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## Report of the Secretary and Treasurer.

FOR THE YEAR 1893.

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*Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Institute :*

I wish to congratulate you on the fine programme presented to you at this meeting and farther, on the rank our Institute has attained among the societies of its class in the nation. Your Mining Journals are called for by all the similar societies that are known; it is also on file in many of the public libraries in this and European countries. Petitions for membership are almost constantly being received from prominent gentlemen in other states; we are also swelling our members gradually from our own state, and renewed interest is being taken in our meetings and excursions. Of their benefits, no member can afford to deprive himself. There are many matters of importance looking to the advancement of the Institute to which I wish to call your attention.

Our membership consists of one hundred and nine members, two having withdrawn during the year, and eight applications for membership await your approval, which, if favorably received, will increase our membership to one hundred and seventeen. There are, however, a number of our members who have enjoyed the benefits of our Journals and excursions, who have not contributed to the support of the Institute; some for several years. I would suggest the appointment of a committee to examine the list and ascertain how many desire to continue their membership and erase from the roll all who do not desire to longer remain with us.

At the beginning of the year there were \$149.01 on hand. During the year just closed fifty-two members paid their dues; eight initiations were received and three members paid dues in advance; \$40.00 was received for advertisements in Journal No. 20; \$32.00 was received from the sale of Journals. The total receipts from all sources were \$208.50. There is due the Institute in dues, as shown on the roll of membership, \$146.00, much of which will probably never be collected. There was paid out for

hall rent, stenographer, and printing the Journal, circulars, etc., \$287.52, leaving \$69.99 on hand at the close of the year.

The Institute is in receipt of applications for membership from residents in other states. Our by-laws limiting our membership to Ohio, precludes their admission without their is a revision. With this in view, a committee was appointed at our last annual meeting, who were to broaden the constitution so as to meet our present exigencies. I am sorry to report that this has been neglected and would respectfully urge that it be attended to at once as we have petitions for membership from the Hon. C. J. Norwood, Chief Inspector of Mines of Kentucky; Mr. Lucien S. Johnston, Louisa, Ky.; Louis E. Bryant, Herri-man, Tenn.; and Walter C. Gayhart, Supt. Round Valley Agency, U. S. Indian Service, Covelo, Cal.; all of whom desire to become members and will be of great benefit to the Institute. I hope that this very important matter will not be neglected.

#### DEATH.

Death has invaded our Institute removing from our roll he who has befriended the Institute when our members were few and our resources limited. I would recommend that a committee be appointed to draft suitable resolutions to the memory of Mr. John R. Buchtel, an honorary member of the Institute.

The objects of the Institute, I thought were well defined and that it was clearly laid down in the constitution that its objects were for mutual advancement. By some means the impression has gone broadcast that only very scientific papers were desired for discussion. That is not only an erroneous impression, but directly opposite to the object of the Institute. I speak advisedly, when I say, that it is the practical papers, written by practical men, which are most desired and that we must have them in order to be able to prepare our Journal annually. All are aware as to how difficult it is for a person busy with the daily avocations of life to prepare a paper for discussion before the Institute. Since the creation of the Institute, my observation has been that those who felt the least able to write and were the most diffident about presenting their articles for discussion, as a rule had the best papers and elicited the widest discussion. Your attention is called to this matter that this impression may be banished forever. You will notice that our best writers in the past have nearly all been called to other fields and that we must have new writers and new members to maintain the Institute in the proud position it has taken among the societies of the country.

The 21st number of the Ohio Mining Journal was ready for publication shortly after the summer excursion, but its issue has

been delayed for the want of funds arising from several causes. A large number of members are in arrears for their dues, which had they paid would have been ample. This would have placed the Institute on a basis that its revenues would have made it self-sustaining, which has not been the case since I have been your Secretary-Treasurer. The deficiency of the two former years has been met with by a sale of the surplus Journals to advertisers for distribution. This plan nearly paid the entire cost of publication, but its continuance was not considered desirable.

#### SALE OF JOURNALS.

The President, in his last annual address, advised the placing of the Mining Journals on sale in the several mining centers of the state. His views of taking this method of interesting the miners of the state in the Institute and the discussion of the subjects which come before the body at its meetings was certainly commendable and met with the approval of the members. Your Secretary acting under the suggestion, sent packages to various places amounting to six hundred and fifty; of these sixty-six were sold by President Howells, ten by Wm. Smurthwaite at Steubenville, and twenty-five by Roger Ashton at Bridgeport, and three to people who wrote for them. Other sales may have been made and will be reported during the meeting. If those who purchased the last volume were pleased with them and will continue to purchase for years to come, it may be the nucleus around which to build a future market for their disposal. The price at which they are sold is so low that to send out an agent under pay would require quick sales to insure the Institute against loss. Had the members taken a little pains to introduce them to the attention of the mining public as did President Howells, Mr. Smurthwaite and Roger Ashton there is no doubt but that the whole issue would have been sold and the demand this year would have warranted the publication of double the number. Under the circumstances it would be well to discuss the situation thoroughly before deciding on the number to be printed and the mode of disposal in the future.

The summer excursions have grown to be the feature of the Institute and are looked forward to by the members as a source of both pleasure and profit. Those who have embraced the advantages they offer, have not been disappointed. The summer meetings have usually been held early in June each year, the members planning to get away from their business at that time. It is a matter of great regret that circumstances prevented the last one from being held at that time and a word of explanation may not be out of order. The original plan was to visit the

Mammoth Cave and the coal fields in western Kentucky, but when the time arrived only a few of the members could go. There were, however, a sufficient number of invited guests to have made it a success. Your officers felt that to make an excursion outside of the members was wrong, and after a consultation on the subject, the excursion was abandoned. The next plan was to visit the coal fields along the new extension of the Norfolk and Western Ry. When it was found that the road would not be completed and that the developements along the line had not been commenced, a lack of desire on the part of the members necessitated its abandonment. This threw the meeting into August before plans could be completed for an excursion, which was made to the cokeing regions of Connellsville, Pa. After sending out invitations to the members, the operators, their superintendents and bosses numbering over 1000 or more. The excursion train left the Union Depot here, August 2nd, proceeding over the B. & O. Ry., which had kindly made us the low rate of \$5.25 for the round trip, Col. W. E. Reppert accompanying the party. Accessions were received at Newark and points along the road. When the train reached Zanesville, a halt was made to examine the mammoth plant of the American Encaustic Tile Works. The excursionists were met by the officers of the works and the Hon. E. O. Jones, President of the Board of Trade, and others who escorted the party through the works. On its completion they repaired to the Hotel Clarendon for dinner, when the journey was renewed. Notwithstanding that 1000 invitations had been issued, the party crossing the river at Bellaire numbered less than fifty persons. Contrasting this with the excursion of the preceding year, when crossing the river at Gallipolis, a few miles below, with one hundred and sixty-five on board, was significant that something was wrong which I cannot attribute to other than the postponing of the trip which no doubt disarranged the plans of the members, and I hope that it will never occur again during the history of the Institute. The excursionists were well received throughout the entire trip and could not have received more courteous treatment by officers of the B. & O. Ry., had the entire Institute with its distinguished members been present. The President was conspicuous by his absence, though he had wired that he would be present at Connellsville. Our Vice-President, however, was there lending his good cheer to the occasion. Two members of the ex-committee were also present doing all in their power to make the trip a pleasant one to all. At the close of two days of sight-seeing at Connellsville, the Vice-President and chairman of the ex-committee were missing. Numerous inquiries, lest they were

left in one of the mammoth Leisenering mines developed that they were seen disappearing in the direction of the setting sun and the Secretary and Capt. Morris, the poet laureate, were left alone in charge. Notwithstanding these irregularities, the programme was carried out in every detail and all pronounced the excursion one of the most enjoyable trips of their lives. After all was over, the members began their journey homeward and your Secretary betook himself to the mountains in search of rest.

R. M. HASELTINE,

*Secretary and Treasurer.*

**THE CHAIR:** Gentlemen, you have heard the report of the Secretary. There is food for a great deal of thought in it. When I consider the advantages that are to be obtained by being a member of the Institute; when I look over what the Institute has done for its members in the last three or four years it is to me a perfect marvel that we have to drum up members to come to these meetings and drum up members to read papers. I think that I have learned as much during the time I have spent at the meetings of this Institute, in the last three or four years, as I have learned in any interval of time of double the length during the period. I think I have learned as much in one week of Institute work as I have learned in any two weeks in any other way, and that is certainly something of a record. If we all do that I think we can afford to spend a week with the Institute. Thus, I have not only learned much but learned it in such an extremely pleasant way that I have never forgotten it. This comes nearest being the royal road to learning of any that I know. Every summer we have excursions and every person who goes speaks of the good times we have had and how profitable they have been to the profession, and yet somehow or other they forget about it during the next few months. I hope this year we will have a larger crowd than ever before. We will have an excursion in June, when every person can go and every person ought to go. This advantage of seeing things is a matter that young engineers are sometimes inclined to underrate. My work brings me in contact with a good many young engineers starting out. A young man gets work somewhere as a mining engineer or chemist, or something of that sort, and he is very likely to think that

his experience in his district is all that is necessary for him to learn, and he is apt to forget what is going on around him and to narrow down to the impression that all he has got to do is to stay right there and do his work and he has accomplished all he can in the way of growth in his profession. When you speak of going to the Institute meeting, the remark is "O, we haven't time. We have this to do and that to do. Just now we can't get away. I think this is the most unwise policy imaginable. The experience I have had with young men has taught me that the men who make it a business to go away on excursions in the line of their work, whenever possible, are those who make the most rapid advancement in their profession; and I think every young man in this state who has an opportunity during the year to go on an excursion, such as this Institute offers, to go into different sections and to see different kinds of mining and different machinery, and to come in contact with men working under different circumstances, I think the young man who does not take advantage of these opportunities sacrifices one of the most potent means of improving himself in his profession.

Another matter to which Mr. Haseltine has alluded is the question of papers. We have to drum up members of this Institute for papers. Putting it on the lowest possible plain, there is no advertisement so good for a young man as a paper read before a society of this character and printed in its transactions. That is a low motive to appeal to, but it is a most important one. Furthermore, leaving this side of the question, which may appeal to some, there is no way in which a young man's attention is more accurately and profitably directed to his business than by the stimulus of occasionally writing a paper. If a man is doing something and is doing it well, if he will turn his attention to it closely there is always something in his experience that is worth putting into print. Every man could write one book at least of value and every man can write a paper from the position that he is working in which would be of value and the effort of writing is one of the best things he can undertake. Mr. Hazeltine has said in his paper that the members of this society who are writers have been called elsewhere. They have gone to advanced places. The connection between the two facts I leave to

the consideration of the members of this Institute who have not time to write papers or think they cannot write them. Every man who is doing anything and watching his surroundings can write a paper on his work that will be interesting, because what is familiar to him will be news to other people. I have emphasized in this way a few points in our Secretary's report because I feel that this Institute offers an opportunity which every young engineer, every man engaged in mining or industries connected with mining, cannot afford to let slip.

We have heard the report of the Secretary. What will you do with it?

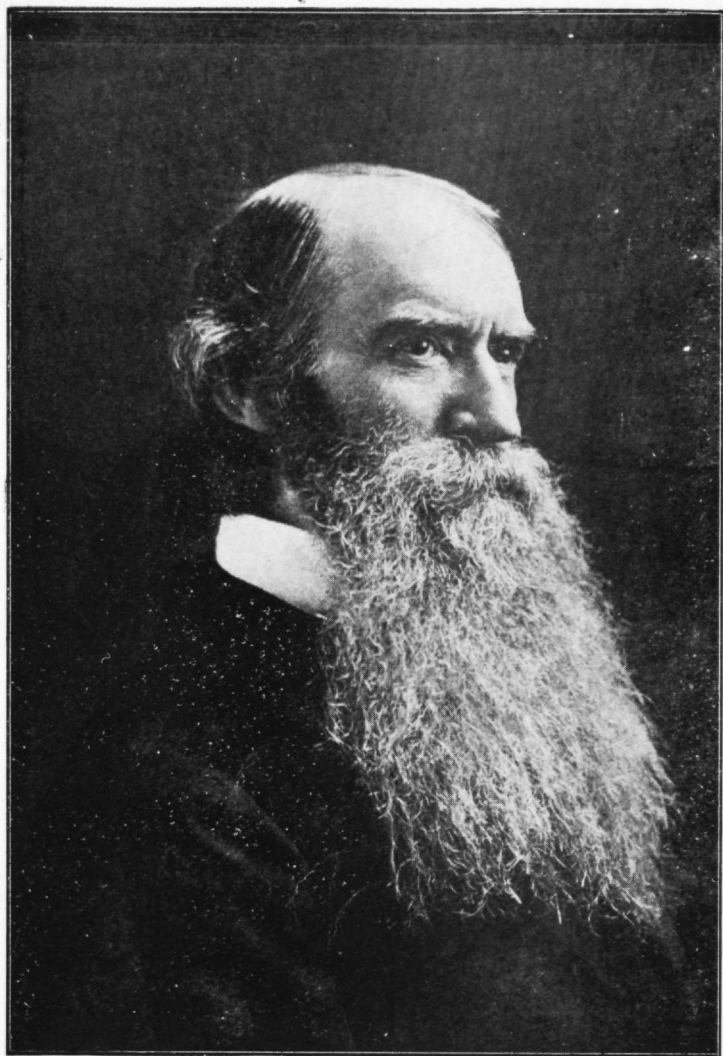
A MEMBER: I move you Mr. Chairman that the report of the Secretary be adopted and filed.

The motion being seconded, prevailed unanimously.

THE CHAIR: We were this evening to have an address or some remarks by Governor McKinley. Unfortunately the governor is out of the city to be present at the funeral of his friend, Henry Bonwell, of Youngstown, which prevents his being with us to-night. Since the last meeting of the Institute a man whose services to the state of Ohio in directions that are intimately connected with mining has passed away. His name is so intimately associated with everything connected with the Institute in its study of the great science of geology, that I am very glad to say that Dr. Orton, who is with us here to-night, has prepared a few remarks which he will present to the Institute now and pay a tribute to Dr. John S. Newberry, by recounting some of the many services he rendered to the state.

DR. ORTON: Mr. President and gentlemen. It is a matter of regret to me on various accounts that I have lost several meetings of the Institute. I am hardly able to take a speaking part on such an occasion as this, but it seemed to me that it would be wrong for a meeting of the Mining Institute of Ohio to pass this occasion without recognizing the loss which we have all sustained, all that are connected with the mining interests of the country, through the death of Prof. John S. Newberry, formerly





*D. A. Newberry*



**State Geologist of Ohio.** Before coming to the meeting, I drew up a little minute which I think it would be well for the members of the Institute as an Institute to adopt either in this shape or some other modified form. I will read what I have written.

The Ohio Institute of Mining Engineers hereby expresses its sense of the great loss which the state and science have suffered in the recent death of Prof. J. S. Newberry, for fifty years the leading geologist of the state. He did more than he left to any successor to do in putting in order the various formations of the state. Beginning his work when the number and age of the several strata that compose our scale were undetermined and confused, he made plain for all time to come an order which he who runs may read. This Institute desires especially to note his eminent services in connection with the Coal Measures of the State. He was the first to undertake the determination of the order of succession of our coal seams and much of the work that he did will prove permanent.

His studies upon the ancient vegetable and animal life of Ohio constitutes one of the most fascinative chapters of geology and his work is known and honored wherever science is cultivated.

A keen and sagacious observer of facts, a patient and philosophic theorist, a lucid writer and an eloquent and impressive teacher, he has long been recognized as the leading representative of Science of Ohio and as in the very front rank of American geologists. We deeply deplore his loss and as long as we live shall revere his memory.

I would like to add, if my voice will allow me to make myself intelligible to you, a few statements in the line of a biographical sketch of Dr. Newberry. He was born in Connecticut in 1822. His father removed when he was a child, almost in arms, to the northern part of the state of Ohio and established himself at Talmadge, then in Trumbull County. Dr. Newberry often recalled with great pleasure that it was his father who mined and transported the first load of stone coal or bituminous coal that ever went into the Cleveland markets. Interested from his childhood in the development of these resources and attracted to these fields by natural taste, I might say that no position in life would have diverted him from it. He gave to the science of geology from his early years constant study and attention. In his choice of a profession he selected medicine. In 1846, I think it was, he took the degree of doctor of medicine in Cleveland. He fitted himself for a more conspicuous position than his training there would entitle him to by going abroad for a year of

study. He studied in Paris, and while there came in contact with some of the most distinguished geologists that were living. He acquired a mastery of the French language which he never lost. He was a diligent student in his own profession but he early became fascinated with the study of fossil botany. Already a good botanist, acquainted with the flora of our state as well as any of his contemporaries, he now acquired from his knowledge of the coal mines of Ohio, a familiarity with the subject as presented by foreign geologists and an acquaintance with these men which was always a source of pleasure to him. He came back and while entering upon his profession, kept, with equal pace, the path of geology well worn. He made himself familiar in his vacation work, with the geology of that portion of the state and soon essayed to make out the geological column of Ohio. So simple is this now, and so obvious the order of our formations, so easy it seems to read it, that we cannot understand that there was ever any difficulty or confusion about it. It has always been so. Since Columbus found his way across the Atlantic it is not counted any great achievement to cross it. I believe a Yankee sailor made the voyage alone this last summer. After the thing is done once it becomes very clear. Before Dr. Newberry commenced his work, the great series of limestones that makes the western half of the state was an unknown land, a "terra incognita." It was known that some rocks were older and some younger, but how the scale was divided no one knew, and Dr. Newberry was full of ambition to solve this problem. He practiced his profession but a few years in Cleveland. In 1851 he found an opportunity to combine the two professions and the war department of the United States made him the surgeon and the geologist of an expedition that was directed to the survey of the regions which are now crossed by the Union Pacific road. From the Oregon boundary to the southward, along the range of the Rocky Mountains, including the Great Valley, and also including the western mountain range his work lay. He spent a year or two in the field there with excellent results. He returned to Washington and put his reports in order and was next assigned to a similar position under Lieutenant Ives, and the field now was southern California and adjacent regions to the eastward, involving the Great Canon of the Colorado. He was the first geologist who saw that wonderful series of rocks, perhaps the most remarkable that the crust of the globe exhibits to the eye of man. He was the first one to picture to the geologists of the world that sublime spectacle, and he was the first one to undertake the unraveling of that order and his work stands perfect to-day. This work brought him, when it was published,

great prominence among the geologists of the country. He returned and he was then assigned to still another field. In all this he was working on the lines in which he had been originally interested. He was a physician by profession, a geologist by taste, but he was equally good in the study of botany and in the study of archaology also. He was very much interested in the evidences of human habitation that covered that great region. The problems of the Great Salt Lake Valley, the mineral wealth of the Rocky Mountains, all this attracted him and the foundations were thus laid by this early travel for a wide and comprehensive knowledge of the continent. By the time which I have reached in my sketch the Civil War had broken out and his patriotism led him at once to devote his services to his country. He was called by the government to take part in the Sanitary Commission and he became one of the mainsprings, one of the chief executive officers of that organization with headquarters in Louisville. In the work of that great organization there was disbursed through his hands nearly a million of dollars. Through his *office* there were distributed supplies valued at over five million dollars. He gave himself heart and soul to that work and yet I have found by conversation with him that his interest in geology was not sleeping. Whenever an expedition called him into the country, he was making notes. He made several sections of Muldraugh's (?) Hill in Kentucky which was a great ground of controversy between the two opposing armies. In his excursions through that region he made a study of all points of interest, including the Mammoth Cave. Let me diverge here a moment for a single pleasant recollection comes up to me in connection with his botanical studies. One of the sublimest points of the western coast and of the world is the gorge of the Yosemite. A year ago last June, about the time of your summer meeting, while you were having a good time elsewhere, I was having a good time there. I stood upon Inspiration Point, a rock of white quartz at the entrance of the valley, from which you look upon one of the sublimest scenes of nature—the great gorge with the glorious pinnacles around you. Inspiration Point it may well be called. After I looked until the eye was satisfied with seeing, I turned to see what was beneath me and I found that I was standing upon a bed of blossoms, beautiful in color and entirely new to me. I could not help stooping and picking a specimen or two of the flower I found there to put into my note-book. I took it with me as I went north to San Francisco and to the State University, and there I asked the Professor of Botany to determine the few specimens I had brought along and among them the flower I had found on Inspiration Point. The name

that he wrote was *Penstemon Newberryi*. I saw that my friend Newberry had been there before me and had gathered the flower from perhaps that very rock and had given it to the botanist whose work it was to describe it and his own name had thus been coupled with it forever. It was a very pleasant experience for me.

When the war was over he was called to New York, to the chair of geology in the School of Mines of Columbia College, the richest institution at the time and perhaps still the richest educational institution in the country. He did a great work there. Our friend, Prof. Lord, is one of his old students and I hope he will say a word in regard to the place Dr. Newberry holds in his recollections as a teacher of geology.

He held this professorship of geology in the School of Mines; but about that time, under the favoring patronage of President Hayes, whose death also we lament here to-night, a Geological Survey of the State of Ohio was planned. You can see how his early interest had prepared him for this line of work; and though he still held his professorship, he coveted above all things a chance to go over the state and to confirm or disprove the order which he had already fixed upon in his early studies. Governor Hayes appointed Dr. Newberry chief of the geological survey. It was perhaps a mistake that he did not secure a leave of absence for a few years from Columbia College, so that he could have been spared the disadvantage of carrying on double work. His work in the state, though highly creditable to him, was after all the work of his left hand instead of both the right and the left. He was not able to give it his undivided force. He has made a very honorable record, as I have said. His work will never be lost sight of in the state. His reading of the column was the correct reading in most instances, but he was not able to give the personal supervision to the sections which would have carried more weight and more definiteness perhaps. He depended upon his assistants, who were his students and who worked assiduously, but they did not have his knowledge or power of comparison. I would say here that he was the quickest man to read a section that I ever saw. Our geology is fairly simple but still it required sagacity to interpret the facts. He was very quick to see every detail of geological structure. It was all familiar to his thought. Everything came in order. This survey work he carried along, as I have said, but his administration of this I think was the least successful thing that he did. It is an honorable record but it was not his best work. It was not all that he could do if he had had more time and force to give it. If he had had his whole interest here, the results certainly would have been better. The survey became more expensive,

perhaps, from the lack of his personal supervision. I ought not to speak in disparagement and I do not mean to, but if any of you hear criticisms upon the work you can explain the condition of things, in part, by the statements I make. He did not know how long this work would last. He could scarcely afford to give up a life position for it. He had a salary of \$7,500 a year in Columbia College. The state of Ohio was magnanimous enough to allow him \$2,000 a year as chief geologist, and the tenure of his appointment was altogether uncertain. He dared not cut loose from his professorship and therefore the Geological Survey of Ohio was not his best work. The work that he did which will remain longest in science is his paleontology. To many of the coal plants he gave a name. It was the study of our coal flora and the study of the great fishes of Ohio that commanded his enthusiasm. He was called to the geological survey of New Jersey after he left here, and did work upon their plants and fishes, and also for the United States Geological Survey, and this work of his is permanent. It is recognized all over the world as of first-class interest. He was the first American to receive the award of the Murchison medal from the Geological Society of Great Britain; and when the award was made, Sir Archibald Geikie, who knew him well, responded for him. He said the award went to a man who was worthy to be named by the side of Murchison, one who, like him, was ready for all that came in the way of exploration.

Dr. Newberry held his position until a year ago last December, when he was stricken with paralysis, and from that shock he never recovered. There was, for a time, a fair prospect for his recovery. I saw him myself in the summer after his shock, and his mental faculties had not been touched at all at that time, and he was hopeful that he could finish his work. He says: "I have a little more to do that no person else can do. All I want is to live long enough to put this work in order. When I get that done, I am ready to go or stay." But he was not allowed to finish it. He went to California. The climate proved unfavorable, and he returned in a still more disabled state. He gradually went down, and within two or three days of two years after his first shock he passed away. The last year of his life was free from suffering. He had lost all burdensome sense of the condition in which he was, which was, perhaps, for the best. His work is done, and "after life's fitful fever," he sleeps well; but he was fortunate in having work to do that made a real addition to the knowledge of the world, and which thus becomes the permanent possession of that accumulated and orderly knowledge which we call sciences. Peace to his ashes.

**PROF. LORD:** I think Dr. Orton has honored the institution in making it the means of bringing before the world these remarks and this true and touching tribute to the memory of the man to whom every member of this institute is under obligation. As Dr. Orton has said, I was a pupil of Dr. Newberry's. I studied under him at Columbia College, and I remember him well. He was a kind teacher, an enthusiastic teacher—a man in whose presence you forgot the mere formal relation of pupil and instructor. You were more the disciple. You were with him partaking of his enthusiasm for the time being, and living the life he lived. I remember his fossil fishes. I remember how I was interested in them. I remember how, after leaving one of his lectures, I felt that some how or other fossil fishes were about the most important thing there was. [Laughter.] I believe now, from Dr. Newberry's standpoint, they were, to him. He had that wonderful gift of personal enthusiasm in his work that carried his classes with him. He was always genial, always kind. Everybody loved him, and there was not a student in his class that ever thought of taking advantage of him or playing tricks on him to get out of work, because the work of Dr. Newberry was a pleasure. We all called him Uncle John, and I doubt if there was a single member of the class of '76 at Columbia College who to-day is not personally grieved and personally saddened that the genial doctor, our old Uncle John, is not to be with us any longer.

**MR. HUSTON:** I move the adoption of the resolution as the sense of this institute.

The motion, having been seconded, prevailed.

**MR. HUSTON:** It seems to me that if there are children and grand-children, that we should have an engrossed copy of that resolution made and sent to them; that we should authorize the officers of the institute to have made and sent an engrossed copy of that resolution. I offer that as a motion; that the Secretary be instructed to send an engrossed copy to the immediate descendants of Dr. Newberry as they may ascertain are entitled to this.

The motion, being seconded, prevailed.



**THE CHAIR:** Gentlemen, Mr. Turner, who is to furnish a paper on "The Cambridge Coal Field," is not here, being detained by the very serious illness of his wife; and Mr. Haugee's paper has not arrived, though we expect Mr. Haugee here later. We will, therefore, pass on, and call upon Captain J. L. Morris for his paper on "Explosives." It is in the same line as the paper of Mr. Haugee.