalty of FIFTY CENTS for each and every offence.

ARTICLE XVII.
CORD AND REEL.

Each member of the Club shall provide himself with a CORD and REEL, and carry the same at all times, when on the ice skating, under a penalty of ONE DOLLAR for each and every offence.

ARTICLE XVIII.
ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

In the election of officers of the Club the candidates having a majority of the ballots shall be declared elected.

ARTICLE XIX.

IMPEACHMENT OF OFFICERS.

Any officer of the Club, for improper conduct, may be subject to impeachment and trial, provided the charges are preferred in writing, signed by three members, he having first been duly notified, in writing, ten days in advance, of the charge preferred and of the place and time of holding such meeting, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds of those present, shall be removed from office.

ARTICLE XX.

AMENDMENTS TO BY-LAWS.

No laws or resolutions inconsistent with the principles herein declared shall be valid, and no alteration or addition to the By-laws shall be made, unless the same be proposed in writing at one stated meeting and receive the sanction of two-thirds of those present at the next, or any subsequent stated meeting. In the meantime such alterations or additions shall be posted upon the bulletin board of the Club House.

ARTICLE XXI.

MANAGEMENT OF CLUB HOUSE.

SECTION I. The Club House, in Fairmount Park, shall be under the entire charge and con-

trol of the House Committee, who shall be the Trustees thereof, so long as any shares of stock shall be outstanding and not owned by the Club. It shall designate what part shall be used by the Club, and what part shall be rented, and under what restrictions, if any, and at what rental; but it shall make no lease of the house or any part of it without first submitting said lease to two consecutive meetings of the Club, and the same having been approved by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at each; *Provided*, That no member of any tenant club shall vote upon the question of approving or disapproving such lease.

SEC. 2. It shall notify the Treasurer, in writing, of all leases made, who shall thereupon collect in advance at least three (3) months' rent, at the rate therein stipulated, and the failure, for three months, to pay such rent in advance at the beginning of each six months, shall be considered a surrender of the lease, at the option of the Club.

SEC. 3. It shall have power to draw on any unappropriated balance in the treasury for the payment of such bills as may be necessary to contract for the preservation of the building, but

it shall make no permanent additions or improvements thereto without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present at two consecutive stated meetings.

SEC. 4. It shall keep a written record of all its proceedings, which record shall be read to the Club at the stated meeting in January of each year.

SEC. 5. It may make rules for its government, provided such rules are not inconsistent with the Charter and By-laws of this Club.

SEC. 6. Upon the election of the House Committee, and thereafter, the Board of Trustees shall cease to exist, and all books and papers connected therewith shall be delivered to the Treasurer of the Club.

SEC. 7. No amendment or alteration shall be made to this article, unless proposed in writing by ten members, at a stated meeting, and then laid over for three months prior to action, and receive the vote of two-thirds of the members present.

OFFICERS
OF
THE SKATERS' CLUB OF THE CITY AND
COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Instituted December 21, 1849.

Organized January 4, 1850.

Incorporated February 28, 1861, as the Philadelphia
Skating Club and Humane Society.

Presidents.

JAMES PAGE, 1849-1857.

JOSIAH EVANS, 1857-1858.

FRANKLIN PEALE, 1858-1870.

THOMAS W. MARCHMENT, 1870-

Vice-Presidents.

JOSIAH EVANS, 1849-1856.

FRANCIS T. FASSITT, 1856-1858.

JACOB SNYDER, 1858-1859.

CONRAD B. ADDRESS, 1859-1861.

THOMAS W. MARCHMENT, 1861-1870.

JACOB S. MILLER, 1870-1874.
 JONATHAN K. FOLWELL, 1874-1880.
 FRANCIS J. OTT, 1880-1892.
 WILLIAM H. WETHERILL, 1892-

Secretaries.

WM. H. JONES, 1849-1853.
 WM. D. DEAL, 1853-1854.
 EDWARD D. YATES, 1854-1872.
 WILLIAM R. TUCKER, 1872-1880.
 GEORGE F. JANNEY, 1880-1880.
 FRANK EVANS, 1880-1882.
 JAMES B. SIMES, 1882-1888.
 JOHN F. LEWIS, 1888-1889.
 WILLIAM HUNT, JR., 1889-1890.
 JOHN P. WALKER, 1890-

Corresponding Secretaries.

EDWARD D. YATES, 1853-1854.
 ALBERT R. SCHOFIELD, 1854-1856.
 WM. S. ANDREWS, 1856-1857.
 WASHINGTON L. GERMON, 1857-1870.
 WILLIAM R. TUCKER, 1870-1872.
 FRANK MITCHELL, 1872-1875.
 BRANDON L. KEYS, 1875-1882.

[Office abolished by revised By-laws, 1882.]

Treasurers.

EDWARD W. BUSHNELL, 1849-1853.
 JAMES SULLENDER, 1853-1863.
 SAMUEL SIMES, 1863-1881, 1882-1885.
 FRANK MITCHELL, 1881-1882.
 JAMES B. SIMES, 1885-1888.
 JOHN F. LEWIS, 1888-1889.
 HOWARD W. LEWIS, 1889-

Solicitor.

DAVID W. SELLERS, 1860-

Trustees and House Committee.

[Created December 26, 1860, and elected by
 stockholders January 3, 1861.]

EDWARD D. YATES, 1861-1866, 1866-1871,
 1871-1876, 1876-1881.
 WASHINGTON L. GERMON, 1861-1865.
 J. C. SIDNEY, 1861-1862, 1862-1867.
 WILLIAM F. VAN HOOK, 1861-1863, 1863-
 1868.
 THOMAS R. WOODHOUSE, 1861-1863.
 JACOB S. MILLER, 1863-1865, 1865-1870,
 1870-1875.
 STEPHEN MORRIS, 1865-1870.

SAMUEL SIMES, 1867-1873, 1873-1878, 1878-1882, 1882-1887.

WILSON M. JENKINS, 1868-1871.

THOMAS W. MARCHMENT, 1869-1874, 1874-1879, 1879-1884.

EDWIN A. JONES, 1871-1873.

SELAH H. CLARK, 1873-1878, 1878-1883.

HORACE S. WOODBURY, 1875-1880.

FRANCIS J. OTT, 1880-1885.

[The Club having redeemed the outstanding stock, the By-laws were amended April 12, 1882, abolishing the Board of Trustees and substituting therefor a House Committee, of four members, who were elected January 10, 1883.]

SUSSEX D. DAVIS, 1883-1885, 1885-1889, 1889-1893.

J. DICKINSON SERGEANT, 1883-1884, 1884-1888, 1888-1892.

WILLIAM R. TUCKER, 1883-1887, 1887-1891, 1891-1895, 1895-1899.

EDWARD D. YATES, 1883-1886

GEORGE F. JANNEY, 1886-1890.

WILLIAM H. WETHERILL, 1892-1893, 1893-1897.

JOHN F. LEWIS, 1892-1894, 1894-1898.

T. HEWSON BRADFORD, M. D., 1892-1896.

Executive Committee.

[Consisting of five members.]

- GEO. W. PAUL, 1853-1856.
 OLIVER C. GAUL, 1853-1854.
 GEORGE S. SARTELL, 1853-1854.
 R. S. R. ANDREWS, 1853-1857.
 WILLIAM F. VAN HOOK, 1853-1857, 1859-
 1864.
 ALEXANDER E. HARVEY, 1854-1864, 1867-
 1868.
 WILLIAM D. DEAL, 1854-1856.
 EDWARD D. YATES, 1856-1864.
 JAMES SULLENDER, 1856-1861.
 CONRAD B. ANDRESS, 1856-1859, 1867-1868.
 EDWARD W. BUSHNELL, 1857-1861.
 SAMUEL SIMES, 1861-1864.
 THOMAS C. PARKER, 1861-1863.
 THOMAS S. WOOD, 1863-1864.
 WILSON M. JENKINS, 1864-1867, 1868-1872.
 JOSEPH BRANDT, 1864-1867.
 VALENTINE DEDEKER, 1864-1865.
 THOMAS W. MARCHMENT, 1864-1872.
 SAMUEL HAINES, 1864-1866.
 JACOB S. MILLER, 1865-1872.
 EDWARD B. FERRIS, 1866-1867, 1868-1874.

[Increased to nine members, December 26, 1866.]

- SELAH H. CLARK, 1866-1867, 1868-1870,
 1872-1879.
 S. WEIR LEWIS, 1866-1867.
 EDWIN A. JOHNS, 1866-1867, 1868-1869.
 THOMAS J. BELVILLE, 1866-1872.
 J. H. ARMBRUSTER, 1867-1868.
 FRANK M. CALDWELL, 1867-1877.
 JOSEPH B. ROCKHILL, 1867-1868, 1872-1886.
 JOSEPH B. LEIBERT, 1867-1874.
 FRANK MITCHELL, 1867-1867.
 WILLIAM R. TUCKER, 1869.
 FRANCIS J. OTT, 1870-1886.
 DORRANCE EVANS, 1872-1888.
 ROWLAND F. HICKLING, 1872-1883.
 EWING STILLE, 1874-1891.
 EDWARD S. MILES, 1874-1888.
 GEORGE F. JANNEY, 1877-1888.
 FRANK EVANS, 1879-1881.
 HERMAN A. LEWIS, 1881-1883.
 CLARENCE A. HART, 1883-1888.
 WILLIAM B. CHURCHMAN, 1883-1884.
 JOHN F. LEWIS, 1884-
 HARRY C. ROCKHILL, 1886-
 ANDREW C. CRAIG, JR., 1886-1887.
 W. HARRY McMILLAN, 1887-1892.
 J. SOMERS SMITH, JR., 1888-1893.

WILLIAM HUNT, JR., 1888-
 S. ASHTON HAND, 1888-1892.
 ROBERT K. NEFF, JR., 1888-1892.
 HOWARD W. LEWIS, 1891-
 M. ASHBROOKE GRIFFITH, 1892-
 ROBERT H. LARGE, 1892-1893.
 JAMES P. VERREE, 1892-
 DORRANCE EVANS, 1894-
 EDWARDS SANFORD DUNN, 1894-
 FRANCIS C. ADLER, 1894-

Board of Surgeons.

[Consisting of all the Physicians on the Roll.
 Resolution, February 7, 1858.]

DR. WILLIAM H. TAGGERT, 1855-1866, 1867-
 1868.
 DR. J. P. BROLASKEY, 1855-1861.
 DR. CHARLES CAMPBELL, 1855-1860.
 DR. JOHN H. BRINTON, 1855-
 DR. JOHN K. KANE, 1859-1866.
 DR. THOMAS G. MORTON, 1859-1862.
 DR. CHARLES S. BOKER, 1859-1895.
 [Limited to five members by the By-laws of 1860.]
 DR. WILLIAM H. TAGGERT, 1861.
 DR. JOHN H. BRINTON, 1861.
 DR. CHARLES S. BOKER, 1861.

DR. JOHN K. KANE, 1861.

DR. J. P. BROLASKEY, 1861.

[Increased to nine, December 11, 1861.]

DR. B. HOWARD RAND, 1861-1876.

DR. LOUIS FASSITT, 1861-1866.

DR. CHARLES S. WURTS, 1861-

DR. J. H. SLACK, 1861-1874.

DR. SAMUEL N. WOODHOUSE, 1862-1867.

DR. A. LEIPER, 1866-1867.

DR. SAMUEL B. HOWELL, 1866-1873.

DR. J. CHESTON MORRIS, 1866-

DR. RALPH M. TOWNSEND, 1867-1874.

DR. JOHN H. PACKARD, 1868-

DR. BENJAMIN LEE, 1873-1879.

DR. HORACE BINNEY HARE, 1874-1879.

DR. WILLIAM LEHMAN WELLS, 1874-1884.

DR. A. S. ROBERTS, JR., 1877-1894.

DR. J. WILLIAM WHITE, 1879-1892.

[Increased to twelve, January 8, 1879.]

DR. WILLIAM G. PORTER, 1879-

DR. C. B. NANCREDE, 1879-1892.

DR. WILLIAM BARTON HOPKINS, 1879-

DR. T. HEWSON BRADFORD, 1879-

DR. HENRY D. HARVEY, 1884-1887.

DR. WILLIAM H. FINN, 1887-

DR. LOUIS STARR, 1892-

DR. CHARLES S. JONES, 1892-

DR. ELLISTON J. MORRIS, 1894-

DR. LANGDON CASKIN, 1894-

DR. SAMUEL W. WOODHOUSE, JR., 1894-

PRESENT OFFICERS
OF
THE PHILADELPHIA SKATING CLUB
AND HUMANE SOCIETY
For 1895.

President.

THOMAS W. MARCHMENT.

Vice-President.

WILLIAM H. WETHERILL.

Secretary.

JOHN P. WALKER.

Treasurer.

HOWARD W. LEWIS,
427 Chestnut Street.

Solicitor.

DAVID W. SELLERS.

Executive Committee.

JOHN F. LEWIS, Chairman.
HARRY C. ROCKHILL.
WILLIAM HUNT, JR.

HOWARD W. LEWIS.
 M. ASHBROOKE GRIFFITH.
 JAMES P. VERREE.
 DORRANCE EVANS.
 EDWARDS SANFORD DUNN.
 FRANCIS C. ADLER.

Board of Surgeons.

DR. CHARLES S. WURTS.
 DR. J. CHESTON MORRIS.
 DR. JOHN H. PACKARD.
 DR. WILLIAM G. PORTER.
 DR. WILLIAM BARTON HOPKINS.
 DR. T. HEWSON BRADFORD.
 DR. WILLIAM H. FINN.
 DR. LOUIS STARR.
 DR. CHARLES S. JONES.
 DR. ELLISTON J. MORRIS.
 DR. LANGDON CASKIN.
 DR. SAMUEL W. WOODHOUSE, JR.

House Committee.

THOMAS W. MARCHMENT, *ex officio* Chairman.
 T. HEWSON BRADFORD, term expires 1896.
 WILLIAM H. WETHERILL, term expires 1897.
 JOHN F. LEWIS, Secretary, term expires 1898.
 WILLIAM R. TUCKER, term expires 1899.

PRESENT
ACTIVE ROLL.

- J. H. ARMBRUSTER, 1866.
 WM. W. ALLEN, 1863.
 WM. S. ANDREWS, 1866.
 WM. S. ALMENDINGER, 1866.
 WM. ALLEN, 1868.
 FRANCIS C. ADLER, 1895.
 PETER P. BREEN, 1865.
 JOS. BRANDT, 1855.
 DR. JOHN H. BRINTON, 1856.
 ALBERT P. BROWN, 1860.
 T. B. BELFIELD, 1860.
 ARTHUR BURT, 1881.
 JOHN BLAKISTON, 1863.
 ABM. BAUDOWINE, 1866.
 FREDK. MEADE BISSELL,
 1864.
 J. S. BORGENSKI, 1866.
 THOS. J. BELVILLE, 1866.
 LEWIS D. BAUGH, 1866.
 J. SELLERS BANCROFT, 1869.
 HORACE A. BLAKISTON,
 1872.
 GEORGE BURNHAM, JR.,
 1877.
 DR. T. H. BRADFORD, 1879
 FRANK BUCK, 1879.
 ELLIOTT H. BURTON, 1880.
 MEREDITH BAILEY, 1881.
 FRANK BEMENT, 1891.
 ISAAC S. CASSIN, 1863.
 FRANCIS M. CALDWELL,
 1864.
 JUSTICE COX, JR., 1865.
 A. REEDER CHAMBERS,
 1866.
 JOHN H. COOK, 1867.
 GRAHAM P. CUNNINGHAM,
 1869.
 S. W. COLTON, JR., 1872.
 WM. B. CHURCHMAN, 1878.
 CHAS. J. CHURCHMAN, 1878.
 ALFRED COPE, 1881.
 DR. LANGDON CASKIN, 1895.
 EUGENE DELANO, 1892.
 SUSSEX D. DAVIS, 1867.
 D. P. DIETRICH, 1867.
 EDWARDS SANFORD DUNN,
 1889.
 EVAN T. ELLIS, 1862.
 DORRANCE EVANS, 1869.
 RICH'D S. EDWARDS, 1871.
 HOWARD EVANS, 1871.
 FRANK EVANS, 1874.
 T. S. EDWARDS, 1875.
 FRANCIS T. FASSETT, 1855.
 JONATHAN K. FOLWELL,
 1859.
 WM. H. FINN, M. D., 1881.
 CHAS. J. FIELD, 1859.
 SETH H. FENN, 1866.
 WM. J. FLANAGIN, 1875.
 MOYER FLEISHER, 1867.
 GEO. W. GAMBLE, 1859.
 RICH'D GRIFFITH, 1859.
 GEORGE GILPIN, 1860.
 SAM. H. GARTLEY, 1866.
 M. ASHBROOKE GRIFFITH,
 1891.
 WM. P. GEST, 1892.
 ALEX'R E. HARVEY, 1854.
 JAS. G. HARDIE, 1852.
 THOS. SKELTON HARRISON,
 1855.
 SAM'L P. HUTCHINSON, 1860.
 DAVID B. HILT, 1864.
 GEO. B. HILLIARD, 1865.

- R. T. HICKLING, 1867.
 A. A. HYNEMAN, 1867.
 CLARENCE A. HART, 1868.
 WM. H. HURLEY, JR., 1871.
 S. ASHTON HAND, 1872.
 SAMUEL D. HOPKINS, 1875.
 JOHN V. HASTINGS, 1877.
 E. STANLEY HART, 1878.
 DR. WM. BARTON HOPKINS,
 1879.
 CHAS. HERDER, 1879.
 JOHN C. HOFFMAN, 1855.
 WM. HUNT, JR., 1882.
 ALEX'R R. HEINITSCH,
 1881.
 HARRY F. HALL, 1881.
 A. N. HERITAGE, 1878.
 R. WISTER HARVEY, 1884.
 W. WHARTON HOLLINGS-
 WORTH, 1881.
 DR. CHARLES S. JONES,
 1866.
 GEO. F. JANNEY, 1865.
 HENRY M. JUSTI, 1881.
 ANDREW JACKSON, 1893.
 EDWARD P. KELLY, 1856.
 AMOS R. LITTLE, 1862.
 JAS. M. LONGACRE, 1864.
 G. ALBERT LEWIS, 1865.
 RICH'D F. W. LOPER, 1881.
 G. HEIDEL LOUDEN, 1876.
 EDMUND LEWIS, 1876.
 HERMAN A. LEWIS, 1879.
 HOWARD W. LEWIS, 1879.
 JOHN T. LEWIS, JR., 1881.
 JOHN F. LEWIS, 1881.
 ARTHUR H. LEA, 1887.
 ROBERT HARTSHORNE
 LARGE, 1889.
 JOHN LAMBERT, JR., 1890.
 E. VAN SYCKLE MCCOY,
 1854.
 D. C. W. MCCORKLE, 1891.
 J. L. MCDANIEL, 1891.
 W. H. MCMILLAN, 1878.
 THOS. W. MARCHMENT,
 1853.
 GALLOWAY C. MORRIS,
 1860.
 JOHN B. MELLOR, 1861.
 DR. J. CHESTON MORRIS,
 1863.
 JOHN T. MONTGOMERY,
 1864.
 FRANK MITCHELL, 1864.
 EDWARD S. MILES, 1871.
 CARL M. MOODY, 1877.
 JOS. GAZZAM MACKENZIE,
 1892.
 CAPT. J. G. MORRIS, 1860.
 DR. ELLISTON J. MORRIS,
 1895.
 G. H. MOLLINEAUX, 1895.
 ROBERT K. NEFF, 1864.
 DR. C. B. NANCREDE, 1864.
 SAM'L NEVINS, 1878.
 A. OPPENHEIMER, 1860.
 CLIFFORD PEMBERTON,
 1859.
 JAS. C. PARRISH, 1859.
 HENRY N. PAUL, 1863.
 DR. JOHN H. PACKARD,
 1865.
 DR. WM. G. PORTER, 1879.
 GEORGE VAN HOOK POT-
 TER, 1888.
 JAMES PARSONS, 1871.
 HENRY PEPPER, 1864.

- WM. PEPPER, JR., 1889.
 WM. D. PHILLIPS, 1875.
 C. S. W. PACKARD, 1883.
 JOS. B. ROCKHILL, 1859.
 J. J. RIDGWAY, 1864.
 J. WEST RULON, 1860.
 JAS. L. RULON, 1864.
 JOS. G. ROSENGARTEN, 1867.
 HARRY C. ROCKHILL, 1868.
 JOHN ROMMEL, 3D, 1879.
 HARRY C. ROBERTS, 1880.
 WM. HENRY REESE, 1860.
 CARROL SMYTH, 1892.
 J. D. SERGEANT, 1852.
 CHAS. P. SINNICKSON, 1880.
 JULIUS C. STERLING, 1855.
 ISAAC STARR, JR., 1860.
 DAVID W. SELLERS, 1860.
 MATTHIAS STRATTON, 1860.
 COLEMAN SELLERS, 1863.
 JOHN SELLERS, 1864.
 JOHN M. SHARP, 1865.
 LEWIS A. SCOTT, 1880.
 JAMES B. SIMES, 1872.
 EWING STILLE, 1872.
 EDGAR L. SHEPPARD, 1878.
 DR. LOUIS STARR, 1880.
 WM. G. STEEL, 1852.
 W. DURRELL SHUSTER, 1882.
 O. PERRY SMITH, 1882.
 WINTHROP SMITH, 1888.
 CHAS. SINNICKSON, 1895.
 GEO. R. SINNICKSON, 1895.
 WM. R. TUCKER, 1867.
 HOLLINGSHEAD W. TAYLOR,
 1875.
 NATHAN A. TAYLOR, 1875.
 ALFRED P. TROTTER, 1881.
 GEORGE TROTT, 1859.
 M. STANTON TAYLOR, 1881.
- COUNT LEOPOLD VON SEL-
 DENECK, 1891.
 JAMES C. VERREE, 1892.
 JAS. L. WHITSON, 1853.
 THOS. S. WOOD, 1853.
 W. WYNNE WISTER, 1856.
 CHAS. J. WISTER, 1855.
 D. D. WETHERILL, 1859.
 JOS. J. WALTON, 1860.
 WM. H. WETHERILL, 1860.
 W. WYNNE WISTER, JR.,
 1860.
 DR. CHAS. S. WURTS, 1861.
 DR. SAM'L W. WOODHOUSE,
 1862.
 E. BURGESS WARREN, 1862.
 CLEMENT R. WAINWRIGHT,
 1864.
 J. G. WATMOUGH, 1871.
 B. F. WHITTINGTON, 1866.
 SAM'L WAGNER, JR., 1871.
 ALBERT L. WETHERILL,
 1872.
 J. M. POWER WALLACE,
 1871.
 HORACE S. WOODBURY,
 1874.
 ALBERT L. WILSON, 1874.
 ALEXANDER WOOD, 1875.
 SAM'L W. WOODHOUSE, JR.,
 1881.
 B. H. WOOD, 1887.
 JOHN P. WALKER, 1887.
 HERBERT J. WETHERILL,
 1891.
 MATTHEW WALKER, 1882.
 J. MARTIN YARDLEY, 1875.
 E. D. YATES, 1850.
 ANDREW ZANE, JR., 1859.
 EUGENE ZEIBER, 1885.

PERMANENT FUND RESOLUTION.

[Adopted at the annual meeting, January 13. 1892, upon motion of John F. Lewis, fifty members being present.]

WHEREAS, the initiation fees paid by new members have been paid out heretofore for the current expenses of the Club, instead of being capitalized so that the income therefrom might be used to assist in running the Club, and that therefore, though the Club has been in existence for over thirty years, it has no invested fund, except two shares of Pennsylvania Railroad stock recently donated to it; and WHEREAS, it is desirable that a permanent fund be established so that extraordinary contingencies may be provided against, and an income secured to assist in defraying current expenses, in the event of the Club-House becoming tenantless or yielding no rent, therefore

Resolved, That a permanent fund be and is hereby established, and the Treasurer be directed to open an account upon his books to be called the "Permanent Fund Account."

Resolved, That the said two shares of Pennsylvania Railroad stock be transferred to said account, and that all initiation fees paid by new members shall be at once credited to the said fund, and all donations or bequests hereafter made, unless otherwise provided by the giver, and such sums as the Club may, itself, by resolution from time to time, set apart for the said und.

Resolved, That the income only of such fund shall be used for current expenses, and the principal shall forever remain intact, unless by the consent of three-fourths of the members present at two consecutive meetings of the Club, and after notice of the proposed expenditure shall have been given to every member, when the principal may be expended.

Resolved, That the Treasurer of the Club shall be the custodian of the fund, and that all investments of the same shall be approved by the Club, and no investment thereof shall be made

except in bond and mortgage upon real estate in the built-up portions of the City of Philadelphia, in what are known as legal investments, and in the bonds of railroad, railway, or canal companies which pay a dividend on their stock.

Resolved, That these resolutions and declarations of trust shall not be altered, amended or repealed, unless by the consent of three-fourths of the members present at two consecutive regular meetings of the Club, and after notice of the proposed alteration, amendment or repeal shall have been given to every member of the Club.

FORM OF BEQUEST OR DEVISE

I give, devise, and bequeath

..... to the

PHILADELPHIA SKATING CLUB AND HUMANE SOCIETY,

its successors and assigns.....

.....

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 011 621 094 0

